

Fifty Pounds for 4 yrs. old, 7ft. 10in. — 5 yrs. old, 8ft. — 6 yrs. old, 8ft. 5in. — and aged, 8ft. 7in. — R. C. Mr. Dawson's b. h. Coriander, aged 1 Lord Titchfield's ch. h. Quetlavaca, 6 yrs. old 2 Lord Grosvenor's br. g. Excelsior, aged 3 Lord Clermont's b. h. Halkin, aged 4 Six to 4 against Coriander — 7 to 4 against Quetlavaca — 3 to 1 against Excelsior — 8 to 1 against Halkin. Mr. Wilson's Bennington, 7ft. 12in. beat Sir W. Aston's Habakkuk, 8ft. R. M. 100gs. — Two to one on Bennington. Ld. Egremont's Seagull, aged, 8ft. 7in. paid 20gs. to Ld. Sackville's Silver, 5 yrs. old, 8ft. Across the Flat, 200gs.

As the MINISTER will have occasion to raise new taxes next Session for any loans he may want, we know of none more likely, and less burthenome to the subject, than a further regulation of franking, which would bring in a considerable sum. Many Members get into Parliament, in a great measure to save the expense of postage; and the abuse of this privilege is carried to an enormous extent. We know, a certain Alderman spends a great part of his time in this employ, and may be daily seen at a certain Banking-house in Lombard-street.

The late Count de MERCI ARGENTEAU, who died in London on the 25th ult. had been Ambassador from the Court of Vienna to France for near thirty years, and was the constant adviser of the late French Queen, either in person, or by means of those whom he placed about her. He was the intimate friend of the Baron de BRETEUIL.

His advice is supposed to have had great weight in engaging the Cabinet of Vienna in the war with France; and notwithstanding the ill success of his politics in that point, he would probably have succeeded Prince KAUNITZ as Prime Minister to the Emperor.

Citizen Crane! how cruel was it to stop him just in the very critical moment when he was, with quick step, journeying to Guildhall, to make a speech against the Militia Bill. No wonder he wished to destroy that Constitution which obliges a man to pay his Debts, and to set up that unprincipled one which allows the poor to plunder the rich. Indeed almost every Member of the Revolution Societies, were either fraudulent Bankrupts, broken down Gamblers, Fortune-hunters, Swindlers, or Cheats, who might be benefited, but could not be injured, by any convulsion that might happen.

The Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Street Pamphlet Seller, has brought his productions to a bad market. He little thought, some years ago, that he should have the honour of being questioned by the Privy Council, and that they should pay such attention to him, as to allow him a guard.

The Princess with whom his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES is about to form a matrimonial engagement, is the second daughter of his Serene Highness the Duke of BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL, by his Duchess, Princess AUGUSTA, formerly Princess Royal of England, sister to the KING. Her name is CAROLINE AMELIA ELIZABETH, born May 17, 1768. Her elder sister, who has been falsely named to be the Prince's consort, is AUGUSTA CAROLINA FREDERICA LOUISA, born December 1764, who was married some time since to the Prince of WURTEMBERG, brother to the Grand Duchess of RUSSIA.

The Disorder, at present so rife, is a sore throat, attended by a fever, which in a short time makes such ravage in the mouth, as to occasion ulcers in the tongue. Many persons have died of this malady, which owes its origin, as several of the faculty say, to the uncommon dryness of the summer. Tobacco, red wine, and Camphire, are mentioned as successful antidotes.

A putrid fever has for some time raged in the villages between Shaftesbury and Blandford, and round the neighbourhood of those towns: its visitations have been particularly severe in the numerous families of the poor, a circumstance attributed by the faculty to the meagreness of their general diet, with the want of wine and nourishing food at the commencement of the disorder.

A division has taken place between the Methodists in the city of Bristol, late in the connection with the Rev. Mr. WESLEY. — The dispute among them has been, whether the Sacrament should be administered by Clergymen of the established church, or Laymen: and also whether their Chapels should be opened in Church-hours or not? — Those who support the cause on the old ground, in connection with the Church of England, remain in Broadmead and Guinea-street Chapels; and those who have gone off from them, assemble in Portland Chapel, and at the Independent Meeting-houses in Castle-Green and Temple-street. — This event was not only foretold by Mr. Wesley, but by many others, who had an opportunity of observing, that it was the desire of some of the preachers to form the Methodists into a separate party. It is therefore highly probable that we shall soon hear of the Church-Methodists and the Dissenting Methodists, throughout the kingdom.

William Clinch was on Monday charged before the fitting Magistrates at the Public Office, Worship Street, upon the oaths of the Rev. TIMOTHY PRITCHARD, and others, with breaking open the dwelling-house of the said Mr. PRITCHARD, at Bethnal Green, and stealing six silver tea spoons, and several other things; he was also charged with a burglary in the house of Mrs. MARY GURNELL, at Mile End, and stealing a vast quantity of plate and wearing apparel.

Levi Moses, was also charged with receiving part of the property, knowing the same to have been stolen: the prisoners were fully committed for trial; and William Smith, an accomplice, was committed till the Sessions to give evidence.

The Founders' Hall Citizen fights rather shy in his principles, in the company that he now is obliged to keep. O Liberty! Liberty! what would he now give to enjoy thee?

SIR,

I was much pleased to read in your Paper of a late date, some remarks on the attempts made in some of our daily Prints devoted to Jacobinism and confusion, to allure our artizans to emigrate, by holding forth the comforts and happiness which the people of America enjoy over British subjects. In one of those papers I lately read the following article:

AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

Article the first says, "The laws of the State of PENNSYLVANIA, and that of MASSACHUSETTS, by which the punishment of death is abolished, in all cases, except for wilful murder, are about to be adopted by the respective Legislatures of all the other States."

It is not true, Sir, that in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts the punishment of death is abolished in all cases except murder. Many crimes, by the laws of Massachusetts, may be punished with death; and in Pennsylvania, and through all the states of the Union, high treason to a State is punishable with death. Each State, legislating for itself, in its separate capacity, is a sovereign power, and has perfect and entire command, in civil cases, over all its citizens, which, by law, it can punish with death for high treason, although treason to the general State is only punishable in the Federal Courts. It is also a notorious deviation from truth to assert, that all the other States, by their Legislatures, are about to adopt the same laws, which is asserted prevail in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The Southern States of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, with Kentucky to the West, abounding with Negro slaves, institute laws peculiar to the local situation of each; which bear the most sanguinary features when they relate to this miserable race. In every case, the master, or, more properly, the owner of a slave, has full power over the deplorable creature, and can at any or all times exercise his passion on any portion of the flesh, blood, ligaments, or bones of a Negro, by lawing or chopping it away from the greater and more obstinate part, provided the whole slave is not killed in the operation. Indeed the rigid letter of an almost obsolete law says, that no man shall kill a negro slave without suffering death, if the case be fully proven, &c. &c. But so many little crimes are enumerated in their blood-written laws, for which unhappy Negroes may suffer death, and it being a fixed principle in the Southern States, that rigid and severe discipline alone keeps their slaves in awe; no reasonable person can suppose it possible that they will all at once make an entire change in their wedded system. Cruelty to slaves of every colour seem to be born with the babes of these Southern States. I knew a man who ordered a poor wretch to be castrated, because he visited his wife, at the next plantation, on a Saturday night after labour was over: the inhuman monster stood brandishing a whip of twisted cowhide thongs over the black sow-gelder, while he performed the cruel operation, threatening him with the sharpest stripes if he did not cut deep enough. Unhappily, a strong constitution preserved life in the mutilated carcase, which the poor creature now sustains with unspeakable shame and anguish! Negroes are often seen with slit noses—without ears—a piece of a lip cut off, and with backs, when naked at work, like furrows of a fallowed field, from repetition of flesh-tearing stripes. WHITE REDEMPTIONERS, I. E. PEOPLE SEDUCED TO EMIGRATE FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, WHO CANNOT PAY DOWN FOR THEIR PASSAGE, ARE SOLD LIKE OXEN IN A PUBLIC MARKET, AS SOON AS THEY ARRIVE IN AMERICA, AND ARE SUBJECT TO THE SAME PUNISHMENT AS OTHER SLAVES.

The abolition of Negro Slavery, which has taken place in New England, States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont; in the Midland States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; and in the Western State of Kentucky, for several years past, is now extended, by an Act of Congress, to the Five Southern States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Maryland; and the emancipation of the remainder of that unfortunate race of men, is to take place on or before the first of November, 1795.

If, by the article I have quoted in the beginning of this letter, it is meant, that the General Congress have passed the abovementioned, I wish it may be pointed out to the public. The laws of the United States, preceded by the American Constitution, are now before me:—They contain two volumes each, and I see no such law in either of them. Indeed, it appears to me impossible that such a law can pass without violating this very Constitution; one article whereof says, "that no law shall be enacted which violates contracts." At more leisure I will carefully examine the book, and in my next treat more fully on this head. With respect to the abolition of slavery in the States mentioned above—if it is meant that no Negroes continue to be slaves who reside in either of those States, I answer, the writer is mistaken as fully in this point as in the former; for though some laws have passed in one or two of these States favourable to emancipation, yet in every one are found great numbers of black men slaves, the property of individuals, over whom the general Government has no more controul than over cows and horses. It is roundly asserted, that this abolition has taken place several years since in the Western State of Kentucky; when the fact is, that Kentucky has only been a separate State about three years, and not more than two Assemblies have been there convened. Negroes are as much slaves in Kentucky (for there is but one Kentucky) as they are in Virginia, where they constitute three-fourths of the property in the State, and Kentucky was a part of Virginia until a few years back. Negroes being nearly one half the pro-

perty of all the Southern States, with this Western State combined. Is it reasonable to suppose such a violent stretch of power could be exercised by any Government on earth, however despotic, or that the tamest of slaves would submit to lose half their property, because a few individuals declared it should be so?

Indeed the loss of half the property would be a trifling evil compared to the consequences of a general emancipation of slaves in the Southern States. Negroes, people of colour, and white slaves, forming a far greater proportion of numbers than the free citizens; these in a small space of time would procure arms, and soon conquer their late insolent masters. Dreadful then would be the retribution demanded by this long suffering people!

Having in my comments on two of these articles exceeded the bounds in which I expected to finish the whole, the rest (abounding alike in fallacy), must be deferred to another opportunity. To the public an apology is due, for obtruding on them hasty undigested thoughts on a subject of vast importance to the nation.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

To the CONDUCTOR of the TIMES.

SIR,

The machine now used in France, for conveying intelligence from place to place, with such astonishing velocity, is not, as many of our countrymen think, a Gallic, but an English invention; at least it was projected by the late famous Dr. HOOK, (who was Secretary to the Royal Society) and published by W. Derham, F. R. S. in a book, intitled, "Philosophical Experiments and Observations, of the late eminent Dr. Robert Hooke, S. R. S. and Geom. Prof. Gresh. and other eminent Virtuoso in his Time." Published in 1726.

"Mr. Hooke's Discourse to the Royal Society, May 21, 1684, shewing a way how to communicate ones mind at great distances.

"That which I now propound, is what I have some years since discoursed of; but being then laid by, the great siege of Vienna by the Turks, did again revive in my memory; and that was a method of discoursing at a distance, not by sound, but by sight. I say, therefore, it is possible to convey intelligence from any one high and eminent place to any other that lies in sight of it, though 30 or 40 miles distant, in as short a time almost as a man can write what he would have sent, and as suddenly to receive an answer, as he that receives it hath a mind to return it, or can write it down on paper. Nay, by the help of three or four, or more, such eminent places, visible to each other, lying next it in a straight line, it is possible to convey intelligence, almost in a moment, to twice, thrice, or more times, that distance, with as great a certainty as by writing. For the performance of this, we must be beholden to a late invention, which we do not find any of the ancients knew, i. e. the eye must be assisted with telescopes, of lengths appropriated to the respective distances, that whatever characters are exposed at one station may be made plain and distinguishable at the other that respect it. First, for the stations, if they be far distant, it will be necessary that they should be high, and lie exposed to the sky, that there be no higher hill or part of the earth beyond them, that may hinder the distinctness of the characters, which are to appear dark, the sky beyond them appearing white. By which means also the thick and vapourous air near the ground will be passed over and avoided; for it many times happens, that the tops of hills are very clear and conspicuous to each other, whereas the whole interjacent vale or country lies drowned in a fog. Next, because a much greater distance or space of ground becomes visible, inasmuch that I have been informed by such who have been at the top of some very high mountains, as particularly at the top of the Pike of Teneriffe, that the island of the Grand Canaries, which lies above 60 miles distant, appears so clear as if it were hard by.

In placing these stations, care must be taken, as far as may be, that there be no hill that interposes between them, that is almost high enough to touch the visible ray; because, in such cases, the refraction of the air of that hill will be very apt to disturb the clear appearance of the object, as I have often observed. The stations being found convenient, the next thing to be considered is, what telescopes will be necessary for such stations; and though it is true in all, that the longer the telescopes are, provided they are good, the better they will be for this effect, yet somewhat of limitation is requisite, at least, that they be not shorter for certain limits for several distances. One of these telescopes must be fixed at each extreme station, and two of them in each intermediate; so that a man, looking through each glass, may plainly discover what is done in the next station, and with his pen write down, on paper, the characters there exposed, in their due order; so that there ought to be two persons at each extreme station, and three at each intermediate; so that, at the same time, intelligence may be conveyed backwards or forwards.

"Next, there must be certain times agreed on, when the correspondents are to expect; or else there must be set, at the top of a pole, in the morning, the hour appointed by either of the correspondents for acting that day. If the hour be appointed, pendulum clocks may adjust the moment of expecting or observing—and the same may serve for all the intermediate correspondents.

"Next, there must be a convenient apparatus of characters, whereby to communicate any thing with great ease, distinctness, and secrecy. There must be at least, as many distinct characters as there are necessary letters in the alphabet that is made use of, as is expressed in fig. 1. and those must be either day characters or night characters. If they are to be made use of in the day-time, they may all be made of three slit deals, moving in the manner I here shew, and of bigness convenient for the several distances of

the stations for which they are made, that they may be visible through the telescope of the next station; any one of which characters may signify any one letter of the alphabet, and the whole alphabet may be varied 10,000 ways; so that none but the two extreme correspondents shall be able to discover the information conveyed. If the characters are for the night, they may be made with links, or other lights, disposed in a certain order, which may be veiled or discovered according to the method of the character agreed on; by which all sorts of letters may be discovered clearly, and without ambiguity.

"I could instance an hundred ways of facilitating the method of performing this design, with the more dexterity and quickness, and with little charge: so that I do not in the least doubt but that, with a little practice thereof, the same character may be seen at Paris, within a minute after it hath been exposed in London, and the like in proportion for greater distances, and that the characters may be exposed so quick after one another, that a composer shall not much exceed the exposor in swiftness.

"There may be many objections brought against this way of communication, because the thing has not yet been put in practice; but I think there can hardly be any so great as may not easily be answered and obviated.

"There may be many uses made of this contrivance, wherein it will exceed any thing of this kind yet practised. The first is for cities or towns besieged; and the second for ships upon the sea, in both which cases it may be practised with great certainty, security, and expedition."

CANTERBURY, SEPT. 25.

Our market yesterday was very dull, owing to accounts from town of the fall of price occasioned by the great quantity daily pouring upon the market. Bags from 75s. to 84s. some few noted growths, 86s. Pockets from 4l. to 4l. 6s. up to 4l. 12s.

The principal part of our picking will finish this week; and in most grounds the crops exceed considerably what was expected at the early part of the season. Betters on the hop duty take four to one that the duty is 200,000l.

A poor wretch, in whom poverty, nakedness and disease, seem to have centred, is daily perambulating the neighbourhood of Broad-street, much to the pity, and at the same time, from his filthiness, to the disgust of the inhabitants, and those who have occasion to pass that way. It is hoped this will be a sufficient hint to the officers of Bishopgate parish, to take some notice of him; for if his situation is so miserable as it appears, it is a disgrace to the humanity of those it concerns, not to relieve him; but if his wretchedness is feigned (which it is to be feared is too often the case), there are no doubt punishments adapted for such impostors.

Five ewes and a ram, of the true East India breed, were brought over to England in the Earl of Oxford East Indiaman. The fleeces of these animals are of an exceeding fine texture. East-India sheep are much more prolific than European ones, inasmuch that they commonly year four lambs in a year, as was the case with some sheep brought into the Texel a few years ago by a Dutch vessel from India. They lose their teeth two years sooner than the English ones. It is remarkable, that sheep, removed from a hot to a cold country, thrive much better than those removed from a cold to a hot climate.

A paragraph having been inserted in many of the Papers, stating that a French Gentleman of distinction had presented to the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture, a Plan, by which Ships of War might be built at infinitely less expence, draw one-third less water, be worked easier, and be navigated by half the number of hands that they require, according to the present mode of building, &c. and that his propositions induced the warmest approbation, and a vessel was immediately to be built under his direction, we think it incumbent on us to assure the Public, from the most authentic information, that there was no foundation for such paragraph.

Health is so invaluable a blessing, that we are not surprized at the great and increasing demand for SPILLSBURY'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS; a Medicine, which, during the period of 20 years, has effected the most complete cures in a variety of Nervous, Rheumatic, and Scorbutic cases. As a purifier of the blood, a strengthener of the constitution, and an enlivener of the spirits, it remains without a rival; and those who reside in the most distant parts of the universe, have equally experienced its virtue with those who live in this Metropolis. But that the good intention of the preparer should not be perverted by the Public being deceived with a spurious sort, it is necessary to annex, that the original Drops are in new moulded bottles with fluted corners, and the words "FRANCIS SPILLSBURY'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS, by the King's Patent," indented on each bottle. To be had at the Proprietors, Dr. SPILLSBURY, No. 15, Soho-square, and at the general Venders for Patent Medicines throughout Great Britain.

BIRTH. On Tuesday morning, at Biggin-house, the Lady of John Rawlins, Esq. of Hill-street, of a daughter.

DIED. Monday, at York, John Farr Abbott, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn-fields, Clerk of the Rules in the Court of King's Bench.

Table with columns for COURSE OF EXCHANGE and various locations like Amsterdam, Ditto Sight, Rotterdam, Hambourg, Altonia, Cadiz, Madrid, Leghorn, Genoa, Venice, Lisbon, Oporto, Dublin.

Table with columns for PRICE OF STOCKS and various items like 3 per Cent. Conf., Ditto Scrip, 5 per C. Ann., India Bonds, New Annuities, New Navy, Exchange Bills, Lottery Tickets, India for October, Consols for ditto.

HIGH WATER THIS DAY AT LONDON BRIDGE. MORNING 59 min. after 6. AFTERNOON 59 min. after 6.