

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 3.

ORDERS are given for 200 oxen to be purchased as soon as possible, to be driven to Portsmouth, and there killed and salted down, in order to be sent to the garrison at Gibraltar, as they can have no provisions from Barbary, all communication being cut off from the Moors, on account of the plague raging along that coast.

We have authority from the Russian Consul, resident here, to assure the public, that the Empress of Russia refuses to admit Volunteers of every country to serve in her army.

Sailors are so extremely scarce at this time, that many ships lay at Gravesend, unable to proceed on their voyage for want of hands, though they offer upwards of two guineas per month, which is the war price.

The planters at New-Providence sent home last year upwards of 200 tons of cotton, which at the lowest price amounts to 27000l. sterling. They expect greater crops this year, so that the Bahamas are no despicable acquisition to the crown of Great Britain.

Extract of a letter from Venice, February 24.

"The English Ambassador meets with a cool reception at the Ottoman Court, since it has been understood, that the Cabinet of St. James's mean to receive the Russian fleet in their ports, and succour it in its passage to the Mediterranean. Our Republic, by externally observing a strict neutrality, has prevailed on the Grand Vizir to recall the squadron that cruised in our seas. If it joins the Captain Pacha, his force will be greatly superior to that of the Russians."

APRIL 3.

As the trial of Mr. Hastings cannot be finished this session, it is said parliament will adjourn as soon as the public business is finished; and will meet again in October, in order to resume the trial.

The present Minister seems determined to tax the luxuries of life—the tobacco trade is specially to be put under the excise—that will be followed by an excise on sugars, which must produce an immense revenue.

Letters from Hamburg, dated the 21st ult. say, that a great majority of the burghers of Danzig have determined to deliver up that city to the Prussian monarch, deeming it the surest and most effectual method to re-establish the ruined commerce of that once flourishing city.

The preparations over all the North of Ireland for emigrating to America, is truly alarming: not less than 600 passengers have engaged to sail on board one vessel, the Alexander, Captain Pinckerton, now lying at Londonderry.

APRIL 12.

A cabinet council has been held upon the dispatches received from Spain, they not being at all satisfactory to this court.

After the cabinet on Monday, which was held in consequence of the equivocal conduct of the court of Madrid, respecting the large equipments sent forward in the Mediterranean, a spirited remonstrance was dispatched to that court; the substance of which is reported to be, that the British court cannot see with indifference so powerful a preparation, and that unless an unequivocal and satisfactory answer is given, similar equipments will be made in the British ports without loss of time.

The Duke de Crillon has received orders from the court of Madrid, to repair immediately to Cadix, for what purpose is not known; but as, notwithstanding his former desertion from G. Britain, he is in high estimation as a general, we may presume he is destined to some important service.—Since his conquest of Port Mahon and Minorca, he is called by his Catholic Majesty's order, Duke de Crillon Mahon.

A morning paper has the following intelligence.—By a gentleman just arrived from Leipzig, we are informed that it is reported and generally believed, that a revolution had happened in Russia, and that the Empress was deposed.

Orders have been given by the French minister of war, for the immediate formation of three camps, to consist of 20,000 men each. This is from Paris, and may be relied on.

A Swiss has invented an instrument, which will discharge 300 balls in three minutes; it requires only ten men to work the machine.

Domestic Intelligence.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 17.

We hear from the Windward Islands, that his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, in the Pegasus frigate, arrived from St. Vincent's, from Plymouth, about three weeks ago, and we are given to understand, that his Highness has received official directions to proceed to the island of Jamaica without delay.

BOSTON, May 29.

ON Monday last, several corps of the Middlesex militia paraded on Waltham plains, for the purpose of acquiring knowledge of real action. At one o'clock, the line was formed in an open field, from right to left, as follows:—Troop of horse, commanded by Capt. Fuller—the Weston light infantry, Capt. Bigelow—the Watertown artillery, Major Kent—and the Newton militia—the whole under Major Kent.—At 3 o'clock the horse and infantry passed the bridge, which they were afterwards to attack; and a detachment from the militia, marched down, and took possession to defend it:—The horse and infantry, after a short skirmish in the woods, came on to the attack—the horse keeping the road, flanked by the infantry.—When this body approached the bridge, the centinels fired, and communicated the alarm; the detachment immediately engaged—and were supported by a heavy fire from the artillery from a hill adjoining—but being charged by the horse and infantry, and overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat to the main body.—The assailants pursued to the field where the line was first formed—the action then became general, and concluded, after a well-fought battle, by the horse and infantry drawing off—after which the line was formed as at first. The whole of this transaction afforded complete satisfaction to a large number of spectators, who testified to the good order and martial appearance of the several corps, who were all in elegant uniforms.

NEWPORT, May 8.

Suppose, says a correspondent, that an enigmatical list of young ladies were to be framed, materials might easily be collected from the beautiful objects of nature; pinks, lilies, roses, tulips, doves, lambs, ermines, clouds, the rainbow and the moon would furnish letters to compose the names. Old maids might be formed of daffodils, poppies, cats, vinegar and worm-wood. The names of tops and coxcombs would spring from butterflies, magpies, feathers, bubbles, and flummery. Even the cathartics or grave lawyers, divines, and physicians, might be described in an enigma: lawyers, by quibbles, demurrers, barratry; divines, by gravity, brimstone, and tythe—pigs; and physicians, by gallipots, cathartics, and tomb-stones.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

A few days since was landed in Boston, from this city, two pieces of brass artillery. They were, while under a British guard, in Boston, taken from off the carriages and safely conveyed to Dorchester, and have been used in 17 engagements during the late war, one of them having been taken by the enemy and retaken several times. General Knox in a letter to the governor of Massachusetts, communicated to the legislature of that state, says, "that when he shall be in Boston, which will be in the course of the present month, he will agree with Mr. Callender, to engrave such facts on the cannon as shall be directed."

It has been frequently asserted, that amendments to the federal constitution can be as easily effected before the adoption of it as after. Let us for a moment apply our cool and close attention to this point. To amend before the adoption, will require that all the states, who are to become members of the new confederacy, should adopt all the amendments that shall be adopted by any one. For example, if five amendments should be proposed by a new general convention, and adopted by one state, every other state that should not adopt them all, would effectually reject the constitution. That is, the consent of the whole thirteen will be necessary to obtain any one amendment, however salutary. But to amend the constitution after its adoption, will require the conventions or legislatures of only three-fourths of the states: that is ten out of the whole thirteen.—Hence it clearly follows, that the difficulty of obtaining amendments after the ratification will be as much less than to procure them before the ratification, as ten is less than thirteen.—It has been urged, that the officers of the federal government will not part with power after they have got it; but those who make this remark, really have not duly considered the constitution, for Congress will be obliged to call a federal convention on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the states: and all amendments proposed by such federal conventions, are to be valid, when adopted by the legislatures or conventions of three-fourths of the states.—It therefore clearly appears, that two thirds of the states can always procure a general convention for the purpose of amending the constitution, and that three-fourths of them can introduce those amendments into the constitution, although the president, senate, and federal house of representatives should be unanimously opposed to each and all of them.—Congress, therefore, cannot have any power which three-fourths of the states shall not approve on experience.

A gentleman, who lately travelled through New England, informs, that the amount of POT-ASH exported from the state of Massachusetts last year, was 300,000 dollars. In all their towns persons are employed with waggons of a suitable construction for the purpose, to go through the neighbour hood, and to buy up all the ashes in the country, which are conveyed to the manufactories, and there made to yield their salt. By this practice the ashes of every farm house (which were formerly useless) become profitable to the farmer and to the state. In this state the exportation of pot ash, last year, amounted to eighty thousand pounds.

A gentleman of distinction in this city has received a letter, by the last British packet, from that illustrious politician and friend to the rights of human nature, Dr. PRICE, expressing his approbation of the proposed constitution for the United States, and his wishes that it may be adopted.

Last Sunday sailed for Havre de Grace, his Most Christian Majesty's packet La Fortune. Joel Barlow, Esq. of Connecticut, and a son of the late Gen. Green, are passengers on board the packet.

By an act of the British parliament, lately passed, entitled, "an act for regulating the trade between the subjects of his majesty's colonies and plantations in North-America, and in the West-India islands, and the countries belonging to the United States of America, &c." it is enacted—

"That no goods or merchandize whatever shall be imported or brought from any of the territories belonging to the United States of America, into any of his majesty's West-India islands (in which description the Bahama islands, and the Bermuda or Somers islands are included) under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof, and also the ship or vessel in which the same shall be so imported or brought, together with all her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, except tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves, heading-boards, timber, shingles and lumber of any sort: horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and live stock of any sort: such commodities respectively being the growth or production of any of the territories of the United States of America."

The above enumerated articles that are permitted to be imported, must be brought by British subjects in British ships, on penalty of forfeiture.

Yesterday morning departed this life, in the 46th year of her age, to the great regret of all her acquaintance, Mrs. LYDIA LOUDON, wife of Mr. SAMUEL LOUDON, state printer, and sister to his excellency Matthew Griswold, Esq. late governor of Connecticut.

BALTIMORE, June 3.

On the 1st instant, the beautiful little Ship FEDERALIST, (the same the merchants used in the late procession) completely rigged and highly ornamented, sailed for Mount Vernon.—Capt. Barney has the honour to present her to the illustrious FARMER who owns that spot, as an offering from the merchants, expressive of their veneration of his services and federalism.

CHARLESTON, May 26.

In convention of the people of the state of South Carolina, by their representatives, held in the city of Charleston, on the twelfth day of May, and continued by divers adjournments to the twenty-third instant, anno domini, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the twelfth year of the independence of the United States of America.

THE convention having maturely considered the constitution or form of government, reported to Congress by the convention of delegates from the United States of America, and submitted to them by a resolution of the legislature of this state, passed the 17th and 18th days of February last, in order to form

a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the said United States, and their posterity, DO, in the name and behalf of the people of this state, hereby assent to and ratify the said CONSTITUTION.

And whereas it is essential to the preservation of the rights referred to the federal states, and the freedom of the people, under the operations of a general government, that the right of prescribing the manner, time, and places of holding the elections to the federal legislature, should be forever inseparably annexed to the sovereignty of the federal states,

This Convention doth declare, that the same ought to remain to all posterity, a perpetual and fundamental right in the local, exclusive of the interference of the general government, except in cases where the legislature of the states shall refuse or neglect to perform and fulfil the same, according to the tenor of the said constitution.

This Convention doth also declare, that no section or paragraph of the said constitution, warrants a construction that the states do not retain every power not expressly relinquished by them, and vested in the general government of the union.

RESOLVED, That the general government of the United States ought never to impose direct taxes, but where the monies arising from the duties, imposts, and excise are insufficient for the public exigencies, nor then until congress shall have made a requisition upon the states, to assess, levy, and pay their respective proportions of such requisitions; and in case any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant to such requisition, then Congress may assess and levy such states proportion, together with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time of payment prescribed by such requisition.

RESOLVED, That the third section of the sixth article ought to be amended, by inserting the word "also" between the words "no" and "religions."

RESOLVED, That it be a standing instruction to all such delegates as may hereafter be elected to represent this state in the general government, to exert their utmost abilities and influence to effect an alteration of the constitution, conformably to the foregoing resolutions.

WILMINGTON, JUNE 25.

We hear that the honorable EDMUND PENDLETON, Esq. is elected President of the Convention of the commonwealth of Virginia.

A private letter from Virginia, says—"There will be a majority of our state convention, in favour of the proposed constitution."

The following is a statement of the votes for members of the convention of the state of New-York, for the following counties:—

County	Members	Ticket	Notes	Votes
Columbia	3 members.	Anti-federal ticket.		5561
		Federal ditto.		4073
Montgomery	6 members.	Anti-federal majority.		1488
		Federal ditto.		4777
Albany	8 members.	Anti-federal majority.		1645
		Federal ditto.		31,090
Ulster	6 members (including his county governor Clinton, who had alone 1372 votes)	Anti-federal majority.		19,782
		Federal ditto.		182
Dutchess	7 members—all anti-federal.	Anti-federal majority.		14,958
		Federal ditto.		
Orange	4 ditto	ditto.		
Queen's	4 ditto	ditto.		
Suffolk	4 ditto	ditto.		
City of N.Y.		ditto.		
W. R.		ditto.		
K.		sentiments unknown.		

The bill is copied from one lately distributed in London, by a travelling teacher, &c.

The unborn Doctor and Rosycrucian of the seventeenth century, turns his friends and the honorable public at large, to resolve all manner of legal questions in his country—gives young persons every satisfaction in their sweethearts—widows are acquainted how to manage their estates—they will have, &c.—gentlemen are informed of the secrets of running horses, cocks, &c.—with the true art of managing their ladies so as to prevent cuckoldom. All questions relating to thefts, wagers, journeies, pre-emptments, and many others too tedious to particularise in a hand-bill—resolved—quailing each question.—Beware of impostors!

"N. B. An infallible scheme to raise the DEVIL, which he can communicate to any young virgin not exceeding twenty years of age—can instruct any disappointed lover to poison his rival by only talking to her.

ARRIVALS since our last.

- Schooner William—Swain—Charleston.
 - Friendship—Davis—New-River.
 - Sally—Cragg—New-River.
 - New-Hope—Smart—Montego-Bay.
 - Sloop Nancy and Polly—Bransby—New-York.
- C L E A R E D.
- Brig Nancy—Deas—Montego-Bay.
 - Schooner Gen. Washington—Meads—New-York.
 - William—Swain—Charleston.
 - Bellarius—Lillibridge—Swansborough.
 - Phoenix—Clasfrier—Trinidad.
 - Dolphin—Carter—Martinico.
 - Friendship—Davis—New-River.
 - Sally—Cragg—New-River.
 - Sloop Three-Brothers—Edens—Philadelphia.
 - Industry—Luce—Boston.