

According to some letters, every thing continues in a state of perfect tranquility; except that the republic herself is a good deal uneasy. The subsidy of 250,000 livres a month, which was granted her by France, is entirely ceased; whereas the Genoese flattered themselves that this succour would have continued to the end of the year. Affairs are at present in such a situation, there being nothing to fear from enemies; that it was thought the payment of this sum might very well be dispensed with after the end of August, when it was stopped. In fact, commerce resumes its course, but the bills of the famous bank of St. George are still at 2 per cent discount.

Sept. 20. The British minister here has informed the court, that vice-admiral Byng has set sail from Valde, for England with eleven men of war; and had left rear-admiral Forbes with six men of war, to cruise in the Mediterranean in peace. He has also communicated a brown of orders of about 100,000,000 of the King's Spanish in order to give an infant Don Philip the principality of his affection, has granted four regiments to partition the Duchy of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla to a million of soldiers, to destroy the remnants of his enemy's possession of that country. Continuing him gratified with the success of his arms, he has ordered the Duke of Parma to be proclaimed King of Spain, and to be crowned at Madrid.

Sept. 21. On Thursday the Lords Justices of the Regency met at the Cockpit, and took into consideration a number of forty regiments proper to be disbanded at this season; the determination of which point his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland is to carry with him to Flanders.

We are informed that the principal occasion of his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland's coming over, was to consult the lords of the regency, for dissolving some regiments. We hear, that leniency will not be regarded, but those who served with the greatest gallantry will be kept on foot. We have certain advice from Kendal, in Westmoreland, that some of the rebels have made their appearance in that part of the country, but we hear of no damage they have done in the northern counties.

Friday a farmer's cart coming to town, with several persons in it, by some accident overturned at Highgate; which produced an effect on the lad who drove the cart, whose horse was in it, that he cried out, *O! I have killed my mother!* died immediately of the fright. The persons in the cart were not hurt.

Yesterday orders were given for taking into pay 1000 soldiers, who have been lately discharged from his majesty's service, to be employed in expeditions some ships that were taken by the navy, and in order to oblige a band of

some day the order of 80 guns, and the New York of 64 guns, were put in commission. As the letters from some parts of Italy say, that a new treaty of peace has been made between the courts of France and Spain, and the republic of Genoa, for maintaining the latter in a state of independence, for the fear of which subsidies are to be granted to her state; we cannot enable her to perfect the fortresses which are already begun in different parts of her dominions, and to keep on foot a body of 10,000 regular troops in time of peace. It is also said, that some other Italian states will be invited to accede to this alliance.

On Thursday it was a report, that all the officers were ordered to their posts in Great Britain and Ireland; and those orders were given in consequence of some advices received from the court of Vienna.

It is said, that the reason why the court of Spain has delayed the signing of the peace is on account of a Spanish regular force being sent out of a harbour in Portugal some time since, and landed at New-England, which they insist on having restored, as the subject of the treaty.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Sept. 16, 1791.

Some millions have been paid to count Maurepas, to be employed in building of men of war. Large remittances are daily expected from Holland to pay the Dutch prisoners debts, and the officers are afterwards to obtain passage to return home.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburg, Sept. 8.

We have an account from Hanover, that the empress has accepted the guaranty of Sillesia, by which the chief obstacles are removed which related to the peace.

Sept. 23. According to letters from Vienna by yesterday's mail, it is decided that the Russian troops shall pass the winter in Bohemia, and that they are to be quartered in the circles of Staz, Brantzau, and Konigsgratz, 'til the return of the spring enables them to continue their march.

It is confidently asserted, that the definitive treaty is signed, and that it will speedily be made public.

December 5. We are inform'd from New Jersey, that one of the heads of the rioters having been committed to jail at Newark, a number of bold people came to the Jail on Monday night last, and set him out, and he afterwards made his boast that a strong north west wind blew the door off the hinges, and he walked out of prison as free as a bird.

We hear that Mr. Bonomi is so crowded with company that he has no time to say his prayers, from whence he gets out of bed all he repairs to it again; and it is the opinion of some able physicians, that if he makes right, it must be at the expense of the health of his body; and of some learned divines, that it must be at the expense of the welfare of his poor soul! Nay, his own old shipmates who went a privateering with him, swear he would have stood a better chance for a fair wind to the haven of rest, and would have come to port with more safety, had he continued still aboard. The great sea of his dog, to tell for the sake of such subjects, (that is, of his dog) was not a good one, and he had better have been a Frenchman than a Bonomi.

A FABLE.

The Wolf, the Goose, and the Lamb.

*D*OT Y demands, the parent's voice
Should his child's choice?
In that, is due obedience shown;
To chaffs, belongs to her alone.
May horror seize his midnight hour,
Who builds upon a parent's power,
And claims, by purchase vile and base,
The blessing maid, or his embrace.
Gleeful virtue sickens, and the breast
Where peace had built her downy nest,
Becomes the troubled seat of care,
And passes with anguish, and despair.

A Wolf, rapacious, rough and bold,
Who nightly plunders thine old fold,
Contemplating his ill-spent life,
And loy'd with thefts, would take a wife;
His purpose known, the savage race
In numerous crowds, attend the place;
For why, a mighty wolf he was,
And held dominion in his jaws.
I heard him whisper each mother brought,
And doubly his alliance sought;
But told his age, or else too nice,
None would acceptance in his eyes.
So heperid, as at early dawn,
He solitary cross'd the lawn.

Stay'd from the fold, a sportive Lamb
Slip'd from her flock, and stray'd at large;
When, lo! for man and beast,
Discharg'd an arrow at his breast.
The robber knew, and with a bound
He leapt, and in the meadow flew;
Their nimble feet the Wolf o'ertook;
And courteous to the Dam bespoke,
Stay, favour, and spend your fear,
This meek enemy is near;
These jaws, in slaughter oft imbued,
At length have known enough of blood;
And kinder business brings me now,
Vanquish'd, at a heavy's feet to bow.

You have a daughter—Sweet, forgive
A Wolf's address.—In her I live;
I owe from her eyes like lightning came;
And let my marrow all on flames consume;
I et your consent confirm my choice;
And ratify our nuptial joys.

Me ample wealth, and power attend;
Wide o'er the plains my realms extend;
What midnight robber dare invade
The fold, if I the guard am made;
At home the shepherd's cur may sleep,
While I secure his master's sheep.

Discourse like this, attention drew,
Grandeur the mother's breast inflam'd;
Now fearless by his side she walk'd
Of settlements, and jointures talk'd.