

Scheme, Vien, De la Grenee the younger, Suvee, Berrner, Du Vivier, Belle, Fragonard, Vestler, Peron, David, Vernet the younger, Desmar-teaux, Beauvallet, oornedecerf, the wife of a merchant.

Unmarried Ladies.

Vassé de Borrecuil, Vestier, Gerard, Pithoud, De Viefvilla, Hautemps.

Sept. 1. The Palais Royal has been a scene of tumult the whole day, chiefly owing to the discontented members of the district having chosen the different Coffee-houses as convenient places to discuss points that belong to the Districts only, which nevertheless drew vast crowds about the doors, and rendered the Arcades absolutely impassable.

About 7 o'clock, 300 French guards took possession of the garden, cleared the principal Coffee houses, and shut them up, cut off the communication between the Arcades and the garden, by locking all the gates under the arches, but at the principal entrance, then divided into companies, and patrolled the rest of the evening, dispersing the people, by marching through every knot of men, that chance or curiosity drew together.

About 11 o'clock, an extract from a verbal process of the Assembly of Representatives of the Commons of Paris, was distributed among the people.

In this extract the Assembly declares its indignation at the proceedings of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, in the Palais Royal, laments that the abode of a Prince, whom they love and cherish, should be profaned by the encouragement of the most atrocious calumny, and of such bloody purposes, as revenge or ignorance may wish to see executed. It reminds the people of their influence on the great provincial towns, warns them against the ill consequences that such disorderly meetings must necessarily bring on; and authorizes the Marquis de la Fayette, to use the power entrusted to him by the good citizens of Paris, for quelling all disturbances in the streets, and to take into custody those that appear to be most active in misleading the people, that they may be immediately tried and punished, according to the nature of their offence.

This Extract is signed,
 VAUVILLIERS, }
 BLONDEL, } Presidents.
 VINCENDON, }
 BROUSSE DESFAUCHERTS, }
 DE JOLY, } Sec'rs.

The method of silencing the leaders is worthy of relation, it being as ingenious and original, as exempt from violence, M. de la Fayette was determined not to leave them even the popular merit of persecution.

A message was sent to the mad Marquis de St. Huruge, requesting his presence at the Hotel de Ville; and on his appearing, M. de la Fayette addressed him with his usual urbanity, acquainting him, that rumors were spread abroad injurious to his character as a man of rank, and an officer (he has the cross of St. Louis) as well as of the good citizen, which he was persuaded were destitute of foundation. On his replying that they certainly were unjust, "Of that we are all convinced (answered the Marquis) and it is for that very reason that we are desirous of availing ourselves of your military experience and talents, and of giving you an opportunity, which you certainly will readily embrace, of silencing the voice of calumny, by offering you the command of a patrol of citizens in this quarter of the Palais Royale."

There was no flinching from such a proposal; and he was thus ingeniously compelled to appear at the head of the patriot citizens, to appease the tumult he himself had instigated but twenty hours before.

The committee of the National Assembly, however, not deeming this amende honorable sufficient punishment, in a few hours after he came off guard, had him apprehended and committed to the State Prison of the Abbaye de St. Germain, as a warning to the rest of the idle or factious Motion-makers.

The failure of Quidors, the late Inspector of the Police, has astonished every body. In this fellow's books were registered the names of all the women of ill fame in Paris, who lived by prostitution. He seldom had fewer names at one time of this description of persons, than forty thousand; and from every one of these wretches he annually got something. No sum, however small, was beneath his acceptance.

B R U S S E L S, Sept. 8.

Two days since, the shops, ware-houses, and houses of all the printers and booksellers in this province, were searched for seditious pamphlets, hand-bills, &c. in consequence of which, two booksellers in this city, and one printer at Antwerp, were imprisoned.

The garrisons are withdrawn from Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, and Nieuport, towards the centre of Brabant. Those of Brussels, Malines, Louvain, and Antwerp, are changed to prevent the formation of those habits of familiar intercourse which are acquired with the inhabitants, by long resi-

dence. In short, the multiplied precautions of the Government indicate its feebleness and evince its fears. The character of its policy is marked by those petty exertions that irritate and inflame, without being distinguished by those severe and decisive steps that intimidate and overawe a people.

No taxes have hitherto been collected, and the first refusal of the illegal imposition, "some vil-lage Hampden," will probably prove the first signal of revolt.

Vander-Noot, proscribed and exiled, to apprehend whom, the Emperor has offered a million of florins, watches at Breda for the moment when he can give assistance to his country: and there is reason to expect an insurrection as general, and as well concerted, as there is any example of in history.

The House of Austria will learn too late the value of these provinces, which they have equally neglected and oppressed.

W A R S A W, AUGUST 24.

Prince Repnin is marching hastily forward to meet the army under the late Captain Pacha, which is intended to attempt the retaking of Oczakow, cost what it will; so that a battle seems inevitable. Thirty Turkish ships of war have posted themselves in such a manner off Oczakow, that the Russians are blocked up in Cherfon, and will find it very dangerous to attempt to sail out of that port. This may bring on an engagement.

L O N D O N, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Marquis de St. Huruge, who is imprisoned at Paris, for having raised a tumult at the Caife de Foy, was formerly confined on account of insanity. He has occasioned much trouble at the popular meetings by his enthusiastic ardour. Breteuil was his enemy, and during his administration, he suffered much.

The proposed Senate of France is not to be composed entirely of Nobility, in which particular it differs from our House of Lords; it is, besides, elective, and not hereditary; and the age of 35 is, perhaps, a wise precaution, to guard against the precipitancy of youth. No person was permitted to take a seat in the Roman Senate until he had completed his 40th year.

At Paris every thing seems quiet. The Marquis de St. Huruges, who was the promoter of the late tumults, is arrested and in prison. The frequenters of the Palais Royal are frightened at it, and we hear no more of those who have, for some time past, excited such alarms.

The Countess of Artois left Versailles yesterday morning, about nine, in order to meet the Count at Turin, who will, it is supposed, arrive there to day or to-morrow.

The Queen has shewn a degree of resolution by staying in France, which might have been expected only from the daughter of Maria-Theresa. The mob set a price upon her head; and she was every day not only called Brunehalt, but threatened with the fate of that wicked Queen.

But Maria-Antoinetta resolved, with a manly resolution, to brave a storm from which so many Princes of the Blood, and able Generals, had thought it prudent to fly. This spirited resolution is of service to her—she is at this moment much less unpopular than at any time during the last three months; and it is expected that she will soon be restored to the popularity which she formerly enjoyed.

The French funds have lately risen two per cent. in consequence of some patriotic regulations proposed by M. Neckar, for raising the new loan of 80 millions, which is become very popular on that account, and the progress making by the National Assembly in re-establishing order and tranquility through the kingdom.

A letter from a merchant in Leghorn on Monday last, and dated the 11th inst. mentions, that a Tuscan, frigate, mounting 36 guns, had just returned into that port, after having had an engagement off the island of Corsica with an Algerine corsair, carrying 24 guns, besides carronades: the engagement lasted three hours; the Algerine was full of men, and fought desperately, but a shot from the Tuscan frigate having taken the corsair between wind and water, she sunk and every person on board perished. The frigate had thirty men killed, and several wounded: her rigging was much damaged, and she will take some time to refit.

L I E G E.

SEPT 12. A rescript from the Imperial Chamber of Witzlaer has arrived here, ordering the Prince Bishop to be immediately re-established in all the prerogatives which he enjoyed before the revolution; and also to replace the former magistrates.

This being read in public, caused very serious alarm at first; and it was asserted, that if this order of the Sacred Imperial Chamber was not complied with, it would be the King of Prussia's duty to send a body of troops to enforce it.

An Assembly was immediately held at the Hotel de Ville, where spirited and patriotic resolutions were entered into; which were carried to the Hall of the Third Estate, and that of the Noblesse, in an instant.

These propositions and resolutions were readily agreed to.

It was then proposed to send a deputation to Witzlaer, to testify, that "the revolution was unanimously applauded, and received without opposition of any kind whatever."

This proposition was readily agreed to, and the First State nominated for its Deputy the Lord l'Host of Trixne. The Nobles named Count Bealymout, de la Chagelle; and the Third, the Chevalier de Chestret, reigning Burgomaster of Liege; to be assisted with Mess. de Leicrime, and Bassenge, Counsellors.

However, this momentous alarm has produced its good effects, by binding by new ties the three States, and that of all parts of the Principality.

In consequence of the proposition made by the Magistrates of this place to the Third Estate, to renew the ancient alliance and confederation of the city and the country towns, they have one and all eagerly consented; and by a solemn act, entered into the first instant, between the deputies of Liege and those of the twenty-two Towns of the Lower Countries, they have agreed to make it a common cause; and have sworn to each other in the name of the Almighty God, and by their Country, to maintain their ancient constitution with their fortunes, and at the risk of losing their last drops of blood, according to the fine expression of their ancient alliances.

"*Sans cesse les uns aupres des autres.*"

This act has been sealed, signed, and mutually exchanged, declaring, "that it was done without any rank or distinction whatever, regarding themselves as brethren who had only one right, and one interest in common."

The Commissioners appointed by act of Parliament for erecting four light houses in the Northern part of Great Britain, have now completed that important business; descriptive particulars of which will be forthwith made public, for the information of mariners. The following are the situations on which these lanterns are erected:

- One on Kinnaird's Castle,
- One on the Mull of Kintyre.
- One on the North Ronaldsay, in Orkney,
- One on the Point of Scalps.

The two first have been lighted some time; the lighting of the other two will take place on the 10th of next month.

P A R I S, SEPTEMBER 15.

The order of the day being read, and the question put, whether the National Assembly should consist of one or of two Chambers; 89 votes appeared for two chambers, 849 for one; 122 Members who would not vote. The idea of a Senate, as proposed by Monsieur de Lally, is therefore laid aside.

Mons. D'Estaing having made the proper disposition of the militia, as well for the security of the Assembly, as for the tranquility of the town, received the thanks of the House, in a polite letter from the President.

The order of the day was scarce read, when a letter was received from M. Neckar, containing a report made in the Council on Thursday. The reading of this report was immediately opposed, and a long debate ensued on the propriety of the King's interference in the business of the Assembly. The result was, that the report contained in M. Neckar's letter should not be read.

The affair of the Royal Sanction was now resumed, and the question proposed, whether the King can refuse his consent to the edicts of the legislative body? it was determined in the affirmative, by 730 votes against 143.

Another question then arose, in case the King should refuse his consent, would his refusal be suspensive or determinate? The suspensive refusal was adopted by 673 against 325.

On this a new question arose, how long the suspension should last? It being now late in the evening, this matter was referred to another day.

On the opening the Assembly on Saturday, the Cardinal de Rohan took his seat, and was received with great applause.

The first question of consequence was, the referred question of the duration of the King's suspension, when a member desired that it might first be determined how long each Parliament should last; that is, whether their Parliaments should be annual, biennial, triennial, &c. Many arguments were adduced in favor of each of these terms; and, after debating the matter the whole morning, it was determined in favor of Triennial Parliaments.

UNITED STATES.

S A L E M, NOVEMBER 10.

We omitted to mention in our last, that on the day of the President's arrival in this town, in order to communicate the general joy to the very abodes of wretchedness, "and light up a smile in the aspect of wo," the Committee of Arrangements ordered an excellent dinner of plumb puddings, roast beef, &c. for the tenants of the poor-house and prison.

A correspondent was highly pleased at the elegant display of the Washington Sashes at Concert Hall, in this town, on the evening the President attended the Assembly—The respects of the L.A.