

EUROPE.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 15.

THE last post from Finland brings advice, that Brigadier Stedinck has had another engagement near Nyilat, in which the Swedes were conquerors: The particulars of this affair are not yet received.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 25.

General Alton having, by the Emperor's order, presented a Golden Medal to two of the Dragoons who restrained the citizens of Tirlemont on the day of the riot there, they were both found the day after with their throats cut. The commander in Chief having ordered Major Vogles to make enquiries concerning it, and the Major having imprudently mentioned that order, his body was some days after found in the barracks cut in a thousand pieces. Strict search is making after the assassins.

VIENNA, OCTOBER 6.

His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to raise the Prince of Saxe Cobourg to the rank of Field Marshal, in recompence for the signal services he has rendered his country, and particularly in the late victory over the army of the Grand Vizir, on the 22d of September.

Yesterday evening another courier arrived here from the Prince de Cobourg, with the important news, that he had again attacked and beaten the Grand Vizir, and driven him back as far as the Danube; that 3000 Turks were left dead on the field; that our troops took 17 pieces of cannon, 300 loaded camels, 400 buffaloes, 2000 oxen, 5000 loaded waggons, 70,000 tents, with the whole of the Grand Vizir's treasure and equipage; and that the booty was altogether immense. The Courier brought a superb tent, and a number of costly fables and Turkish knives with him, which his Majesty ordered to be deposited in the Arsenal. Baron Kiefemayer, who came as courier on this occasion, also brought a pair of Turkish colours with him, which he took from the enemy with his own hands.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, SEPT. 26.

The National Assembly having considered the urgency of circumstances, and read the report of the Committee of Finance, accepts confidentially the plan proposed by the first Minister of State.

Such was the decree on the Memorial of Mons. Neckar, after a debate which lasted from nine in the morning till half an hour past seven in the evening.

The Marquis de Montesquieu opened the debate by reading the plan of Administration drawn up by the Committee of Finance, in which were proposed the following reductions:

	Livres
The household of the King Queen and Princes,	8,000,000
Foreign Department,	8,300,000
War ditto,	8,900,000
Marine ditto,	2,000,000
Finance, do.	1,000,000
Pensions, besides the reductions already made,	6,000,000
Intendants and Delegates	1,800,000
Registers and Farmers General	2,600,000
Mint,	1,700,000
Premiums and encouragements to trade,	600,000
The Royal Gardens,	36,000
Library,	62,000
Stud (to be suppressed)	800,000
Contingencies,	2,500,000
Fund reserved for Lotteries to be suppressed,	173,000
Plantation of Forests,	817,000
Clergy,	2,502,000
Charities,	5,511,000
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	Livres 53,301,000

It next proposed to establish two public banks, one at the disposal of the Executive power, with an annual receipt of 205 millions of livres, the amount of the National expenditure after the above reductions; the other, with an inalienable revenue of 273 millions charged with the interest of the National debt, and the expences of the provinces, the former of which was estimated at 240 millions, and the latter at 29.

A motion was made to carry all the plate of the churches to the mint, for the benefit of the public.

The Archbishop of Paris immediately said, that the Clergy, who had often succoured the State in times of distress, were still ready to make the greatest sacrifices for the good of their country; and that they willingly give up all the Church plate, only reserving as much as was necessary for divine worship.

This patriotic proposal was received with general applause, but necessarily gave place to the main question.

M. de Mirabeau proposed an unqualified assent to the Minister's plan. As it was too extensive to be discussed in a short time, it was absolutely necessary to confide in the wisdom of its author. If it should fail, all Europe would exculpate the National Assembly and the blame would fall on M. Neckar—if it should succeed, the merit and the honor would be exclusively his.

This motion was carried, as stated above, by 405 voices, against 127.

In the evening, the decree respecting the revenue was carried, as drawn up by M. Anson, with some amendments.

September 29.

A letter was read from the Jews, many of whom had been driven from Alsace into Switzerland, and the President was directed to write to the municipality of Strasbourg, in the name of the Assembly, recommending them to the protection of the Executive Power, as equally entitled to the benefit of the law, with the rest of his Majesty's subjects.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

TO MORROW will be the last day of the National Assembly's sitting at Versailles; they are then to adjourn till Monday, when they will meet in the great Hall of the Archbishop's Palace in Paris, and continue their meeting there until the new Hall in the Palace of the Thuilleries is got ready.

The Assembly will not in future have occasion for so large a space, as near 300 Members are already decamped, and many more only waiting an opportunity to do the same.

We have reason to believe that the majority of the Members of the Assembly were extremely averse to go to Paris, fearing their lives to be in danger. But the repeated invitations of the Parisians, who would not be easy without them, at length determined their removal, though not before the Assembly had received a formal Deputation from the Commons of Paris, who engaged to answer for the personal security of every Member.

The capital is again tolerably quiet, and things go on as usual—The mob seems perfectly contented with the imprisonment of the Royal Family, whose escape was so much the object of their apprehensions. Their Majesties had another levee of the Foreign Ministers on Wednesday last, but the King spoke but little, and looked desponding and melancholly. The Court was but thinly attended, and had much the appearance of a dumb show.

The most particular circumstance which engages the public attention at the present moment is the charge alleged by M. de Mirabeau, in the National Assembly against the Count de St. Priest, Minister of State, with the answer of M. de St. Priest to the charge.

This affair has made a great noise in the city for some days past, and the popular cry was of course considerably to the disadvantage of the Minister, who accordingly has thought proper to refute it in the most unequivocal terms, before that the accusation was brought to the proof.

M. de St. Priest's letter is addressed to the President of the Committee of the National Assembly, to whom the charge was referred for investigation. It is rather too long for an entire translation, but we shall give all the material points of it:

To the President of the Committee of Enquiry.

SIR,

I UNDERSTAND that the National Assembly has received a denunciation from the Count de Mirabeau, which is expressed in the following terms:

"A Minister, called the Count de St. Priest, said on Monday last to the phalanx of women who demanded bread of him,—When you had but one King, you had bread in plenty—Now you have twelve hundred,—Go and ask it of them."

I think it my duty, Sir, not to wait for your researches, but to declare to you positively on my honor, that the fact alleged by M. de Mirabeau is maliciously invented; nor have I furnished the slightest pretext for the assertion. M. de Mirabeau does not say he heard me, and I am willing to believe that he has been deceived. I declare on my honor, that I only spoke to a few women who entered *dans l'œil de Bœuf*, (the King having ordered me to go there and hear their complaints, and answer to them.) I believe there were an hundred witnesses who heard my discourse, and I doubt much whether one of them will affirm he heard me mention a single word about the National Assembly.

To the complaints of these five or six women, for there were no more, I answered that the King had done every thing in his power to procure grain for the Kingdom and the Capital; that grain had been brought from all parts of the world; that in short the care of provisioning Paris had been for two months past under the management of the city, to which the King and his Ministers, had united all their endeavors. I do not recollect that the conversation turned upon any other subject—besides is it possible to call five or six women a phalanx.

Without having the honor of being known to M. de Mirabeau, or having spoken to him in my life, I nevertheless hoped he would not have given ear to so trivial a circumstance on such slight authority, and only told by persons who a few days since wished to excite the people against the National Assembly: I hope likewise my general conduct will place me above such an imputation. I have passed many years in the service of my country,

and have labored for its welfare and glory. The Prince de Poix and the Duke de Liancourt were among the persons who heard me speak, and I offer to prove an *alibi* to every other conversation with these women, than what I have mentioned. I do not dispute M. de Mirabeau's talents and eloquence, but I do not believe he is a better citizen than I am.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Count de St. PRIEST.

Paris, Oct. 10th.

It is needless for us to add that this answer is found perfectly satisfactory to every one, but those who are not inclined to believe the truth.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

The following is the King of Sweden's letter to the Queen and Regency at Stockholm, dated Sweabourne, August 29.

On the 14th inst. at ten in the morning, the Russian fleet of galleys, under the Prince of Nassau and two other Admirals, in two divisions, attempted to surround our fleet, by attacking it on both sides with nearly a double superior force. The action lasted with great bravery until nine in the evening, when our fleet got into Swartholm so little damaged, that they will be at sea in two days. We lost one large galley and one toroma (a smaller kind) both which ran aground, and the Russians took another. Our frigate Trolle, also got aground with another toroma, the latter of which was blown up by her commander. The Russian officers taken and brought in prisoners, report that the attack was made by their whole fleet—avowedly totally to annihilate ours, but which, by the bravery of our officers and seamen, they have not been able to injure materially.

OCT. 24. On Sunday, the celebrated Mole, Duzincourt and Fleury, performers at the French Theatre, or Comedie Francois, presented themselves at the bar of the National Assembly, and in the name of themselves and other performers of that Theatre, made an offer of twenty-three thousand livres, to be paid into the Royal Treasury on the twenty-fourth of January next. The President thanked them in the name of the Assembly, accepted their offer, and did them the signal honor to invite them within the bar, where they staid until the Assembly adjourned.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to order that the Parliament which stands prorogued to Thursday the 29th of this instant, October, should be further prorogued to Thursday the 10th day of December next.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Hon. John Earl of Westmoreland Lieutenant General and General Governor of his Majesty's Kingdom in Ireland.

Many persons who have travelled in France, and have never observed any other than white cockades worn by the military, are at a loss to know the reason why, on a recent occasion, the soldiers assumed black cockades to testify their returning loyalty. The reason is, black cockades are properly the cockades of the King—as such they were often worn, as old officers will remember, in the time of Marshal Saxe.

Although neither the Madrid Gazette, nor any other periodical prints appearing in Spain, take the least notice of the revolution in France, nor its consequences; nevertheless, there are some very interesting pamphlets in circulation, translated into Spanish, concerning these great events, and which are read with avidity and enthusiasm in that country.

The Emperor (on his first return to Vienna, was employed for an hour for three successive days, in offering up public thanksgivings for his recovery, and prayers for the prosperity of the Empire. His Majesty knelt in the midst of the people, at the church of St. Stephen's and was remarkably fervent and devout the whole time.

THE BRABANTIAN TERRITORIES.

The celebrated Vandernoodt, the Dr. Franklin of Brabant, has been near assassination!—Four desperadoes, from Vienna, lately went to Breda on this detestable expedition—and one of them on entering Vandernoodt's presence fired a pistol at him, which happily missed him. The miscreants escaped, though closely pursued.

A like attempt has been made on M. de Marmol, at his seat near Breda—He had retired to this place ever since the senior Counsellors, to which body he belonged, were suppressed. He was in his garden, when a Marechaussee of Austrian Brabant came suddenly behind him, seized a spade, and struck him on the head.—He was rescued by his gardeners from the violence, and the fellow was sent to prison to take his trial.

Vandernoodt has long been obnoxious to the Emperor—His manly and spirited writings have successfully exposed that left handed Machiavel Linguet, and also inspired the people of Brabant with the principles they possessed when the Dutch Republic was formed.

ACTS OF CELIBACY REPEALED.

Among the reforms going forward in the Emperor's dominions, the approaching abolition of celibacy among the Clergy makes no inconsiderable noise on the Continent.

On some dignified Ecclesiastics remonstrating with the Emperor on this repeal, his Majesty answered