

TRANSLATED  
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE LEYDEN GAZETTE.

Published by STEPHEN LUZAC.

PARIS ACCOUNTS OF THE 12th OF FEB.

THE sentiments occasioned by the King's speech of the 4th inst. to the N. Assembly, are still in force. The citizens press to take the civic oath and inscribe their names in the books which are opened for 15 days for that purpose. This civic list will prove the number of active citizens, as hereafter no person can be admitted to any assembly of the citizens, without having taken the oaths to the Nation, the Laws, the King and the Constitution. Monsieur the King's brother has subscribed the Register and taken the oath, a complimentary address was made to him by a deputation of the district of Carmes, which presented the register, to which he made a reply expressing his patriotic sentiments on the occasion. A very respectful address was also made to the Queen, by the president of the deputation of the National Assembly, the evening of the 4th, when they waited on their majesties to present the thanks of the Assembly, to which the Queen made a gracious reply.

The commons of Paris have voted "That the King's speech\* of the 4th inst. to the National Assembly shall be engraven in brass, and fixed under his bust in the Hotel de Ville, to transmit to the remotest posterity his Majesty's paternal sentiments, and the date of the greatest benefit he could procure for his people by adopting the Constitution, which secures their liberty." \* See Gaz. No. 109.

This municipal body moreover resolved to return solemn thanks to the Deity, for this event, and say Te Deum in the Cathedral church, to which the National Assembly were invited to assist at the ceremonies on the occasion, the deputation for that purpose was headed by M. Bailly—The Assembly acquiesced in the request.

In order to concur with the measures of the King, the National Assembly resumed the project of an Address to the provinces, which had been some time since voted, and referred to the committee of constitution. The Bishop of Autun, one of that committee, and who had drafted the address, read it the day before yesterday; it was read a second time yesterday, and adopted after a considerable opposition, by the opposite party—The speech of the Bishop of Autun on the occasion, in favor of the address, was highly patriotic, and received with great marks of applause, especially when he spoke of the clergy, "the clergy turned citizens, the clergy no longer so rich as to excite envy, nor so poor as to hazard contempt." In speaking of the king, he observed, "That he was no longer surrounded by a corrupted court, which called itself the people." But that it was the people which now truly formed his court.

The appearance of the day before yesterday confirmed this remark, when the King, with the Queen and Dauphin went to visit the Foundling Hospital. Instead of the imposing retinue, which since the haughty reign of Lewis XIV. had separated the king from his subjects, whenever he appeared in public, an immense concourse of people followed their Majesties carriage, and shouts of long live the King, the Queen and the Dauphin, resounded from every quarter.

An augmentation which the King of Sardinia ordered in his troops, of 15 men in the infantry, and 10 men in the companies of cavalry, as also the forming magazines and other military dispositions in Savoy, has occasioned considerable noise. They write from Geneva that Baron de l'Epini, resident from the court of Turin, in order to quiet the apprehensions of that republic, and the Pays de Vaud, has declared to the lesser council, "That these armaments were for no other purpose, but to prevent the propagation of the commotions which agitate France, and the communication of the like popular inquietude to Savoy."

FEBRUARY 15.

The grand question respecting the future fate of the Monastic orders of France, was decided the day before yesterday—The debates on the occasion were very warm—The setting of the National Assembly was prolonged until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the following decree was passed.

"The National Assembly decrees, as a constitutional article, that the law shall no longer acknowledge as solemn, the vows of persons of either sex: and consequently declares, that the religious orders and congregations in which such vows are made, are, and shall remain suppressed in France, and the celibacy shall not be established again hereafter. All the individuals of either sex at present in the monasteries and religious houses, may leave them, by making their declarations for that purpose to the municipality of the place, and they shall be immediately supported by a reasonable pension. Houses shall likewise be appointed for the reception of such as do not chuse to avail themselves of this decree. The National Assembly moreover declares, that

no change shall take place for the present with respect to houses charged with the care of public education, and charitable institutions, until some measures are adopted on this head. The Nuns may remain in the houses in which they are at present—the Assembly expressly exempting them from the decree, which obliges the monks to unite the members of the several houses into one.

The National Assembly went in procession on Sunday the 14th inst. to assist the Commons of Paris at the Te Deum, at the church of Notre Dame, on account of the proceedings of the 4th. Detachments of the National infantry and cavalry, preceded and closed the march—from break of day until their arrival, the national soldiery lined the streets, and presented their arms as the representatives of the Nation passed through, who entered the church amidst the music of drums and trumpets, firing of cannon and ringing of bells.—They were preceded by a deputation of the Commons, lead by the Mayor. The Abbe Mulot, a regular canon of St. Victor, had the honor to compliment them in the name of the Commons, of whom he has been president. Te Deum was performed by a numerous orchestra composed of the ablest masters. There was a general illumination in the evening, and the Hotel de Ville was distinguished by its magnificence.

HAMBURG, FEB. 14.

The accounts respecting the negotiations for peace, between the Empress and the Turks, which were said to be continued at Jassy or Hufch, a castle at some distance from the capital of Moldavia, are absolutely contradictory. The following intelligence may be relied on as authentic.

The Effendi who came to Hufch to treat about peace, has been recalled. Before his departure, he waited on Prince Potemkin, who passed some spirited remarks on the conduct of the Porte, "That the Empress would no longer consider herself bound by her offer to content herself with Oczakow and the Crimea, and trusted with the blessing of God to convince the Divan of its imprudence, in rejecting her moderate and equitable propositions." At the interview, he kept the Effendi standing, having previously ordered all the chairs and sofas out of the room.

BRABANTINE REVOLUTION.

Extract of a letter from Brussels of the 17th of Feb.

The meetings of the Assembly of the Nation in this city, are very tumultuous—great objections are made to the committee of Breda—and severe remonstrances are made against the usurpation of the sovereignty by the Nobles and Ecclesiastics. Both parties are assiduously at work, the one to consolidate their possession of the sovereignty, the other to overturn this edifice of personal grandeur. A letter from the Abbe Leempoel at the Hague, professor of logic in the university of Louvain, has been printed and industriously circulated, which declares that the three powers which promise to favor our revolution, will give no assistance in case of necessity, if the least alteration is attempted against the plan of government, prescribed by the committee of Breda. The subject of this letter has been severely handled by the opposite party, in the meetings of the Assembly, and is considered as a political stratagem, concerted by the authors of the opposite system. Mr. Henry Vander Noot has in vain attempted to exert his credit and influence, as prime minister of the administration, to calm this ferment, by offering to the associates of the five fermens, another form of an oath, which he hoped every one would be satisfied with, and take without scruple. This offer did not succeed. The connection with foreigners contributes to disturb people's minds. More than one commissary, or emissary from the neighbouring powers, reside at Brussels. They are publickly named, one of whom has rendered essential services to the committee of Breda. Count de la Marck has returned from Paris, it is he, and not his brother, the Duke d'Ahremberg, who can manage the Belgian affairs in France. The second of this family is not only at Brussels, but gave the 14th inst. a splendid entertainment, as chief of all the fermens, to the officers of that body and the volunteer companies, consisting of 240 covers. "Every one admires the invincible devotion (says one of the public prints) of this respectable house—and the names of d'Ahremberg and d'Ursel will be forever engraven in the hearts of the Belgians." The report that this last nobleman had resumed his place as president of the war department, is not true, he still withdraws from the management of public affairs, and is not the only person who is discontented with the appointment of Baron Schonfeld to the command of the foreign troops in the Belgian service. To be continued.

A curious Anecdote of two Negroes in France.

IN the most flourishing period of the reign of Lewis XIV. two negro youths, the sons of a prince, being brought to the Court of France, the king appointed a jesuit to instruct them in letters, and in the christian religion; and gave to each of

them a commission in his guards. The elder, who was remarkable for his candour and ingenuity, made great improvements, more particularly in the doctrines of religion. A brutal officer, upon some dispute, insulted him with a blow. The gallant youth never so much as offered to resent it. A person, who was his friend, took an opportunity to talk with him that evening alone upon his behaviour, which he told him was too tame, especially in a soldier. Is there, then, said the young African, one revelation for soldiers and another for merchants and gowmen? The good father, to whom I owe all my knowledge, has earnestly inculcated forgiveness of injuries to me; assuring me, that a christian was by no means to retaliate abuses of any kind. The good father, replied his friend, may fit you for a monastery by his lessons, but never for the army and the rules of a court. In a word, continued he, if you do not call the colonel to an account, you will be branded with the infamy of cowardice, and have your commission taken from you. I would fain, answered the young man, act consistently in every thing: But since you press me with that regard to my honor which you have always shewn, I will wipe off so foul a stain; though I must own I gloried in it before. Immediately upon this he desired his friend to go from him, and appoint the aggressor to meet him early in the morning. Accordingly they met and fought; and the brave youth disarmed his adversary, and forced him to ask his pardon publicly. This done, the next day he threw up his commission, and desired the king's leave to return to his father. At parting, he embraced his brother and his friend, with tears in his eyes, saying, "He did not imagine the Christians were such unaccountable people; and that he could not apprehend their faith was of any use to them, if it did not influence their practice. In my country, we think it no dishonor to act according to the principles of our religion."

### Bethlehem Stages.

THE great number of Misses, who from the banks of the Delaware Eastward, even to Boston, are now at the young ladies Academy at Bethlehem, renders some regular, convenient and cheap mode of conveyance between that town and New York necessary. To accommodate parents who have daughters at that flourishing Academy, and others who may wish to visit that pleasing romantic hill, the subscribers are now running stages, which will continue during the summer, between Elizabeth Town Point and Bethlehem. At each of these places a stage will start every Monday and Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, meet at Covenhoven's tavern the same evening, exchange passengers, and the next day return.

Fare of each passenger from Elizabeth Town Point to Bethlehem 3 dollars—way passengers 4d per mile—150lb. of baggage the same as a passenger. Packages and letters will be received and delivered at Mrs. Winant's, White hall, where seats may be taken—carriage of a letter 3d—14lb. of baggage allowed to each passenger.

To accommodate those who may wish to take Bethlehem in their route in journeying between the Eastern and Southern States, a stage will constantly run between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, starting at Bethlehem every Monday morning.

WILLIAM CRANE.  
FREDERICK BEUTEL.

May 19.

CONTINENTAL  
AND  
STATE SECURITIES,  
BOUGHT AND SOLD,  
AT NO. 196, WATER-STREET.

A generous price will be given for Military Rights of Land and Jersey Paper Money. May 4.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island securities, of every denomination, by EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, Water-Street. New-York, April 17, 1790.

WANTED Immediately, a Man as an Ostler, one that is sober and can be well recommended, will meet with encouragement, and find steady employment, by applying to the Subscriber, ARCHER GIFFORD, N. B. None but a sober person, and one well recommended need apply. Newark, May 29, 1790.

To be LET, and possession given immediately, THE HOUSE No. 27, Front Street.—A part of the FURNITURE will be sold, on reasonable terms, to accommodate the Tenant, if required. Apply on the premises. June 12, 1790.

TO be Sold, an elegant dwelling house, in every circumstance fitted for a gentleman with a large family, situated in a very pleasant part of Elizabeth Town, New-Jersey.—The lot contains about four acres, on which is a very good garden, and a variety of the best fruit trees. The terms of payment can be made so easy as to suit the purchaser. Enquire of the Subscriber at No. 12, Wall-Street. ELIAS BOUDINOT. June 2, 1790.

The Mail Diligence,  
FOR PHILADELPHIA,  
LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, Ten minutes after Eight o'clock every morning except Sunday. Stage Office, City Tavern. Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

James F. Sebor, and Co.  
Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,  
WHERE they negotiate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as usual. New-York, April 8, 1790.