of as shall exceed ten thousand pounds, where the amount of such losses shall be above two hundred thousand pounds; and likewise abating therefrom such sums as the said persons who have suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, during the late unhappy dissentions in America, have already received, or shall, before the said first day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, receive, towards making good the losses sustained by them: And the said Commissioners appointed to enquire into the losses of all such persons who have suffered in their properties by the cession of East-Florida to the king of Spain shall, on or before the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, make up and transmit to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, now or for the time being, a book or books signed by them, containing the names and additions of all the several persons who have already, or who, before the said first day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall have produced satisfactory evidence of their losses, with the amount of the losses sustained by each person respectively, as the same have been or shall be ascertained and settled by the said Commissioners respectively, abating therefrom such sums as the said persons, who have suffered in their properties by the cession of East Florida to the King of Spain, have already received, or shall, before the said first day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, receive, towards making good the losses sustained by them; and the said Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, now or for the time being, or any three or more of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to issue their warrant to the auditor of the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, to make forth standing orders (for which no tallies shall be made or struck,) in the names of the several persons inserted in such Book or Books, for such sum and sums not being fractional parts of fifty pounds, and also distinct orders for all and every sum to which any person shall be intitled by virtue of this act less than such sum of fifty pounds, as shall respectively be set against their names, as a compensation for their several losses, and where the compensation allowed to any of the said sufferers shall be a greater sum than fifty pounds, and the fractional part of fifty pounds, in every such case, one order shall be made out for such fractional part of fifty pounds, and one or more order or orders for the remaining sum, to complete the whole of the compensation to which each respective person shall or may be intitled unto by virtue of this act; all which said orders shall be signed by three or more of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, or the high Treasurer, for the time being, and shall be irrevocable; which several and respective orders shall carry an interest after the rate of three pounds and ten shillings per Centum, per Annum, from the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, all which orders shall be charged and chargeable upon, and payable and paid, without any deduction whatsoever, out of any money that shall be and remain in the receipt of the Exchequer of the aids of supplies which shall be granted by Parliament, in or for the service of the years one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to the several persons so to be entitled to such orders, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns; and the principal sums contained in such orders shall be paid off, with the growing interest which shall be due thereupon, by half-yearly instalments of six pounds and five shillings per Centum, on the fifth day of April, and the tenth day of October in each year, till the whole sums for which they are made out, together with the interest thereupon, are redeemed and paid off, or money reserved in the Exchequer for that purpose; the first half-yearly instalment, together with the interest on the said orders, to be computed from the fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight as aforesaid, to be due and payable on the fifth day of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and the interest payable in respect of such orders shall cease and be abated in such proportion as the principle sum shall be paid off and discharged; and the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury now or for the time being, or any three or more of them, are hereby authorized and impowered to issue their warrant to the auditor of the receipt of the Exchequer to pay, out of any money remaining there of the said aids or supplies, remaining for the service of the year in which such interest and instalment shall become due, the respective sum and sums to which the proprietors of each and every such order for fifty pounds, and the equi Multiples of fifty pounds, made out by virtue of this act, shall be intitled, by instalments of six pounds and five shillings per Centum, together with the half-year's interest due upon such sum as shall be remaining unpaid, and undischarged on each half-yearly day of payment, when such proportional sum shall be so directed to be paid off.

II. And be it further enacted, That the standing orders which shall be made out at the Exchequer in pursuance and under the authority of this act, shall be assignable on the back of such orders on the assignment being attested by two or more credible witnesses, which assignment shall intitle the assignee, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to the benefit attending such order or orders, and to the interest which shall become due and payable in respect of the same.

III. And be it enacted, That the Commissioners of the Treasury now being, or any three or more of them, or the high Treasurer for the time being, shall be and they are hereby authorized, impowered, and required, out of any of the aids or supplies that shall be granted for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, to direct the payment at the receipt of the Exchequer of the principal sums contained in all and every the several and respective orders made forth for any sum or sums of money less than fifty pounds, on the fifth day of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, together with the interest thereon, computed from the said fifth day of July one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, to the said fifth day of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in order to prevent such orders from being fraudulently obtained from the auditor of the Exchequer, or his officers, by any other person or persons than those who shall be duly intitled to the same, the said respective Commissioners appointed for ascertaining the losses aforementioned, shall make forth, and deliver to each and every person named in the said books, or to his or her lawful attorney, to be transmitted by them to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, a certificate containing the name and addition of such claimant, and the sum to which he or she shall be intitled; which certificate shall be carried to the proper officer in the office of the said auditor of the exchequer, who, upon receipt thereof, shall deliver the order made out for the benefit of such person, and shall take a receipt on the back of such certificate as a discharge for the said order.

V. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the orders directed to be made out for the purposes in this act mentioned shall be numbered in an arithmetical order, beginning with number one and so proceeding in an arithmetical progression ascending, wherein the common excess or difference shall always be one, and shall be registered accordingly.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all and every the clauses, provisioes, powers, privileges, advantages, penalties, forfeitures and disabilities, contained in an act made and passed in this session of Parliament, intitled "An act for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, (except such clauses as charge the loans or Exchequer bills authorized to be made by the said act, and except such clauses as limit the rate of interest to be paid for the forbearance of money lent on the credit of the said act, and except the directions for making forth tallies for loans made out), shall be applied and extended to the orders which shall be made out in pursuance of this act, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the said clauses were repeated and re-enacted, in the body of this present act.

VII. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any of the said orders made forth by virtue of this act, shall be filled up by writing or indorsements thereon, or by any accident be defaced, it shall and may be lawful for the Commissioners of the Treasury, or any three or more of them, or the high Treasurer for the time being, and be and they are hereby authorized and empowered by his or their direction, from time to time, to cause new orders to be made forth at the receipt of the Exchecquer, in lieu of such orders which shall be so filled up or defaced, which orders so filled up or defaced shall be cancelled at the receipt of the Exchequer, and kept there on a file or files for that purpose; and such orders so to be made forth in lieu thereof shall, in all respects, be subject to the same rules, methods, and continuance, and have and be intitled to the same and like benefits and advantages, and bear the same numbers, dates, and principal sums, as was or were borne by such order or orders so cancelled.

VIII. Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That out of any of the aids or supplies to be granted to his Majesty for the service of the years one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, or out of such monies as shall or may remain in the Exchequer of the consolidated fund, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commissioners of the Treasury, or any three or more of them, or the high Treasurer for the time being, to reward such person or persons that shall or may be in any ways employed in the execution of this act for their labour, pains, and service therein respectively, and to satisfy and discharge such incidental charges and expences as shall necessarily attend the execution of the same, in such manner as the said Commissioners of the Treasury, or any three or more of them, or the high Treasurer for the time being, shall from time to time think fit and reasonable in that behalf.

IX. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case sufficient aids or supplies shall not be granted before the fifth day of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, or before the fifth day of April in each subsequent year, before the whole of the said orders, herein directed to be made forth, are satisfied and paid off with interest for the same, then such sum as should or ought to be satisfied and paid pursuant to this act, in part of the principal sum of such orders, together with the interest that shall then have become due, shall be charged upon such monies as, at any time after the said fifth day of April in each year, shall be or remain in the Exchequer of the consolidated fund, (except such monies of the said consolidated fund as are appropriated to any use or uses by any act or acts of Parliament in that behalf); and such monies of the said consolidated fund shall and may be issued and applied as soon as the same can be regularly stated and ascertained, for and towards paying off such instalment or instalments, and the interest due and payable on the several orders, according to the directions in this act; any act or acts of parliament, or any clause or clauses in any act or acts of Parliament, to the contrary notwithstanding.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whatever monies shall be so issued out of the said consolidated fund shall, from time to time, be replaced by and out of the first supplies to be thereafter granted in Parliament, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XI. And it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall forge or counterfeit any order, which shall have been made forth by virtue of this act, before the same shall have been paid off and cancelled, or any order to be renewed or made forth in pursuance of this act, or any indorsement or writing thereupon or therein, or tender in payment any such forged or counterfeit order, with intent to defraud his Majesty, his heirs and successors, or the person or persons to be appointed to pay off the same, or to pay any interest thereupon, or any of them, then every such person or persons so offending being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be adjudged a felon, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

N. B Although the Title of the Act mentions Nov. 1787, which was the first day of the Session, yet the Act was not passed until the middle of June, in the present year.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ALICANT, *June* 14.

It is said, that the Dey of Algiers has declared war against the Empress of Russia, and that a stout fleet had lately sailed from that port, manned with crews of desperate fellows. It is also said that the evening before the armament weighed anchor, the Dey sent for the Chef d'Escadre with the rest of the principal officers, when he promised a reward of 2000 sequins to the first that should bring and lay at his feet the head of the English rebel Paul Jones.

NAPLES, *June* 16. An Algerine rover of 20 guns, was sunk the 30th of last month by a Geonese man of war near Messina, after a severe and bloody contest of two hours, and all on board perished. So desperate and sanguinary were the infidels to the last, that they kept up a brisk and almost incessant fire with small arms, out of the tops, and from different parts of the ship, into the man of war as they were sinking, which killed and wounded above 20 men, most of the latter died the next day, owing to the balls which the pirates fired, being all chewed.

VIENNA, June 18. According to some letters we learn, that the Turks have finished their bridge over the Danube near Cladova, and that three of their corps of 20,000 men each, most of whom are Saphis, have passed that river. They reckon that the Ottoman troops when encamped against the Emperor, will form an army of 350,000 men; and according to the last list, our troops in Transylvania amounted to 22,300 men, in the Bannat to 12,800 and to 103 300 near Semlin.

June 21. Private letters from the army mention nothing decisive, but only that every thing is going forward to counteract the designs of the enemy.

BERLIN, June 24. Events of the greatest importance appear to be at hand. Yesterday three couriers arrived at the same time from Vienna and Warsaw, and several messengers were sent from thence.

July 11. It is confidently asserted, that a considerable body of Turks have made an irruption into the Bannat of Temeswar, where they have commenced their hostilities by burning several of the Imperial Towns.

HAMBOURGH, June 20.

By letters from Stockholm, we learn, that the King of Sweden had not left that capital on the 10th instant, but that it was expected he would set off from Finland by the 20th, when every thing was ordered to be in readiness for the embarkation of his troops. Those that have already sailed with the Duke of Sudermania, amount to about 70,000 effective men. These movements begin to be very sensibly felt in the North. Hitherto Finland has been the magazine to which not only Stockholm but great part of the country of Sweden has been chiefly indebted for its supplies of grain and wood; but now such supplies, instead of being received from that province, are obliged to be sent thither. Vast quantities of provisions have likewise been ordered for the use of the army, in consequence of which all the necessaries of life have risen to an immense price.

[The following address is given to the public as a specimen of the inflammatory publications which have been distributed in France, to prejudice the subjects of that kingdom against the Ruling Powers.]

LONDON, *June* 14

THE following paper was lately seized at a private printing press in Paris; a few copies of which had been previously circulated, and one of them stuck on the city gates. Through the zeal of parties concerned, the officers of police got information and committed the remainder to the flames. The men who were at work, escaped.—A very diligent but private search was made to discover the authors and abettors.

TRANSLATION.

Fellow Citizens and Countrymen!

"Your hearts are full of grief and indignation. Every tongue proclaims the cause. The king and his ministers have trampled with impunity on your dearest rights. He who should be the father of his people, is become their bitterest enemy and implacable oppressor!

"Not content with mocking our loyal service, he dares to punish the men who are bold enough to tell him you feel. Your most illustrious fellow citizens are punished with exile.

"Can you live and suffer this? Existence is contemptible without its sweets—and those sweets of our existence, are our liberties. A certain personage and his abandoned adherents are attempted to tread upon our necks. Not a single law remains unviolated, that can favour the progress of the king's power: They tear up government by the roots—while there remains no hold to shelter you from oppression.

"Our remonstrances are called disloyal, because they are bold. Our right of complaining they pronounce injurious, though the only right we have left, and stile it irreconcileable to the constitution: Though our laws permit us to plead our grievances before the throne, they are sacrificed to injustice. The King tells us with a sneer, when we murmur, that we are misled. Detested hypocrisy! they enjoy our complaints instead of listening to them. Honey drops from their tongue, while poison lurks within the heart.

"Their mouths are filled with declaring a passion for the glory that results from reigning over free men, yet they have been the dagger that stabs the very vitals of the constitution. Alas! what redress can we expect from men who add perjury to their other crimes, and who violate without remorse, the most sacred obligations of society.

"Alas! Friends and Countrymen! The crisis is arrived, behold yourselves at the eve of liberty, or miserable and perpetual slavery! Fearless of the frowns and menaces of tyrants, let us pour in remonstrances from every corner of the nation. To these should it become necessary, let us add the most spirited manifestos.

"May Heaven, and a repenting Sovereign, avert the horrors of a civil war; but if our entreaties prove in vain, shall we be tamely driven on to desperation?—No, let us make a last appeal to the all-powerful God of Battles.

"Oh! may the names of all those who will not sacrifice even life, to break the chains these tyrants are forging for us, and for posterity, be branded with the blackest infamy! pursued by public detestation even beyond the grave! May they be marked by curling and bitterness for everlasting ages!

To your Tents,

O ISRAEL!"

June 21. Dispatches received in town yesterday contain the most positive advices, that an immediate declaration of war will take place on the part of Sweden against the Empress of Russia.

The immediate object of his Swedish Majesty, is, first, to recover the very valuable province of Finland, formerly belonging to the crown of Sweden; and secondly, should he succeed in this endeavour, to enter the province of Livonia, on the opposite shore, one of the most productive territories throughout Europe.

The King takes the field in person. There is an army of near 50,000 men in Finland, well provided in every respect, and the troops eager for conquest.

A treaty of defensive alliance has been some time negociating between Sir James Harris, on the part of Great-Britain, and the Baron Alvensleben on the part of Prussia, which was finally concluded and