

taught the relative rights of the Ruler and the ruled, in the continual correspondence he has kept up with his adopted father, General WASHINGTON—the hero and the statesman,

“ Who with enlightened patriots met,  
“ On Schuylkill’s banks in clove divan,  
“ And wing’d that arrow sure as fate,  
“ Which ‘ ascertain’d the rights of man.”

AUGUST 9. Baron de Bezenval is to be tried immediately. He is in safe custody. He was general of the King’s troops in the district of Paris at the time of the revolution; was in all the secrets of the court party, and was the person who wrote to the Governor of the Bastille to defend the garrison but for twelve hours, and all would be safe. The people are most inveterate against him.

M. de Bezenval was second in command under M. de Broglie, a particular favorite of the Queen, with whom he had the confidence to remain until the King returned from Paris. It was this gentleman who peevishly observed to his majesty, that as there was no further occasion for him, he would call his carriage, and go home; to which an old nobleman replied, “ Your carriage! a post-chaise and eight you mean.” It now appears, that for his own safety he should have followed the old veteran’s advice.

According to letters from Nantz, received on Thursday, eleven vessels arrived there from America, the 29th of last month, laden with wheat and other corn. Their cargoes were disposed of the morning after their arrival, and the ships were unloading as fast as possible, to return home for fresh cargoes, grain being very plentiful in the American States.

AUGUST 10. Accounts from Brest, transmitted to the National Assembly, mention that the inhabitants, uniting with the military and the admiralty, guard that valuable dock and harbour with the utmost vigilance, as well as the sea ports on the coasts of Brittany and Normandy; not from apprehension of their friends the generous English, but to prevent any black act of treachery on the part of their wicked and implacable internal enemies. They request a chief to be sent them, and express a wish that it should be M. D’Estain g. The Assembly have consequently seconded their desire by a deputation to the King.

All advices from Vienna agree that the revolution in France has entirely changed the politics of the imperial cabinet, and a speedy peace is now the general expectation; the flame of freedom is spreading fast in the Low Countries, and it is high time for Joseph to look at home.

The inquisition is now the only grand engine of tyranny remaining in Europe. But that is very far from possessing the power it formerly had: the late King abridged them so far, that every proceeding is obliged to be laid before him, and no person punished without full proof of the fact.—By a gentleman who lately resided in Spain, we are assured that the inquisition is now little more than a bugbear; there has been no Auto-de-Fé for many years. The last one worth mentioning was above a century ago, in the year 1680.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 17.

By the SANDWICH PACKET, Capt. —, who left Falmouth the 7th ult. we have received Papers to the First September—from which we have time to select only the following articles.

PARIS, August 27.

WE are come to the fatal crisis at last—bread is very scarce: To have a two pound loaf, or half a four pound one, the maids are forced to go and stand before the bake-houses at four o’clock in the morning, and wait there in their turn; each of them receives a number, according to priority of time. So equal a distinction now prevails in the anti-chambers of men in power, or distinguished personages; if any body, for instance, presents himself to the Marquis de la Fayette, a number is given him, and he is obliged to wait till that number is called. It has lately happened that a person has been three days before his turn came: Such has been the hurry of business with that General, whose esteem and admiration are daily increasing.

Mr. BRISOT DE WARVILLE has presented to the Hotel de Ville his new plan for the municipality of the town of Paris. The plan of municipality has been read to all the districts, and with some few exceptions appears to be generally approved of.

Children, always striving to imitate grown persons, are constantly parading on a Sunday or holiday, the streets and gardens of Paris, in a kind of militia-patrole. In order to have every thing complete, they were carrying last Sunday in the Luxembourg two dead cats fixed on poles.

The celebrated painter, M. DAVID, has been advised not to send his picture of Brutus, sacrificing his two sons, to the exhibition this year. The same advice has been given to M. BARBER, who has drawn the portrait of the Grenadier who hoisted the colors on one of the Bastille-towers.

Some balls have been found in the walls of the Bastille, levelled against that tremendous castle, by the great CONDE, in the minority of LEWIS XIVth. They have been sent, by the engineers, to the Marquis de la FAYETTE, with the following compliment:—The present we offer you, Sir, is worthy of you only; it is neither gold, nor jewels: It is iron and balls; balls that have been discovered in the ruins of the CAVE OF DESPAIR, AND THE DUNGEON OF GRIEF AND BONDAGE: Vouchsafe to accept them; the spoils of despotism are the noblest trophies one can dedicate to the citizen, and the hero, whom public liberty has found for a defender in both hemispheres.”

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, August 23.

The 16th, 17th, and 18th articles of the Declaration of Rights, from the 6th bureau, contained the liberty of religious opinions. These were examined this morning. All the members agreed that opinions ought to be free; the difficulty was, to know how far public worship should be so. The following questions were debated with great warmth, and rendered the arguments extremely interesting on both sides:—Can opinions be free when the public worship is not? Or is that free when liberty is not equal for all? Can there be a predominance or preference of a part, without there being some obstruction or servitude in the other? Viscount MIRABEAU was of opinion, that the liberty of religious opinions

should be separated from what concerns the public worship; the former to be mentioned in the Declaration of Rights, the latter in the Constitution. The Rector of Vieux Poissange said, that a religion, which was charity itself, ought to be inclined to toleration, and was even for admitting different manners of worship, provided they did not trouble the public order. M. RABAND DE ST. EDENNE rose, and resting his argument on the very first words of the Declaration of Rights, “ Men are born and remain equal in rights,” concluded that they had an equal right to the liberty of their opinion, and public worship. There can be no liberty, says he, without that of opinions, nor any liberty of religious opinions without that of worship. If the predominant worship dominates otherwise than by truth and persuasion, all others are oppressed and no longer free.” The Bishop of Lyda spoke very sensibly on toleration, but shewed the necessity of setting some bounds to it. He introduced the examples of England and Holland, where Protestantism was the predominant religion, in the midst of liberty which is highly respected. “ How is that liberty highly respected in England, shrewdly remarked a member, when a man who celebrates a mass is hung?” There would be no end were we to report all the changes, alterations, and even new articles that were proposed. The President read the following article, which forms the tenth of the Declaration, and was approved of by a majority of the members. “ No person is to be molested for his opinions, not even for his religious ones, provided his manifesting them does not trouble the public ones established by the law.” The amendments constituted two thirds of the sentence. Religious was the first; even the second; provided his manifesting them does not trouble the public order, the third: and established by the law, the fourth. These discussions plainly evince that the Clergy, are masters of the field now, and in a specious manner they can get any amendment passed, one after another.

M. NECKER did not go to the Assembly yesterday, on account of his health. He sent the following apology: I had presumed too much, Mr. President, on my strength and my health, in announcing to you that I should wait this day on your honorable assembly. I shall address to you to-morrow the reflections I intended to read. Deign, Sir, to accept the homage of my excuses, and be the interpreter of my regret.”

M. de MONTMORENCY proposed the 13th article for the Declaration, containing a power of changing the Constitution after a limited time, as Solon and Locke were of opinion. The debates on this subject were postponed till the next meeting.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Let those who indulge themselves in ridicule of the French Assembly consider, first That they have abolished the game laws that still disgrace Britain.

That they have abolished tythes, that in every part of the fourthern kingdoms, as well as in Ireland, grind the industrious yeomanry, and oppress agriculture.

That they have abolished all pensions, except those conferred for actual services rendered to the country.

That they have made it an article that no Minister nor civil placeman shall be permitted to sit and vote in the National Assembly.

That they have abolished all heriots, fines, recoveries, and other rights of superiority, which are still in this kingdom the subject of incessant hardship and litigation.

That they have declared every citizen, whatever may be his religious persuasions, eligible to every office of State, and to every honor in the gift of the crown.

Without referring to the grand revolution which they have accomplished, who will assert that these things are frivolous?

DIFFERENCE OF TIMES.

In 1655, when the Parliament of Paris were assembled on account of some edicts, Louis XIV, who was at that time not above seventeen years of age, went from Vincennes in a hunting dress, attended by his whole Court, and entering the Parliament chamber in jack boots and a whip in his hand, made use of these very words, accompanied by such a look, that, as a French historian remarks, “ his eyes spoke more sensibly than his mouth.”

“ The mischiefs your Assembly produces are well known. I command you to break up those you have begun upon my edicts—and, Mr. President, I forbid you to permit these Assemblies, and any of you to demand them.”

The command or controul that Louis XVI. has on the Three Estates of the Kingdom, is too well known to need any comment.

The King has given six thousand muskets to the city guard of Paris.

The papers further state that the Prince de Cobourg has gained a victory over the Turks, in which they left 1600 dead on the field. The Turks also lost 100 waggons loaded with military stores.—That two capital houses have failed at Petersburg, for one million roubles.—That the National Assembly of France have agreed to a bill of rights, and resolved that all inferior officers of government should be equally responsible as the heads of it; and that the CHIEF should be alone excepted.—That Count Lally had proposed, the Assembly of 1200 members being unwieldy, that it would be advisable to reduce the whole representation to 300 or 400 members.—That the Swedes have beat the Russians in the late naval engagement.—Buckles, rings, &c. are made in Paris, set with stones taken from the ruins of the Bastille; and are called “ Constitution buckles, &c. The triumph of liberty in France is now considered as certain:—That she is spreading her benign influences.—The subjects of the Bishop of Liege has demanded and obtained a recognition of their rights.—The inhabitants of Avignon request to be freed from the dominion of Rome.—The cities and towns in the Austrian Netherlands talk of uniting themselves with France.

That Spain also from its renowned honor, foresight, and deliberate courage, may be expected to begin a political reformation. Repeated accounts from Seville, Barcelona and Lisbon prove beyond a doubt that the seeds of liberty are planted in the opinions of the gentry, nobility, and common people of those places.—Two thirds of the Bastille are down, and 700 men labor from six in the morning to six in the evening to demolish the remainder. The King of France has lately had a suit of cloaths made which are the Paris militia uniform.—The funds of St. Luke’s Hospital, London, amount to ninety thousand eight hundred sixty four pounds two shillings and ten pence, exclusive of the buildings, &c. The Grand Vizier has lately been beheaded at Constantinople, and his property, amounting to one million sterling, confiscated: His wife, mother, brother, and sister, were put to the torture, in order to discover their riches!! May the fire of Liberty soon be kindled in this region of infernal despotism: Great disturbances and outrages appear to have taken place in various parts of France, but then they appear to have been perpetrated by a banditti of stragglers: The provinces are taking effectual measures to suppress them: The provincial assemblies are pouring in their addresses to the National Assembly; and heartily joining them in all their plans for establishing the freedom of the country; and eradicating every vestige of feudal tyranny.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 10.

A letter from a gentleman, a native of Halifax, to his friend in this town, Sept. 16, 1789, shews, in the following observations, that even in the chilly regions of Nova-Scotia, the ideas of liberty are beginning to be entertained, viz.—“ By the papers we find, that the French are making still greater and more rapid strides towards a revolution. What a glorious political light have the Americans held forth to the benighted Europeans, hitherto stumbling in the darkness of bigotry—that fatal veil, which has long prevented the bright beams of knowledge from visiting their minds. The blessings of American freedom seem already to spread its influence far and wide; doubtless its national character will be held in high estimation by all succeeding ages, and its name revered by generations yet unborn.”

The regiment which piques itself on being the oldest military corps not only in France, but in the world, claiming to have existed as a body since the days of Pontius Pilate, to whom the regiment had served as guards, has refused to serve against the people. When questioned on that head by their officers, they said, “ Our regiment has always borne the glorious name of the regiment without spot or stain; and it shall be our care never to make it forfeit so honorable a name, by imbruing our hands in the blood of our countrymen.

We read, in a London paper of the 8th of August, that Mr. SHERIDAN has openly accused Mr. PITT of having employed more than two millions in fomenting the intestine divisions of France. If the Minister is thus accused, and can not shew how that sum has been employed which is deficient in the treasury, it will be no longer difficult to account for the very great anxiety of the Duke of DORSET.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 17.

Last Thursday morning the PRESIDENT of the United States sat out on his tour east, in his chariot and four, accompanied by T. LEAR, Esq. and Major JACKSON, two of his Secretaries, on horseback.

The Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary at War escorted the President a few miles on his journey.

To the innumerable instances of more than paternal attention to the interests of the United States, the present journey is now added; and the universal approbation of the measure, expressed by all ranks of citizens, affords the happiest prefaces of its being attended with those salutary consequences, the hope of which originated the design.

Not for the purposes of empty parade, or to acquire the applause of gaping multitudes—Not for the display of royal pageantry and courtly magnificence—Not to exact the homage of a dejected and impoverished people, or the blind adulation of a host of slaves—Not to interrupt the labors of the industrious in their several occupations, or to disturb the tranquility of domestic life, by being attended with a splendid mercenary military guard.—No.—Far other objects give rise to the present excursion. Safe in the protection of Heaven, and the affections of a grateful people, he wants, he has no other guard; being attended only by his Secretaries, and a few servants; and though the spontaneous and affectionate respects of an enlightened community are the richest reward of patriotism, yet we have every reason to suppose, that the President will receive it as the highest evidence of attachment to his person for the people to dispense with every species of parade that may prove inconvenient to themselves, or may interfere with the prime object of his journey.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, Virginia, Oct. 7.

We had a severe frost here on the night of the 11th inst. which destroyed the greatest part of the Tobacco which was not cut: Some suppose there will be near half the crop lost through the State.

“ LET THE PUBLIC BE FOREWARNED that the time is now come, in which jealousy will begin to throw out her suspicions. There have been almost innumerable applicants for public offices, many of them men of no genius, and generally of no industry; who wished to live an easy life on public support. All these are disappointed, and will wish to revenge themselves, by insinuations against the designs of government, and the favored persons who manage our great interests. Like an honest people, let us despise every attempt of this nature, until the government hath had time to operate, we shall then know its excellencies, and can remedy its defects if there be any.”

It may be of service to observe the different operations of the human mind, with respect to the same object. While the friends to the new Constitution are anticipating every benign effect from its influence and operation, its enemies paint to their frightened imaginations, a horrible group of tyrants, state locusts and all the concomitants of slavery.

Education has always been an object of the first consideration with the most enlightened nations. During the existence of the degrading feudal system, the importance of Education was lost, for the commonalty being the property of their chieftains, it became the interest of their imperious lords to keep their vassals in a state of ignorance: When mankind began to emerge into day, and learning acquired its possessors influence and respect, the wealthy found means to appropriate its advantages to themselves—Hence rose the institutions of expensive colleges, and universities, from which the poor derived little or no advantage—and by the help of superior endowments of mind, the rich added to their immense wealth, and perpetuating the remains of feudal tenures, kept the people still in a state of slavery. This system did not however long continue, for learning soon spread its benign influences among the inferior orders, and in its progress opened the way for freedom: Ignorance and slavery are not more intimately connected, than knowledge and liberty. The institution of inferior schools for the benefit of the people at large, must depend on the will of an enlightened majority of the people: In a free country therefore, the people must look to themselves for those institutions with which their own particular advantages are most intimately connected: The rich, as they have it in their power, can always avail themselves of the means of learning for their own children, and if the people are negligent and remiss, they must suffer the consequences. I do not know any reason that can be assigned, why colleges, which are supported by all, should be so constituted, that the rich only can be benefitted by them—or why there should be any particular place, or city, in the United States, where there is no public provision for the education of the poor.

DIED—at Berlin, on the 2d of June, in the 59th year of his age, Baron KNAPHAUSEN, the Hessian General in America.

ARRIVALS—NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Ship Hudson, Folger, Dieppe, 50 days.  
Brig Friends, Moore, Liverpool, 66 days.  
Brig Sandwich, Butler, Trinidad, 36 days.  
Friday, Packet Sandwich, Falmouth, 39 days.  
Schooner Betty, Duggins, Honduras, 31 days.  
Brig Industry, Conklin, Cape Francois, 28 days.

WANTED, to complete Files of this paper, numbers 30, 40, 43, 44, 46, and 48: Six pence each will be paid for either of those numbers at the office of the Editor. October 17,