

never paying the least attention to its having been several times thoroughly wetted while the hay was making. But, if these gentlemen will take the trouble, at any time, to compare any parcel of hay that has been made perfectly dry, with another parcel from the same field, that has received a shower while in the swathe, or even a copious dew, they will soon be sensible of a very manifest difference between them; nor will their horses or cattle ever commit a mistake in chusing between the two.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PETERSBURGH, MARCH 29.

Gen. Herman, commander of the Russian troops, who defeated the Turkish army under the Seraskier Bastan Pacha, together with several officers, are arrived from our army in Moldavia. They were most of them present at the siege of Ismail, and the particulars they relate of it make humanity shudder. Nothing in either ancient or modern history bears any resemblance to it; the exploits of Schairch Nadir, the conqueror of Persia, come the nearest.

WARSAW, APRIL 20.

Whilst we thought the Russians and Turks were quiet in their winter quarters, a messenger arrived with the unexpected accounts that Prince Gallitzin passed the Danube, below Isacca, on the 6th, with 4000 men, and attacked a corps of Turks encamped along that river, whom they totally beat. Two days after that they took Macksdhn, and made prisoners of war a Pacha of Three Tails, another of Two, Hassan Samsundzi Bassa, the greatest favourite of the present Grand Vizir, and who was sent there to regulate the warlike operations, besides Ibrahim Bassa and sixty officers, with a vast number of privates, and nine pieces of brass ordnance. The Turks are said to have had 2000 men killed; among them many foreign officers.

POLISH CONSTITUTION.

The 14th of April will hereafter be a memorable day in the annals of Poland. In the session of that day, a law was unanimously passed by the diet relative to cities and their inhabitants, which restores them to their primitive rights, associates them with the Legislative power, and will

serve as a basis for still more extensive regulations, to reduce the different orders of citizens to that relative equality which constitutes the very soul of a solid and just Constitution. Upon this occasion, the plan of M. Suchorzewski, Nuncio from Kalisch, was adopted. The substance of the principles which have been decreed agreeably to his project, is, "To destroy the difference of orders and classes; to grant liberty to all the citizens, without distinction; to restore Nobility to its true origin, that is, to the prerogative of merit and virtue; but, at the same time, to effect these different changes by degrees, and with such precaution as will ensure the success of them." Poland may therefore date her restoration from that day; for, with such principles as these, uniformly followed up, she will become powerful from her internal strength, and will be truly independent.

APRIL 23. A general enthusiasm prevails in this capital, occasioned by the glorious revolution which has just taken place, and to which the King himself has so nobly contributed.

All the citizens have waited in a body on his Majesty, to thank him for his generous and dignified conduct on this occasion. Most of them had the honour to kiss his hand, and some of them, full of raptures, could not refrain from falling down at his knees and embracing them.

'This is the moment,' said the King, 'which gives me the true pleasures of royalty.' This expression being heard and repeated, the hall instantly reverberated with the acclamation of "God save the King."

The nobles and the citizens are now incorporated together, and enjoy the same privileges.

With respect to religion, no other distinction will now exist than that which discriminates Christians from Pagans. Every man who professes the Christian religion may be of whatever sect he pleases, and adopt whatever mode of worship which he shall prefer to others.

FRANKFORT, MAY 3.

A great number of marine guards and French officers pass through here, in their way to Petersburg, to serve on board the fleet of galleys commanded by the prince de Nassau, who has made them an invitation.

PARIS, APRIL 14.

The troubles occasioned, in the south of France, by the enemies of the Constitution, are nearly appeased by the indefatigable zeal of the commissioners sent by the king. One of those commissioners is the Abbe

Mulot, a name distinguished for his talents and his patriotism. The unhappy Protestants in that quarter had been pointed out by a set of blood thirsty Priests, as victims to be sacrificed on the Altar of Superstition, for no other reason but because they had declared themselves partizans of the new Constitution.

AVIGNON, APRIL 28.

The town of Carpentras has been regularly besieged for some time. During two days, the assailants have kept firing against it from several batteries.

The country house of the person who commands in the town, has been reduced to ashes by the opposite party. All the country houses in the neighbourhood are also in ashes. The windmills are to be a prey to the devouring element, and the aqueduct, which supplies the town with water, has been already destroyed. Several persons have been killed by the fire of the town's people. M. de Fentiville, a general in the army, had his horse shot under him.

The army of Vaucluse has defeated another which had been collected together by the Assembly of Saint Cecilia, and by the town of Carpentras, and which amounted to seven thousand men.

It is supposed that a great number of people have been killed in the town. It is very certain that a great many houses have greatly suffered from the fire of the besiegers.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Another attempt is to be made for transplanting the bread fruit trees from the Otaheita islands to the British West India settlements. Capt. Bligh has been honoured with the rank of Post, and is to command the vessel to be employed in this undertaking.

A Treasury Warrant has just been signed for three hundred and twenty four thousand, one hundred and twenty four pounds, six shillings, and one penny farthing, to pay off part of the principal and interest upon the orders made out for the American and East Florida sufferers.

We are happy in being able to declare, that the case of the subaltern officers of our army, reduced to half pay, is now under consideration; an augmentation thereof is what is sought for; and as the necessity of this measure is universally admitted, it is not doubted but the same will be effected.

Returns have been made by the different gaolers throughout England of the number of subaltern officers now confined for debt, and a subscription is opened for the eman-