

by game, to destroy and eat up the bounty of providence. "All this," said a joyful farmer, in the neighbourhood of Montreuil—"all this Monsieur is destined to the use of man—What a Revolution is this! We shall reap what we sow."

A new paper, under the title of the Republican, by a Society of Republicans, has made its appearance, in the first number of which is a letter from Mr. Paine.

LETTER from M. Rœderer, a celebrated Patriot, to M. Bouille.

"I received yesterday, Sir, a packet with the post-mark of Luxembourg, and sealed with your arms, containing a printed copy of your letter to the National Assembly. I flatter myself that in transmitting this letter to me, you wish to indicate that I am personally interested in the insults which it contains, and I thank you accordingly.

"Perhaps you may recollect a conversation which we had together at Metz, during the epoch of the Revolution. I was then at the head of the Patriotic Party, and you were commandant of that place. The citizens distrusted you; they were afraid lest you should invite the King, and those courtiers whom the Revolution had condemned to the punishment of equality, within their walls. You were at that time the cause of a continual fermentation, but you were taught to know (how much have you since forgot this useful lesson!) that your cannon were of no avail against the eternal batteries of reason, which from the Printing-house as Laudouin, began to humble all the supporters of Tyranny and of Tyrants, and which, be assured, will continue to humble them, to whatever distance they may retreat, or within whatever citadel they may entrench themselves.

"Penetrated with these truths, so humiliating to you, you then waited on me and asked me this question—"Do you think that the public welfare demands that I should give up my command? If you do, I am ready to give in my resignation." "If the Fugitives," I replied, "intend to rally in this country; if the King intends to take refuge here; if Metz is destined to become the cradle of a Civil War, I wish you were a thousand leagues distant. But on the contrary, if the King should adhere to the Constitution, if the fugitives dispersed throughout the world are content to act the part of Knights-Errent, I shall be very happy to see in the chief garrison of our frontiers a General like you, who has gained the attachment of the soldiery, and is capable of enforcing obedience at home and respect abroad."

"Your reply to me was a memorable one, and I am able to recapitulate it exactly:—*I give you my word of honor, to enforce the Decrees of the National Assembly with my utmost power, whether I approve them or not; I also pledge my word of honor, never to involve my country in a Civil War.*

"Perhaps this conversation has been recollected by you since your arrival at Luxembourg; you may have been afraid lest one of the words of honor which you have betrayed should be forgotten, and you have undoubtedly addressed your letter to me, for fear that this claim to public infamy should lose its just reward.

"If this is your motive, Sir, I doubly thank you for your correspondence.

"For some time past, Philosophy has laboured to dishonour honour, and to elevate Virtue in its room. Louis XVI. and you have at one and the same time rendered this service to the nation, and have advanced the morals of mankind at least half a century nearer perfection.

"In fine, I hope that public opinion and the laws will no longer confine themselves to seats of chivalry and words of honor, as necessary titles for public employments; but that they will also insist on proofs of virtue and acts of patriotism.

(Signed) "ROEDERER,
Deputy to the National Assembly."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, July 7.

The President.—"I have received a communication from the King."

"Mr. President,
"I send you a note, which I request you to read to the National Assembly."

"GENTLEMEN,

"I AM informed that several officers, gone into foreign countries, have, by circular letters, invited the soldiers of the regiments to which they belong, to quit the kingdom to join them; and that as an inducement, they promise to advance them; by virtue of full powers, directly or indirectly, flowing from me, I think it my duty to give a formal contradiction to these assertions, and to repeat my former declaration, that in leaving Paris I had no intention but to go to Montmedi, and there to make to the National Assembly such representations as I thought necessary, on the difficulties experienced in the execution of the laws, and of the administration of the kingdom. I declare positively, that all persons who say they have received such powers from me, are guilty of a most culpable imposition.

(Signed) "LOUIS."

Ordered to be entered in the proceedings.

JULY 12.

Decreed, that 130,000 livres hitherto paid annually to the Pope, and the annual rent paid to the Apostolic Chamber of Avignon, shall cease to be paid, from the 1st of April, 1791.

The Call of the Assembly was in the morning; by which it appears that the number of members present was 1029. The number of those who are dead, or absent with or without leave, &c. or who have resigned, is 132.

LETTER FROM PONDICHERRY.

Read a letter from Pondicherry, giving information that Tippoo had ravaged the country as far as the walls of Madras; but that he had most carefully spared the French and their property, and that the French Flag, wherever displayed, had been the means of preserving those who had hoisted it.

July 14. M. de Liancourt ascended the tribune, and drew a most lively and animated picture of the present situation of France. He declared that he would deliver his opinion with all the courage of a man who is free and independent. He said, that to oppose the inviolability of the king, would be to overturn the constitution. "A king who is not inviolable, (says he) cannot be an hereditary king, but a king of a day."

Whether the king in his flight, be considered as a king, or a simple citizen, his person is inviolable.

One thing is wanting to our revolution; that is the liberty of the king. To complete the constitution, it was necessary that the King, at a distance from Paris, might be enabled to rectify all defects, and afterwards come back to his capital with all the dignity of a man who forms an integral part of the constitution.

Are then measures, adopted with that salutary view, to be thought criminal?

M. de Liancourt then observed, that previously to the 5th of October, the king had not any thing to do with the declaration of rights.

His next attempt was to justify the declaration which the king had left behind him when he left Paris. He spoke highly in praise of the king's personal integrity, of his love of justice, of his fondness for his people, and of his endeavours to rectify all kinds of abuses.

The king, says he, is no longer a king, except for those who have the courage to despise all factious people.—The king is attacked, but through him it is that royalty is intended to be destroyed. It is by the fall of one that some seditious people hope to be on a level. His conclusions were that the project of the committees ought to be adopted.

M. de Liancourt was most virulently attacked by M. Ricard, whose arguments solely consisted of indecent personal reflections.

M. de Liancourt's answer was that of a gentleman.

M. Toussaint de l'Isle asked if the King be not liable to be tried, what methods the committees would adopt to prevent Louis XVI. from corrupting, with his list of thirty millions, as many people as he pleases. How, says he, will it be possible to prevent him from choosing another de Calonne to be put at the head of the finances, and another de Bouille to be at the head of an army?

M. Badier made a speech well becoming the deplorable situation of a man who has a straight waistcoat on. Of course it cannot be worth repeating. According to him, a perjured man, a traitor, a parricide, a house-breaker, or a highway man, are complete gentlemen, compared to Louis XVI.

M. Montesquieu with great energy, defended the King and the Monarchy, and spoke with zeal against the arguments of the whole republican phalanx.

M. Prugnon argued forcibly on the same side. M. Roberpierre was of a different opinion; and his speech was much in the same style as that of M. Badier.

M. Duport delivered his sentiments in favour of the King, and in favor of monarchy, and his arguments were irresistibly conclusive. He very aptly alluded to the English constitution, of which the king is the perpetual equilibrium.

The farther discussion of the subject was at length adjourned to the day following, which, we may safely prophecy, was one of the most tumultuous of all the noisy days since the assembly was self-created.

L O N D O N, July 15.

From the very puny state of health which the Dauphin labors under it is not expected that he will live out his apprenticeship; in case of death, the Democrats will be gratified with their favorite system, unless they should happen, by that time, to go into the other extreme, which is not improbable.

The total of the subscription money for the projected canal between Hereford and Gloucester, amounts to 80,000l.

It was very natural for the Prince of Wales to set his face against the Revolution Dinner people. Those who rejoice at the demolition of a crowned head in France, on the principles of

Democracy, would make no scruple to trample upon the Crown worn by a British Sovereign under the idea of Republicanism. Their ancestors murdered Charles the First, and to this day the successors celebrate the 30th of January, in honor of the horrid regicide then committed. Can such men be called friends to the British Constitution?

The consternation of Messrs. Priestley, Paine, and Co. at the resistance of the people to the doctrines of Republicanism, is great indeed. Every shadow of hope is now departed, and we shall hear no more of the rights of man.

The Swedish Minister at Poland, in consequence of having married a Polish lady, has been honoured with letters of indigenat, or naturalization.

A camp is about to be formed in Poland, to prevent any attempt against the new constitution of that Kingdom.

Mr. Humphreys, whose house at the turnpike was pulled down, offered the mob 4000 and afterwards 8000 guineas, if they would desist; but they declared that money was not their object, and that they pulled down his house because they considered him as a principal person concerned in the inflammatory handbills. He is a principal merchant in the town, and a gentleman much esteemed in his private character.

To pay a compliment to the ashes of Voltaire, is sacrificing sound sense to idle theory, and idolatrously worshipping—"false doctrine, heresy, and schism."

Aristocracies and Ministerialists will, doubtless, be surprised when we draw against them a remark (for which we refer them to the immortal Locke, in his Treatise on Civil Government) made by James the First; that king, so prodigiously attached to the prerogatives of royalty, and who had himself endeavoured, in his writings to consecrate this doctrine. "All kings, (he observes) who do not wish to become tyrants, and to experience the fate of tyrants, ought to keep themselves under submission to the laws. Whoever maintains to the contrary, is a pest and a viper."

The conduct of the advocates for despotism, by calumniating with misconstructions, as absurd as they are atrocious, the natural exultations of freemen, when they perceive millions of their fellow creatures gloriously emancipating themselves from the shackles of lawless power, reminds us of the too just observation of Voltaire—"that persons are always to be found who have nothing in their composition which belongs to either the age, or the country in which they exist."

America, though happy under her own free Government, does not view the commotions in Europe without much concern. Situated, as she is, in a sequestered corner of the earth, she is determined to repose herself for a long while yet to come in tranquillity, without meddling with the affairs of other nations. Peace and friendship are all she claims, and all she desires. Her commerce is flourishing, and her revenue laws so well regulated, that at the close of the two first year's experience of her new constitution, she found in the public treasury, after deducting all the current expences of Government, a million towards discharging the National Debt.

In the six departments of Breit, Toulon, Rochfort, Bourdeaux, Havre and Dunkirk, there are 133,110 seamen.

The Clergy of Spain have much more reason to dread a Revolution than the King. Their revenues and their power are exorbitant. Many of the ancient nobility have long viewed the overbearing influence of the Church with an evil eye, and should his Majesty be disposed to imitate the illustrious example of the King of Poland, he might, in conjunction with his most enlightening nobles, effect a reform of the Government, which would at once secure to him the gratitude and affection of his people, and as great a degree of power as a good King would desire to possess.

Poland, patriotically inattentive to the bustle of Europe around her, pursues the completion of the most wonderful revolution ever produced by the concurring assent of an awakened people, with a philosophical unanimity.

Sir John Sinclair has found, that the increase of inhabitants over all Scotland, within these last forty years, notwithstanding wars, emigrations, &c. is little short of half a million of people. Ten parishes, which in 1755 contained 16,591 inhabitants, in 1790 contained 25,249, an increase of 8668.

L I V E R P O O L, July 16.

The man who oversteps the genius of his age; whether it be a statesman, who has the courage and virtue to break through the rampart of popular and ancient prejudices, cemented by the self interest of those who profit by the abuses; or the philosopher, who by his discoveries hastens the progressive improvement of the human mind; or the moralist, who by some happy effort of genius is able to stem the tide of corrupted manners, and turn it into a purer channel; carries with him his existence into future times, and becomes one of the links often unperceived of the great chain of causes and effects by which the moral world is suspended.