

there will be another Royal Session to-morrow, (Tuesday) to annul the proceedings at the last, and finally to put the great national business in train. The Assembly was adjourned to that day, on the motion of M. Bailly, the President of the Commons, who observed, that so great an event as the happy union of the States General, called for a momentary suspension of all other business, and merited an interval for congratulations and rejoicings.

The following is a list of the patriotic Nobles who made the first step, and whose names deserve to be held up to the friends of liberty throughout Europe.

Le Duc d'Orleans, Le Duc d'Aiguillon, Dandré, Le Marquis de Lezay-Marzia, Le Vicomte de Toulangeon, Le Comte de Crillon, Le Vicomte de Beauharnois, Le Pheline, Le Vicomte Desandrouns, Le Marquis de la Coste, Le Comte de Castellane, Le Marquis de Blacons, Le Marquis de Langon, Le Comte de la Blache, Le Comte de Antoine d'Agoul, Le Comte de Virieux, Le Comte de Morge, Le Baron de Chalion, Le Comte de Marzanne, De Burle, D'Eymar, De Nemperre de Champagny, De Pres le Greslier, Le Marquis de Biancourt, D'Aguesseau, Freteau, Le Comte de le Touche, Le Comte de Montmorency, Le Chevalier de Maulette, Le Comte de Clermont-Tonnere, Le Duc de la Rochefoucault, Le Comte de Luzignan, Dionis du Sejour, Dupert, Le Marquis de Montefquiou-Fezenzac, Alexandre de Lameth, Le Marquis de la Tour-Maubourg, Le Marquis de Sillery, Le Baron d'Harmbure, Le Duc de Tuynes, Le Marquis de Lenosne, Le Baron de Menou, Le Comte de Telle, with three others.

In the late eminent crisis of public affairs, the dragoons, and all the national troops in the neighborhood of Paris, loudly declared, that they would neither draw a sword, nor fire a musquet against their countrymen.

The day after the French guards refused to fire on the people, they were all ordered to be confined to their quarters, both at Paris and Versailles, excepting those on duty. They were not, however, restrained by the orders of their officers, but declaring that they had no intention to be turbulent or desert, left their barracks, and for two succeeding days amused themselves in walking about the streets, &c. where they were regaled and applauded by their fellow-citizens. At the palace Royal, the headquarters of liberty, the coffee-houses were filled with them, every body striving who should be first to entertain them. Judge what an effect all this must have produced at Court, and what was to be expected in the Provinces, had the Comte d'Artois and his violence prevailed.

LONDON, JULY 4. The French Ambassador has had a second interview with Mr. Pitt, on the subject of the present distresses of the French nation, occasioned by the great scarcity of corn and flour.

There are 15,000 troops in Paris, Versailles, and its neighbourhood. And yet, very much to the astonishment and discomfiture of the court, they could not get a regiment to draw a trigger.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 26. "A Member of the National Assembly moved lately, that the benches, on which they sat should have been put to them, for the greater convenience of the gentlemen who are obliged to occupy them for so many hours; 'Is it to be thought,' said he, on the motion being opposed, 'that the King thinks his grandeur consists in being seated on an elevated throne, while his subjects are crawling at his feet. These marks of servility might have pleased Louis XIV, whose heart was spoiled by the base adulation of his courtiers, who demeaned themselves to the condition of menial servants; but they would dishonor Louis XVI, and should not be suffered to profane the Temple of Liberty. Let all due respect be paid to the Sovereign, but let us not forget what is due to our own dignity, as men, as Representatives of the Majesty of the People of France, of whom the Monarch is in reality no more than the most distinguished individual.' Such language from the mouth of a Frenchman, and in Paris, you will think incredible: But had you been for even a short space of time accustomed to hear the expressions hourly made use of in coffee-houses, private societies, and on the public walks, you would readily believe it. One party maintains, for instance, and openly avows it, that the Nobility, sooner than relinquish their privileges, will wash their hands in the blood of the rabble. While the other as openly declares, that the National Assembly shall be cemented with the blood of the Nobles. And yet, notwithstanding all this, there are those who think it not improbable that this momentous business will terminate—a la Française—in a song—vox, vox, et preterea nihil! It must, however, be owned, that it wears a very serious aspect."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 29. "The States-General have at last come to a right understanding. The Nobility and Clergy joined the Tiers Etat on Saturday, and this August Assembly will now seriously occupy themselves about the important objects for which they have been called together."

By advices received in town from Abo, in Sweden, dated May 29, we are informed, that on the preceding day a courier passed through that place on his way to Stockholm, from the frontiers, with the news of an action having taken place between the Ruffians and Swedes, in which the former had five hundred killed on the spot; the Swedes lost only 19. A baggage magazine belonging to the Ruffians was burnt.

THE RURAL RETREAT.

O, WHAT a charming thing and pretty, To have a noble, Federal City! Surpassing in few years to come, All that history says of Rome; That ancient seat of arts and wars, The mother of eternal jars! Not near old oceans' margin built, Where blood by hogheads may be spilt; Where ships which vomit smoke and fire, May force the people to retire; May set a scampering our patricians, Cursing all maritime positions. Besides, all sea port towns, we know, The floods of horrid vice o'erflow; There business, noise, and dissipation, Distract the rulers of the nation! There morn, and noon, and midnight revels, With a long list of Syren devils— Balls, treats, and visits—arts cajoling, Will set their wits and senses rolling, Till on the rocks of tempting beauty, They shipwreck honor, truth, and duty. No, let us to the woods repair, For peace and innocence dwell there: There, in the times beyond the flood, When men were frugal, wife, and good, Beneath an oak, or beechen shade, The best of human laws were made: They wanted then no central station— Their Federal Hall the whole Creation. Then let us to the woods repair, And build a Federal City there, Where nature never fails to please, In hills and dales, and shrubs and trees; Where ancient Sages gather'd knowledge, Without the aid of church or college. Secluded from the noisy hive, Who business, arts and pleasure drive. "In the cool grot and mossy cell," Where truth and inspiration dwell, Without a buzzing in our ears, Of speculator's hopes and fears, What Laws and Statutes shall be made! To help the basket making trade; To regulate the country roads, And clear the neighbourhood of toads; To regulate the time for hatching Hens eggs—and fhad, and oyster-catching; What time is best to ring the swine, And other bus'ness in that line— To bind in leagues of fix'd opinion, The States who form this great dominion.

MR. FENNO,

IN the Gazette of the United States of Wednesday last, there appeared some strictures on the extracts of two letters published in the Daily Gazette, of 24th and 31st of August. I shall not pretend to follow that writer through his long performance, teeming with words, but sterile in ideas. Neither shall I enter into a critical examination of his state of facts, as I conceive it altogether alien to the present purpose, whether this, or that, or the other State formerly gave its delegates in Congress, four, five, or six dollars a day: The question is whether the sum which has been agreed to by a majority of the House of Representatives is too much? I think it is not, and I think myself tolerably safe in coinciding in opinion with so respectable characters as formed the majority on that occasion. However every man has a right to judge, but no man has a right to impeach the motives of those who openly avow their sentiments, and in that avowal make an appeal to the decent and uninfluenced tribunal of the public:—Not to be sure, to be vilified and abused, but to have an impartial decision upon their conduct. To charge men thus circumstanced with designing views, unfriendly to the truth, and the public interest, indicates a mind totally insensible to delicacy or honor. I am wholly uncertain who the letter writers are—I thought there was weight, and candor in their observations:—And he must be a wifacre indeed, who can suppose that any person, who had the least regard to his own reputation, would, in a public paper, utter designedly a known falsehood. I believe the letter writers supposed the relation they gave was true.—And true it is for ought that appears to the contrary. But this laconic animadverter asks, "how the wonderful logician knows that Congress is to set but two or three months in a year?" It is supposed that the public business will not require a longer time. And those letter writers justly suppose that Congress will not needlessly prolong their sessions. All the difference that I can see is this—The animadverter thinks that Congress may set eight or nine months, in which case the expense to the public at four dollars a day, will be just double what it will at six dollars a day for three months. The truth is, that four dollars a day will keep the new, as it did the old Congress, always in session,—a desirable object with some. Every man makes an estimate of what he thinks his public services ought to be compensated at. And till mankind are lost to all sense of public infamy, that compensation will always be within defensible and just limits. The words "aristocratic," "small fortunes," "nobobs," &c. convey a very obvious meaning—but are here applied with a very ill grace. It is however, too much to be feared, that persons who have no pretensions from their abilities, to the public favor, will find their account in such popular canting. C I V I S.

The PRESIDENT of the United States has been pleased to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint the Hon. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of New-York, Secretary of the Treasury. And Hon. NICHOLAS EVLEIGH, of S. Carolina, Comptroller of the Treasury.

On Tuesday last, being the first public levee at the President's, since his mother's decease was known in this city, several gentlemen of the two Houses of Congress, and other respectable persons, attended it, in American mourning. This silent mark of respect, flowing spontaneously from the hearts of freemen sympathizing with him in this domestic misfortune, manifests sentiments and emotions which no language can express in a manner so unequivocal and delicate.

The late interesting debates of an honorable assembly, upon the subject of a permanent residence, have given rise to a variety of sensations and opinions: Some have applauded, and others condemned: Combinations have been talked of, and the conduct of the associators has been reprehended—with how much justice we will not pretend to determine: A more Southern situation than the Susquehanna, would never have been agreeable to the Eastern and Northern States—and it may be fairly questioned, whether the real interest of the Southern States will be eventually promoted by taking a position so far South as that.

Emigrations are from the North to the South. What does this prove, but that the excess of population is in the former. The truth is, this excess must swarm, and the Southern regions will always afford room; and never be full. Should accession from the Northward fail, it is pretty evident they would in time be depopulated.

Extract of a letter from the State of Rhode-Island, dated, September 4, 1789.

"The federalists, in this State form a class of citizens more important in a national view than is generally imagined. They are principally merchants, and the circumstances of our commerce require the greatest enterprize and the closest calculation. As our staple is inconsiderable we must have recourse to a circuitous kind of traffic. It is evident we must find employment for we cannot submit to perish, while objects of any kind present themselves which can afford subsistence. Now it is evident if Congress shut us out from a participation of the advantages resulting from the new government, we shall be compelled into a line of business that will injure the interests of the United States. Nothing of this kind is at present dreamed of.—But I will not be answerable what turn the imagination of people will take. It is well known that our merchants were formerly celebrated for their skill in smuggling. They have not totally forgot the sweets of their former practice. We lie between two States of an extensive sea coast, inhabited by people who are not enemies to illicit gains. Should we be deprived of lawful admission into those States on equal terms with the other citizens of the Union, our necessities will drive us to expedients which we now reprobate. Necessity breaks through all rules of justice and patriotism. When once we have got our hand in, we shall not readily relinquish the plan. We know that Connecticut is not unaccustomed to connive at practices that will throw advantages into the hands of their citizens, and as for Massachusetts they are not free from persons who have an inordinate love of money.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in New-York, dated July 4, 1789.

"It is with the greatest pleasure I learn, that the new Constitution is likely to be solidly established. I hope the two Houses will be firm and decided in their measures, and not suffer their federal power to be disputed or trifled with by any particular State; if they do, they will soon dwindle into that nominal and nerveless power, which distinguished the government of the late Congress; The truly illustrious General Washington is a treasure which I hope the United States will long enjoy—a man like him, at the head of government, will give it a weight and energy which it otherwise would not so fully possess, and must make it highly respectable to all the European powers."

INTELLIGENCE BY THE LAST MAIL.

BOSTON, SEPT. 5.

Extracts of letters from New-York, August 30.

"I have been here but three weeks, and in that time have heard, in my occasional visits to the Gallery, more Oratory, Learning, Law, and Good Sense, from the Members of the House, than I ever before heard in my life. And for abilities of every kind, I do not think a like number could be collected in the United States that would be superior."

"I received 'the Fragment' you sent me.—So far as the Poem is noticed here (for there are some in the city) it is with indignation and contempt. As to the Vice-President, his character rests upon the broad basis of virtue and abilities, and is not to be shaken by the attacks of envy, malice and disappointment. Another High Officer, who is also an object of the Poem, is universally respected—and since I have been here, I have heard it said in the House, that the public service is as much promoted by this officer, as by any other whatever: That the public military stores under his care are worth a million of money—and that they are, through his vigilance and attention, kept in such order, that the United States are, in this respect, in constant preparation for war.—No man can be more respected than he is—and for the attack, I believe it would puzzle a Sybil to assign a cause."