

PARIS.

THE ADDRESS,

Offered to the National Assembly of France, in the name of the citizens of the United States of America, on the 10th of July, 1790, by Messrs BARLOW, JONES, BLACKDON, SWAN, VERNON, APPLETON, HUDWELL, JARVIS, and G. WASHINGTON GREENE. GENTLEMEN,

THE citizens of the United States of America now resident in Paris, struck with admiration at the development and extension of their own principles in your great country, beg leave to approach the holy altar of liberty, and express to the national assembly that ardent gratitude and profound respect, which are due to the fathers of the nation and the benefactors of mankind. The rays of the western star, diffused from a distant portion of the globe, are now met, and reverberated by that rising sun of glory, which floods with light the dominions of France, and begins to illuminate the world.

Irrefragable is the energy of truth; and the celerity of her progress transcends calculation. We believed, and we earnestly wished, that the blessings of liberty might one day be understood; that the nations might rouse from their lethargy, and assert the rights of men, in a voice that men could not resist. We believed that enormous luxury and domination would be disrobed of their unnatural charms; that arbitrary kings and rulers, those gods of the earth, would be reduced to renounce their idolatrous distinctions, to mingle with their fellow freemen, and rejoice in the felicity of the race. We believed, that religion, the mildest daughter of heaven, would one day divest herself of the borrowed terrors of intolerance, and change the sword of slaughter, to the sceptre of peace. We now behold those events most astonishingly accelerated; and we feel a dignifying satisfaction, a new and unspeakable pleasure, in standing before this venerable host of the heroes of humanity, who have contended with so much success in the field of truth and on the heights of virtue.

May your efforts and achievements be recompensed with attestations of an applauding conscience, and the blessings of a grateful country; and may the patriot king, who has so generously sacrificed with you on the common altar of the public weal, amply partake with you in all those rewards which gratify the good and exalt the great.

The Monarch who began his youthful career by extending such signal acts of beneficence to a distant nation, then struggling to be free, was worthy to rejoice in thus voluntarily exchanging the splendours of prerogative, and the rod of despotism, for the homage of freemen, and the love and gratitude of fellow citizens. In the acclamations of regenerated France, he may indeed be called the first King of the French; but in the language of the extolling universe, he will be stiled the first King of men.

And now, Gentlemen, we have but one request to make.—We beg leave to enjoy the honor of assisting at that august ceremony which promises to perpetuate the happiness of France. When the men of your nation, in our country, fought and bled with us under the standard of freedom, they taught us to love them. At the present moment, when the establishment of principles here, similar to our own, invigorates the bonds of our union, and attach us to you by new ties that dignify and strengthen society, exulting in your political elevation, we hail you brothers and fellow citizens! and our hearts overflow with the soft sentiments of a more endeared amity.

At the foot of the same altar where the representatives and soldier-citizens of a great empire shall take the oath of fidelity to the nation, the law, and the King, we should swear an eternal friendship to the French—yes, gentlemen, to all the French who remain faithful to the principles which you have consecrated; for, like you, we cherish liberty; like you, we love peace.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

It was by aiding you in the acquisition of freedom, that the French learned to know it, and to love it. The hands that have broken the shackles of freedom are not made to wear them.—The French nation in this respect, indeed, more fortunate than the American, owes her victory to the virtue and patriotism of her King; while seas of blood were the price of yours. Courage burst asunder your chains—reason has dissolved ours. Your country was the first throne of liberty—now she supports herself on the two worlds.

At the feast, which will give to the universe an affecting spectacle of a great union of friends; the Assembly will rejoice to see the citizens of the United States of America, who now present themselves before us. Let us still be brothers, and let the two nations form but one great people.

TRIESTE, July 7.

The Russian Squadron which anchored here, failed for the Levant the 21st of last month, to go to the relief of Major Lambro Cazoni, who has been very roughly treated.

A letter from Segna, dated June 33, has brought us the following important intelligence. The Turkish fortress of Czetin surrendered to the Austrian troops on the second of July,

LIVERPOOL, August 12.

A seaman, a few days since, fell over the side of the Alligator frigate at Sheerness:—Captain Coffin, the commander beheld, from the man's situation, that he must perish if not instantly relieved; and we must add, to the honor of this officer, that he did not pause a moment, but leaped from the quarter deck, with his uniform and boots on, and rescued the poor fellow from being drowned,—at the imminent risk of his own life!

Well may a Sailor boldly dare,
And ardent follow martial strife;
For when with death himself at war,
He in a COFFIN meets with life.

Our fashionable fair seem, by universal consent, to have discarded heels from their shoes; this is one of the very rare examples in which appearance is sacrificed to comfort.

DUBLIN, June 26.

This day, Mr. COONEY, printer of The Morning Post, stood in the pillory erected in College Green, for copying from a London paper the following paragraph:

"The**** was formerly a very domestic woman, but now gives up too much of her time to politics!"

The statue of King William the III. of glorious memory, appeared in mourning—and round the pedestal was affixed, the following inscription.

IN MOURNING
FOR THE BILL OF RIGHTS,
AND THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, July 8.

NEW WAY TO BORROW MONEY.

A FARMER in Cumberland made his will, and in coming home, seemingly from market, he lost it at the door of a very rich old fellow, whose whole thoughts were running upon money. The old fellow found it at his gate, and began to read it. He there found the farmer was giving 500l. to this person, and 1000l. to another, and a farm, in a distant county, to the third. The old man went in and said—"Aye, aye! I always thought this fellow knew how to look about him."

In a few days the farmer came to tell him—"That he was about to set up a manufactory; and if he could lend him 500l. it would much oblige him." The old fellow, who had the will in his head, complied, without hesitation.

In a few days afterwards the fellow broke, and the old man, on enquiry, found that the will was an entire fabrication, and had been dropped at his gate on purpose.

JULY 26.

On the Sunday subsequent to the day of the National Federation, Sunday being the chosen day for mirth and festivity in Roman Catholic countries, a grand festival was given in Paris by the Municipality, or Corporation, to the Deputies from all the other parts of France.

It began by a review of the National Guards of Paris, and was followed by a public dinner at the Corn Market, called *Le Halle du ble*, which is an immense Rotunda, covered with glass, and with galleries all round. The *Hotel de Richlieu*, which has extensive gardens, was also employed for this fete, and in the evening, that which particularly distinguished this joyful feast, was a grand ball in the interior Court of the late *Bastille*: the whole of the ruin was surrounded by a rail, and at the principal entrance there was a transparency with the following inscription:

"Ici l'on danse aujourd'hui."

They now dance Here.

No carriages of any kind were permitted to appear in the street on that day.

In the afternoon there was a *Regatta* on the river, which was very splendid, but in which there was an accident of the overturning of one boat, by which four persons were drowned. There was to have been an aërostatic exhibition after the review, but the balloon burst.

Aug. 6. Should the present negotiation with Spain finally succeed, it will then be expected that our cabinet should explain, why an expensive armament (upwards of two millions, sterling) was the first step towards it, and what advantages have been obtained to counterbalance the expence?

Crowns and Diadems, from present appearances, will soon go a begging through Europe. It is certain that Leopold, Emperor of Germany has refused the crown of Hungary, in consequence of their deputies having on the 13th of July presented him 24 articles to sign which he could not relish. He read them over, and positively refused to put his name to them, notwithstanding all the solicitations of the deputies, to whom he declared that he was not at all anxious to be crowned in Hungary, and that he had given orders to recall those who had been sent to prepare for the coronation.—It is evident he is not so solicitous at present about the Hungarian crown as the Imperial dignity.—As to the Hungarians they

become every day more insolent in their pretensions—tumult increases—order is forgotten, despised—nothing is heard but demands and threatenings—under pretext of being free every individual wishes to be master.

There were two men ordered for execution on last Saturday, one for a rape, the other for a highway robbery. The former only was hanged, the latter respited, and it is expected will be pardoned on account of his youth. Now most of the newspapers have taken the liberty of hanging both, regardless of the said respite. *Quere*, has not the unchanged gentleman a good action for a libel, or would he be nonsuited on the plea of Lord Mansfield's reputed doctrine, "The stronger the truth, the greater the libel." It not being true that the man was hanged, as the said newspapers have falsely asserted.

AUGUST 7.

Yesterday Lieut. Macguire was made Post Captain in the British Navy; in consequence of which he immediately entered into the possession of 12,000l. per annum, which was left to him in his infancy with the restriction, that he should not enjoy it until he should have attained the rank of Post Captain.

The French at Vienna requested leave of the Austrian Government to celebrate the National Fete, on the 14th July. It was refused; in consequence of which they left the capital, and effected their purpose at Nufdorf, a small town on the banks of the Danube.

The actual place of interment of our immortal MILTON was on Wednesday discovered. The workmen employed in the repairs of Cripplegate Church dug up a coffin, from the inscription on which, there is undoubted proof that the remains of that sublime bard were there deposited—a circumstance much sought for, but hitherto unknown to the world.

AUGUST 10.

The people of Brabant appear to be determined to complete their revolution on the plan of the National Assembly of France: Their Congress begins to be unpopular: The Duke d'Urfele who was confined by a sentence of the Council of Flanders, has lately been set at liberty by the people, and declared Generalissimo.

Died in the 87th year of his age, The Right Hon. Francis North, Earl of Guilford, father of the famous Lord North, by whom he is succeeded in his titles and estates.

The affairs of France according to some recent accounts, wear a lowering aspect: The armaments of England, Spain, and the King of Sardinia are supposed to have some reference to the posture of affairs in that country.

Letters from France announce an expected change in the French ministry: Mr. NECKER having cleared himself from the aspersions of M. CAMUS, who charged him with embezzling 600 millions of livres, thinks the present a favorable opportunity of retiring. M. St. Priest stands publicly charged with being privy to all the plots for a counter revolution. M. de la Tour du Pin, has excited suspicions by weakening the garrisons on the frontiers—and has been severely handled by the committee *militaire*. The Keeper of the Seals, the Archbishop de Bourdeaux is charged with remissness in not forwarding the Decrees of the National Assembly to the distant provinces. M. de Montmorin is known to be a friend to the revolution; but his silence for six weeks respecting the demands of Spain, has appeared singular: He has his share of public odium—and the inflammatory writers are daily endeavoring to rouse and alarm the public mind respecting these matters in such manner as induces an expectation of a general change.

The King of the French has lately been indisposed—but he is so far recovered as to have lost every symptom of fever.

The Baron de Bender, the Austrian General, having presented to the King of the French, a request for liberty to march the Austrian troops thro a part of France, obtained the King's consent, agreeable to ancient usage established between the two nations: This being communicated to the National Assembly, they decreed that conformably to the decree of 28th of Feb. last, foreign troops shall not be permitted to march through the French territories, except they be authorized by a Decree of the Legislature, sanctioned by the King; therefore the orders issued from the War Office, and sent to the Commanders in the name of the King, shall be considered as null and of no force.

AUGUST 13.

The press was generally what is called hot on the river yesterday evening. The oldest watermen don't know what to make of this business; they say, "that a peaceable negotiation looks like a preparation for war."

The coffee house politicians are all thrown out—for let them talk as coolly as they will about peace over their cups, the next morning they find to their utter astonishment, that the press had been hotter than ever.

Every post confirms the account of the French naval armaments, but whether by immediate order of the King and his Ministers, or the National Assembly, seems equally dubious, as the real