

Letters from St. Vincent's mention, that there has been a great disturbance among the slaves, who had been so very riotous, that the military were obliged to be called out, and had fired on them; four of the principals were killed, and five wounded; the others were at last made peaceable and remained quiet when the above letters came away.

The Discovery sloop of war, Capt. Vancouver, and the Chatham, Lieut. Broughton, have orders to sail on their important voyage of researches to the South Seas in the course of the next week; the ships are now lying at Portsmouth, completely manned and victualled.

Very alarming accounts are received from Dominica respecting the negroes: Several about the north part of the island have taken up arms and refused to work more than three days in the week. Several of the estates have all their negroes deserted; two regiments, 13th and 15th, were sent from Barbadoes, to quell the insurrection.

Accident has produced a very useful discovery; for by the late inundation of the sea, it was observed that, as far as the tide extended, it brought all the worms from their holes, and killed them. This experiment has been since tried with the sea water in several gardens, and has the desired effect beyond expectation.

Private letters from Petersburg assure us, that the clergy and nobility of the Russian empire have offered extraordinary subsidies to the Empress to assist her, not only to preserve Oczakow and the Crimea, but also to enable her to decline the mediation of the Court of Berlin in the peace which is to be concluded with the Turks. This Princess has lately written to one of the Ministers at a foreign Court, an ostensible letter of the following tenor:

"It is universally notorious that I did not declare war on the Porte; but on the contrary, that it was declared on me at a time when I least expected it; and that it is certain I never aspired to conquest. Heaven blessed the defensive endeavours of my arms by repeated victories, but they were at the expence of the blood of my subjects, who should be defended from such attacks, and so long as the Crimea and Oczakow are in the power of the Turks, I have no power to prevent them. If therefore I am not disposed to renounce all my conquest, I have at least given to an impartial public a convincing proof of my moderation in the midst of my victories; and the Court of Berlin is the only one which seems not to set a sufficient estimation upon me on the terms of the Convention of Reichinbach: I am aware that the Court of Vienna may have its reasons for adopting the opinion of the former Court, and may act conformably to this Convention, but for my part I cannot think of accepting, nor will I ever accept, the partial mediation of a Court in alliance with my declared enemy; and should it think fit to

endeavour to force me, I shall know how to defend myself from this extraordinary mediation, unless propositions are made which are more compatible with the honour and safety of my empire."

We learn from Sziatova, that the ministers of England, Prussia, Holland, Germany, and Turkey, assembled in Congress, have written to Potemkin, to know if he considered the place where they were assembled as a neutral post. The imperious General answered, "That he knew nothing about the Congress of pacification which they mentioned; that he had given orders to his light troops to attack the enemy wherever they should find them, and that he, therefore, advised the Ministers, without loss of time, to leave the territory of the enemy, if they wished to avoid being exposed to untoward accidents".

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 28.

Mr. Pitt appeared at the bar with a message from his Majesty, which was verbatim as follows:

"His Majesty thinks it necessary to acquaint this house, that the endeavours which his Majesty has used, in conjunction with his allies, to effect a pacification between Russia and the Porte, having hitherto been unsuccessful, and the consequences which may arise from the further progress of the war, being highly important to the interests of his Majesty and his allies, and to those of Europe in general, his Majesty judges it requisite, in order to add weight to his representations, to make some further augmentation of his naval force. And his Majesty relies on the zeal and affection of the house of commons, that they will be ready to make good such additional expences as may be incurred by these preparations, for the purpose of supporting the interest of his Majesty's kingdoms, and of contributing to the restoration of general tranquility, on a secure and lasting foundation."

Mr. Pitt, as soon as the above message was read, moved, "That his Majesty's most gracious message be taken into consideration to morrow."

Mr. Fox made a few observations, and begged to know whether any consent or approbation of the house was meant to be included in the address; if it was, he thought to morrow was rather an early day for taking the address into consideration.

Mr. Pitt said it was usual to take the speech into consideration the day after it had been delivered; as to the approbation of the house, it would certainly be fit to assure his Majesty of our readiness to grant him the necessary aid.

Mr. Fox said that he should trouble the house no further, than to say, the present business was the most extraordinary that ever came before that house.

The message was then agreed to be taken into consideration to morrow.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The order of the day, for taking into consideration his Majesty's message, being read,

Mr. Pitt rose, and commenced a speech of great length, full of sound argument, and impressive on the minds of every member—He observed, that gentlemen must lament that his Majesty's exertions to bring about a pacification between Russia and the Porte had proved unsuccessful; it was also to be lamented that some additional expense would of course follow, as an addition must be made to our naval force, for the purpose of giving weight and efficacy to such future representations as may be found necessary—He was sorry that this country should be compelled to take any step which might wear the appearance of a departure from that system of peace on which we have long been contemplating. There was, however, a comfort left, that if we armed, it was not with a design to engage in a war: but to induce other powers to lay by their arms, and by thus ending all hostilities, to secure to this country a firm peace. Gentlemen must perceive that the Turkish empire had its weight in the general balance of power in Europe. Should that empire be destroyed, a total new order of things might appear, and a new system be established in Europe, which would destroy those very alliances which Great Britain had been so long effecting. He said the first power to be affected by the destruction of the Turkish empire would be Prussia, to whom this country was attached by the most solemn treaties. On the part of Prussia, we certainly have a right to give her every aid, and to support her interest, as well as those other allies who are in danger; it was also our business at this time to interpose our good offices with Russia and to try all possible means to put an end to the war, which could not effect the ruin of the Turkish power in Europe, without endangering the very existence of Prussia. He then noticed, that if our alliances with that state, and with the United Province, were likely to preserve the peace of Europe, it was the duty of Great Britain to guard against any event which might ruin the power of our allies. It however was, he said, on the principle of good faith, and a regard to the welfare of our allies, that we ought to effect a pacification between Russia and the Porte; even if we had no cause of that kind, an attention to our interest ought to make us pursue it; for though Prussia might be the first to feel the consequence of the destruction of the Turkish empire, we unavoidably must bear our share of the misery. Taking all the circumstances