

VIENNA, JANUARY 23.

THE Hungarian nobility have actually sent a memorial to his Imperial majesty, in which they claim, in terms bordering upon insulting, the restoration of their country's rights and ancient privileges.

They further desire that the royal crown of Hungary, which, after the death of their late sovereign Empress Queen, mother to his majesty, was carried away from Presburg to Vienna, may be sent back to the former city, the capital of their country.

That the people may be at liberty to lay by the German, and resume the old Hungarian dress.

That all the public acts be kept and recorded in either the Latin or Hungarian language, instead of the German; and that every thing in Hungary may be put again on the old footing.

They promise, if all this is done, to defend the kingdom to the last drop of their blood, and to furnish his majesty's armies in general, with every necessary that their country can produce.

Every one knows what noble exertions were made by the Hungarians at the death of the Emperor Charles VI. in support of his daughter and heirs the late Empress Queen.

The Emperor has already assured them, that as soon as his dominions are blest with peace, he will assemble the diet or states of the kingdom, and, in concert with them, do every thing that shall be thought for the advantage of the nation.

Famine has reduced the garrison of Orfava to demand a truce of three days for the adjustment of a capitulation.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 9.

At Leeds in Yorkshire the justices have begun to make experiments, at their last quarter-sessions, upon the effects of solitude as a punishment for disorderly persons and small thefts. They sentenced some to three months, some to six months, to one and two years confinement, during which the prisoners are excluded from all converse with that community among whom they have shewn themselves unfit to live. The person who carries their food is not to speak to them.

As Colonel Fullerton was walking about the streets of Pera, that corner of Constantinople, or rather a neighbouring town, where christians and other strangers chiefly reside, he saw a boy driving a few sheep with horns painted with gold. On enquiry, he found they were some of the sheep that remained after the great annual charitable feast of the Hiram, for which they had been destined. He purchased them at a very dear rate. A good ram cost five guineas. It has been customary from the earliest time for the Tartarian and Indian tribes to gild the horns of both their sheep and cattle on certain solemnities. It is somewhat of this, perhaps, that is at the bottom of ancient stories concerning the golden fleece, that excited the enterprize of Argonatus.

A recollect of Chalon in France, a few weeks since, found means to make himself master of a very considerable portion of the treasure of the convent of that town, with which he is said to have taken shipping for some part of America, under the assumed character of a missionary for propagating the christian religion.

The following singular circumstance having occasioned much conversation we give it to our readers upon the veracity of the coach proprietor, passengers, coachman, &c.—On Saturday morning last a mare belonging to Mr. Beck, of Chipping Norton, coming with the old Birmingham coach from Oxford to Chapel house, about a mile from the latter place, lost one hind foot, which came off at the coffin joint; and about half a mile further the other hind foot came off at the same joint; notwithstanding this so great was her spirit, that she travelled to the end of the stage; and the coachman delivered her to the house-keeper about

six o'clock unconscious of what had happened. The mare, however, having laid down at the stable door, the horse-keeper threw some straw over her, not being able to get her up; but even he was not aware of the accident until the mail coach arrived, the guard of which had picked up the feet.—After she had been on the dunghill about an hour and an half, the mare of her own accord got up, went into the stable and began to eat. The proprietor however ordered her to be stabbed; and when opened she was discovered to be with foal. The mare was very much accustomed to kick, and went lame, the coachmen says on one leg for the first mile, but not afterwards; and as no cause of any mortification was discovered, this extraordinary circumstance puzzles every body.

By several letters from Jassy arrived at Warsaw, about the 3d inst. information is received that the negotiations for a peace are in such forwardness, as to afford the most sanguine hopes of success; and it was reported that a treaty was actually on the point of being concluded. The conditions of this treaty are, that Moldavia, Wallachia and Bessarabia, shall be erected into a principality and remain independent of the Porte; That the fortrefs of Oczakow, and that tract of country between the Bog and the Neister, shall be ceded to Russia.—The court of Vienna demands, that the country situated south of the Danube, in the province of Wallachia, shall be ceded to the Empire, agreeably to the treaty of Passarowitz, with the fortrefs of Chockzim, and its territory.

FIFTY MONKEYS!

An antiquated virgin in Harley street wrote about 12 months since to Java, desiring a merchant there to send her two beautiful monkeys. Though the lady only meant a couple of animals, from the error of the orthography, the merchant conceived the word two was 100.—In consequence of this natural mistake, the lady last week received the following letter: "MADAM—Shipped on board the good brig Nancy, for London, Captain Payne, FIFTY MONKEYS—the remainder of the hundred shall be sent with all possible dispatch after they are caught. We have, &c.

PION DE CASTERRI & Co."

A few days ago, a young couple went to be married at Ashton under Rine; when the ceremony was about to commence, the lady walked out of the church; the gentleman with much apparent eagerness, followed her, and intreated her to return and make him happy, to which at length she consented. When again in the church, and at the altar, the intended bridegroom made a most obsequious bow, wished her a good day, and left her.

The king of Spain's proclamation of the 25th of last month, denounces vengeance on all those who dare to bring within his territories a printed paper! Most of the Princes of Europe would be just as oppressive, provided their subjects would permit them!

According to the ministerial mode of reckoning, the more friends we have by alliances and the longer we are at peace, the more necessity we have for an increase of the army: If so, it must be the general wish to have less friends, as by that means we should have less soldiers and less taxes.

The emperor's edict in favour of the Hungarians, takes place the first of May next, and they have summoned all their national assembly to meet on that day for the purpose.

It is supposed that the meeting of the Diet, which was fixed for the 8th, would be put off to the 15th, and that the first object of deliberation would be to regulate the succession to the throne. A very strong party are in favour of the elector of Saxony, foreseeing the dangerous consequences of placing the crown on the head of a native Pole.

The national assembly have abolished all Episcopacy, and equalized the allowances of the clergy from the Lord knows how much, to one fifty pounds per annum.

The ladies of this country have adopted what is called the BASTILLE BONNET, which, with their charms, give one an idea of *obstinacy* and *confinement*.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, MARCH 31.

General war—or general peace in Europe.

A letter from London, rec'd via New-York, intimates, that a **GENERAL WAR** is expected in Europe; or a peace between the two empires and the Turks. Great-Britain, Holland, Sweden, and Prussia, have entered into treaties to prevent the Turks being driven out of Europe, and are endeavouring to make Poland join them. In this case, the Emperor and Empress will, by a continuation of the war, bring on them the whole force of these powerful nations. Our best politicians are however of opinion, that the absurd attempt to extirpate the Ottomans, will be given up, and that a general tranquility will ensue.

APRIL 10. Arrived here on Monday last, from Barbadoes, the brig Port-Roseway, Capt. Withart, in 22 days, who informs, that on the 4th of March a heavy shock of an earthquake was felt there.

PROVIDENCE, [R. I.] APRIL 3.

Last week Mr. Abner Merrifield, of Medway, in the state of Massachusetts, having purchased in this town a chest of tea, and other articles, was proceeding homeward with the goods in a waggon, when his property was seized by a revenue officer, and sent to Boston. By act of Congress, not only the goods, but the waggon and team are forfeited. Blessed effect of our being out of the Union! Mr. Merrifield long dealt in this town, and expended much money therein.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 17.

We hear, that yesterday it was ordered in the Senate of the United States, that Mr. Strong be added to the committee appointed to consider what provision will be proper for Congress to make in the present session, respecting the state of Rhode-Island, in the stead of Mr. Baster, excused at his own desire; his colleague being on the committee.

Extract of a letter from Princeton, April 16. "Never was there a more truly disagreeable and untoward spring than the present—scarcely a blade of grass to be yet seen in the fields; and nothing but storm till the earth is glutted.—What most afflicts us is the approaching return of the students from their late vacation. In consequence of the severe frosts, &c. we shall have no butter to give them, so that the college will be under the necessity of recurring in earnest to dry husks of philosophy and stale scraps of logic. God's will be done—A learned man belonging to the college, says, an eclipse is the reason of all this."

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, April 5.

"A private letter from Carthagen mentions, that the Spaniards are extremely jealous of any foreign vessel, upon any account whatever, entering that port, as well as others upon the Spanish main. That the government seems to be exceedingly agitated, not only from internal convulsions, but the dispatches from old Spain, which breathe nothing but vengeance upon any who shall attempt to propagate the French ideas of liberty, &c. in their American empire. The British frigate Amphion lately attempted to get into that port, but was peremptorily ordered away, without the least ceremony or regard to her errand. It is certain, that both Indians and Creoles are very troublesome in some parts of the interior country, and that the government has ordered many fortifications to be demolished for fear the insurgents should get possession of them. If I may hazard an opinion, South America (as well as Mexico and its dependencies) will as naturally by her own weight fall off from Spain in half a century, as the United States did from Great-Britain, and possibly with less violence.—Ambition is natural to all mankind, which, as well as the distance of their own conn, the impotency of Old Spain, in disunion with France, and the intrigues of the clergy, will soon pave the way to a complete independence."

Extract of a letter from Boston, April 21.

"When it is considered that Congress have a new path to strike out in all their measures—how to reconcile various and contending interests—to regulate the concerns of a nation—to secure public faith, and to choose from a variety of propositions those that shall best subserve the interest, not of a single state, or the trade of a single state (as has been felicitously suggested they ought) but of the great whole; when a generous public thus contemplates, though they may with greater dispatch, they cannot reasonably expect it. Those who suggest that Congress do not sit more than four hours in a day, &c. make unfair suggestions. It is a rule of the house, that during the hours of session, all the members shall be present. Therefore the committees have no time to sit, deliberate upon, and prepare the bills, resolutions, &c. committed to them, but in the hours before and after the sitting of the house. If the people wish that their representatives should act with dispatch, the best mode to promote it would be to stop troubling them with the innumerable private petitions, memorials, &c. which continually are arising their attention from the public business."

On the 12th of February, at seven in the evening, a tremendous fire broke out at Point-Petre, in Guadeloupe, and was not extinguished till midnight. There were 25 capital buildings consumed, besides a number of smaller ones; the whole loss estimated at six millions of livres. We are happy to add that a number of vessels belonging to the United States were lying in the harbour, the masters and crews of which excited themselves in the most signal manner on this distressing occasion; and the assistance they lent was esteemed so important as to entitle them to receive the thanks of the public, by a committee from the citizens of the town.

Extract from the register of the general assembly of the colony of Guadeloupe, February 22, 1780. "Mr. Dormoy read the account of the af-

fluence that had been rendered (in the unfortunate fire that happened the 12th of this month at Point-Petre) by the American captains and crews belonging to the vessels in the said port. Public reports of the matter had already put the assembly upon seeking official accounts, that they might have an opportunity to return to their generous brethren, the tribute and acknowledgements justly due them from this colony, for their services in the late disaster.—It is therefore enacted, that the committee shall present an address of thanks, and that the deputies of Point-Petre be requested to send a list of the names of the captains, to be inserted in the address. When this act was passed, *nom. dom. Dormoy* deputed that justice should be done in respect to act of 1783, which imposed a duty of Three Dollars on each American captain, at the admiralty office, and which for some years past, had been (illegally) extended to Seven. This abuse was then taken into consideration, and the assembly was pleased to enact, that the attorney general and his deputies shall order that only the sum stipulated in the act of 1783, shall in future be demanded.

ADDRESS of the general assembly of Guadeloupe, to the captains of the American vessels at Point-Petre.

"*Brave allies of the French;*
"Never did the useful supplies of your trade to the colonies appear in so truly a beneficial light, as in this day's obligations. With the purest sentiments of gratitude we make you every acknowledgement in our power, for the zeal, activity, and presence of mind which you displayed in arresting the progress of those destructive flames which were very near reducing the whole town of Point-Petre to ashes. Your conduct imposes a duty upon us which is highly agreeable, from a recollection of your voluntary exertions and humanity, at a time when you were not solicited; and above all, from the attachment you manifest for the happiness of the French colonies. Your services on this occasion prove you to be truly our brethren, and are some of the good effects of that patriotic system which unites us to the American states, with whom disinterested generosity is the first law. Without your active aid, we must have sunk under this greatest of misfortunes; and without you we should have been for a long time destitute of repairing our losses—your trade is at once essential and our greatest consolation. Receive, then, in this address, the most grateful acknowledgements we can find words to express. Reciprocal services will be the firmest and most lasting bond of friendship.

"We have been informed, that an imposition has taken place in the admiralty-office, of demanding a greater duty than the ordinance specifies. We shall immediately take the most effectual measures to put the matter on a just footing; and upon every occasion you may always expect the most particular attention from the citizens of this island, who well know how to estimate the honour and worth of the people of the United States. We are, with every sentiment of the most sincere friendship,

Brave allies of France,
Your most humble and most obedient servants,

(Signed)
L. M. E. S. L. E, President.
Undersigned,
GUILLERMIN and D'EYMAR, Secretaries."

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 21.

On Saturday night last departed this life in the 85th year of his age, Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of this city. His remains will be entered this afternoon at four o'clock in Christ Church burial ground

We are favoured with the following short account of Dr. Franklin's last illness, by his attending Physician.

The stone, with which he had been afflicted for several years, had for the last twelve months confined him chiefly to his bed; and during the extreme painful paroxysms, he was obliged to take doses of laudanum to mitigate his tortures—still, in the intervals of pain, he not only amused himself with reading and conversing cheerfully with his family and a few friends, who visited him, but was often employed in doing business of a public as well as private nature, with various persons, who waited on him for that purpose; and in every instance displayed, not only that readiness and disposition of doing good, which was the distinguishing characteristic of his life, but the fullest and clearest possession of his uncommon mental abilities; and not unfrequently indulged himself in those *Jeux D'Esprit* and entertaining anecdotes which were the delight of all who heard him.

About sixteen days before his death, he was seized with a feverish indisposition, without any particular symptoms attending it till the third or fourth day, when he complained of a pain in his left breast, which increased till it became extremely acute, attended with a cough and laborious breathing. During this state, when the severity of his pains sometimes drew forth a groan of complaint, he would observe—that he was afraid he did not bear them as he ought—acknowledged his grateful sense of the many blessings he had received from the Supreme Being who had raised him,