

His Majesty's answer to the National Assembly, on the subject of their representation to dismiss the Swiss troops, is to the following effect:

"That he considered them necessary for the preservation of order and tranquility; that the Assembly had no reason to be under any constraint on their account; and that if the troops encamped in the neighborhood of Paris were disagreeable, his Majesty would on a request from the States General, remove their fittings to Soissons, or Noyons, in which case he would himself repair to Compeigne, in order to be at hand to correspond with the States."

The shock thus given to the warm hopes of the people stupified them for a time; but the people crowded to the Palais Royal. The French troops declared their resolution to act for the people. Towards the evening of Sunday the Palais Royal was surrounded by the Swiss troops, and the messenger who brought dispatches to M. de Calonne, and who set out two hours later than Lady Elizabeth Foster's servant, confirms, that the troops had begun to fire on the multitude, and that the people had attacked one of the camps. It was reported also, that an arret was issued for seizing the Duc d'Orleans, and several attempts made to take him, but all miscarried. The charge was, that he had issued 110,000 crowns, on a pretence of relieving the wants of the people in respect to the scarcity of corn, but that in reality it was employed to encourage insurrection.

The palace of Versailles is guarded by three lines of soldiers, and the King has little to fear while the Marshal de Broglie is about him. The latter is determined to act vigorously, and to give no quarters to the mob. The Swiss guards are in a fine state of discipline.

The capital of France stands not alone noticeable at this time for riot and confusion. Private letters from Amsterdam yesterday brought intelligence of a violent tumult having arisen there, on account of the scarcity of bread. The military was called out, and a momentary gust ensued from it, all is not yet so peaceably established as that nothing may be apprehended in future.

The following news from Paris was brought by express late last night. The disturbances are further from adjustment than when the last accounts arrived from thence.

The power of the King is daily abating. The Irish brigade alone, are steadfastly attached to royalty. How long in this general defalcation, their attachment may last, is uncertain.

The populace have seized the arsenal, and taken from it all the arms and ammunition, a step that has obliged the King's troops to retire to some distance from the capital.

The King has dissolved the meeting of the National Assembly, but in defiance of this authority, the Assembly continue to sit and act. The University is levelled to the ground.

The King it is further said has erected a standard for his partisans to flock to, but they are few who resort to it. Such is the spirit of the times.

The address presented by a deputation of the National Assembly to the French King, on the subject of the introduction of foreign troops, and the forming of the camps so near the capital, is from the pen of the Count Mirabeau, and a very masterly composition. His Majesty's answer is at once conciliating, ambiguous and vague.

A French Nobleman of high rank, is arrived here this morning, who brings advice, that the party of the people carry every thing before them at Paris. The French guards have openly declared on that side. They, with the populace, attacked the bastille; many of them entered, when Mons. de Lannoy, the Governor, drew up the bridge, enclosed those who had entered, and cut them to pieces. The troops and people without, finding their companions detained, attacked the place, and forced it open—and finding what had happened to their party, took the Governor out, led him through the streets, obliged him to make the *amende honorable* to the people, and then cut off his hands and his head. The foreign regiments, frightened by the violence of the commotion, have all laid down their arms, or fled, except one regiment of Hussars, which alone remains to guard the person of the King. The Queen and the Count d'Artois, are both fled, and a reward is offered for their heads. Many of the principal nobility, who side with the King, are likewise proscribed, and gone off. In short, it appears that the King is at the mercy of the *Tiers Etat*, and must submit wholly to their terms. Such are the effects of Popular commotions when they get a head in despotic countries.

The bastille is burnt, and all the prisoners set at liberty; the hotel of the Prince de Conte, that of the Count d'Artois, and several other edifices are destroyed by fire.

Many people have been killed in the affrays and skirmishes which have happened. Almost all the shops are constantly shut, and a general distrust rules there. People press in crowds to get their money from the Caisse d'Escompte. M. Neckar is gone off at the King's command, and he is very fortunate to have escaped from a scene of such confusion. It is said the King himself is gone from Versailles.

It is confidently asserted, that the dismissal of Mons. Neckar, and the Comte de Montmorin, was effected by the intervention of the Baron de Breteuil was owing to the same interference, and that the doctrine of his counsels was the coercion of the people.

The King, from the aspect of affairs, appears to have been entirely under the guidance of his consort; and so generally was this understood, that the Tiers Etat insisted on the banishment of the Comte d'Artois, a step put to the ruinous interference of the Queen, and that her creatures, the Polignacs, should be dismissed.

The Comte de Mirabeau's patriotic endeavors to cause the troops to be withdrawn, were in vain, all he could urge, and other members in favor of the people, tended only to increase a spirit of resistance to the Court; and it is not exaggeration to say, that the most dreadful anarchy is on foot!

The foreign regiments, among the forces above mentioned, were stationed in situations most contiguous to the gates of Paris and Versailles; and they very soon proceeded to insult the people; riots ensued, and a great multitude assailed the Palais Royal! The officer and guard were killed on the spot; the troops advanced into the city, and a continued engagement ensued, in which the people made a stand with astonishing intrepidity. Before Rossi (which is the name of the courier) left Paris, the populace had repeatedly attacked the Comte d'Artois' residence, with a view to burn it, and also some of the offices of State; and a number of lives on both sides were lost in these conflicts. A part of the multitude was on their way to Versailles, and the Palace was threatened to be laid in ashes.

Several persons, possessed of military skill, appeared as leaders to the populace; and the names of patriotic noblemen were in circulation, as being disguised among them; which latter rumor seemed to impart particular animation. Against the Queen and the Comte d'Artois very general vengeance was denounced.

The French King has requested the aid of England. Our Charles the First made a like demand of France—and yet lost his head!

Letters received from Amsterdam to day, bring an account that an express is arrived there with news of the Swedish fleet being out from Carlscroon, in force 21 sail of the line, and 16 frigates. If so, they will prevent the junction of the Russian fleet, which sailed from Copenhagen, with their grand fleet, off Revel.

The Emperor's situation is described by all the private accounts from Vienna and Luxemburg, as truly desperate. By the same channel we learn that his death is expected to put an immediate termination to the war.

It is impossible to ascertain, with precision, the state of the Emperor's health; the cruel disorder with which his Majesty is afflicted, having taken for many turns. The melancholy, which remains at Vienna is increased by the last news from Luxemburg which is not favorable. An universal admiration prevails at the noble resignation with which his Majesty bears his affliction. He

reads all his dispatches, and even signs himself the most important. The characteristics of the present Emperor of the Ottomans are described to be violence and rashness: This accounts for his rejection of all pacific overtures, his taking the Pacha from the command of the fleet, and determining to prosecute the war. His Swedish Majesty reached Borgo, in Finland, the 8th of June, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Russians to intercept him.

His first act after he had joined his army, was an act of severity. He caused the whole Swedish camp to turn out under arms. The regiment of Abo was then marched to the centre of a hollow square, formed by the army. They were ordered to ground their arms, and to strip off their regimental coats, and then their colors were torn in pieces. After this they were marched off in single files, whilst the rest of the troops were ordered to set up and keep up a general hiss, till the last man of the last file had got out of the hollow square.

The privates, however, were not disbanded, tho the regiment was—they were drafted into the different corps of artillery in arms.

The crime which brought on this regiment so severe a military punishment was, that it did not do its duty in the affair of Fredericksham.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE LAST MAIL.

KINGSTON, (JAMAICA) JULY 25.

The brig Mentor had a passage of 28 days from the Bay of Honduras. By her we are favored with a letter from that place, and the following is extracted therefrom:

The jealous Spaniards have been among us, and laid waste most of our plantations; not a plantain tree, or any thing else that was of service, have they left standing, as far as they have gone; so that nothing but ruin awaits us. This behavior of the Dons has caused great confusion, and what the event may be God knows!"

RICHMOND, SEPT. 8.

A correspondent has furnished the following extraordinary marriage, which took place on Thursday se'night. Edward Wade to Elizabeth Thurmon, originally of Hanover county, whose ages added together would nearly extend to the settlement of this State. They recollect when Hanover was the frontier of Virginia, and when the merchants at the falls of James river, glutted the market by the importation of 1500l. worth of goods. These antic lovers began their courtship about 50 or 60 years ago, but were not joined together in the holy state of matrimony till the 27th ult.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. II.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Danville, (Kentucky) to his friend in this town, dated the 9th of last month.

"It is with great concern I communicate to you the following truly melancholy intelligence:—About three weeks ago, Mr. Richard Chenoweth, had six or eight men allowed him, by the officer of the garrison at the falls, to guard his exposed plantation, at Bear-Crab Settlement, below the Falls. In the evening of their arrival, before they had taken their situation as a guard, a number of Indians rushed into Mr. Chenoweth's house, killed two of the soldiers and three of Mr. Chenoweth's children, and tomahawked and scalped his wife, leaving her, on the floor, for dead. Mr. Chenoweth (who had his arm broken by the savages) with the rest of the men made their escape. There was one of Mr. Chenoweth's children sick, in a chamber, and it is reported, she never heard any thing of the dreadful massacre; but, next morning, crawling down stairs, she was inexpressibly shocked at the sight of a beloved parent almost breathless. Mr. Chenoweth returned the next day to his house, and carried his wife to a neighboring plantation, where they are both likely to recover, and, what is remarkable she wants to return to her own house.—The savages have been very troublesome in this neighborhood.—A small company are gone to White river, to extirpate 80 or 90 Indians, who, as spies have informed, have upwards of 300 horses, &c. at that place."

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 16.

The following Association, to prevent smuggling, is now universally signed by the merchants and traders of this city.

Philadelphia, 15th of Sept. 1789.

WE the subscribers, Merchants and Traders of the city of Philadelphia, do hereby pledge ourselves to each other, and to our fellow citizens at large, that we will not be concerned directly or indirectly in any trade contrary to the revenue laws of the United States; but will, by every effort in our power, discourage such illicit practices, by not employing, or by dismissing from our service, any Master or Mate of a vessel, or any Pilot, who shall be engaged in a contraband trade, or in aiding or abetting others in such collusive employments.

BOSTON, SEPT. 12.

It is said, that the Admiral of the His Most Christian Majesty's Squadron intended to have passed this season at Newport, but learning that Rhode-Island was not now one of the United States, he altered his intention.

HARTFORD, SEPT. 14.

Extract of a letter from Camden, South-Carolina, dated May 29.

"A most fatal tragedy has just been acted at this place, which has filled every mind with sorrow. I have just returned from the funeral of Jacob Brown, Esq. attorney at law, of Winsbo-

rough, (late of Massachusetts) who died between twelve and one o'clock this morning. At six the last evening I assisted in performing the same service to the remains of Capt. Thomas Baker of the same place. These two gentlemen had been a long time at variance, and from a number of concurring circumstances, their resentment had become implacable. About four weeks ago Mr. Brown sent Capt. Baker a challenge to fight him with pistols, which was refused. They did not however come to an explanation, or any terms of peace, but every day became more and more inveterate. The 26th inst. Capt. Baker sent a challenge to Mr. Brown who accepted it, and appointed the morning of the 28th, at this place, to make a final decision—a fatal decision it was. They met on the race ground adjoining the town before sun rise, with seconds and pistols, and fired nearly at the same time, at the distance of ten yards and both fell. Capt. Baker was shot through the centre of the body, and expired on the field in about twelve minutes, while Mr. Brown was weltering in his blood by his side; he was shot in the lower part of his belly, and the ball cut out of his left side by a surgeon who attended. Sensible of their speedy dissolutions, they conversed calmly together after they fell, and mutually forgave all that had passed. Happy would it have been had this forgiveness taken place sooner! Mr. Brown lived about twenty hours. They both appeared to be perfectly cool and determined which occasioned such execution. It is the first instance I ever knew of each party being killed the first shot. Thus fell these two men in the prime of life! Capt. Baker was a widower, and has left two children to bemoan his untimely loss."

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1789.

Mr. WHITE moved as an amendment to the second section of the Judicial Bill, that the two counties on the eastern shore of Virginia, and the eastern shore of Maryland, be added to the State of Delaware, to compose one District.

Mr. PARKER said, that he was bound to oppose this motion, being confident that such a division would be disagreeable to his constituents.—The question on this motion, was put, and negatived. (Omitted in our last.)

Mr. SENEY moved as an amendment in the third section, to strike out Easton, and insert Chestertown as the place for the holding the district court, which motion was lost—The ayes and noes being called are—

AYES. Messrs. Benson, Floyd, Gerry, Goodhue, Hartley, Heister, Lawrance, Livermore, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Parker, Scott, Seney Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Sylvester, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wynkoop. 20.

NOES. Messrs. Baldwin, Bland, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Contee, Fitzsimons, Foster, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hathorn, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Page, Van Ranselear, Schureman, Sherman, Sinnickson, Stone, Sumpter. White. 23.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

The bill for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office, was read the first time.

Mr. GOODHUE, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. COSTEE were appointed to bring in a bill to repeal that part of the collection act, which ascertains the value of the Rouble.

The petition of the merchants of Portsmouth was referred to the above committee.

A committee consisting of Mr. BURKE, Mr. MOORE and Mr. LAWRENCE, was appointed to bring in a bill to establish the salaries of the judicial department.

The consideration of the bill sent down from the senate, providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States; and of the bill to establish hospitals for the sick and disabled seamen, was postponed until next session.

The act to suspend part of the Collection Law, and the act to provide for the safe keeping of the Acts, Records, and Seal of the United States, were received from the President of the United States, with his signature and approbation.

The following message from the President of the United States was received by the Hon. Secretary at War.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The Governor of the Western Territory has made a statement to me of reciprocal hostilities of the Wabash Indians and white people inhabiting the frontiers bordering on the river Ohio, which I herewith lay before Congress.

The United States in Congress assembled, by their acts of the 1st day of July 1787, and of the 12th day of August 1788, made a provisional arrangement for calling forth the militia of Virginia and Pennsylvania in the proportions therein specified.

As the circumstances which occasioned the said arrangement continue nearly the same, I think proper to suggest to your consideration the expediency of making some temporary provision for calling forth the militia of the United States for the purposes stated in the Constitution, which would embrace the cases apprehended by the Governor of the Western Territory.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

New-York, September 16, 1789.