

PARIS, August 19.

PASTORAL LETTER of the BISHOP of ANGERS.

HAVING been favoured with an exact copy of the Pastoral letter of this celebrated Prelate we present our readers with a correct translation.

"*Michael Francois Count du Viviers de Lorry, by the Divine Mercy, and the Grace of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Angers, and Privy Counsellor to the King.*

"*To the Clergy, Secular, and regular, and to all the faithful of our Diocese—salvation and the blessing of our Lord Jesus Christ.*

"The Almighty—my dear brethren—who, from the highest Heavens, penetrates to the bottom of our hearts, has heard the humble prayer which we addressed to him in opening the Assembly of your Representatives.

We implored him to shed abroad his holy Spirit in their hearts, and to fill them with wisdom and an ardent concern for the public good.

"And it is now incumbent on us to return thanks, that our prayers have been heard.

"You are the descendants of those brave and generous Frenchmen, who were always celebrated for Religion and Patriotism. As the inheritors of their virtues, it is your duty to transmit them to posterity. Instruct your children in early life, engraving it on their hearts, that Religion is the only solid and unshaken foundation of glory and true felicity. Teach them to kiss the name of the God of Freedom and the public good; swear them to be faithful to the Nation, the Law and the King; for this is the oath of a French citizen.

"And ye, my coadjutors, engaged in the honourable duties of promoting the felicity of the flocks entrusted to your care, ministers of a God of clemency and justice, to the sublimity of your precepts unite the force of example.

"Read and meditate incessantly on the holy gospel of Christ;—imitate your glorious Master. During this state of mortality he evinced a tender compassion for the infirmities of mankind. He preached peace and concord, the pardon of injuries, and brotherly love. He fulfilled the law of Moses, and obeyed the laws of Judea.

"Contemplate, my brethren, this great example of the pastoral office. The blessed Apostles, witnesses of his life and his mission, tread in his steps, and traversed the world to proclaim salvation by him who died and rose again.

"Regard not the loss of temporal affluence. We be sufficiently rich to live, and too rich perhaps to die.

"Submit to Divine Providence in all things; be faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King.

"We have abundant cause to be thankful, and it is my pleasure that *Te Deum* be sung in all churches and chapels in my diocese, Sunday next, to manifest our gratitude to Almighty God.

"Given at our Episcopal Palace at Angers."

SAVANNAH, Sept. 16.

Last Thursday night, about ten o'clock, at the house of Michael Huntzinger, in this city, a quarrel having arisen between Thomas Delany, Taylor, and Casper Pauls, butcher, blows ensued, when they both fell on the floor, and during the struggle the latter with a clasp knife wounded the former in the breast and neck, which occasioned his death in about half an hour. Pauls left the house immediately on stabbing Delany, but was soon apprehended and committed to goal. Next day an inquisition was held by David Montaign, Esq. coroner for this county, when the jury brought in their verdict, *willful murder.*

CHARLESTON Sept. 24.

It is said Mr. McGilivray intends to establish an academy at or near Galphintown, for the instruction of young Indians in the arts and sciences.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 13.

By a gentleman from Post St. Vincennes, we are informed that an army of 1500 militia, with all the continental troops on the frontiers in that neighborhood, under the command of General Harmar, were to set off the first of September, on an expedition into the indian country.

Extract of a letter from Boston, October 5.

"It is with peculiar pleasure I inform you, that yesterday Mr. AMES had a very large majority of the votes of the electors of this town, as member of the second House of Representatives of the United States: There were 1550 voters, out of which he had 1203. The proportion in his favor in the country towns is equally great. This federalism, and consistency of conduct, is highly honorary to this metropolis—it testifies the sense which the people have of Mr. Ames's services and abilities—and the very large number of voters, greater than almost ever before voted for a Representative, evinces that the people justly estimate the privilege of elections, and that they consider their delegations to the federal legislature of the highest importance. Mr. Gerry I am informed, is chosen for Middlesex, and Mr. Goodhue has a full vote in Essex."

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.

account of the brilliant achievement of his Majesty on the 9th, the account states, that he took and destroyed seventy-five vessels, and that the Russians lost 5000 men. Such are the contradictory accounts; and so contradictory have been all the accounts published by the two powers! It is our duty to state them impartially; it will be for the judgement of our readers to discriminate.

The flame of liberty, which has spread so rapidly in France, seems to direct its next conflagration to the Pope's dominions, as we are assured on the credit of a gentleman just returned from Rome, that a label to the following purport was publicly placed round the neck of Pasquin, a few days before he left that city.

"More Freedom, a better government,  
"And no Pope."

AUGUST 23.

When the last news came from Brussels, the town was a scene of anarchy and apprehension. It is thought that Van der Noot, and the Junta that compose his party, will soon fly the country, and the next letters will probably bring us the further information, that several of the provinces are preparing to send a deputation to Vienna, with an acknowledgment of King Leopold as their lawful sovereign.

We have already seen, that the Austrian troops have made considerable progress in recovering the country by force; that the Revolution is no longer countenanced, either openly or secretly, by Prussia and Holland; and that the people, as is usual, whenever they are oppressed, hate their present masters more than their former, are very generally disposed to facilitate the progress of the Austrians.

The Clergy finding Leopold disposed to restore to them their ancient usurpations over the minds and property of the people, are inclined to acknowledge his sovereignty. The restoration of the ancient constitution is indeed stipulated, but it is much to be feared that the people will derive little advantage from it, whatever the Aristocracy and the Clergy may do.—It is still more to be feared, that the Austrian troops, inflamed by the rancour which civil war never fails to inspire, will not conduct themselves, when repossessed of the country, with the moderation which the interest of the King and the safety of the people equally require.

At all events, the proud column of Belgic independence must fall, and on the spot where it stood may be inscribed:—

"What the Spirit of Liberty was nobly rearing,  
The Spirit of Superstition levelled with the dust."

There was a strong report yesterday at the West end of the town, of an unavoidable rupture between this country and France, who are said to have it seriously in meditation to adhere to the terms of the Family Compact, and support Spain in her present dispute with this country.

Gen. Bender, the Austrian commander, has addressed a circular letter to the people of Brabant, giving them the reasons for his acting hitherto on the defensive, as it was the wish of his master that no injury should happen to the farmers, before they had completed their corn harvest; he therefore gives them till the 12th of August to accept of the former propositions, which he says the states of Limburgh, Luxemburg, Hainault, and Flanders, are well disposed to agree to; but if after the above time they persist in their present measures, they must expect no indulgence.

The Austrian provinces are still shackled by the hierarchical tyranny of pretended patriots, though in reality, bigotted tyrants. To emancipate these provinces from their present slavery, to restore their ancient and popular constitution and laws, and to give them a head from the house of Austria, seems to be the delusion of his Prussian Majesty.—Much as this would tend to the real advantage of the people, we are confident that it will be thwarted by prejudices of the strongest kind, and an opposition which force only can subvert.

Whether France will comply with the terms of the Family Compact is not yet certain. It is a point of great importance to determine; if on such a point therefore, we might be allowed to speculate, we should add, that the moment the French Assembly agree to renew the Family Compact, they destroy the whole fabric they have been rearing, and lay the foundation of civil commotions, which will ultimately end in favour of the King and his friends.

The conduct of Capt. Marshal, an English gentleman in the service of Russia during the late engagement, is equal to the most extraordinary efforts in our recollection. He fought his ship till she sunk to the water's edge; when a soldier flying to the colours to strike them, he shot the soldier dead, and she went down with her colours flying; he next swam to his friend Mr. Trevanion's ship, whom he unfortunately found dead; he then took the command, and fought her till she sank also; and though there are as yet no certain hopes of him, there are great hopes of his having swam to shore, to share the honors and rewards to which, from his conduct, he is so justly entitled.

The right Hon. Edmund Burke, was, on Saturday last, elected one of the members to represent the borough of Malton, in Yorkshire.

Contrasting the situation of the United States with that of the whole world beside, how truly eligible does it appear: Great Britain with a debt of three hundred millions sterl. like a mill-stone hung about her neck, and every resource of taxation explored and almost exhausted, appears to have her fate suspended on a thousand contingencies: Among others, the most important is the tenure upon which she holds her East-India possessions, one of the most productive sources of her revenue; this is so precarious, as absolutely to depend on the fidelity of her military establishment in that country.—If we turn our eyes to France, we behold a mighty nation in an advanced age, bowed down with infirmities, and an enormous debt, struggling with deep rooted prejudices, and a despotism, that is interwoven in the very texture of the people—and although her enlightened patriots have performed wonders in emancipating their country thus far, it appears that little less than a miracle can preserve their political Union, without reverting to the first principles of civilization, and beginning again *de novo.* Spain appears to be at an interesting crisis—Civil convulsions impending, and the second edition of the French revolution may be hourly expected. Germany in addition to the intolerable burden of foreign war, is involved in all the horrors of civil dissension: Harmony, peace and confidence are suspended—and without these, all the enjoyments of civil and domestic life are at an end. Russia and Sweden are cutting each other's throats.—Turkey is groaning under military exactions to carry on the war against Austria and Russia; these, in addition to the cruel peace-impositions of a despotic government, must fill up the measures of human misery, in that ill-fated empire. The Italian States are also torn by internal dissensions, and appear to be on the eve of a revolution. All these circumstances are hostile to that happiness which results from good government—they subvert the principles of the social compact—property is set afloat—and human hope is cut off.—

The United States on the other hand, are by the dispensations of Providence placed at a goodly distance from all these scenes of tumult and misery—peace reigns triumphant through our country—arts, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, under the fostering hand of the federal government, are pursued with pleasure, profit and security—the seasons shed their mildest and most benignant influences on our labors—our land yields its increase—the exuberance of our fields are transported to distant regions—while the produce of every clime is wafted to our shores—every man enjoys in security the fruits of his industry—nor is there *"any one to annoy, or make us afraid."*

We are sorry to mention the unhappy fate of the — of Shelburne, Capt. Cook, who left this port last week, laden with slaves and horses.—According to the account given by the crew who escaped the dreadful disaster: They soon after leaving Sandy Hook suffered for some hours a very severe gale, in which they were thrown on their beam ends—and while in this situation the windward cattle, &c. left their station, and fell to the leeward; which not only deterred her from righting, but brought her so low as to admit the water in at the cabin-door—she quickly filled—and in that situation the crew left her. All the hands were saved excepting Capt. Cook, who was asleep in the cabin—of whom they can give no further account.

Among a number of patriotic toasts drank by the Bucks Society, the 29th ult. at Richmond, Virginia, are the following, 10. The Adventurous and Patriotic Eastern Merchants who have gloriously opened a trade between the flourishing States of America and the numerous nations of the South Seas.

14. Our Indian Allies, and may their moral Virtue increase with their Civilization.

The public is respectfully informed, that the next number of the Gazette of the United States, will be published in Philadelphia—on, or before the first Wednesday in November next.

Subscriptions in this city will be received by Mr. PROSPER WETMORE, at the Post-Office; subscribers at a distance will greatly oblige the Editor by a punctual discharge of arrearages, at this expensive crisis of his business; those at the Eastward and Northward will please to forward them to Mr. WETMORE as above—free of postage.

GEORGIUS R.

GEORGIUS TERTIUS Dei Gratia Magna Britanniae, Franciae et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor Dux Brunsvicensis et Luneburgensis, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurarius est Princeps Elector, &c. Omnibus et Singulis ad Quos Praesentes hae Litterae pervenerint Salutem! Cum Fidelis et Dilectus Nobis JOHANNES TEMPLE Baronnetus, Consul Noster Generalis apud Ordines Americanos Federatos, Licentia Nostra nunc Domum rediturus sit; quo iter constitutum rectè commodeque pro muneris sui Dignitate conficere possit Omnes et Singulos, Reges, Principesque, tam Ecclesiasticos quam Seculares, Status, Respublicas et liberas Civitates, Amicos Nostros et Federatos, nec non Provinciarum Gubernatores, Classium atque Exercituum Praefectos, Urbium Arcumque Custodes, omnes denique alios ipsorum Ministros five Officiales cujuscunque Conditionis et Ordinis sint, amicè benevole rogamus esse duximus (id quod subditis ubique Nostris quorum ullo modo interesse poterit firmiter per Praesentes injungimus) ut praefato Nostro Consuli Generali una cum Familitis Sarcinisque suis quibuscunque, non solum ubique Locorum liberam et securam eundi, transiendi, redeundi commodandique prout libitum erit Potestatem faciant, neque aliquam Moram Impeditivè injiciant autinjiciant patiatur, sed etiam eundem omnibus Humanitatis et benevolentiae Officiis excipiant adjuventque et novis porro salvi Conductus Litteris, si usus ita tulerit, communiunt, quod quidem Nos pari obligata Oratione agnosceremus et studiose rependi curabimus. DABANTUR in Palatio Nostro Divi Jacobi Decimo Die Mensis Julii Anno Domini 1790, Regniq.ue Nostri Tricesimo. Ad Mandatum Serenissimi Domini Regis.

Sir John Temple, Bart. Fals.

LEEDS.