

guarantee which she had given to the form of government which had been established in Poland under her auspices. These principles, concurring with those of the final contents, the chiefs of them receive large sums from the Imperial treasury monthly, and the troops of Russia, it seems, are to enter Poland in a hostile manner. Three Russian Generals, Messrs. Soltikow, Michelson, Kosakowski, are appointed to enter it at the head of 60,000 men. This army, it is said, is to be followed by a corps of 20,000 men from Kiovia, and which will be supported by the troops now in Moldavia, under the command of General Kochowski, amounting to 70,000. These forces, if the plan is so settled, are certainly sufficient to create great alarms among the friends of the Constitution and Liberty of Poland, especially if the other powers who are interested in her independence, permit this war to take place without interfering in it. The King, however, far from being discouraged, exhorted the states to remain firm in the defence of the Constitution, and declared he was ready to put himself at the head of the national army, in case the Republic is obliged to defend itself against a foreign enemy. The Assembly immediately caught the ardour of the King, and resolved "to invest the King and the Council of Inspection with an unlimited authority in every thing respecting the defence of the country; to increase the Polish army to 100,000 men; to dispose of the chief command, and that of the different corps who compose it; to direct the march of these forces, and to order quarters, provisioning, magazines, &c. for them." All the civil and military officers and agents employed in the provinces are to furnish whatever provisions the Commissioner of War shall order to be delivered, and execute all the military works which they shall require, the expenses of which will be paid by the Treasury. The decree containing these dispositions was immediately drawn up, and publicly proclaimed.

JUNE 6 TO 9.

Yesterday, in the House of Lords, on the Slave Trade, two witnesses were examined on behalf of the Planters. Upon motion, the further examination was postponed to the second Thursday in the next Session of Parliament.

CATHARINE the Great has published a declaration which is a *Chef d'Ouvre* and *Unique* in diplomatic annals. From motives of transcendent generosity and disinterestedness, says this *magnanimous Princess*, I have ordered my troops to march into Poland, being graciously inclined to restore to the illustrious nation of the Poles, a Constituti-

on which they labor, and under which they groaned in slavery, instead of that which they have unanimously adopted, and which consequently is great Lady argues!!

The present summer will probably determine the fate of the French Revolution. If nothing be done by the Emigrants in the course of the present campaign, to overthrow it, we shall doubtless see it established—at least for some time.

Yesterday Lord Howe kissed hands on being appointed Vice Admiral of Great Britain, in the room of the late Lord Rodney.

Letters from Berlin say, "Advice has been received, that a large body of Russian troops have entered Poland, whilst a formidable army keeps in the neighbourhood."

BERMUDA, JULY 21.

By the vessels this week from the West Indies, we learn, that the Planters and Merchants are all in an uproar respecting the regulations which have lately taken place in England on sugars. A deputation from all the Windward and Leeward Islands are to meet the 24th of this month at Dominica, for the purpose of taking into consideration the above, as well as the slave trade business, and to petition Parliament on the subject. In Saint Kitt's and other islands they have already come to a determination not to pay the King's duty of 4 per cent. on rum, in consequence of which actions are entered against the defaulters.

In Jamaica they are equally clamorous respecting the above business.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, SEPTEMBER 3.

Since our last we have received from Malpeck the melancholy account of the loss of a Boat near that place on the 21st ult. during a very high wind. The circumstances that led to the discovery of this unfortunate event prove beyond contradiction that all on board (supposed 7 in number) must have perished—for, on the morning following the storm, several kegs, chests, and other articles, together with pieces of the boat, and a dead dog, were found, some floating, and others lying on shore, but no appearance of one of the crew to be seen. It is conjectured this boat was from Piercy—we wait anxiously for further accounts, which we shall probably obtain by a vessel which is every day expected from thence.

By a Gentleman who came through direct from Halifax to Fanningborough, and from thence to this place in the government Cutter on Sunday morning last, we are informed, that the Packet with the July mail had not yet arrived, but was hourly expected at Halifax.

Letters have been received in town from Halifax, containing information of a dreadful fire which lately happened there. We have been favoured with the following particular extract, extracted from a letter writ-

ten by a gentleman on the spot, to a friend in this town, dated August 22, 1793.

Since my last we have had a most dreadful fire ever known in this place, which, had not the Lord interposed, might have destroyed a great part of the town. It broke out about 12 o'clock on Friday night, (and continued till three in the morning) from a small old house adjoining to the house of Mr. Schwartz, then in the possession of Mrs. Robertson, who kept a store in it. In this house lived an old man and woman by the name of Welbor. I am told that the man was carried home that night very drunk—How the house was set on fire is not well known—it was first discovered by a party of gentlemen coming from Galigan's tavern, who immediately ran up to the house and endeavoured to force open a door or window, but at that time all the inside of the house was in one flame, and the two old people (as I supposed) suffocated, for they neither heard or saw them. The bones of these unhappy victims were found next day. The large building above mentioned belonging to Mrs. Robertson, was burnt to the ground, together with 4 or 5 other dwelling houses adjoining, and a blacksmith's shop belonging to the ordnance department. Several other houses near, tho' not burned, were pulled down in order to save buildings of more consequence. In short, imagination can scarcely paint the horrors of the night. Mr. N——, in some lines wrote on the occasion of the fire at OLNEY, better describes it than I can.

The Shout of FIRE! a dreadful cry,  
Imprest each heart with deep dismay,  
While the fierce blaze and redning sky  
Made Midnight wear the face of Day.

The throng and terror, who can speak  
The various sounds that fill'd the air!  
The infant's wail, the mother's shriek,  
The voice of blasphemy and prayer?

But prayer prevail'd, and sav'd the town.  
The few who lov'd the Saviour's name  
Were heard—and Mercy hasten'd down  
To change the Wind, and stop the Flame.

\* This was literally the case at Olney—the Wind raged—the Flames spread—and all human opposition proved vain and fruitless—when lo! the Prayers of the Faithful were heard—on a sudden the Wind ceased—and the devouring Flames were immediately subdued.—Let the sceptical and miracle-denying account for this from natural causes if they can.

ON THE SABBATH.

SIX DAYS, O! Man, thou hast to labour in,  
Oh! think how merciful your God has been,  
Of Seven, he takes unto himself but One,  
Oh! rob him not of THAT, and leave him

NONE.