

SUMMARY of EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE, by arrivals which left LONDON the last of JULY.

Congress is sitting in Silesia, the result of whose deliberations is to decide on the continuance of the continental war, or the future peace of Germany. Prussia, Austria, Russia, Poland, &c. are represented in this Congress.

The affairs of the revolutionists are said to be in a very unpromising way: Brussels is shut up, and no one suffered to go in or out, without a passport; the port of Ostend is also said to be shut.

On the 14th July, the day of the grand federative meeting of France, 600 persons met at the Crown and Anchor tavern in London, to celebrate this glorious anniversary of French freedom. At this meeting it was proposed to Lord STANHOPE, that he should follow the example of several of the French Nobility, by surrendering his title, and the rights and privileges of the peerage. This his Lordship declined to do.

War now rages in the East-Indies. Lord Cornwallis, in consequence of Tippo Saib's treachery, has determined to attack that Prince.

A battle has been fought between the Turks and Russians in Cuban, in which the latter were beaten: A number of prisoners, several heads, and a large sack of ears were brought to Constantinople.

The Russian fleet has been defeated in such manner as renders the Turks absolute Master of the Mediterranean: The Russians have however gained a recent advantage over the Turks, near the Rhine, a body of them being defeated by C. n. Clairfelt.

Leopold appears determined to bring the Brabanters to terms by force: He disclaims every idea of treating with subjects in rebellion. The Protestants of Hungary have made a claim to equal privileges with their fellow subjects: This demand it is feared will not be complied with without opposition by the Catholics.

The celebration of the grand anniversary of French Freedom was followed by a series of rejoicings in Paris, to the suspension, in a great measure, of all kinds of business.

The abolition of Titles of Nobility in France, has not been followed with the extinction of Clerical Titles and Distinctions: Perhaps the National Assembly had the unsuccessful innovations on the Church made by the late Emperor of Germany in mind. These titles are however more absurd and dangerous than any other—scripture and common sense are certainly against them.

In the Grand Federative Procession of France, there was a body of 150 Englishmen; they wore a ribbon with this inscription, *Ubi Libertas, ibi Patria.*

The elector of Bavaria has refused to give his vote in favor of Leopold, King of Hungary, at the ensuing election of Emperor, at Frankfort.

In consequence of a report that a battle had been fought between the British troops and some of the Nabobs of India, India Stock fell a per cent. the 24 July.

The Parisians, according to the English papers, are much displeased that the King did not advance to the Altar, and take the Civic Oath.

In a violent storm at the Cape of Good Hope on the 12 April last, the frigate *Cuardian*, Lieut. R100's ship, was beat to pieces, and many other vessels were destroyed.

The English they say have now 52 sail of the line in commission.

Great tumults prevail in the city of Lyons, in France: Despotism and aristocracy are no more; but licentiousness prevails in their room: The National Assembly are sedulously employed in adopting measures for the restoration of good order.

The rendezvous of the different corps of the National Confederation was at the Boulevards du Temple, from thence they went to join the National Assembly at the place of Louis XV: This procession was a striking sight, but nothing was more effecting than when the Deputies of Bearne arrived at the spot where Henry the Great fell by the hand of a fanatic. They all stopped for a moment in silence—and then paid to the memory of this Prince, the duties of his people—military honors—while the loudest plaudits shewed how every citizen interested himself in the moving scene.

One of the most striking engravings exhibited in the Grand Federative Procession of France, was inscribed in letters of gold—THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—It was the first in order in the Procession—and plainly evinced, that the people of France have perfectly ascertained to what they are indebted for the freedom they now enjoy.

Commerce in France, will now rear its long depressed head; the academy of Paris offer a valuable prize for the best composition, either in prose or verse—on the origin, progress and dignity of commerce. Thus this great and important subject, so long held in contempt by the French nobility and noblesse, will shortly excite the emulation of the first characters in that country, and add strength and energy to freedom.

The Hotel de Ville at Paris distributed 18000 copper medals to the Deputies of the Provinces, commemorative of the Grand Confederation.

A solemn funeral Oration, to the memory of Dr. Franklin, was delivered in the Church of Notre Dame, in Paris, at which the National Assembly were present.

The King of Prussia has interdicted all communication between Silesia and the Austrian Territories.

Very few Parisian families of the higher order were in the city at the time of celebrating the Confederation; having previously removed into the country on account of the vast concourse of people assembled from all parts of the kingdom.

It is supposed not less than five hundred thousand persons were assembled in the Champ de Mars; and altho the weather was unpleasant and rainy, satisfaction and mirth were painted on every countenance.

The Irish it seems have got the start of the English in common sense, being the first to determine that TRUTH is NO LIBEL.

Lord HEATHFIELD raised the first Regiment of Light Dragoons—this was in the year 1750: He had the command to the day of his death: This was the only Regiment in Britain which never changed its Colonel.

A spirited Address to the people of Ireland, from the citizens of Dublin, on the subjects of representation, taxation, standing armies, &c. &c. was published the first of June last, and is now circulating in that kingdom.

Nearly 200,000 people were employed in preparing the Champ de Mars for the grand scene on the 14th July: Persons of all descriptions assisted. The King himself to encourage and animate the people, wheeled away three barrows of gravel.

There were in the grand Procession 100 infants, carried in their mothers' arms, decorated with the national cockade.

In the King's Amphitheatre the Queen had a chair assigned her, in which she was seated with the Dauphin on her knee: She was most beautifully dressed: Her cap decorated with pearls—a pearl necklace and earrings—No diamonds! Her appearance was enchanting.

The King was seated in a chair of State: He was superbly dressed: The Crown had been removed from the top of the chair—and the Cap of Liberty substituted: The President of the National Assembly sat in a chair, placed in a line with the King's.

At five minutes after four, the King rose, and waiting till every thing was silent, read very audibly, and with great majesty of expression the oath assigned him—as follows, viz,

I the King of French men, swear to the nation to make use of all the power that is delegated to me by the constitutional laws of the state, in maintaining the constitution, and causing the laws to be put into execution.

As soon as he had read it, he, as the rest had done, extended his arm, looked steadfastly at the altar and pronounced *Je le jure*—and immediately the shouts of nearly half a million of people—the clattering of fifty thousand swords, the waving of one hundred

and forty three banners and ensigns—and the discharge of an immense line of Artillery, excited feelings which words cannot express, and of which the human mind unaided by a view of the grand and glorious scene, can form no adequate conception.

The ladies (in justice to them it is remarked) instead of wearing those enormous hats, caps, and feathers, which intercept the view of those who are placed behind them, on this occasion appeared with a neat gauze or cambrie handkerchief rolled round their hair; so that nobody was incommoded by their head drels.

The natural lively character of the French, had excited some apprehensions of tumult on this occasion—but the prudent precautions of the Magistrates, or, perhaps, the fatigue and wetting, the actors and spectators had undergone during the day rendered every thing so very peaceable, that almost every body retired to rest, even before their usual hour.

Many persons had taken their stand on the ground by 10 o'clock the preceding evening.

On the day previous to the Gallic *Fete Champetre* a most bloody and wide extended slaughter took place in every corner of France; and at one instant commenced the most inhuman, cruel and general massacre of—pigs, geese, turkeys, sheep, and oxen—that ever stained the pages of History!!

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

The following EPIGRAM was written on the recent marriage of a celebrated BROKER.

NOW Love's FINAL SETTLEMENT surely takes place, And INTEREST is given in beauty and grace: May their joys be well FUNDED at full SIX PER CENT, And paid at the TREASURY of peace and content.

September 21.

BOSTON, September 18.

By a vessel arrived at Marblehead, from Spain, letters have been received by gentlemen in this town, from their correspondents at Cadiz, dated as late as July 20, 1790.—The following are extracted therefrom, viz.

"CADIZ, July 8th.

"We shall be relieved from the state of suspense, in which we are, in the course of a few days, as the armament is finished, and every thing appears to announce a speedy declaration of war with England.

"JULY 20, P. M.

"Our fleet is now under way.—The Almighty protect, and give it success."

Yesterday Edward Vail Brown, and John Bailey, a black man, who have been severally convicted of burglary, were brought to the bar; when his honor Chief-Justice Sargent, after a few preliminary observations, which did great honor to his head and heart, pronounced sentence of Death on both of them.

The court-house, on this occasion, was crowded with citizens—attracted by the uncommon sight, of a fellow citizen, as Brown once was, the head of a family, who until late years, supported an unblemished character for probity and industry, and who once bid fair to be a man of affluence—arraigned at the bar of public justice, to receive sentence of death for an atrocious crime. While commiseration cast a gloom on every countenance, a solemn silence indicated the impression which each one received from the scene.

Brown appeared in much distress, and whilst the sentence was delivering, sunk down on the floor.

In noticing the manufactures of our country, we must not omit the Bedticking manufactory, at Nantucket—which has produced Ticking, that has commanded approbation and a quick sale, both in France and England.

We hear from Hardwick, that on Saturday the 28th ult. a child, about five or six years of age, was bitten by a rattle-snake, and expired the next morning.

MIDDLETOWN, September 18.

Yesterday se'nnight a boy aged 10 years, living near the river in this city, leap'd from a garret-window and fell 26 feet to the ground, with very little injury to himself, only spraining his wrist and otherwise trifly bruising himself.—The circumstances of the above were as follows, viz. The lad had the preceding day made fast some logs to a wharf, and being abed in the garret and asleep, about 10 o'clock in the evening, dreamed that the logs had gone adrift, and that he dove from the wharf to prevent their going off; instead of which it appears he dove out at the window. The family being alarmed by his groaning immediately discovered him on the ground—he appeared as if just awaking from a sound sleep, and could give no account of what had passed except his dream, which he perfectly recollected.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 25.

Extract of a letter from London, dated in July.

"Whatever report may say on the subject of the naval armament of Britain, you may rely on it, that the fleet equipping consists of but sixteen sail of the line, and which to this moment are by no means manned, notwithstanding every exertion by impress; even the much talked of popularity of a war with Spain, has not prevented their sweeping the prisons, and yet the fleet must remain unmanned till the arrival of their West-India ships.

"You will hear much of ten sail of Dutch line of battle ships, having joined the English; but in this report there is no truth; neither is it possible for Holland to arm ten ships at present, were they so inclined; five sail of the line they can and will man. Lord Auckland is at the Hague, urging a compliance with the treaty: Amsterdam, however, gives every opposition to his measures, and despises the Prince of Orange, as the tool and creature of Britain.

"You will be told of counter-revolutions in France, but to such reports, pay not the least attention, as every idea of the sort is entirely abandoned. The King of Spain demanded of the Count FLORIDA BLANCA, to name an officer to command a body of troops to re-instate his brother of France. The Count asked permission to refer his Majesty to Count D'ARANDA, who from his personal and accurate knowledge of the situation of France, was well qualified to head an army for this purpose. With what body of troops, demanded the Monarch, can you penetrate into the heart of France? I believe, Sir, replied the Count, at the head of fifty thousand men the thing is practicable; but I beg leave to add, as my opinion, that not a man of them would return, because the National Assembly have thirteen hundred thousand troops devoted to them: The difficulty was deemed insurmountable, and every idea on the subject has been since rejected.

"As to Spain, it is well known they have been arming, without intermission, since the commotions in Holland, in 1787; and were powerful enough, before Britain was alarmed, to have crippled the naval nerve of England, by intercepting the East and West-India fleets; but they want enterprise, and in case of war will have cause to lament omitting this blow.

"America is rising very rapidly in consequence; and since the prominent national features that she displays by her new constitution, the powers of Europe heretofore unwilling to do her justice, discover symptoms of more than respect. This Court, I aver, will concede many points that they have heretofore obstinately contended for; and Spain is already soliciting your friendship, by having ordered the Governor of New Orleans not to interrupt you in a free navigation of the Mississippi."

Notwithstanding the reports of an amicable settlement of the differences between England and Spain, the ship *George*, Capt. Hunter, which arrived here on Tuesday last, from St. Andero, in Spain, and which place he left the 8th of Aug. brings an account of a hot press for men, and of the most active preparations for war at that place.

Notwithstanding the accounts from Spain of the sailing of their fleet on the 20th July—it appears by Capt. Watson's report that the English fleet was laying at Torbay the 17th August; and intelligence by him also states that Mr. Pitt had informed the Lord Mayor of London that all differences between the two powers were compromised.

The Legislature of Massachusetts met in Boston the 15th inst. and in consequence of the assumption of the state debts by the United States, repealed their excise law—which is to expire the first of next month: on the 18th they adjourned to the last Wednesday in January next. Previous to the adjournment the House voted an address to the National Assembly of France, on the glorious revolution in that Kingdom.

ALEXANDER WHITE, and RICHARD B. LEE, Esquires, are re-elected Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the State of Virginia. It is said Mr. PAGE and Mr. PARKER are also re-elected.

The President of the United States and his Lady, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday the 8th inst.—at which place they were received with such demonstrations of pleasure, as manifested the most unfeigned affection and veneration of the citizens for the ILLUSTRIOUS TRAVELLERS.

They left Baltimore the 10th, and arrived at Georgetown on Saturday the 11th inst. The Members of the Patowmac company of Alexandria and of Georgetown, met their illustrious President at Mr. JOHN SUTER's, and notwithstanding the fatigue of a long journey, the President proceeded to business respecting the navigation of the Potowmac; after which he sat out for Mount Vernon, and arrived there the same day.

The schooner *Experiment*, Capt. Smith, is arrived at Charleston, from St. Mary's river, having safely landed there General Mc GILLIVRAY, and the other Chiefs of the Creek nation.

The late grand federative association of the French Nation at Paris, was one of the most interesting, solemn and dignified transactions, ever exhibited on the Theatre of this lower creation.

If ever the celestials bend with delight to view the triumphs of reason, humanity and freedom, it must be on such an occasion.

To see the Representatives of a mighty Empire, with the sovereign at their head, emerging from the depths of slavery and darkness, to light, liberty and happiness, impresses feelings on every philanthropic mind, too great for utterance.

Some modern innovations in government do not merit the name of improvements—they are only the old story over again, which was told a thousand years ago—and have not advanced mankind one step higher in the scale of happiness—the truth is—knowledge is the only foundation of liberty: The United States enjoy the greatest advantages for the acquisition of science of any people on the globe—and therefore they enjoy superior degrees of freedom—for as Mr. Adams observes, in his Defence of the American Constitutions, "In a free government, knowledge must be general, and ought to be universal."

The ancient republics are often referred to as models for modern imitation—but what sort of Republicans were the Romans, who often dragged men at their chariot wheels, and made miserable slaves of innumerable multitudes of as good, if not better men than themselves?—And the often celebrated Athenian Republicans, had so little idea of the true principles of liberty, that ten thousand citizens of Athens only, owned four hundred thousand slaves.

There is a strange idea that prevails in the world, that wars are necessary at the return of different periods in the age of a nation; and on this principle there are those who justify a pleasing anticipation of this most capital of all misfortunes: It will however be generally found on examination, that this insensibility to the misery of our species, arises from an unprincipled love of gain—for what are wars in general, but robbery and murder on an extensive plan?—The two principal inducements to all the wars which have deluged the world in blood, have been avarice and ambition. The first has given rise to predatory excursions, and extending the limits of particular States and Kingdoms: The latter has led to that species of war, which, while it diverted the attention of the people from contemplating their domestic misery, enabled the tyrants of the earth to rivet the chains of slavery—and extend the limits of their despotism: Hence wars, however successful, and however advantageous to individuals, are always a losing business to the people.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST. —NEW-YORK.

- Ship *George*, Hunter, St. Andero, 42 days.
—New-York, Watson, London, 35
—Diligence, Howland, Lisbon 36
Brig *Friendship*, Townsend, Bristol, 56
—Lively, Clark, do. 55
Packet *Le Suffrein*, M. Le Grand, l'Orient 56

X. is informed that 'N. W.' and 'Aristides' are indeed natives of the same country, America—but residents in different States; and it is not probable either know, or ever saw each other: Whether Aristides will 'exhibit' again, is uncertain—but the 'remarks' signed N. W. will be continued from a Connecticut paper as usual, unless their intility is proved—or more important speculations should be offered as a substitute.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

- FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12 1/2 a 12 1/4.
INDENTS 7 1/2 a 7 1/2.
STATE SECURITIES 8 1/2.

We are informed that the last purchase of Final Settlements made by the Treasurer of the United States, was at 12 1/6 on the pound.

To be let, from 1st November, THE HOUSE in which the Editor now lives:—A good situation for a Boarding-House—being formerly occupied in the business.