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CONTINUED.

PARIS ACCOUNTS OF THE 26th FEB. LAST.

THE two parties in the National Assembly take their seats on the right and left of the President: The periodical writers distinguish them by the names of *black* (noirs) and *enraged* (enragés.) A memorial was presented to the Assembly on the 16th, by the Keeper of the Seals the Archbishop of Bordeaux, informing that body of the outrages committed at Beziers, with a request from the King, that the Assembly would take into consideration some effectual means to check the like disorders, and to restore public tranquility.

This memorial occasioned warm debates, the democratic party exclaiming against pursuing any rigorous measures, and excusing the excesses of the people, whilst the opposite party painted them in the blackest colors. The declared friends of liberty, opposed likewise to anarchy, enforced their opinions, that the Constitution could never be established in the midst of carnage and disorders, such were the sentiments of the Duke de Rochefoucault, Count Clermont Tonnerre, and particularly the Marquis de la Fayette, who always like himself, spoke on the 18th, not as the pretended friend of the people, but as a man of honor, and a true citizen. The discussions produced the following Arret on the 23d.

"The National Assembly, considering that the enemies to the public welfare have deceived the people, by distributing among them false decrees, by which means they have looked on themselves authorized to commit violence against property and persons, have decreed, and do decree.

"1st. That no person whatever, under penalty of being published as a disturber of public tranquility, shall take advantage of former acts, pretended to have been issued by the King or the National Assembly, unless they are invested with the forms prescribed by the Constitution, and unless they are published by the officers appointed for that purpose.

"2d. That the King be requested to give orders, to forward immediately to all the municipalities of the Kingdom, his Majesty's speech of the 4th inst. the Address of the National Assembly to the people of France, and all the decrees as they shall be accepted or sanctioned, with orders to the municipal officers to have them proclaimed and fixed up without any expense, and to the Curates and Vicars to read them in the churches.

"3d. The municipal officers shall employ every means, which public confidence puts in their power, for the effectual protection of persons and property, public or individual, and to prevent and remove the obstacles, which may be opposed to the collection of duties; and if the security of persons or property, or the collection of duties shall be endangered by seditious mobs, they shall publish martial law.

"4th. Every municipality shall lend mutual assistance to each other, on requisition for that purpose. If they refuse, they shall be responsible for the consequences.

"5th. In case of any damages arising from a mob, the community shall be answerable, if it has been requested, and could have prevented them, but recourse shall be had against the authors of the mob; and the responsibility shall be judged by the tribunals of the places at the requisition of the Directors of the district, or the syndical Attorney.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, of 20th Feb.

Baron Sprengporten, his Swedish Majesty's Ambassador, had a particular audience with the Prince Royal on Sunday the 16th inst. in which it is said that this Minister declared, by order of the King his master, that his Swedish Majesty had thought proper to refuse the propositions of peace made by Russia, and had decided to employ all his forces to push the war with vigor, from the pacific principles of our Court it may readily be conceived, how disagreeable the continuation of the war is to it. Obligations of treaty, and gratitude, connect it with the Court of Petersburg, and it will be very painful to see that power and the Imperial Court, its ally, exposed to the combined attacks of a league, disproportioned to the balance of the powers of Europe; We know not where to attribute the assertion, circulated in the public papers, that a body of Prussian troops is about being assembled under the orders of Duke Ferdinand of Brunfwick, in order to hold Denmark in respect on the side of Holstein. Nothing as yet announces more than ordinary measures of precaution on the part of our Court. They are busy in establishing a Commissariat of War in Holstein, as also taking into the service the persons necessary for procuring provisions and forage, and the places of Entrenchments, in all the regiments sent to the dutchy are filled. Field Marshal Prince Charles of Hesse, and the Prince his son will set out the day after to-morrow on a tour to Sleswide, from whence they will return in six or eight weeks.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) June 7.

Yesterday in the forenoon, an American East-India Brig called the Cadet, and commanded by Capt. Vans, belonging to Boston, passed this Island in distress; this vessel attempted to make this port, but from her shattered situation could not effect it, and was under the necessity of shaping her course for the Island of St. Eustatius. By Mr. Davis, (a Gentleman who came passenger in the above vessel, and who has been for some time in the East-Indies) we have been favoured with the following unpleasant intelligence. That His Majesty's Frigate the Guardian, Capt. Riou, bound to New Holland, had struck upon an island of Ice, not far from the Cape of Good Hope, at a time she had all her sails set and was going at the rate of twelve knots an hour; that it was in consequence deemed necessary to put all her sails immediately aback; which measure, unfortunately however, gave the ship so much stern way, that before any thing else could be done, she again struck upon another mass of Ice, by which she was so much shattered, particularly about her stern, and made so much water that the greater part of the crew thought it necessary, for the preservation of their lives, to abandon the ship: the Captain notwithstanding and a few of the Officers and Men, by the most unremitting labor at the pumps, and their cool and excellent conduct, got the Ship into the Cape; where it is supposed she will be broken up.

One of the boats and people were taken up by a French Frigate, and carried into St. Helena; the other boat, (to which the remainder of the crew that had left the Ship, had betaken themselves), got safe to the Cape.

The Cadet sailed from Madras in August last, bound to Boston, on her passage she touched at Sumatra, where she remained some months; and afterwards called in at the Cape, where she lay about fifty days; from whence she encountered very severe weather, which occasioned her springing a leak, and it was with the utmost difficulty she could be kept above water.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

- Sloop Dolphin, Ticks, Philadelphia, 10 days.
- Fanny, Tillinghurst, ditto 5
- Friendship, Bowne, Norfolk, 6
- ditto Hay, Baltimore, 6
- Aurora, Cahoon, Rhode-Island, 3
- Dilpatch, Peterfon, ditto ditto
- Nancy, Maddack, Baltimore

CONGRESS.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

IN Committee of the whole on the bill providing for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individuals States.

The first clause proposed that the Secretary and Comptroller of the treasury should be associated with the three Commissioners, already appointed—This was objected to by Mr. Gerry, he observed that if the appointment of the additional Commissioners was vested in the supreme executive, agreeable to the Constitution, there can be no doubt that the appointments would be made from such different parts of the Union, as would give universal satisfaction. Upon the plan of the bill two of the Commissioners will be from South-Carolina, Mr. Kean and the Comptroller, an extreme part of the Union. This he presumed would not give satisfaction; besides, he said it was invading the prerogative of the President. He moved therefore that the words Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury should be struck out—and the words "two commissioners" inserted.

Mr. Sedgwick rose to enquire why there should be an addition to the commissioners? He observed that encreasing the men who are appointed to transact any business, is generally found to protract the completion of such business; he had very little hope that the accounts, in the way they are now in, would ever be satisfactorily settled—he moved to strike out the whole clause.

Mr. Williamson made some observations in support of the clause.

Mr. Fitzsimons, one of the committee stated the reasons which induced them to make the association. He observed that the objections which had been now made occurred to the Committee. With respect to the objection from the Comptroller's being from South-Carolina, that was obviated by its being known that the accounts of that State were fully and very accurately made out by the late commissioner from that State, and therefore no undue influence was to be apprehended on that account: That from the Comptroller's appointment as an officer of the United States, and not of any particular State, and his being connected with the Treasury Department, there appeared to be a propriety in associating him with the Commissioners. An increase in the number of the Commissioners had been found on experience to be absolutely necessary, for a variety of reasons which he stated.

Mr. Sherman expressed his approbation of the clause in the bill. He thought the addition proposed would be a measure of utility, that it was proper in itself, and with respect to the Comptroller, he was so much acquainted with him, that he had the fullest confidence in his abilities and integrity. The proposition is eligible in another view, as it will be deriving great advantage from the abilities of the gentleman without any additional expense.

Mr. Lawrence opposed the clause on similar principles with those offered by Mr. Gerry; and with respect to encreasing the weight of public business in the hands of these officers, without an allowance for it, he could not see either the justice or propriety of it.

Mr. Vining read a clause, which he proposed to offer as a substitute for that in the bill; the object of which was to bring this business into the Treasury Department, under the superintendance of the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State.

This idea received the approbation of Mr. Madison. He stated the different principles, from those which under the Confederation directed the public establishments, which ought to influence the government under the present Constitution.

Mr. Gerry objected to the proposed substitute. He considered it as a very extraordinary innovation. He argued against it principally on the ground of its unconstitutionality, as interfering with the right of the President and Senate in making the appointments.—He replied to the answer which had been given to his objection, from there being more than one Commissioner from a particular State; he observed the answer proved too much—he had as high an opinion of the honor and abilities of the gentleman alluded to, as any member of the committee, and he had no doubt that competent characters to form the whole board might be selected from many particular parts of the United States; but would any gentleman said he think such a measure politic or eligible? The appointments made by the President of the United States were upon a different principle; he controverted the idea of vesting such extensive powers as the substitute offered by Mr. Vining proposed, and with respect to appointments he observed that of all the branches of the legislature, the House was perhaps the least qualified to make them.

Mr. Vining supported his proposition—he observed that his motion was not a greater innovation than that proposed by the bill; he stated the incompetency of the present system, he thought the house had been too much influenced by the resolutions and regulations of the old Congress; he wished that principles and not precedents should influence the decisions of Congress in future—with respect to the present commissioners he had as high an opinion of the abilities of the gentlemen as any man, and he doubted not that they would be re-appointed; he expatiated on the necessity of a new arrangement in this business, and enforced the propriety of appointing characters eminent in the public estimation, whose decisions would be the result of a comprehensive competent view of the subject.

Mr. Gerry's idea was finally adopted by the House, and the appointments of the additional commissioners devolved on the President of the United States.

MONDAY, JULY 5.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a representation and petition from sundry persons confined for debt in the goal of the county and city of New-York, on the subject of a general bankrupt law—read and laid on the table.

The petition of John Steward and John Davis, merchants in Annapolis, praying that the duty on a quantity of salt imported by them, which was destroyed before landing, might be remitted. Read and committed.

This being the day on which the anniversary of Independence was to be celebrated, an early adjournment took place.

TUESDAY, JULY 6.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing, that he has given his assent to two Acts, which originated in the house, viz. An ACT for giving effect to an Act, providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States in respect to the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; and an Act authorizing the purchase of a tract of land therein mentioned.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for determining the temporary and permanent seat of government—

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The bill being read Mr. Sherman moved that the following words should be struck out of the first clause, viz. "On the river Potowmac at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and

Conogochegue,"—and moved to insert a clause which should include the town of Baltimore, in lieu thereof.—This motion brought on a debate, which lasted till after 3 o'clock.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, and Mr. Carrol, moved in the course of the debate, that the petitions from Baltimore and Georgetown, should be read.

The debate was lengthy and animated—neither our time or limits will admit of giving a sketch this day.

The committee rose without coming to a decision—and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK, JULY 7, 1790.

APPOINTMENTS.—By Authority.

The PRESIDENT of the United States has been pleased to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint,

Henry Marchant, Judge.—William Channing, Attorney, and William Peck, Marshall of the Judicial Court of the United States, for the District of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

Ebenezer Thompson, Naval-Officer for the port of Providence, in the place of Theodore Foster, who is appointed Senator of the United States.

Job Comstock Surveyor for the port of East-Greenwich.  
Nathaniel Phillips, Surveyor for the ports of Warren and Barington.

Samuel Bozworth, Surveyor for the Port of Bristol.  
George Stillman, Surveyor for the Port of Pawcatuck-River.  
John Anthony Aborn, Surveyor for the Port of Patuxet,

The anniversary of Independence was celebrated by the citizens of New York on Monday last with the usual demonstrations of joy and festivity.

ST. TAMMANY.

This respectable Society assembled early in the day—and after a short address from the grand Sachem, the declaration of Independence was read—thus reverting to first principles, the causes of this glorious anniversary are recognized, and the fire of freedom catches from fire to fire.

THE MILITARY.

At 10 o'clock the Legion of Gen. Malcom's Brigade commanded by Col. Rutgers were reviewed in presence of many strangers of distinction, and of their fellow citizens—their evolutions and firings did them great honor.

Col. Bauman's Regiment of Artillery appeared in their usual veteran stile. At one o'clock they fired a federal salute and a feu-de-joie on the Battery. After which they escorted the Society of THE CINCINNATI

to St. Pauls—where an elegant oration was delivered by BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, Esq. to a very numerous audience.—The PRESIDENT and Vice-PRESIDENT of the United States Members of both Houses of Congress—a brilliant assembly of Ladies and of the most respectable citizens.—The Cincinnati dined at Bardin's. After dinner the following toasts were given.

1. The President General of the Society of the Cincinnati.
2. The Vice-President of the United States.
3. The Senate of the United States.
4. The Speaker of the House of Representatives.
5. Lewis the XVI. and the friendly powers of Europe.
6. May wisdom and integrity, in council and firmness in the field, be ever the characteristic of Americans.
7. The memory of our Brethren, who fell in defending the liberties of their country.
8. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the late army.
9. The 17th of October, 77.
10. The 19th of October, 81.
11. Perpetuity to the principles which effected the late happy revolution.
12. The pleasing recollection, that when in the field we remembered we were citizens, and may similar principles influence the conduct of every American soldier.
13. The day which gave birth to the American Empire, and may the wisdom of our National Councils cause it ever to be remembered with pleasure.

The Grand Sachem and Father of the Council of the St. Tammany's Society were honored with an invitation to dinner by the Members of the Cincinnati, and the evening was spent with that mutual good humour and joy, which it is hoped, will ever be the concomitants of a day so remarkable in the annals of America.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected officers of the Society of Cincinnati, for the year ensuing, viz. Maj. Gen. Baron Steuben, President.  
Col. Hamilton, Vice President.  
Col. Platt, Treasurer.  
Capt. Dunscombe, Assistant do.  
Major Stagg, Secretary.

Delegates to Convention,  
Col. W. S. Smith, Col. A. Giles, Capt. Watson, Capt. Dunscombe.  
Standing Committee,  
Col. Smith, Col. Bauman, Col. Christie, Col. M. Hughes, Capt. Fowler, Capt. Morris, Capt. Bleecker, Capt. Bard, Capt. Anspach.

THE Creditors of Col. ELISHA SHELDON, of Salisbury, are hereby notified, That the Subscribers being appointed Trustees of said SHELDON's estate, will attend to the business of their appointment on the first Monday of August next, at the house of JACOBUS DAVIS, in said Salisbury, agreeable to the Act of Assembly.—The interest of the creditors requires their general attendance.  
HEZEKIAH FITCH, } Trustees.  
JOHN BIRD, }  
Salisbury, (Connecticut), June 28, 1789.