

M. Brilliard Savarin stating forcibly the troubles at Lyons, as originating from a Libellous Pamphlet, the Assembly unhappily negatived the excellent motion of M. St. Etienne, by passing to the order of the day—thus demolishing at once their ground of pre-eminence among the nations, and sealing up by impending prosecutions, the sources of free discussion, and detecting investigation; and establishing in one short hour, what the labours of servility upon the bench of another country have been exerted near a century to effect, and have at last fatally accomplished.

THE FAMILY COMPACT.

Extracted from the Debates of the National Assembly of France on Monday last.

THE President read a letter from M. Montmorin to the following purport :

“ The King commanded me last May to lay before the Assembly the reasons which made it necessary to order an equipment of 14 sail of the line, which measure the Assembly approved. I must now lay before them the reasons which seem to make it necessary to encrease this armament which is in perfect readiness.—It is prudent that we should have an equal force with Great Britain, who is hastening her's with all possible activity. The King of Spain has claimed the execution of the Treaty with Great Britain, and his Ambassador here claims that of the Family Compact. The King therefore has thought proper to bring this demand of the Spanish Ambassador before the Assembly for its deliberation.

“ The Assembly will have two points to deliberate upon. 1st, The augmentation of the armaments necessary to be made : and 2d. The answer given to the Court of Madrid.”

Besides the above letters from M. Montmorin, another from the Count Fernanda Nunez, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, to M. de Montmorin, was likewise read. It is dated the 7th of June, and after mentioning the negotiation going on with England, concludes thus :

“ The speedy and exact execution of the Treaty, signed at Paris 15th August 1761, under the title of the Family Compact, becomes now an indispensable preliminary, in order to be able to treat with success, and it is on account of the absolute necessity of having recourse to the assistance of France, that the King, my Master, orders me to DEMAND expressly what France, in its present situation, can do for the aid of Spain ?

“ According to the mutual engagements, his Catholic Majesty desires that the armaments, and other measures suitable to fulfil these sacred engagements, be immediately put in execution.

“ He charges me to add, that the present state of this unexpected affair requires an immediate determination; and that the measures which the Court of France shall take to furnish assistance, shall be so active, so clear, and so positive, as not to leave the smallest ground for suspicion or distrust; otherwise, his Most Christian Majesty ought not to be surpris'd if Spain shall seek other Friends and other Allies, amongst all the other Powers of Europe, without excepting any one, upon whom it may depend in time of need.

“ The ties of consanguinity and personal friendship, which unite our Sovereigns, and the reciprocal interest which exist between the two Nations, will be always as much attended to in these new arrangements as circumstances will permit.”

Mr. Fitzherbert's letter to the Count de Florida Blanca at Madrid was then read. It expresses a desire of peace, explains the ground of complaint on account of the detention of two English ships in Nootka Bay, and observes that Great Britain has made no reprisals. He demands,

- 1st. A restitution of the ships.
- 2d. An indemnification of the damages sustained, and
- 3dly. Satisfaction for the injury done to the English Flag.

The Spanish Ambassador's answer, begins by shewing the uncertainty of the injury done to the English ships;—that they had been detained in places belonging to Spain by virtue of treaties. His Catholic Majesty had nevertheless submitted to make good the injury sustained should it appear that there has been any, and that the English Captains had not been the aggressors.

These papers were referred to the Committee for managing foreign affairs.

BOSTON, September 30.

Extract of a letter from St. John's (N. B.) Sep. 14.

On Thursday last the Assizes and Court of Oyer, Terminer, and General Goal delivery, for the city and county of St. John, was opened by Mr. Justice Allen, and Mr. Justice Upham. At the assizes were only two actions of importance, the one was brought to recover £.500 being the penalty of an arbitration bond for non-compliance with the award, in which John Harvey was Plaintiff, and Benedict Arnold, Esq. Defendant; the trial lasted 7 hours, when the Jury brought in a verdict for the Plaintiff with £.275 damages.—Counsel for the Plaintiff Mr. Hardy,—for the Defendant the Attorney General, and Mr. Chipman.

The other was the much talked of case for Defamation, wherein the same Benedict Arnold, Esq. was Plaintiff, and Monson Hayt, Defendant—damages laid at £.5000. The trial lasted from a little after nine on Saturday morning, to two o'clock on Sunday morning, when the Jury withdrew, and yesterday morning brought in a verdict for the Plaintiff with 20s. damages.—Counsel for the Plaintiff the Attorney General and Mr. Chipman; for the Defendant, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Ludlow.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 9.

The master of a vessel who arrived at Philadelphia, in 36 days from Corunna, reports, that a terrible fire broke out in Madrid, which had consumed a very considerable part of that city. The Spanish fleet was cruising off Cape Finisterre when the Captain left Spain.

At the storming of Czettin by the Russians, 2000 Turks were killed.—Spain according to accounts from that kingdom has no idea of paying the British bill of costs in equipping their fleet; why should they? The British would laugh at such a demand on the part of Spain; the case is vice versa without doubt.

According to the convention said to be signed between Austria and Prussia, the former is to abandon all its conquests from the Turks, and to renounce its alliance with Russia; hard term indeed! FREDERIC is to receive for this successful interposition 10,000,000 piastres from the porte.

The electors of Emperor for the German Empire began to assemble at Frankfort the 20 July.

The Spanish and English fleets being at sea, something important may be daily expected from the Eastern hemisphere; important to the parties immediately engaged—how much so to the United States time may unfold.

The idea thrown out by Dr. PRICE of an alliance between France and England, was taken up in the national assembly—and M. C. de LAMETH suggested the propriety of addressing the people of England through the Revolution Society; this was objected to by several members as being neither judicious or patriotic—as England is not governed by a club, but by a parliament.

The English papers state that the French have at Breil 25 sail of the line ready for sea.

The Frenchman who attempted to assassinate Count Florida Blanca was executed at Madrid on the 18 August.

The English papers give an account of a drenching enterprize at Brighthelmstone, in which Lord Barrymore and a royal Duke sustained the most conspicuous parts. A large sum of money being deposited by the parties: he that could wade the furthest into the water with his cloaths on was to take the whole. Barrymore beat the Duke.—Such are the noble and royal pastimes of Britain's rising hopes!

An indiscriminate publication, in American papers, of English articles of news and politics, is supposed to be generally reprobated; but fact and experience prove that this is not the case: For tho the English papers contain an infinity of conjectures, suppositions, and totally baseless fabrications; and very few facts; yet it is apparent that the printers of those American gazettes, who dish up the largest quantity of the heterogeneous mass, find the account in it.—There is one reflection which is excited on the occasion, not of the most pleasing kind, and that is, that this taste indicates either that we feel too much interested in the concerns of that country, or that we have imbibed too strong a disposition to be pleased with frivolity.

Very few English newspapers are independent, and very little that is conveyed through the medium of party is pure, true, or honorable; a free paper is generally understood there to be, one that is full of abuse of the powers that be, or of those who think for themselves, or of the party in whose cause it undertakes: You may read such publications till your eyes fail, and never be a whit the wiser; many such are the sources from whence the American fount of European news and politics is supplied: In respect to the French revolution, what a gloomy aspect is thrown upon it by the latest English accounts. While that nation appears to be exulting in the progress of their Constitution; while the people are as one man uniting and rejoicing in the benign influence of a free government, and swearing in the most solemn manner to support their rights and privileges, we are told that M. Fayette is their King, General, and Supreme Legislator, that he is the implacable enemy of M. D'Orleans, and will bring him to the block, or confiscate his large possessions, that discontents distract the empire, that the King of Sardina is on the point of invading the kingdom, and that the refugees, with the Prince de Condé at their head, has assembled an army to second his efforts, that the permitting the Austrians to march thro part of France, is admitting an enemy into their country, who will effect a counter-revolution, that the King's sickness is meer sneeze to facilitate an elopement from the kingdom, and in short, that the prospects of the revolutionists are dark, gloomy [and dreadful; but there is one circumstance, that is really not easy to be accounted for, and that is, while many British characters are nobly engaged in fighting the cause of freedom in the low countries, as volunteers and officers of distinction in the Belgic service, their countrymen, the Editors of the British newspapers are perpetually venting their spleen against the patriots, in a series of four, ill-natured paragraphs; it is very rare that a commendatory sentence escapes their pens.—What advantage can Americans derive from such opinionated self-sufficient egotisms?

An elegant writer in the Poughkeepie Journal of 2d inst. whose productions we conjecture, have before contributed to the entertainment of our readers, concludes some very judicious remarks on the French Revolution in the following words: “ In the latter part of the 17th century, when the remains of French liberty were extinguished under the despotic monarchy of Louis 14th, the condition of the kingdom was however vastly mended, and its reputation carried to the highest pitch by the arts of peace, and the achievements of war; but his intolerant spirit banished a vast body of his industrious subjects, and his inordinate ambition enkindled wars ruinous to his own people, and dangerous to the liberties of Europe. In our day they have completely recovered their civil and religious rights, and by a grand association have sworn to maintain them. How distinctly the comparative merit of those ages is marked between the inhuman government of Catherine and her sons, the magnificence of Louis XIV, and the freedom of the National Assembly? It remains only to be wished that their zeal may be so tempered by moderation, and their reasoning so corrected by experimental wisdom, as to lead them to fix a constitution so adjusted in all its parts, as to stand firm and perpetual by the energy of its own principles.”

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.  
FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12½ a 12¾.  
INDENTS 7½. a 7½.  
STATE SECURITIES 8½.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.  
Brig Mary, Burnham, Liverpool, 40 days.  
— Thomas, Port-au-Prince, 22  
Schooner Dove, Alkin, Richmond, 4  
Deborah, —, Shelburne, 4  
Sloop Charles, White, Norfolk, 4.

The commissioners of New York and Vermont have amicably adjusted the important business of their mission; the result is, that Vermont is dismembered from the state of New-York, and the New-Hampshire grants, so called, are acknowledged to be valid. Thus the way is open for the admission of Vermont into the Federal Union.

One Farmer on the Eastern shore of Maryland has sold from the produce of his own farm the last crop, twelve thousand bushels of Wheat; and had one thousand bushels left for the use of his own family.

A number of gentlemen in Virginia have agreed to make Congress a compliment of four hundred acres of good land in the vicinity of Georgetown, to be laid out in lots for the use of the federal buildings.

We are informed that the Census of Philadelphia is completed, and that that city is found to contain FIFTY THREE THOUSAND INHABITANTS.

A Charity Sermon is to be preached in the old Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the newly erected School in Nassau Street; the principal dependence under providence for the support of this important institution, being on the beneficence of such as are charitably disposed.

A correspondent observes, that independent of the objection to the precariousness of a casual support for such necessary and highly important institutions as Seminaries of Learning, it may justly be queried, Whether the children of a Free Republic ought to depend on charity for that education, which is absolutely requisite to render them good members of society, and spirited assertors of the rights of man. It may safely be asserted that the principles of Republicanism are not fully understood, where a community does not make such provision for the education of all, as that all may enjoy an equal chance to acquire competent attainments, and a right to participate of the blessings of knowledge, which ought to be as free as air. But where no other provision is made, charity pleads with irresistible energy with the benevolent.

“ Envy will merit as its shade pursues.”

It has been furnished that some person in the United States has it in contemplation to publish an American System of Geography: This has been assigned as the cause of several illiberal attacks on the highly useful and well executed performance of Mr. Morse—a work that has met with very general approbation from a discerning public, as is evinced by the rapid sale of a very large impression: A second edition is contemplated, when no doubt its real inaccuracies will be corrected: A work of this kind is peculiarly liable to imperfections: In British publications of a similar kind, we find from the first to the twentieth edition, every one is published with revisions, corrections, enlargements and improvements.

A correspondent would suggest the propriety of two or three month's notice being given by the Treasurer of the United States, to the holders of Public Securities, in which time they should send in their proposals of sale—at a given period, purchases to a certain amount to be made; this would give an equal chance to the government and to the creditors in all parts of the union.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Oct. 4.

“ Captain Fitzpatrick arrived here yesterday from Amsterdam, and had on board 80,000 dollars in specie—40,000 to a house in this city, the remainder for a merchant in New-York. The presumption is, that the whole is to be invested in the debt of the United States.”

Every 100 dollars continental debt, with three years interest due thereon, will produce an interest of 5½ per cent. Is it not astonishing that prudent and intelligent people will sell such debt at 12/6 in the pound, when there is a moral certainty of the interest being paid regularly every quarter year? The debt of England bearing such an interest, is worth at least 140 per cent. or twenty-eight shillings in the pound.

The debt of England is at least 300 million pounds sterling.

The debt of the United States including state debts not 20 million pounds sterling.”

On Wednesday being the day of Commencement, at Princeton College, (New-Jersey), the Latin salutatory oration was delivered by William Johnson, of S. Carolina; the English salutatory by John Taylor, and the valedictory by Ezekiel Pickens, both of that State.

Orations were also delivered by Daniel Bell of Pennsylvania, by Armstead Churchill of Virginia; and by George Shafford Woodhull of Monmouth—the subjects of disputation were—1st. Whether formality be advantageous to any character—2d. Whether sensual pleasures, when indulged to a criminal degree can ever compensate the pains they create—3d. Whether the present mode of education, so remote apparently from the ordinary business of the world, be a proper discipline to train up young persons for its active employments—4th. Whether profane swearing be consistent with the character of a polite man more than a religious man—the disputes were carried on by William A. Harvey of Bermuda, John Ruan of Santa Cruz. William Hanna of Alexandria, Israel Harris of Deerfield. William Mathews of South Carolina, and by Messrs. Bell, Churchill, William Johnson and Woodhull.—The degree of Bachelor of arts was conferred on the above named young gentlemen and on three others who were necessarily absent—Thomas Young of South Carolina, John Purdie of Virginia, and Robert Johnson of Salem. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on ten gentlemen alumni of this College and on Mr. Gillet of Dartmouth College.

The degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred on the following gentlemen—David Hume, Esq. Professor of Scotch Law, in the University of Edinburgh, nephew of the Historian of that name; John Robinson, A. M. Professor of natural Philosophy in the University, and general Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; the honorable James Kinsey, Esq. Chief justice of the state of New Jersey; and on Monsieur Neckar and Monsieur de la Fayette.—The honorable Oliver Ellsworth, Doctor of Laws of Yale College, was admitted ad Eundem.