

FROM WOODFALL'S REGISTER.

PROCLAMATION.

By the KING of FRENCHMEN.

"NEVER have circumstances so urgent required all Frenchmen to re-unite in one mind, to rally themselves with courage in support of the law, and to favor with all their might the establishment of the Constitution. We have neglected nothing in order to inspire every citizen with these sentiments. We have ourselves given them an example of our entire and unequivocal confidence in the representatives of the nation, and of our constant disposition to promote every measure that might contribute to the happiness of our subjects, and the prosperity of France.

"Can it then be possible that the enemies of the public welfare should still endeavour to interrupt the important labors which occupy the National Assembly, in concert with us, to insure the rights of the people, and prepare for their happiness? That they endeavor to stir up the public mind either by vain terrors and false interpretations of the decrees of the National Assembly accepted or sanctioned by us; or try to raise doubts as to our intentions, as ill-founded as they are injurious; and cloaking their private passions or interests under the sacred name of religion?

"An opposition so culpable would sensibly affect us at the same time that it would excite our utmost indignation. The continual object of our cares is to prevent and repress all of such a nature. We have also judged it worthy of our paternal solicitude, to prohibit even the signs that might manifest divisions and parties.

"Moved by these considerations, and informed that in different parts of the kingdom, individuals have taken the liberty to wear cockades different from the National one, which we ourselves wear; and reflecting on the inconveniences that may result from this diversity, we have thought fit to prohibit them.

"In consequence, we forbid all our faithful subjects throughout the whole extent of our realm to wear any other than the National Cockade.

"We exhort all good citizens to abstain in their speeches, as well as in their writings, from every reproach or distinction capable of exasperating people's minds; of fomenting divisions, and of serving even as a pretext for any culpable excess."

(Signed) L O U I S.

And underneath De St. PRIEST."
Paris, May 28, 1790.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

JUNE 1.

On the day on which M de Voisins fell a sacrifice to the unjust vengeance of the people of Valence, three other officers were thrown into prison and thereby saved from the popular fury. The committee of reports proposed in the sitting of yesterday morning to decree their liberation; but it is a power belonging to the executive power, to which the National Assembly has referred it.

The Assembly then went into the discussion of the project of the Ecclesiastical Committee for the organization of the Clergy. The Archbishop of Aix made a very elegant speech proving the rights of the clergy were too sacred to be destroyed.

After some other speakers had delivered their sentiments on the occasion, the discussion on the general question was closed, and the sitting ended by reading an Address from the Municipality of Montauban, accompanied by a proclamation which on the 26th of last month had been stuck up in that town, to appease the fears of the people on the approach of l'armee bordelaise.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Court of Portugal have just made public a decree to regulate the future succession to the kingdom. By this decree the succession will, on failure of male issue, not only open the succession to the eldest female but to the second and third daughters; and whoever they shall marry will enjoy the Crown in their right.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, April 20.

"The court martial which has been so long sitting on the officers who refused to serve in Finland, in the campaign of 1788, have at last made public their sentence, which, if not softened by the King, will exhibit a scene of blood that will astonish all Europe. General d'Armfeldt Colonels Hastesco, and Baron d'Otter, and lieutenant Colonel Klingspor, are condemned to be beheaded, and to lose their honors and estates. Colonels Montgomerie and Leyonstedt are condemned to be shot. Several subalterns are also doomed to death: and a great many brave officers, now in confinement, are required to ask pardon of the King for their offences; a punishment almost as severe as death itself, to men who acted in discharge of what they thought their duty. We still entertain some hopes that it will be softened by his Majesty."

When the inquest were going their rounds in a city parish, to weigh the bread of the bakers, and try the scales, measures, &c. of dealers, a baker got notice of their approach; and in a

sudden emergency, he thrust a number of half crowns into some loaves that he knew to be short of weight. This was critically observed by a passenger, who determined to punish him. He went into the shop with the inquest, stood by whilst the loaves were weighed, and bought them in their presence. The melancholy baker saw his half crowns depart without daring to stop them, and for the first time in his life did not cheat his customer.

JUNE 7.

Notwithstanding all the reports of Lord Heathfield's setting out to take the command of the garrison of Gibraltar with the circumstance of his arriving at Dover, &c. &c. an evening paper says, we have respectable authority for saying, his Lordship has not quitted his house in London, nor, perhaps, will he, considering his advanced period of life and infirmities, resume that station which he filled with so much honor to himself, and glory to the nation.

Under similar circumstances, a veteran officer in Louis XIVth's time, being asked by the King, "Whether he felt himself well enough to resume his former military station?" No, Sir, replied the veteran, my former services are sufficiently recorded by your Majesty's giving me the choice of again serving you; but I would choose to dedicate the close of a long life to making up the account between God and my conscience."

By accounts from Stockholm, dated the 18th ult. we learn, that on the 11th, the Swedish fleet made an attack on the port of Revel. They entered the Bay, and a brisk cannonade took place. They silenced the forts which defend the entrance of the harbor, and set fire to the town, which was soon in very general conflagration. They took and burnt seventeen ships, of which six were of the line, and the frigates and smaller ships, and destroyed a considerable quantity of stores. In this bold and successful attempt, they lost two ships of the line, and suffered a great slaughter. We must wait for the arrival of the mail for the particulars of this important affair; but from good authority we are informed, that the above is the substance.

Intelligence is said to be received from Vienna, informing, that "Marshal Loudohn had made a sudden movement with his troops, and advanced within two miles of the frontiers of Prussia unexpectedly, that the Prussian troops made a precipitate retreat, supposing the Austrians intended to possess themselves of Silesia.

Twenty sail of the line is the force preparing by the Dutch, in consequence of Lord Auckland's requisition of the succours stipulated by the late treaty. Admiral Van Kinsbergen has the conduct of this naval equipment, which will be reviewed by the Prince of Orange previous to its putting to sea.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales did not appear at St. James's, with his new EPAULETTE, till the evening, it being collar day.—This piece of jewellery is the most superb ever seen at Court, and estimated in value at 22,000l. The form of it is a long shaped oval, the outer row—a circle of very large costly brilliants—the inner part, filled with a mosaic of diamonds—the centre of each part of the mosaic filled with a fine brilliant. The brilliant which formed the button is valued at 4000 guineas—the whole contained near 1000 brilliants of the first water.

DR. FRANKLIN.

The amiable Dubourg, who gave the writer of this, the account of Dr. Franklin's death, and who was the first Frenchman that openly espoused the cause of America, in his *Ouvres de Franklin*, in two volumes, has inscribed under the head of the Philosopher, the following inscription,

"Il a ravi de feu des Cieux,
"Il fait fleurir les arts en des climats sauvages;
"L'Amerique le place a la tete des sages;
"La Grece l'auroit met au nombre des ses Dieux."

It must now be the wish of every scientific person, to possess an accurate life of this great character; but where is the historian, who can delineate the man who controuled the tremendous fire of the Heavens, and spread the flame of freedom over the earth?

Dr. Franklin died immensely rich, and has left the bulk of his fortune to his daughter, Mrs. Bache, with a large legacy to her husband.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The Musical Feast closed on Thursday with a repetition of the Messiah, which was performed before a very numerous audience, not less than 2600. His Majesty and three of the Princesses were present. The Queen was absent, and, it was said, through indisposition.

Hints to Americans who own lands or other real estate in England.

Persons born in the United States of America since their independence, are incapable of holding lands in Great-Britain, as they are not natural born subjects of the kingdom. The treaty of peace secures the present holders, but it does not secure their heirs, consequently those estates will be lost as soon as the present proprietors die.—Does not prudence require that such estates be immediately sold? A COUNTRYMAN.



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED

By Authority.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION.

Began and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT to continue in force for a limited time, an Act, intituled "An Act for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed the last session of Congress, intituled "An act for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office," be, and the same hereby is continued in force until the end of the next session of Congress and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, AUGUST THE FOURTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

AN ACT for the relief of JOHN STEWART and JOHN DAVIDSON.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the duties accruing on eighteen hundred bushels of salt imported in the ship Mercury, into the port of Annapolis, in the state of Maryland, sometime in the month of April last on account of Messieurs John Stewart and John Davidson, as relates to thirteen hundred and twenty-five bushels thereof, which were casually destroyed by a flood on the night of the same day on which they said salt was landed and stored, shall be, and the same are hereby remitted.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, AUGUST THE FOURTH, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the expence of procuring seals for the supreme, circuit, and district Courts of the United States, shall be defrayed out of the money appropriated by an act of the present session, for defraying the contingent charges of government.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, AUGUST THE SECOND, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the clerks in the office of the commissioner of army accounts, are intitled to receive for their services, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be paid in the same manner and at the same rate as the salary allowed to the clerks in the department of treasury: And that the auditor and comptroller be authorized to adjust the accounts of the clerks in the said office, upon the same principles as those of the Treasury department, agreeably to the appropriation by law.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED AUGUST THE SECOND, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(TRUE COPY.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

CHANGE OF THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

Extract of a letter from a house in Cadiz to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated June 15, 1790.

I have the pleasure to inform you of a very favorable change taken place in the ministry at our court, which is as follows:

His Excellency the Count de Florida Blanca, first Secretary of State.

His excellency Don Antonio Porlier, Minister of grants, and justice for the home and American department.

His Excellency the Count del Campo de Alanxe, Minister of war, for the home and American department.

His Excellency Don Antonio Valdes, Minister of Marine, and in the absence or sickness of Count Florida Blanca, to act as Secretary of State.

His Excellency Don Pedro Lapez de Lerena, Minister of the finances of the home and American department.

His Excellency Don Geronimo Cavallero, President of the council of war (a new department) with the same honors and emoluments as while one of the Secretaries of State.

His Excellency Don Diego de Gardoqui, Don Pedro de Aparicio, and Count de Casa Valencia, Directors General of the revenues and finances of the American department, still retaining their former appointments, with the honors and antiquity of the Royal and Supreme Council of the Indies.