

burial ground; a trifle however insignificant in its nature, yet, more than sufficient to encourage the fanatic rabble to a repetition of such horrid scenes. These are men who preach a holy war, and a sacred attachment to virtue, and who now go about the streets of Bruxelles singing nocturnal Masses!

Though it may appear strange, it is positively asserted that the King of Prussia is undermining the Emperor, and secretly fomenting the Congress to continue their exertions.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Might not an offer to Congress, for a supply of seamen to serve on board our fleet, be a subject worthy the consideration of government? We have often applied to Germany for troops, and why not to America for sailors?

It is possible that such a measure might also destroy that resentment against Great-Britain, which many individuals there find it their interest to keep alive, and bring about an union between the two people, as sincere and permanent as the similarity of the language and religion would naturally warrant.

The King of France has sent the Croix de St. Louis to the young officer of the King's regiment, whose heroic courage, in clinging to the mouth of a cannon which the Swiss regiment were resolved to fire against the National Guards, under the orders of monsieur Bouille, at the gate of Nancy, we have mentioned. The name of this officer is not *De Selli*, but *Desfles*; he was born at St. Malo.—The name and country of a true patriot is not a matter of indifference to citizens of the world.

The late Duke of Cumberland was on the day of his decease, according to royal etiquette, consigned to the care of the King's surgeon. The usual ceremony of embalming, &c. has since been performed, when the royal corpse was committed to its destined mansion, bedecked in the high style of royalty. Every limb, and every finger, respectively, lies bound in lawn, and covered with white satin—the body and the face, in like manner, bound round with the same materials. The neck, wrists, knees, and feet, are elegantly ornamented with purple bows. The coffin lined with white satin, richly ornamented, was immediately closed up for interment.

Sept. 28. What we some time ago announced is now on the eve of fulfilling—the retirement of all the Cabinet Ministers of France. The event was only delayed by the utter impossibility of procuring successors. At length we find the aspiring faction in the National Assembly will be able to carry their point of substituting committees to transact the business of each department—a wretched subterfuge of their own virtuous resolution, and which must be pregnant with ruin.

The situation of this country, in point of respect with foreign nations, cannot be better exemplified than by the indifference shewn by those states who have lately concluded Armistices and treaties of peace. Great Britain has neither been mediator nor arbiter. In the very dispute in Holland, the Stadtholderian party applied to and relied on the Portland interest. Mr. Pitt may attempt a general excise by management of a House of Commons, but he is not equal to the conduct of war and foreign alliances.

Mankind often, by their zeal and solicitude to conceal a fact, make the existence of it more generally believed. In the reign of Louis XIV. some people suspected, and not without reason, that a lady in the Abby of Moret was the King's daughter. She was brown, and resembled him in other respects. The King, when he placed her in the convent, gave her a portion of 20,000 crowns. The opinion she had of her birth, gave her an air of pride, of which the convent loudly complained. Madame Maintenon (the King's mistress) in a journey to Fontainebleau, went to the convent, and willing to inspire the nun with more modest sentiments, endeavoured to banish the idea that nourished her pride. "Madame said the nun, the trouble which a lady of your rank takes to come on purpose to tell me that I am not the King's daughter, fully convinces me that I am." This anecdote the nuns of Moret remember to this day.

By a letter from Warsaw we learn, that the Polish Diet have at last pronounced sentence on Prince Poninski, who has been so long in confinement on a charge of high treason. He is declared a traitor to his country—stripped of all his titles of nobility, employments, and orders of knighthood—ordered to quit Warsaw within 24 hours, and Poland within 4 weeks; and if he is found in the kingdom at the expiration of that time, he is to be capitally punished. Agreeable to the mild laws now prevalent in France, this sentence only affects the condemned person himself, and does not reach to his children.

The high STIFF CAPE is totally banished from our fashionable young men; and under the auspices of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, a low loose cape is to hang pendulous over the shoulder.

Oct. 1. The motion made in the National Assembly for a new election of Representatives, it is said, met with considerable applause; but it forebodes no good to the new form of government, as it will give an opportunity for many of

the moderate men to retire from a scene of anarchy and disorder, and afford to the Aristocrats an opportunity of seizing the reins of government.

On board the *Dunmore*, from Nassau, New-Providence, lately arrived, were shipped 522 bales of cotton, weighing 111,112 lbs. the growth of the Bahama Islands: the largest quantity ever brought in one vessel from that port.

Accounts were received by government within these few days, that a treaty had been proposed by the Empress of Russia, for a general junction of interests between the three Northern Powers, and, in consequence, dispatches have been forwarded to the Danish Court, with the sentiments and determination of our Cabinet, in case such an alliance should be formed.

Oct. 5. The Prince Royal of Denmark, and his Princess, made their public entry into Copenhagen, on the 14th of last month. It was impossible to exceed the brilliancy and good order of this pompous ceremony. The town was brilliantly illuminated the three following evenings. All the foreign Ministers Hotels were particularly distinguished, on this joyful occasion.

The Elector of Mayence at the request of the Count de Pappenheim, hereditary Marshal of the Empire, has signified to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, that it will be necessary that a certain number of troops should be kept in his county of Hanau, adjoining to Frankfort, during the election and subsequent coronation of the King of the Romans and Emperor of Germany, to ensure the public tranquility, the safety of the head of the Empire and of the Electoral College.

The Duke of Sudermania returned from Finland to Stockholm on the 12th September, on board the frigate *Camilla*; and was publicly received by the Dutchess, on the Grande Place du Chateau, amidst the acclamations of an overjoyed multitude.

We learn, by a letter from Malaga, that eight Spanish vessels had bombarded Tangiers, but that the fire from the forts had been so brisk and well conducted, that the Spaniards waited for a reinforcement. The Barbarians seem to be greatly improved in the management of their artillery.

The Brussels Gazette contains several long letters from the Commander in chief of the Patriotic army, giving intelligence of different battles between his troops and the Austrians, in which as he says the former were always successful, though the carnage has been great on both sides.

This intelligence is so far certainly true—that there has been much blood shed, but we are not inclined to give any great degree of credit to what the Brussels Gazette contains, as it is wholly under the influence of the Congress, and dares not publish any other than partial accounts.

The Spaniards are forbidden, by a late mandate from the Court of Madrid, to send any of their children into France for education. These measures lose their end, and do not prevent the circulation of free remarks upon the proceedings of the Government at Madrid. A print has been privately circulated there which occasions much alarm, and equal enquiry; but the offender has hitherto proved fortunate enough to have escaped detection. It represents a man seated at the foot of a tree, from one of the branches of which a loaf is hanging. Affliction and anger united are visible in his countenance. He looks up at the bread, and from his mouth issue these words: *Se no baxas, me levanto; cui dada ati, Carlos quarto.* "Unless you drop I must rise; and then, Charles the Fourth! beware!"

The tedious negotiation between Spain and this country appears to have very lately taken a more serious turn, and to have put on a more hostile aspect than ever.

Within these few days, Stocks have fallen between 1 and 2 per cent. and are expected to fall still lower.

The National Assembly now seem alarmed at the situation of the kingdom, and begin to feel some of the effects of so much precipitation in its proceedings. In endeavoring to relieve the nation it has almost annihilated it, by sacrificing so many great interests to flatter the multitude. Supposing the aid of this necessary to operate a regeneration, it has fallen into a false and dangerous system of policy. It is here the destruction of royal authority, the privileges of the nobility, the destruction of the parliaments, and the despoiling of the clergy have been effected by the aid of the people, but these have been dearly paid for by the abolition of the Gabelle, the suspension of imposts, and the license and impunity given to crimes. The disordered state of their finances is such, that the Assembly, protected by the multitude, can no longer make that multitude a return of service and protection. On the first shock there must be a division between the Assembly and the people. The efforts of the latter are now confined to applause in favor of the partisans of assignats, and a few motions at the Palais Royal and the Thuilleries.

The Duc d'ORLEANS' immense revenue is now reduced to 20,000 l. a year, and his influence to a nut-shell. So rapid and violent a degradation of fortune is hardly to be instanced in the history of mankind.

PARIS [FRANCE] Sept. 14
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

A letter from the Minister of war announced to the National Assembly that the King had issued orders to *M. Bousle and Rochambeau* to strengthen the frontiers and protect them from the bodies of foreign troops, who were encamped in Brabant.

Sept. 15. In the evening a deputation of the National Guards of Paris came to invite the Assembly to attend at a solemn funeral service to be performed in the Champ de Mars on Monday next, in honor of their brethren killed in the affair at Nancy.

Sept. 18. A letter was read from *M. de Luzerne*, announcing, that a hundred citizens, deputed by the General Assembly of St. Domingo to the National Assembly, had just arrived at Brest. They are come to complain of *M. Pennier*, who has ordered two bodies of troops to march from St. Marc to dissolve the General Assembly. The letter adds, that the municipality of Brest, as soon as the Leopold that brought the deputies, arrived, came to a resolution to stop the sailing of the *Ferme*, bound to Martinico. It was decreed, that no municipality should assume such authority; and the rest of the affair was referred to the Colonial Committee.

It was also decreed, that the President at the head of the deputation of twelve members should wait upon the King, to signify to his Majesty the wish of the Assembly to contribute to his personal pleasures, and the regret they should feel if he should make a sacrifice of them.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATE GOVERNOR BOWDOIN.

Bonum virum libenter dixeris. TACIT.

RENOWN may rise from vices and from crimes; but real honor must proceed from virtues. Admiration and affection are two very different sentiments; we may admire that which we hate, and we may love those whom we do not admire. The higher qualities of the human character—those superior talents which elevate some men, as it were, above their species,—may furnish subjects for applause and for wonder; we gaze at them as at the pageants of a public show: they animate our passions; they gratify our curiosity; but they do not satisfy our minds. Other virtues and other qualities, which come more home to the common business and concerns of life, are those in which we rest for the coloring of individual and domestic happiness.

In following an hero to the tomb, we have none of those sensations which we feel beside the grave of a friend, or of one whom we knew to have been the friend of others. If the tear starts from our eye when we behold the laurelled chief or the worldly great man, placed beneath the marble—we weep not for them, nor for ourselves, but over the littleness of human grandeur, and the narrow limits of human glory. When we lament the death of the great with personal affliction, our sorrow proceeds from the remembrance of private kindness which we have experienced ourselves, or the knowledge of it as exercised to others; it springs from the reflection of virtues that made others happy—of qualities that gave no offence—of power that did no injury, of pride that disdained to scatter mortifications—of an integrity that was unshaken! Hence it is that the death of GOVERNOR BOWDOIN occasioned a general concern among all ranks of people to whom he was known. It is much to the praise of men of high stations and ample fortunes, when affection follows them to the sepulchre; it was an honor that attended Governor Bowdoin's hearse; his manners were affable and condescending, his temper mild and conciliating—his disposition humane and benevolent—his purposes were honest, and he had a tender heart; he had an unfeigned love for virtue, and an utter abhorrence of vice. By every branch of his family he was beloved, and by all who were in his service he was honored. He had but few, if any enemies, and he had many friends. These were his honors! they will consecrate his dust; they will endure when the wreaths of human glory are faded forever.

"Quis desidero sit pudor aut modus
"Tam chari capitis."

I knew his virtues, and sincerely loved him!
H O M O.

New-York, November 29.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A HINT TO CHEMISTS.

THE present method of obtaining the vitriolick acid, is attended with such great expence, that few are able to carry on a manufactory of it. The great desideratum isto maintain the combustion of the Sulphur by a constant supply of air, with little expence.

May not this air be supplied in the following simple manner? Let the Sulphur be burnt in a common chimney, and the fumes instead of flying into the air, be carried into a room twenty thirty or forty feet above the hearth of the chimney, by a pipe communicating with the chimney and room.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Ship Friendship, Earl, Port-au-Prince, 52 days.
Sloop Phoenix, Burrows, Bermuda, 30,
New-York and Philadelphia Packet, Bird, (N.Y.)