

the breath of even a person in perfect health, is well known to be rank poison.

The Princes of France are now degraded to pensioners. This is perhaps as great a stride towards despotism as any Monarch of France at any one time ever made.

The Maitres de Camp, who have lately revolted at Nancy, in Lorraine, in point of number and appearance, form the finest regiment of cavalry in Europe.

The sum for which the two lame ducks waddled out of the Alley this week, is said to amount to near 30,000l. sterling.

The situation of the rising States of America is rather an alarming one;—the arrearage of interest amounts to 13,000,000 of dollars; the foreign and domestic debts form a total of 67,000,000; but the domestic debt is so far from being accurately estimated, that it is generally supposed to be 100,000,000; yet it has been proposed to procure more loans by way of experiment.

A letter from Philadelphia has the following paragraph: "Our trade is rapidly increasing, and particularly our China trade, which has met with the utmost success. Two of our China vessels have just arrived with valuable cargoes; the demand for Indian goods is very considerable."

Philadelphia promises fairly to become a province of the first mercantile consequence among the United States; its merchants are the wealthiest and its inhabitants the most numerous. These advantages, added to those of their situation, cannot fail to make and maintain them the first people of America.

A fact has lately been discovered that must infallibly stop, in some degree, the horrid carnage of sparrows, and lessen the number of those important garden personages, called scare-crows! A curious observer proves that sparrows are more useful than destructive; for a pair of those birds, during the time they have their young to feed, destroy every week 3360 caterpillars. This calculation he founded upon actual observation; he discovered that the two parents carried to the nest 40 caterpillars in an hour. He then supposes (which is a moderate supposition) that the sparrows enter the nest twelve hours each day, which is a daily consumption of 480; this multiplied by 7, gives 3360 of those voracious pests destroyed by only two birds.

Not long since a gentleman in Leicestershire sold a ram for three hundred guineas! [*The price of a vote.*]

TIPPOO SAIB, agreeable to accounts from India, is busily employed in carrying on offensive operations against the British settlements in that quarter. His inveteracy against the English has always been great. The last letters from Madras, received in London, mention that vigorous preparations were making by the English to oppose his progress; or, to use their expression, "to strike him on the most vital part, with all their combined force." *Tippoo* has thrown off his turban, and swore never again to wear it until the Travencore country was subdued.

An alliance matrimonial is on the tapis, between the Heir to the crown of Naples and the Archduchess Amelia, daughter to the King of Hungary.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 7.

"The manner of doing business in this kingdom is now such, especially with Foreign Ambassadors, that no absolute certainty of measures can be come at. *Mirabeau*, for the moment, does every thing; but it is to be hoped, his power will not last. The doctrine of war is his; the negotiation with foreign ministers is directed by him. The King has no more power than an infant. His ministers are insignificant. Every thing centers in the Assembly—and there half a dozen men govern absolutely. Things are coming fast to a crisis—which must end in a civil or foreign war. Perhaps this devoted country may experience the horrible consequences of both.

"*M. Necker* was again seized a few days ago with a slight return of his complaint, which he generally feels when any fresh cause of grief arises. Notwithstanding which, he was earnestly preparing the memorial on the subject of *assignats** when a mob, raised to oppose a vote of thanks to the Marquis de Bouille, and to the *Garde Nationale* of Metz under his command, demanded aloud in the Thuilleries, not only the dismissal, but also the heads of the Ministers, and more violently that of *M. de la Tour du Pin*, and *M. Necker*.—Horse and foot were instantly ready to protect them; but the General thought it his duty at the same time to insinuate, that he wished they would absent themselves a few hours.

"*Mr. Necker* was in his closet. Several of his friends came out of breath from the Thuilleries, telling him he had not five minutes to lose, for the mob were coming. At that moment an Aid du Camp of *M. de la Fayette*, came in, saying, "I beg, Sir, you will not be alarmed; I have 600 men with me, and we will all die; before one

hair of your head is touched." *M. Necker* no longer resisted, and said, "Since it is so, I will go; for were a single bayonet to be used in my cause, I should never be happy."

"The Aid-du-camp said, That in expectation of this he had brought a coach—in which *Mr. and Mrs. Necker*, and the Aid-du-camp, having seated themselves, they drove out of the hotel, unattended, to avoid being remarked. It was then nine o'clock in the evening. The aid-du-camp directed the coachman thro every street which he knew to be without danger. From that hour until three o'clock in the morning, that virtuous Minister wandered in the dark on the high roads, and across the fields, in a hired coach with two horses, attended by his faithful companion, and the aid-du-camp.

"At two o'clock, *M. de la Fayette*, who knew the road he had taken, sent another aid-du-camp to him, to inform him that Paris was perfectly quiet, and to intreat his return.

"*M. Necker* re-entered the gates at three o'clock, and the same morning he sent his resignation to the King, and wrote a letter to the Assembly.

"*M. de la Tour du Pin*, Minister of War, spent also the best part of the night out of his house.

"I have some idea that this late tumult is, in part, owing to the planners of the immense emission of *Assignats*, who dread *M. Necker's* opposition, and seek this method to force him out."

Authentic particulars of the dreadful affair at Nancy, from M. Bouille's Letters to the National Assembly, dated Nancy, Sept. 1.

Since my entrance into this city I have not had a moment to spare, to send a regular account of my conduct, and of the present state of things here. On the 31st, I assembled the troops destined to the quell the rebellion of the three regiments of Nancy. I read to them the Decree of the National Assembly; and from their manner I saw I might depend on their disposition and order to execute the decree.

At ten o'clock, on the road from Pont a Mousson to Nancy, I was met by a deputation from the Municipality and the garrison of Nancy. My answer was positive, that the garrison must quit the city, and Messrs. *DENOUE* and *MALSEIGNE* must be set at liberty. I continued my march, and at two o'clock in the afternoon I arrived within a league and a half of the city.

Here I was again met by deputies, to whom I repeated the conditions, and added besides, that they must deliver to me four of the most culpable of each regiment, whom I should send to the National Assembly. A delay of one hour was desired. I granted it: at four o'clock I approached the city; I made my troops halt at 30 yards from the walls.

A deputation from the Municipality, and from the King's regiment informed me, that the soldiers were departing according to my orders. I ran to my advanced guard to prevent an action. While the soldiers were going out of the other gates, one only was guarded by soldiers from each of the three regiments. I marched to the gate with my vanguard; I summoned the gate to be surrendered; I was answered by the discharge of cannon and musketry. The National Guard returned the fire, burst open the gate, and it was no longer possible to stop my men; they killed all that encountered them.

When arrived at the Great Square, I formed my troops in order of battle. They fired on us from the windows. I immediately advanced, through different streets, to the Arsenal, and the quarters of the regiments. Here a furious combat commenced—which lasted three hours. I had not more than 2400 regulars, and 6 or 700 National Guards; and we were attacked by 10,000; for the insurgents were joined by the lower part of the inhabitants.

At seven o'clock, the Swiss regiment of *Chateauxvieux*, being part cut to pieces, and part taken prisoners, the regiment of *Mestre-de camp* being fled out of the city, the Kings regiment sent to me, that they would surrender. I ordered them to march out of the city to their destined quarters and then I repaired to the Town-house.

To-day order is entirely re-established, and the citizens are satisfied. We have lost a great many men; I cannot at present exactly specify the number of the dead, but I believe they amount to at least three hundred.

Monf. Malseigne has rejoined the scarabineers, who have returned to their duty, and have delivered up twenty of the ring-leaders of the insurrection.

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

M. VIELLARD, from the Committee of Reports, gave an account of some horrid excesses lately committed in the city of Montaubon. The people of this city being heated and inflamed by the seditious writings that have been industriously dispersed by the clergy and the enemies of liberty, collected in great bodies, and resisted the Municipal officers in the exercise of their duty, committed the greatest cruelties upon the Protestants,

and had killed numbers of these unfortunate people. Five of the officers of the National guard were also killed by these wretched fanatics. In short, the city of Montaubon was one scene of blood. The Assembly, after some debate on this subject passed the following decree: "The National Assembly being informed of the troubles which prevail in the city of Montaubon, and from a conviction that it is their duty to delay no time in gaining light into the horrid excesses that have been there committed, decree, that the President wait immediately on the King, and entreat him to take the necessary steps for restoring tranquility to the city, to give orders for all the citizens to wear the national cockade, and that all Protestants and others, not of the Catholic faith, be put under the protection of the laws; and also decree, that he will instantly take the most expeditious and efficacious measures that justice may be done upon those, who, either by neglect in their several duties, or by seditious combination, have excited and fomented the troubles of that city.

The massacre of the Protestants at Montaubon was occasioned by that intolerant rage which the Clergy of all nations, and of all times, have been so profligate as to excite in the bosoms of the ignorant. The Bishop of Montaubon was wicked enough to collect the people, and chiefly the women—and from the churches of his diocese the female furies, warmed to enthusiasm by the horrid doctrines of the Priests, and their rage being sanctioned by Masses, were sent forth in all directions, spreading murder and bloodshed, for the sake of preserving their holy religion.

A letter was next read from a great number of Friars, of the abolished Benedictine Order, complaining bitterly of the tyranny of their superiors, in refusing to absolve them of the oaths of superstition and bigotry; and another from the Jews of Paris, craving the decision of the Assembly on their fate; both of which were remitted to the committee of reports.

LONDON.

The Emperor of Morocco has declared WAR against Spain, on which account three regiments have been embarked at Cadiz to defend the Spanish coasts most likely to be attacked by these Barbarians.

No Messenger has yet arrived from Madrid, though hourly expected.

The universal conversation this day upon 'Change is in favor of a general peace in Europe. Numbers of people complain at the mysterious behaviour of Government upon the occasion, though, perhaps, it may be wholly unavoidable. Truth, however, must come out, soon or late—a Gazette account of further Negotiations may be at no great distance.

The number of killed and wounded on both sides, in the late mutiny, at Nancy, is stated, in a private letter, received by yesterday's mail, at upwards of 1600.

The rapid growth of the salmon may not be generally known: A gentleman of credit at Warrington, caught one on the 7th Feb. which weighed seven pounds and three quarters: He marked it on the back, fin and tail, with scissars, and then turned it into the river. It was taken on the 17th day of the following month, and then it weighed seventeen pounds and an half.

ELECTION DINNER.

In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Oliver Wilkie was chosen Member of Parliament for the city of Bristol; and, as he was a gentleman of extensive benevolence, he gave so sumptuous an entertainment at his election, that a maiden Aunt of Sir Oliver gave 10,000l. from him and the family, because she considered him as too prodigal.

What reason the good old lady had to think so, will appear from the following bill of fare at this grand dinner!

FIRST COURSE.		s.	d.
Calves Feet Soup at the upper End		0	1
At the bottom of the table, roast Rabbit		0	2
At Sir Oliver's right hand, Bowed Cockles		0	1
At his left side, poached Eggs with Hop Tops		0	1½
Opposite side, boiled Mushrooms		0	0
Middle black Caps		0	0½
SECOND COURSE.			
Dish of Fish at the upper end (fried Sprats)		0	1½
At the bottom, Tripe ragoued in its own liquor		0	1½
Next to Sir Oliver's right hand, Rice Erittors		0	0½
Opposite, Eggs alamode		0	1½
Ditto, to the right, Oysters on shells		0	1
Left side, Radishes		0	0½
Middle, black Caps as above		0	0½
Butter allowed for cooking, half lb.		0	1½
Salt and Pepper		0	1½
Two bottles of Ginger Wine drank at and after dinner		0	2½
Toast and Water		0	0½
Ordered to four waiters in white waistcoats		0	1
Bread and small Beer, what you please		0	0
		1	7½

Ram, at Bristol, June 4, 1562.

Received then of Mr. Cuthbert Cowledge, Steward to Sir Oliver Wilkie, one shilling and seven pence half-penny (he deducting a farthing for prompt payment) being a full consideration for Sir Oliver Wilkie's election dinner, and received, in full, by me, R. K.

* Assignats are a sort of paper money, like bank-bills. *Monf. Mirabeau* proposed to issue to the amount of two millions sterling, in this manner, and when the estates of the Clergy were to be sold those assignats were to be accepted as cash.