

TRANSLATED
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE LEYDEN GAZETTE.

Published by STEPHEN LUTZAC.
FRANKFORT, February 17.

MAJOR Knobelsdorff, who was added by the Court of Berlin, to Mr. de Dietz, as minister to the Porte, passed through Augiburg the 3d inst. on his way to Constantinople. It is imagined that this minister intends to follow the Grand Signior to the army, should he persist in the design of heading his troops in person, the ensuing campaign. A project which more recent accounts from Turkey mention to be laid aside, least the absence of the sovereign from the capital should occasion any troubles.

Extract of a letter from Jassy, in Moldavia, of the 27th of January.

Yesterday a courier arrived from Petersburg, who besides the important dispatches with which he was charged, brought a crown and garland in form of a laurel enriched with brilliants, a present from the Empress to Prince Potemkin, for his eminent services. We understand that the preparations for war, which had in some measure abated, have been resumed with fresh vigor, and continue day and night. It is said that general Soltikow who commanded in the Cuban, from whence he returned to Petersburg, is destined to replace general Muschin Puschkim, in the command of the army in Finland.

PARIS ACCOUNTS OF THE 18th OF FEB.

The civic ceremony which took place on Sunday the 14th, has made the liveliest impressions on all who assisted at it. The representatives of the Commons, accompanied by 60 standards of the National Guard, arrived at the church from the Hotel de Ville, about the same time with the National Assembly, which was received at the principal door by the Mayor of Paris, the deputies of the Commons and those of the chapter. All the members were placed on seats raised in the form of an amphitheatre. The Municipality occupied the opposite side. Low masts having been celebrated on an altar, prepared in front of the grates of the choir, the Abbe Mulot pronounced an oration suitable to the occasion, which was very much applauded, after which the civic oath was repeated.

The civic oath continues to be taken with surprising promptitude and good will, in the capital and towns of the province. The Duke of Chartres, aged 16 years, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Count de Beaujolois his brothers, sons of the Duke of Orleans, came the 9th inst. in a patriotic uniform, to the Assembly of the district of St. Roch, and took the oath. The Duke of Chartres, on taking the pen in his hand to sign his name, observed that all his titles were mentioned in the register, dashed them out, and wrote in their place, *citizen of Paris*. The Royal sanction to the different decrees of the National Assembly is successively published, either in form of letters patent, or by proclamation. The letters patents passed in the month of January, in consequence of the decree of the 30th of November, "That the island of Corsica makes a part of the empire of France," together with several other decrees, have appeared with this sanction. Letters from a great number of cities announce, that the step of the King in coming to the National Assembly, and his Majesty's speech on that occasion, have produced the liveliest joy. The speech has been read over and over, and applauded with transports; and patriotism is anxiously engaged in expressing its gratitude, by public acts of thanks and rejoicings. Troubled minds, since this period are insensibly reconciled; and it is hoped this event will be the means of re-establishing tranquility in the provinces which are still disturbed. It is more particularly in Quercy, Perigord and Lenjoufin, where the peasants have committed the most reprehensible excesses against the Lords and proprietors of lands. In order to put a stop to these disorders, the National Assembly passed the following decree, the 10th inst. "The National Assembly being informed of the troubles in Quercy, Perigord and Lenjoufin, have decreed, and do decree, 1st. That the King shall be requested to give immediately the necessary orders to execute the decree of the 4th of August last, as far as it respects the maintaining of public tranquility: 2dly. That the President shall be charged to write to the municipalities where the troubles exist, to testify how much the Assembly is affected with these disorders, the continuance of which will oblige the executive power to employ the force which is at its command."

Extract of a letter from Paris, of Feb. 10.

During the session of the National Assembly the 16th, when the definitive decree was passed for the division of the kingdom into departments, with an order to print the plan of it, a memorial was sent from the King concerning the violence committed by the people against the commissioners of the farms at Beziers, without the municipalities concurring with the commander of the troops to suppress these disorders. The same circumstances having taken place in

some other parts of the province, the Marquis de la Fayette, who came that day to the Assembly, painted in very strong colours, the evils which France had to dread, if in order to flatter the people with a vain name of liberty, those who were charged with the support of order and public tranquility, should connive at these excesses. At his instance, the committee of constitution was charged to prepare a law on the subject, the draft of which was read yesterday, and is printing for the use of the members.

BRABANTINE REVOLUTION.

BRUSSELS INTELLIGENCE OF THE 22d OF FEB.

After such a sudden revolution, the calm, or rather the stagnation which now prevails is astonishing—The serious indisposition of the Emperor may no doubt be assigned as a reason. The Count Cobenzel remains at Luxembourg, without being able to exercise his function as pacific commissioner, unless it be in restoring affairs as far as possible on their ancient footing, to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of that province. It is said that the processions and fraternities to which the Belgic nation is much attached, have been re-established there in all their splendor. The Auditor General, Orlandini, has arrived at Luxembourg from Vienna, to conduct the trial of the former minister plenipotentiaries, Count de Trautmanndorff and general d'Alton, for their inexplicable conduct, to which the success of the malcontents is ascribed. In expectation that he could justify himself personally before the Emperor, general d'Alton set out for Vienna; but he had not yet arrived, when he received orders to return, he went first to Baden, and from thence to Treves, where it is said he has fallen sick.

Paper war is carried on with a great deal of warmth between the oligarchical and patriotic parties. The former employs the arms of religion, which serves its purposes as well against the democratic as it did against the Imperial innovations. The declaration of the Belgic people in favor of the present constitution, has been sent to all the priests and curates, to have it signed by every one of every sex, age and condition; several of these curates take it to their flocks, offering the choice of signing it, or the loss of every spiritual favor. An author of this party has published a pamphlet entitled *Truth*, with the motto *Fiat Lux*. Another of the opposite party has published one entitled *Grievances of the Brabantines*, wherein he complains of the tardiness of the present government, in securing the liberties of the Belgians, and of the despotism exercised in its name, particularly of the power arrogated by the Assembly, known by the name of the *patriotic committee*, and which, notwithstanding the name, traverses every convention and conference of the people, opposed to its opinion. A third, which places at its head *neither too fast nor too slow, or an answer to the pretended patriotic questions*; maintains, "That the present form of government cannot be permanent, because it has not been consecrated by any law, nor any tribunal, much less by the citizens assembled in a national capacity; that nevertheless the sovereignty belonging to the nation, the nation ought to fix the mode of its government." The system of this author has the advantage of being supported by two of the most considerable noblemen of the nation, Dukes d'Ahremberg and d'Ursel. The first of these has openly avowed its principles, by refusing, as chief of the sermens and volunteer companies, to take the oath, unless it is "to the nation, or the power legally constituted by it." A refusal whose example followed by others, must create great embarrassment to the new sovereigns of Brabant. The province of Flanders, without having altered the forms of their constitution, have taken the oath in the name of the nation; and to avoid the reproach that has been cast on the Brabanters of conducting their business with mystery, they have resolved to communicate to the public, by means of the press, the result of their deliberations.

In the midst of this diversity of opinions, which involves our situation in great uncertainty, it is matter of consolation that the confederation will be soon strengthened by the accession of the province of Limbourg. The states of this Dutchy have been assembled at Henri Chapelle for three days together, the 9th, 10th and 11th inst. and have decided to acknowledge that the Emperor's sovereignty is at an end; they have not hitherto published the *Brabantine manifesto* in their province; but in consequence of the above resolution, they have appointed deputies to make further arrangements with the states of Brabant. These deputies are the Abbe de Rolduc, Count Hoen Neuf Chateau, formerly envoy from the committee of Breda to the Court of Berlin, and M. de l'Assault. The judiciary order has been re-established in the province, as it existed before the month of April 1787. Consequently the new sovereign council of Limbourg ceases.

The Brussels Gazette of this day assures, that two camps of French troops are about being formed, one in Flanders, the other at Givet; and that four regiments of cavalry have orders to rendezvous at Lillo.

(To be continued.)

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Through North and South-Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Nations, and through the extensive Territories of the Mississippis, or Creek Confederacy, and the country of the Chactaws:

CONTAINING

An Account of the soil and natural productions of those regions, together with observations on the manners and customs of the Indians.

By WILLIAM BARRAM, Botanist, of Philadelphia, who was employed from 1773 to 1777, by the celebrated Dr. Fothergill of London, to explore the extensive countries above-mentioned.

CONDITIONS.

I. It is expected the work will contain between five and six hundred pages of letter press, carefully executed, price to subscribers two Spanish milled dollars, in an handsome octavo volume, neatly bound and lettered.

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Subscriptions are received by James and Johnson, the printers, Philadelphia. And by the principal printers and book-sellers on the Continent.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, agreeable to an ACT of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

1 PRIZE of	£ 3000	£ 3000
2	1000	2000
3	500	1500
10	200	2000
30	100	3000
50	50	2500
120	20	2400
180	10	1800
7950	4	31800

8346 Prizes, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.10000
16654 Blanks, }
Subject to a deduction of Fifteen per Cent.

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raise a part of the sum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does so much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers presume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the sale of Tickets, especially as the success of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which must otherwise be laid to reimburse the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the FIRST MONDAY in AUGUST next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be sold by the subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD,
New-York, 6th March, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY order of the honorable John Sloss Hobart Esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York. Notice is hereby given to Paul Deyrell, now or late of Long Island, Esquire, an absconding debtor, and to all others whom it may concern; that upon application and due proof, made to the said Justice, pursuant to an act of the legislature, entitled "an act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the fourth day of April, 1786, by a creditor of the said Paul Deyrell, he the said Justice has directed all his the said Paul Deyrell's Estate, real and personal, within this State, to be seized; and that unless he shall discharge his debts within three months after the publication of this notice; all his Estate real and personal will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-York, the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety. March 31. 1790.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donald's estate, within this State, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790. New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w.1y.)

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,
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New-York, April 8, 1790. 11.

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Stage Office, City Tavern,
Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790. }

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EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, Water-Street.
New-York, April 17, 1790.

WANTED No. 73 and 83 of this paper—Six pence each will be paid for them by the Editor.