

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bills reported, that they had examined the bill for establishing the salaries of the Judges of the Federal Courts, and of the Attorney General—the bill for allowing compensations to the President and Vice President, and the bill for establishing the Judicial Courts, and found them correct. The Speaker then signed the same.

The engrossed bill for establishing the Seat of Government for the United States was read the third time; and on the question, shall this bill pass? Mr. CARROLL called for the Ayes and Noes, which are as follow—

AYES. Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Contee, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Foster, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hartley, Hathorn, Jackson, Livermore, Lawrance, Leonard, P. Muhlenberg, Partridge, Van Ranfellaer, Scott, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Smith, (M.) Stone, Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadsworth, Wynkoop. 31.

NOES. Messrs. Boudinot, Bland, Burke, Cadwallader, Carroll, Coles, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Parker, Schureman, Smith, (S. C.) Sumpter, Tucker, Vining, White. 17.

Mr. GOODHUE introduced a resolution rescinding the vote for adjourning on the 23d, and to fix the time of adjournment on the 26th instant. This was adopted.

The bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congress was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole to be taken up to-morrow.

The bill to recognize and adapt to the Constitution of the United States, the establishment of the troops on the frontiers, by the ordinances of the late Congress, was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. JACKSON proposed a clause, to empower the President of the United States to establish posts, to raise troops, and call forth the militia of the States of Georgia and South-Carolina, in case the Creek Indians refuse to treat with the Commissioners, or violate the conditions agreed to at the ensuing negotiation.

This motion after a lengthy conversation was agreed to so far as it respects calling forth the militia, or sending part of the troops on the establishment, so that State, should the President think proper.

The committee having gone thro the bill, and made several amendments, they rose, and the Chairman reported them to the House—The House immediately took the amendments into consideration, and agreed to the same. It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary LEAR, with the act for allowing compensations to the members of the two Houses and their respective officers, which has received his approbation and signature.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary OTIS, informing the House, that the act for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office, was returned to the Senate with the approbation and signature of the President.—Also, that the Senate concurred in the resolution of the House to adjourn the 26th instant.

Mr. BLAND moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to amend and explain a clause in the Coasting Act, which was granted, and Mr. BLAND, Mr. GOODHUE and Mr. BENSON were appointed a committee for the purpose.

Adjourned till to-morrow ten o'clock.

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS, BY THE LAST ARRIVALS.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The following are copies of the letters of Monsieur de Montmorin and the Duke of Dorset.

Letter of Monsieur Montmorin to the Duc de Liancourt, President of the National Assembly.

Verfailles, 27th July, 1789.

M. PRESIDENT,

"The Ambassador of England has intreated to have the honor, without loss of time, to communicate the following letter to you. I have thought it so much less in my power to resist his application, as it is certain that he apprized me, in effect, verbally in the beginning of June last, of a plot against the port of Brest. Those who meditated this scheme desired certain succors for the expedition, and to have an asylum in England. The Ambassador did not give me any indication relative to the authors of this project, and he assured me that they were absolutely unknown to him. The enquiries that I have been able to make, after machinations so uncertain, have been as fruitless as they ought to be; and I have been obliged to confine myself to engage the Count de Luzerne to give the Commandant of Brest precautions to double his vigilance and activity.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"DE MONTMORIN."

Letter of the Duke of Dorset, Ambassador at the Court of France, to the Count de Montmorin, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, 26th July, 1789.

SIR,

"It has been communicated to me from divers quarters, that endeavors have been made to insinuate that my court had fomented in part the troubles that have afflicted the Capital for some time past; that the had taken advantage of the present opportunity to take up arms against France; and that even a fleet was upon the coast to co-operate with the discontented party. Totally destitute of truth as these rumors are, they appear to me to have reached the National Assembly: And the Courier National, which gives an account of the fittings of the 23d and 24th of this month, leaves suspicions which give me so much more pain, as you know, Sir, how far my court is from deserving them.

"Your Excellency will call to mind several conversations which I had with you in the beginning of June last, the horrid plot that had been proposed relative to the port of Brest: the anxiety that I felt to put the King and his Ministers upon their guard, the answer of my court which corresponds with my sentiments, and which revolts with horror from the proposition that was made:—In fine, the assurances of attachment which the re-

peated to the King and the Nation, enabled you to make known to his Majesty how much I participated in the emotion which the treachery must give him.

"As my Court has infinitely at heart to preserve the good harmony which subsists between the two nations, and to remove all contrary suspicions, I intreat you, Sir, to submit this letter, without delay, to the President of the National Assembly. You are aware how essential it is to me to justify my own conduct, and that of my Court, and to do my utmost to destroy the effect of the insidious insinuations which have been so industriously propagated.

"It is of infinite importance to me that the National Assembly should know my sentiments, that they should do justice to those of my nation, and to the open conduct which they have constantly held towards France, since I had the honor to be her organ.

"I have it so much more at heart, that you should not lose a moment in making this known, as I owe not only to my personal character, to my country, and to the English that are here, to protect them from all the reflections that may arise from the misrepresentation.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"DORSET."

The happy effect produced by the Duke of Dorset's letter is such, that every generous Englishman will read with pleasure the following extract from a Speech made in the National Assembly on the occasion.

"A people who owe their name to the antique frankness of their ancestors, are at length determined to shake off the unworthy chains with which tyrants have loaded their arms. It is no longer the leaguers and seditious people armed by fanaticism against themselves under Charles IX. and Henry III. It is no longer the people of the Fronde, who safely harnessed to the car of Louis XIV. holds out to Europe the convulsions of an energy which slaves never can possess. It is no longer the people, who under Louis XV. sang their defeats and victories in the same tone. It is a brave people, who, after a long captivity, awaken to the remembrance of their being born freemen, who wish to be free, and will perish or attain their object.

"And who will take upon them to oppose so respectable an energy? Can it be you, you frank and courageous nation, who have spilt such seas of blood for Liberty? Oh, Englishmen! the error of a moment has made us presume it possible. The wicked system of Court Policy, an ancient and foolish rivalship, which ages have been unable to destroy, induced us to dread an event which would have dishonored the glorious cause of freedom and humanity. But all our doubts are at an end: Our ardor will be doubled by possessing your esteem and approbation. Your worthy representative has taught us yesterday, that the bravest nation in the world is also the most generous!"

THE FORM OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

The committee has reported its deliberations on the subject of the New Form of Government. The Archbishop of Bourdeaux, M. de Clermont Tonnerre, and M. Mounier, read the preliminary observations to this important object before the National Assembly. The Abbe Syeyes has likewise made known his very valuable treatise on the Rights of Mankind: M. Mounier has done the same; both point to the same object, though they take different ways to come at it.

The principal heads of the Form of Government which the Committee has recommended, are as follows:

That the National Assembly shall be composed of two Houses of Parliament: [The committee all agree in this point, but they find a difficulty to decide in what manner the two chambers of Parliament shall be organized—some are of opinion that both should be elective—others, that the King should have the power to nominate the members of the first, in the same manner as our House of Lords is created.]

That the States General should be permanent, and meet yearly.

That the King shall have the Treasury of the State under his protection.

That he shall have the supreme and absolute command over the army.

That he shall have the nomination to all places, civil as well as ecclesiastical.

That he shall have a revenue for the maintenance of his dignity, even more considerable than he has allowed him at present.

Such are the principal points on which the Constitution is to be raised.

The following are authentic copies of the letter of the King of France to Mr. NECKAR, and his answer.

"I HAVE been deceived respecting you. Violence has been committed on my character. Behold me at length enlightened. Come, Sir, come without delay, and resume your claim to my confidence, which you have acquired for ever. My heart is known to you. I expect you with all my nation, and I very sincerely share in its impatience. On which, I pray God, Sir, until your return, to take you into his holy and worthy keeping."

"LOUIS."

Answer of Mr. Neckar, dated Geneva, July 23, in the Evening, and received by His Majesty the 26th.

"SIRE,

"I HAVE this instant received the letter with which it has pleased your Majesty to honor me. I want expressions to testify to you the tender emotions I have experienced on the return of your favor: It penetrates me more and more with the obligation I had long imposed on myself, of always distinguishing in your Ma-

jesty, the just Prince, the honest man, who can operate only the happiness of the nation when he acts from himself, from the powerful Monarch who governs it, and who is frequently exposed to do what is repugnant to his heart.

"I only take the time, Sire, to wipe away the tears which your letter has made me shed, and I fly to obey your orders. I shall not bear to you my heart; that is a property you have acquired by a thousand titles, and to which I no longer have any claim.

"I reckon with impatience, and am striving to accelerate the moments which are necessary for me to proceed to offer you the last drop of my blood, my feeble talents, my entire devotion to your sacred person, and the profound respect with which I am,

"Sire,

"Your Majesty's most humble,

"Most obedient,

"And most zealous servant,

"NECKAR."

Mr. NECKAR arrived at Versailles on Tuesday night, in perfect health, and yesterday, at two o'clock, waited on the National Assembly, where he was received with such applauses and emotions, far beyond all applauses, as constitute the most glorious recompence this world is able to bestow on virtue.

At Strasbourg great violence has been committed. The Chief Magistrate was obliged to escape in a cart load of tanner's bark. The populace forced the town house, and demolished all the furniture, took possession of 4000l. sterl. of the public cash, and destroyed many of the archives. The citizens required leave from the Comte de Rochambeau to arm, which he refused, as well as to call on the military. The Prince de Hesse Darmstadt, Colonel of a regiment in garrison, took this on himself, and with 4000 armed citizens, dispersed the mob, several of whom were hanged. In their violence, they had got at the vast tuns of Rhenish Wine, and stock which are preserved there en depot, and waded up to their knees in it.

We had great illuminations at the Palais Royal, last night, on account of M. NECKAR's arrival; but they will be general when he visits the Hotel de Ville, to which he will be invited. The National Club at the Palais Royal had eleven of the arcades most beautifully illuminated with transparencies of the King and M. Neckar.

The people in Franche Comte have destroyed all the title deeds and archives of the Nobles.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Advices by the French Packet state—That the Ministry which came in, on the removal of M. Neckar, continued in office but four days—when the King, finding that the aristocratic party had misled him, threw himself into the arms of the people.—Restored M. Neckar, and his compatriots.—Speedy justice was executed upon some of the principals of the late Ministry—several of whom were beheaded—One of them who anticipated the public vengeance had the ceremony of his funeral performed, but the artifice being detected, the farce was turned into a tragedy, by the loss of his head.—Sixteen committees were appointed in the city of Paris for various purposes, whose vigilance and activity had restored it to peace and security: One of these committees was to furnish supplies of grain, &c.

When the King's army approached the city, the inhabitants immediately armed themselves, by seizing the hospital of the invalids; and to fortify the avenues to the city, they tore up the pavements—with these, carriages, &c. they formed a temporary fortification, in which the heavy artillery was placed. Mean time the people attacked the Bastille, the Governor of which having admitted a number of them, drew up the bridge, and then sacrificed the whole.—The citizens finding that they had been deceived, scaled the walls of this castle—took the Governor and Lieut. Governor out, and beheaded them both—and then leveled the walls to the ground—but few prisoners were found therein. During all these commotions, the National Assembly continued sitting, and preserved the greatest moderation, dignity and firmness.—The citizens were armed, and formed into regular corps under proper officers: And such arrangements made as restored peace and tranquility, and gave the happiest prospect of establishing a free government.—These events will form an important epoch in the annals of Europe, and induce a material change in the politics of the Eastern Hemisphere.

During the late disturbances in France tis said not more than thirty persons have lost their lives, on the part of the people.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

- Saturday, Sloop Corinna, Sacket, St. Martins, 24 days.
- Sunday, Sloop Brothers, Walton, Digby, 12 do.
- Monday, Brig Nancy, Carberry, Kingston, 40 do.
- Ship Favorite, Willson, Hull, 56 do.
- Brig Betfy, Motley, Charleston, 18 do.
- Ship Wm. Pitt, White, Kingston, 35 do.
- Brig Columbia, Paddock, Port au Prince, 25 do.
- Sloop N. Y. Packet, Albertson, Philadelphia, 9 do.
- Sloop Nancy, Price, Philadelphia, 7 do.
- Packet Franklin, Vourotis, Bourdeaux, 52 do.
- Ship Britannia, Renwick, Yarmouth, 56 do.
- Sloop Polly, Painter, Bermuda, 12 do.
- Tuesday, Ship Merchant, Bunker, Havre de Grace, — do.
- Ship St. Phillip, Harrison, Bonnavilla, — do.
- Sloop Lady-Hammond, — Grenada, — do.
- Brig Charlotte, Woodruff, Aux Cayes, — do.