

ADDRESS to the KING, by Monf. de la FAYETTE, in the name and at the head of the National Guards of France, on the 13th of July :

SIRE,

IN the course of those memorable events which have restored to us our unalienable rights, and at a time when the energy of the people, and the virtues of the King, have presented such great examples to the surrounding nations, it is our happiness to revere in your Majesty the most glorious of all titles, that of Chief of the French, and King of a free People.

May you enjoy, Sire, the reward of your virtue; and may this pure respect and homage, which despotism cannot command, constitute the glory and recompense of a Citizen King.

It was your desire that we should possess a Constitution, founded upon liberty and public order. All your wishes, Sire, shall be accomplished:—Our liberty is secured, and our zeal is the guarantee of public order.

The National Guards of France, swear to your Majesty an obedience that knows no other bounds than the law, and a love which will end only with our lives.

Answer of the King of the French,

To the Federative Deputies of the Eighty-three Departments of the National Guards, at the Thuilleries, on the 13th inst.

I RECEIVE with much sensibility the testimonies of love and attachment which you give me in the name of the National Guards, united in all parts of Europe.

May the solemn day, on which you are to renew in common your oath to the Nation, pass over without dissention, and may it serve to strengthen the calm, and establish the reign of the Laws, and of Liberty, throughout the realm!

Defenders of the public Peace, of the Laws, and of Liberty! consider that your first duty is the maintenance of order, and obedience to the laws; that the benefits of a free Constitution ought to be equal to all; that the more free we are, the more serious become offences against the liberty and property of others—the more criminal become acts of violence and outrage, when they are not committed by command.

Report to your fellow-citizens, that I wish I could speak to them all as I speak to you here. Tell them that their King is their Father, their Brother, their Friend—that he cannot be happy but in their welfare—great but in their glory—powerful but in their Liberty—rich but in their prosperity—and that he only suffers in their afflictions. Above all, make known the words, or rather the sentiments of my heart, in the humble cottages, and in the retreats of the unfortunate. Tell them, that though I cannot go along with you in their asylums, I wish to do so; and that both in my affection, and by the laws which are the protection of the feeble, I will watch over them. Say, in fine, to the different provinces of my kingdom, that the more that circumstances will permit me to fulfil the wish I have formed of visiting them with my family, the happier it will make my heart."

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

AS Congress in the Impost Law have conformed to the new money of account established by the late Congress, which alone may make it interesting to many to become acquainted therewith, but still more so, if this beginning should lead to the establishment of this new mode of reckoning, in the ordinary business of life. With whatever advantage the regular simplicity of this mode may be attended after it shall become generally known, it may, nevertheless, like all other innovations, be productive of perplexity in the commencement, merely through want of the habit of a familiarity; therefore some such table as this below may be found not altogether useless, but may contribute to the convenience of a considerable number of the good people of these United States, with this view it is published.

CENTS turned into shillings, pence, and farthings, with the decimal fractions of a farthing in the currency of the several States of the Union where the dollar is rated at 48. 6f. 76. 8f.

Table with columns for CENTS, Dimes, and various denominations (48, 6f, 76, 8f) and rows for values from 1 to 10 cents.

Note. That the figures, which follow the point, or period, placed after the farthings, are so many hundred parts of another farthing.

FREDERICKSBURG, Sept. 16.

The Hon. JAMES MADISON, jun. RICHARD B. LEE, JOHN PAGE, ALEXANDER WHITE, WILLIAM B. GILES, and JOSIAH PARKER, Esqrs. are re-elected members of the House of Representatives of the United States, from their respective districts.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 29.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated September 26.

The brig —, Captain Howard, arrived here yesterday from Amsterdam; on the 10th August he spoke the British packet, bound to America, two days from Falmouth, from which he was informed that a compromise of all differences between Spain and Great-Britain, had taken place.

On the 21st inst. Capt. Davis arrived at Boston, in 6 weeks from London, and brings official accounts of the above intelligence.

Accounts from Pittsburg of 4th instant inform that Messrs. Elliot and Williams, contractors, have forwarded a number of Kentucky boats to Wheeling, to convey the Militia, drafted to go on some special service, to their place of general rendezvous.

The new parliament of Great Britain, which was to have met 10th August is prorogued to 12th October.

The principle of rotation does not appear to have influenced in the late election of Representatives for the State of Virginia: So far as accounts have come to hand, the members of the first house are elected for the second. It can hardly be sup-

posed that the people of that State, could have chosen characters more attached to its interests, or more competent to supporting them.—Why then should they change?

WILLIAM B. GILES, Esq. is the gentleman who was elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Bland—and will take his seat at the next session in December.

Americans once gloried in the name of Englishman—and there always has been a number of characters in that nation, who are an honor to human nature: In all periods of the American war, this country found intrepid friends there, who advocated our cause, as the cause of freedom and humanity—Their virtues will ever be precious, and their memories treasured in the bosom of philanthropy: The late celebration in London of the Anniversary of the French revolution does honor to the distinguished characters concerned, and adds a wreath to the chaplet which adorns those who have long signalized themselves as friends to Universal Freedom, and the equal Rights of Man.

If the account of the fleet contained in the letter from London, published in our last, is authentic, and we have every reason to suppose it is, it verifies an observation, made by some enlightened politicians during the late war, "that Great Britain, without a commercial connection with America, would not be able to man her fleets, or support her naval consequence." It is difficult to account for the English fleet's being in port on the 17th Aug. when the Spanish fleet put to sea the 20th July, but on the idea of their not being able to man their ships.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST. — NEW-YORK.

- Sloop Delight, Wells, Curacao, 30 days
Fortune, Bool, Port-au-Prince, 21
Ship Harriot, Bond, George-Town, in distress, bound for Amsterdam, having sprung a leak.
Brig Sufannah, Derry, Madeira, 35.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Tablet, No. 145,"—"Discourses on Davila, No. 21," and "Bionis Idyllium Secundum, paraphrased," are unavoidably omitted. — The Marriage Article is not inserted, because we cannot vouch for the authenticity of the information.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

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

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 31st day of December next inclusive, for the building of a LIGHT HOUSE, nearly of the dimensions proposed by the late Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, upon the lot of land on Cape Henry, in the County of Princess Ann, and State of Virginia, lately ceded for that purpose to the United States. It is desired, that the proposals may leave the election, whether the building above the foundation shall be of brick or faced with hewn or hammer-dressed stone, and as the cost and charges of those materials vary, it is expected, that a corresponding difference will be made in the terms offered.

The foundation of the Light-House is to be of stone, and sunk to the depth of thirteen feet below the water table, over the top of which the pavement is to be laid. The diameter thereof is to be twenty seven feet six inches, with a vacancy of about nine feet in the centre.

The diameter of the base is to be twenty six feet, at which place the thickness of the walls is to be six feet. The height from the bottom of the water table to the top of the stone work is to be seventy two feet, where the diameter is to be six feet six inches, and the thickness of the walls three feet. The form is to be an octagon, having three windows in the east, and four in the west. If it be built of brick, it is to be faced with the glassy kind, if of stone, it is to be faced with hewn or hammer-dressed stone.

On the top of the stone work is to be a floor of joists, bedded therein, planked over and covered with copper, extending about two feet eight inches beyond the wall, thereby forming an eave, which is to be finished with a cornice, the whole having a descent from the centre sufficient to throw off the water.

The lantern is to be supported by eight posts of wrought Iron of three inches square and twenty feet in length, ten feet of which are to be wrought into the stone wall on the inner part at each corner. The diameter of it is to be ten feet, leaving a platform on the outside thereof of about six feet in width. All the work above this is to be of iron and copper. The lantern is to be ten feet high, having a semicircular roof of five feet more, with iron rafters covered with copper. The whole space between the posts supporting the lantern, is to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be made of iron, each sash is to have twenty-eight panes of glass, twelve by fourteen inches. One of the sashes on the fourth west side is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out upon the platform, from the outer part of which to the roof of the lantern is to be a frame of iron covered with a net work of strong brass wire, to preserve the glass from injuries by hail and flights of birds in the night.

The rafters of the lantern are to be well fastened to an iron hoop, over which is a copper funnel, through which the smoke may pass into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons. This head is to be so placed as to be turned by a large vane on the spire above it, that the hole for venting the smoke may always be to the leeward. Eight dormant ventilators of six inches diameter are to be fixed in the roof of the lantern.

A close stove is to be provided and fixed in the lantern, which is to be furnished with eight lamps, each capable of containing six quarts, hung in two tiers over each other transversely. There are to be six flights of stairs to ascend to the lantern, the entrance to which is to be by a door covered with copper. The building is to be furnished with two conductors, to secure it from the effects of lightning.

A frame house is to be built for the keeper, twenty feet square, two stories high, with a frame kitchen; the whole to be finished with lath and plaster.

A vault for the storage and safe keeping of the oil is to be built of stone at a convenient distance, twelve feet wide, and twenty in length. It is to be arched, and covered with earth or sand, over which a shed is to be built, and it is to be furnished with eight strong cedar cisterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons of oil. The entrance isto be secured by a strong door.

Good security for the faithful performance of the contract will be expected. Payments on account will be made at proper stages of the work, and the balance will be paid on its completion: or, if a suitable difference should be made in the terms, cash will be advanced for the purchase of materials and provisions.

The Printers in the several States are requested to insert these

zeal application—the impetuous ardor of his character, and the knowledge, above all, of his importance in the war, contributed to irritate his mind, and promote the violence of his fever.—He resisted the application of Cataplasin, before and after the incisions made, with a fatal obstinacy, which raised the inflammation to such a height, that he expired under the accession of the fever.

The grief of the Royal Family is excessive.—Every breast here however echoes responsive regrets for the loss of this great commander. His corpse was brought here yesterday, to receive the honors due to his rank—and afterwards to be transported to his estate of Adeladorf, for interment in the vault erected by himself in the parish of Maria Brunn.

The command of his army is conferred, for the present, upon his Excellency the Marschal Comte Joseph de Coloredo.

A courier arrived here lately from Reichenbach bearing, it is said, dispatches relative to the election of a new Emperor.

STOCKHOLM, July 13.

An unsuccessful attempt made by the King of Sweden to destroy the Russian coasting squadron at Viborg, and the approach of the Prince de Nassau with the Cronstadt division, had already rendered the position of the Swedes at the entrance of Viborg Bay extremely critical, when the scarcity of ammunition, and the want of provisions, made their return to their own ports a measure of necessity.

The King resolved therefore to avail himself of a strong easterly wind, which set in on the 3d, and to set sail with both fleets for Swensk-Sund and Sweaborg.

The grand fleet had to penetrate thro' a narrow pass, and to sustain the fire of four Russian line of battle ships, two of which were placed on each side of the Strait. After this it had to engage the whole of Admiral Tchitschakoff's line, which was drawn up along the coast, at a small distance, while his frigates were ranged among the islands which lie nearer the shore.

The Swedish van, under Admiral Modee, passed the Strait, without suffering any essential loss, firing with great spirit both broadsides against the enemy. The cannonade from the four Russian ships was however so powerful, and continued to be so well supported, that it was resolved by the Duke of Sudermania to make an attempt to burn them. But this operation proved to be unsuccessful, that the fire ships employed in it were driven upon one of his Royal Highness's own line of battle ships, and a frigate, both of which blew up.

This accident seems to have caused a degree of confusion among the ships that were to follow, four, of which struck upon the rocks, and were left to the mercy of the enemy.

On their farther course along the coast, with a diminished force, the Swedes lost two more ships of the line, which were taken by the enemy. The engagement continued all night, and part of the next day [the 4th], on the evening of which the Duke of Sudermania arrived at Sweaborg.

The fate of the coasting fleet is not so exactly known, no official accounts having yet been received from it: But it is certain that the King arrived the same evening in Swensk-Sund, with a large part of the fleet, having lost six galleys, with eight hundred men (of the guards) which were taken by the Russians, besides a number of smaller vessels taken or sunk, reported to amount to sixty. The whole loss in men, on the part of the Swedes, is estimated at seven thousand.

His Swedish Majesty, having supplied the remains of his squadron with provisions and ammunition, and having been joined by the division under M. de Cronstadt, which had not been able to reach the Bay of Viborg, is already sailed again, with a view to prevent the Prince of Nassau, who is said to be advancing with the Cronstadt and Viborg squadrons, from getting into the port of Fredericksham.

LONDON, July 16.

Mr. Fitzherbert, we understand, will certainly leave Madrid on the 10th Aug. The consideration of all terms of accommodation between the Courts of Madrid and London terminate on that day.—The answer then must be final, and that answer is already well understood: Etiquette, and the Treaty and Faith of Nations preclude hostilities before that day—in the mean time, the fleets of each power will be at sea, and waiting for their final instructions in a certain latitude, which will be communicated to them by swift sailing frigates or cutters.

Authentic accounts were received yesterday at the Admiralty, of the Grand Spanish Fleet being at this time cruising in the Bay of Biscay, in considerable force.

As hostilities may be reasonably expected forthwith to commence, it is more than probable from the vigor of the Ministry, and the high and superior condition of our fleet, that an important blow may be struck before the 20th of this month.