

Foreign Intelligence.

LEGHORN, APRIL 10.

THE last letters from Malta assert, that the Venetian squadron sailed the 26th of February, for the Barbary coast, after having taken in a considerable quantity of ammunition and warlike stores. The Chevalier Emo provided 600 sacks of sand, to serve as parapets for the defence of the floating batteries. The great preparations made, prove that hostilities will be renewed with additional vigour.

Utrecht, April 30. The Assembly of the Seventeen have addressed an official letter to Mr. Pitt, minister of state of his Britannic Majesty, thanking him for the generous assistance he gave to the ship Verboorg, Indianman, while in the harbour of Dartmouth.

Petersburgh, April 26. The Empress has lately established a corps of Marine Cadets, consisting at present only of 240 youths, but to be augmented hereafter to 500; they are to reside here in the academy at the dock-yard. The lads are to be selected from the families of naval persons, natives of Russia, or the dominions thereof. The Empress is the patron, and is about to endow the establishment by a gift of 140,000 rubles annually for ever.

Venice, April 22. A most atrocious murder was lately committed in the district of Paltiner. A butcher in passing through a wood found an infant in a cradle suspended to a branch of a tree, with a note requesting whoever should find the child to be careful of it, till circumstances should permit its parents to reclaim it, that two hundred florins, left at the foot of the tree, would provide for its maintenance and that the same sum should annually be deposited there. After possessing himself of the money, this monster of cruelty murdered the child, and eating the body into pieces, gave them to be eaten by the dogs. Heaven would not permit so horrid an act to remain concealed. Upon the unnatural villain stopping at the next public house, in the presence of many people, the two dogs, discharged all the bones parts of the innocent victim, as the fingers, teeth, &c. in consequence of which the murderer was seized and secured in prison.

Paris, April 16. Extraordinary preparations have been made in Normandy and Brittany, for fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland, for which purpose larger number of vessels have been fitted than usual. This is occasioned by the extraordinary bounty given by government the last year.

Vienne, April 29. The Emperor having been informed that there was a great scarcity of corn in the district of Munkacs in Hungary, a commission was immediately appointed to go to the place, and open the military magazines for the public use. The Elector Palatine proposes to travel this year by the way of Holland and England.

The report gains ground that the different Sovereigns of Italy are about to enter into a treaty, which has been suggested by the King of Sardinia. The court of Vienna, Naples, and the Republic of Venice, have agreed to it already; and it is reported, that the Empress of Russia is inclined to join. This association is for the purpose of repelling the Turks in Asia, and driving them out of those fine countries in Europe, that formerly were the seats of science, wit, and liberty, though now the mart of ignorance, brutality, and slavery.

LONDON, May 13.

For the information of our friends not here, we present the following abstract of the act, now depending, for the better regulation of Navigation.

"From and after the no foreign built vessel (except prizes taken and legally condemned) shall be entitled to the privileges of a British built ship, except as did truly and without fraud, wholly belong to Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man, before this act. Such to continue in their former privileges of import and export, upon being registered as directed by this act. All foreign built ships rebuilt and made free before this act, to continue so.

"Every decked vessel, barten tons or more built in any of his Majesty's dominions, and owned by his subjects, shall hereafter take out a register, setting forth name and employment of the surveying officer; name of the vessel, and to where she belongs; master's; whether British, foreign, or British plantation built; number of decks and masts; length from stem to stern post; breadth in the broadest part; the height between decks; burthen; when and where built, captured and condemned; kind of vessel, and how built; whether any or no gallery; whether any or what kind of bread; names, occupations, and residence of subscribing owners; owners names, occupations, and residence of all non-subscribing owners; content of the subscribing owners, to the description and measurement set forth

and he or they had taken the oath and given the securities required; where, when, and by whom registered. No register but at the port to which the vessel belongs. So much of 8th 7th and 8th of William III. as directs the oath therein to be taken to be repealed.

"Oath to be made by owner or owners to truth of particulars recited; that all the owners are bona fide subjects of Great Britain, and that none of them have taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign state, (except involuntarily, under the terms of some capitulation to be there specified) and that none of said owners are bachelors, or citizens of any foreign town, state, or government; and that no foreigner hath directly or indirectly, any share or interest in said vessel. Ships to be examined, measured and described, as to all particulars before set forth, by a person appointed by commissioners of customs, in presence of the master, or other persons he may appoint. No bill of sale to be valued except the register be revised. Upon change of a master, such change to be indorsed upon the register by the proper officer in the port where such change is made. Every vessel to retain the name by which she is first registered, such name to be painted in white or yellow letters upon a black ground on some conspicuous part of said vessel's stern.

"The register shall hereafter be granted to any foreign built vessel, which shall be stranded in any of the British dominions, and their repaired and refitted for sea. No prize ships shall be registered in Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man, but either at Southampton, Weymouth, Liverpool, or Whitehaven, by the collector and comptroller there. Certificates hereafter granted shall distinguish, whether such ships be the build of Great Britain, or Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man, or the British colonies, plantations and territories, or of any foreign country; or employed in the coasting shipping trade. All registers heretofore granted, to be delivered up, and new ones taken, according to the form here prescribed. A certain sum to be paid, in lieu of all former stamps and fees, according to the list of the act. Power granted by his Majesty in council, to allow registers, under certain circumstances, to ships not entitled them by law. No person to counterfeit, trade, alias or falsify certificate or register. All former laws relative to shipping, not hereby altered or repealed, to remain in full force.

The following are substantially the charges brought by Mr. Burke, against Mr. Hastings, which are ordered to be printed, and are to be taken into consideration.

1. With gross injustice, cruelty, and treachery against the faith of nations, in hiring British soldiers, for the purpose of extinguishing the innocent and helpless people who inhabited the Rohilcond.

2. With using the authority delegated to him thro' the East-India Company, for treating the Ding Shaw Allum, Emperor of Iddian, or otherwise the Great Mogul, with the greatest cruelty, in bereaving him of considerable territory, and withholding forcibly that tribute of twenty-six lack of rupees which the Company engaged to pay as an annual tribute or compensation for their holding in his name the Duwance of the rich and valuable provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.

3. With various instances of extortion, and other deeds of mal administration against the Rajah of Benares. This article consisted of three different parts, in each of which Mr. Hastings, was charged with a series of the most wanton oppressions and cruelties. He gave in papers concerning the rights of the Rajah, his expulsion, and the sundry revolutions which have been effected by the British influence under the control of the late Governor General of the Zemindary.

4. The numerous and insupportable hardships to which the Royal Family of Oude, had been reduced in consequence of their connection with the Supreme Council.

5. With having by no less than six revolutions brought the fertile and beautiful province of Zarruckabad to a state of the most deplorable ruin.

6. With impoverishing and depopulating the whole country of Oude, and rendering that country, which was once a garden, an uninhabited desert.

7. With a wanton, an unjust, and a pernicious exercise of his powers and the great situation of trust which he occupied in India, in overturning the ancient establishment of the country, and extending an undue influence by conniving at extravagant contracts, and appointing inordinate salaries.

8. With receiving money against the orders of the Company, the act of Parliament, and his own sacred engagements, and applying that money to purposes totally improper and unauthorized.

9. With having resigned by proxy, for the obvious purpose of retaining his situation, and denying the deed in person, in direct opposition to all those powers under which he acted.

My 13. Mr. Hastings positively declares, at the close of his defence, that if he should be found guilty of the crimes laid to his charge, he would richly deserve, and agree to suffer death—And, indeed if the charges were true, how much worse than death would be the life of such a man.

According to letters in town from Rhode-Island and New-York, the Americans have had upwards of fifty sail of vessels seized in the different Islands, French, Dutch, English, Spanish, within the last six months, for attempting to land goods contrary to the treaty.

A letter from Lisbon says, that the Queen has issued out an order for four ships of the line, and two frigates, to be got ready for sea, as soon as possible, in order to join the fleet now in the Mediterranean; and the Queen has also given orders for great encouragement to be given to all foreign sailors that will enter into her service, particularly to the English whom she looks upon to be the best sailors in Europe.

A letter from Petersburg says, that a fleet of men of war is getting ready for sea, which is to cruise for a few months in the Mediterranean. It is to consist of eight line of battle ships, four frigates, and two sloops. The letter says, that this is intended to join the Portuguese, and to act in concert with them and the men of war of other Powers, in clearing the Mediterranean of pirates, that trading ships may sail without interruption.

In the course of Captain M'Bride's Speech in the House of Commons on Naval Promotions, he read the following Memorial.

The Memorial of DAVID BRODIE, Esq; Captain in his Majesty's Navy (1782)

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your Memorialist has been upwards of fifty five years in his Majesty's Navy. Was one of the Admiral's Lieutenants at the taking of Portobello—Bombardment of Cartagena—Taking of Chagres—Taking of Bocaquilla—and in most of the actions that happened in the West-Indies during that war with the combined arms of France and Spain.

Your Memorialist was promoted to the command of the Merlin, a sloop of 10 guns and 110 men, in the West-Indies, and rendered the following services to his country; for which he received a letter of thanks from the three Lords of the Admiralty.

1st. He furnished an attack from a 50 gun ship for a considerable time, in which he lost many men. Two other ships coming in fight the enemy left him. They afterwards proved to be two of our own.

2d. He took the Union, a French privateer of superior force.

3d. He took the Vainqueur, a French privateer of superior force.

4th. He took the Bacchus, a French privateer of superior force.

5th. He took the St. Antonio, a Spanish privateer.

6th. He took the Petit Guava, a French privateer of equal force.

7th. He took the Ferdinand, a French privateer of superior force. Which he boarded—She had 42 men killed and wounded.

8th. He attacked two Spanish rebecks that had taken the Staff and Achilles, (two of our sloops of war) and after a desperate engagement they were obliged to retire and never more appeared in those seas. The Memorialist derived peculiar satisfaction from this success, as he afterwards found that they had been fitted out expressly to take him.

9th. He took two French ships of much superior force, in which action he was wounded in the side, and lost his right arm.

Your Memorialist was made a Post Captain in 1747 and commanded the Canterbury, at the taking of Port Louis, and the attack of St. Jago da Cuba. He commanded the Stafford, in the engagement off the Havana, in the year 1748, in which he took the Conquistador, of 24 guns, the only ship taken in the action. After the Conquistador struck, the Spanish Admiral's ship, the Africa of 74 guns, continued the action with the Stafford, from three till nine, when she led him close to the shore. The Stafford then being very much disabled, the pilot refused charge of her any longer, and after being with great difficulty towed, your Memorialist repaired his damages as well as he could during the night. In the morning having informed Admiral Knowles where the Spanish Admiral lay, the Cornwall and Stafford went in with an intention of burning her, but were prevented by the Spaniards setting fire to her themselves.

That your Memorialist has regularly face that time applied to Government for employ whenever he tho't his services might be wanted; but "not having served in the last war" being alleged to be the reason of his having been superseded in the late promotion to the flag.

The Royal bishop does not visit England this year. His manners and habits are now

so perfectly German that he has of late become much attached to that country.

Advice is received from Portsmouth, of the Swallow Packet, with Lord Cornwallis, &c. being put back by contrary winds to that Port.

France has materially changed the principles of her administration within these few years—war and a thirst of conquest has given way to the mild arts of husbandry and commerce.

Though Mr. Flood stands inimical to the coalition principles of one party and the political principles of the other, yet we understand he joins with Mr. Fox.

A letter from Scarborough says, that the Active cutter has taken, on that coast, a French smuggling vessel from Havre-de-grace, loaded with brandy, tobacco, clothes, tea, and other goods, and has brought her in there.

It is in contemplation to enlarge the King's yard at Sheerness, with the addition of another dock for building and repairing of men of war, there being at present only one; nor is it till lately that ships of the line were attempted to be built there; the Polyphemus of 74 guns, launched above five years ago, being the first. It was doubted at first, and an objection having whether an additional fortification might not be required, but the proposition was determined in the negative. The water in the deepest off Sheerness yard of any other in the kingdom, and most proper for building large ships, even three deckers.

The Impregnable man of war of 50 guns, lately launched at Deptford dock-yard, is now sitting at Woolwich dock, in order to be carried round to Plymouth, where she is intended for a guardship. The new port Admiral is to meet her at Spithead, where he will hoist his flag, and go round in her to Plymouth.

A correspondent assures us, that a commercial treaty was finally adjusted and reciprocally signed, between the American and Portuguese commissioners on Friday last.

Parliament, it is said, will break up on the Tuesday se'night after the King's birthday.

It is said that the French have determined to make a spacious harbour at Cherbourg, than which nothing can be more injurious in future wars to this nation. Being a dry men's town, we know little of it, only that during Lord Chatham's administration the pier was demolished, and that it still lies in the same ruinous condition in which our troops left it.

The new navigation in Gloucestershire, which is intended to make a communication between the Severn and the Thames, goes on very rapidly.

The friends of Mr. Hastings are held enough publicly to assert, that he will not be satisfied with a bare acquittal of the misdemeanors laid to his charge; but that motion will be made in the house to return him thanks for his government in India.

BOSTON, Saturday May 20.

At this period of our emancipation, a faithful friend to the United States, in fervent earnestness, asks, "Where are we? What shall we do? how are our debts to be paid?—Sell your new lands, says one—Who will buy them? asks another; we want cash in hand, and purchasers are not to be found in a day. Well then rise it by a tax on poles and estates. But says the Southern States, must we pay as much for our negro polls, as you New-Englanders for your white labouring men who can earn three times as much and must our poor land, says New-England, that is frozen half the year, pay as much as your rich Virginia and Carolina soil, or our hats and shoes as much as your palaces. Here we are all together by the ears about modes and forms of raising cash, and all this while Congress remonstrating, and exhorting and that is worse than either, all the current coin is going out of the country as fast as water runs over a dam, and all the powers of nature or art cannot stop it. Such I take to be the true picture of the present time. Our federal government is an huge complicated, unwieldy machine, like what? comparisons sometimes illustrate subjects, but where can one be found to illustrate this? Imagine, my countrymen, thirteen Independent clocks going altogether by the force of their own weights, and carrying thirteen Independent hammers fitted to strike in one bell. If you can so nicely wind and adjust all these clocks as to make them move exactly alike, and strike at the same instant you will have indeed a most curious and regular beating of time; but if there be ever so small a deviation from the point of identity, who will be able to know the hour by the sound of such an automaton; the plan of English of all this is, that our present sort of federal government appears inadequate to the purpose for which it was instituted. A combined sovereignty, subject to be checked and regulated by thirteen individual sovereignties, must ever move less