

firmness of a severe regimen, without which the payment of the public debt and the re-establishment of the Finances would prove but imaginary."

"The National Assembly decreed *ipso facto*, the three following articles."

1st. The President shall be requested to denounce to his Majesty the Arrest concerted between Mess. Perriers and the directors of the water company, in order that the interests of the nation, and of the public Treasury may not be the sufferers

"2d. The King shall be entreated to order, that all sums belonging to the said company shall be returned, without delay, to the public Treasury."

"3d. The National Assembly reserve to themselves the power to prosecute the authors, abettors, and adherents of all the manœuvres by which have been extracted from the public Treasury the sums mentioned in the report of the committee of liquidation."

DECEMBER 31.

On Thursday se'night, during the storm, the lightning was attracted by an iron-bar, which was fixed as a supporter to the chimney of the house of Sir James Marriott, judge of the admiralty, in Doctors-Commons; the chimney was thrown down, and broke through the roof into the attic story; which much alarmed the family as Sir James lay in a room immediately underneath; but fortunately no person was hurt.

JANUARY 3.

INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE.

By advices from Paris, of so late a date as the 27th ult. we have the following interesting intelligence:

M. de Rochambeau, who, on the alarm spread of the expected invasion of France, from the north, had been dispatched by the National Assembly to command the patriotic army, and watch the motions of the Imperialists, has issued the following instructions to the general officers serving under him.

"Let the most sacred respect be paid to all the decrees sanctioned by the King. As every military man owes absolute submission to the Law, and the King, do not allow the smallest aspersion to be thrown on their injunctions; re-establish discipline throughout the whole army; wait with respectful silence for the military constitution. Every officer who does not think it his duty to act in conformity to these instructions, is hereby at liberty to retire."

The officers of the garrison of Lisle, have at the playhouse, and other places of public resort, publicly avowed their contempt for the National Assembly, and have gone so far as to ridicule their operations; which seems to indicate, that M. de Rochambeau will have much employment on his hands, as the danger to the revolutionists of such a formidable fortress being in the interest of the nobility, &c. is very obvious.

What the Assembly may have to apprehend from the discordant and threatening commotions which prevail to the south of France, may be collected from the following articles of intelligence.

A letter from Arles, in Provence, brings the dreadful news of the murder of twenty two persons by the mob of that city, and what renders the crime still more heinous, the rabble were by no means provoked to it; whereas at Perpignan and Aix the aristocratic party went to extreme lengths, and, in a manner, invited the enraged multitude to lay violent hands on them.

The magistrates of Lyons are busy in examining the circumstances that attended the conspiracy lately discovered in that city; every day confirms its existence, and unveils the most atrocious intentions.

M. Voidel, in the name of the committee of enquiry, read, on the 23d. in the National Assembly, a letter from the Administrators of the department of the Var; by which it appears that some young men conspiring against the revolution have assembled at Nice; that they are buying horses and military furniture; and that cannon and other warlike stores arrive daily from Italy. The letter adds, that the views of the enemy seem directed against Antibes and Entravaux; and that some of their parties had advanced within sight of Antibes; but finding it well supplied with artillery, and defended by three hundred national guards, they had not dared to hazard an attack. Greater fears are entertained for Entravaux, where the enemies of the revolution have many partizans. It was decreed, that the King should be supplicated to send a sufficient garrison thither.

On the 10th, at Geneva, the people were so certain of a counter-revolution being attempted, that fifty louis d'ors were laid to four, that the king would not be in Paris on the 13th, and in Savoy it was looked on as a physical certainty.

FRANCE.

VARIOUS circumstances give us reason to believe that a COUNTER-REVOLUTION has been in agitation, and even planned by the friends of despotism in that kingdom, assisted by such of the aristocratic party as were obliged to fly from the vengeance of their injured country,

and to seek an ignominious shelter in foreign courts. M. de Calonne's publication, *On the present and future state of France*, evidently announces the existence of such a scheme; and the author urges the necessity, and enforces the execution of it, in the strongest and most pressing manner. Count d'Artois, who, for some time past, has been a voluntary exile at the court of Turin, is looked up to as the head of this project; and great hopes have been entertained that the distresses of the people in France, the natural consequence of the changes which have taken place, would have irritated their minds against their new rulers, and disposed them to receive favorably any proposal made for re-establishing the ancient form of the constitution. A sense, however, of their former wretched condition, when under the despotic sway of petty tyrants, who abusing the confidence of a good monarch, opposed his subjects to gratify their private ambition, or to enable them to indulge in shameful pleasures; a thorough conviction of the scandalous abuses committed, for many years past, in every department of the State, and a remembrance of the cruelties exercised against those who ventured to complain, or to expose the flagrant villainies of unprincipled ministers; strike too forcibly on their minds not to make them tenacious of the liberty they have acquired, and which must be permanent, as long as they continue unanimous and firm in that federation which they have solemnly sworn to maintain. The miseries of the lower classes of the people in France, which have been painted in such gloomy colours by some, and exaggerated by others, seem to be in a great degree ideal, and are undoubtedly not half so bad as they have been represented. The ready circulation of the assignats, which is about to take place, will remedy the deficiency of specie, occasioned by the immense sums that have been carried from the country by aristocratic fugitives; commerce will consequently revive, and agriculture be promoted; while all ranks, enlivened by the pleasing prospect of peace, harmony and concord, being restored, will unite their utmost efforts to preserve these invaluable blessings. When we see the eagerness with which the church property (*biens nationaux*) is purchased, some of it being sold at more than double its valuation, we must be convinced that true patriotism is too deeply rooted in the bosoms of the French to be easily extinguished; and they consider no sacrifice too great, provided they can extricate their country from the deplorable situation into which it has been plunged for ages, and transmit freedom and happiness to their posterity. The temple of liberty in France is, therefore, likely to be established on a solid and lasting foundation, which neither court intrigues nor despotic fury, aided by disappointed ambition, can destroy. But the liberty, or rather licentiousness of the BRABANTERS has vanished, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," and scarcely "left a trace behind." Debauched by infatuated demagogues, who had neither abilities nor courage sufficient to carry on an enterprise which required constancy, perseverance, coolness and resolution; and instigated to rebellion by the inflammatory harangues of fanatical priests, ever ready to sow sedition, and who, to encourage their weak followers, walked before them with their religious insignia, as if musty relics could have performed miracles, they have shared the fate of the frog in the fable, which perished by endeavoring to swell her pigmy figure to the gigantic size of the ox.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET II.

Sent to Mrs. ———, with a Song.

BEST is the Poet if his songs can raise
Some kindred genius that will catch the fire,
With answering notes awake the trembling lyre,
And give to far posterity his praise.
Yet double pleasure fills his aged days,
If chance, responsive to his fond desire,
While from the lips of youth the notes aspire,
In the warm breast the flame of virtue blaze.
And still a greater pleasure, should he spy
That while from Virtue's breast the music flows,
Caught by the song, the voice, the speaking eye,
In every heart the illustrious purpose glows.
Even he, the Poet, nobler worth should warm
By virtue, greatly rous'd, in ———'s form. ELLA.

Philadelphia, March 19.

Further European Intelligence may be collected from the following abstract.

THE late Emperor Joseph, made sundry innovations in the government of the Dutchy of Milan: Leopold has restored things to their former situation.

Tranquility having been restored to the States of Brabant, the Plenipotentiaries who ratified the Convention of Riechenbach, which had, for one principal object, the establishment of peace and good order in the Belgic Provinces, have agreed on certain articles, to regulate in the process of finally adjusting and settling all subjects of controversy heretofore existing: These articles pro-

vide for the restoration of public affairs nearly to their former situation, particularly those relating to the clergy—but no standing armies or taxes are to be raised in future except by the consent of the States.

The King of Sweden, by his envoy, has stated to the Porte, the reasons, which induced him to make a separate peace with Russia—and after saying that "pressed by irresistible misfortunes he had been compelled" to this measure—he solemnly assures the Sublime Porte, that no one shall be more faithful than himself to his engagements; and that he will constantly maintain his alliance with that power.

The new government in France are carrying their system into effect in some such manner as HENRY the VIIIth of England carried on the reformation, only on a more extensive plan, having opened the doors of the convents, they are now opening those of their churches, and liberating the long confined masses of gold and silver, in the forms of Doves, Ladies, Angels, Sheep, &c. These transformed into coin, will perform greater miracles than legendary tales record! The bells are also to be melted down for the same purpose.

The Pope it is said, has given permission to the French Clergy to take the Civic Oath; but many of them did not wait for his Holiness' dispensation.

The Russians have recently gained several victories over the Turks; on the 14th Nov. they took the fortress of Istarzi, the general store house of the whole Turkish army; and the Turkish fleet stationed before Tulza, consisting of 17 sail, were all captured and burnt.

An ambassador was expected at Paris from the Emperor Leopold, to demand, in form, the Queen of France: It was not thought the claim would be acceded to—and that the Emperor would construe the refusal into a just cause of war.

Great commotions are said to have broken out in Spain—the post offices are watched with the greatest vigilance. In the province of Biscay the people have commenced their operations in favor of liberty, by hanging several of the King's Governors.

Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, the Leyden Gazette, which is considered as the most authentic vehicle of European Intelligence, positively asserts, THAT NOT ONLY PARIS—BUT THE WHOLE FRENCH KINGDOM ENJOY TRANQUILITY. The Assignats freely circulate in trade—and on the 9th Dec. were 10½ per cent. above par—In Nov. the receipts at the public treasury exceeded the expences of government by three millions—and on the 4th Dec. there were in the public treasury, 29 millions, 684 thousand livres—12 millions of which were in specie.

Public Securities as in our last.

Just published, and to be sold by the EDITOR,

A TOUR IN HOLLAND.

In 1784.

By an AMERICAN.

SEVERAL Gentlemen of literary talents have perused the manuscript of this work—among others, the justly celebrated author of M'FINGAL; who, after reading it, made the following observations, in a letter to the author, viz. "I cannot return your Journal, without expressing my obligations to you for the pleasure I have received in its perusal, nor without hinting my wishes that you would consent to its publication. We have in English, no good account of the customs, manners, &c. of the United Provinces. Travellers have exhausted themselves in descriptions of France and Italy; but the tour to those countries only has been fashionable. Notwithstanding our connexion with Holland, the people of this country know little more of it than of Otaheite. This circumstance will render your Journal both novel and useful."

A CO-PARTNERSHIP having commenced between JOSEPH ANTHONY, and his Son, THOMAS P. ANTHONY, under the firm of

JOSEPH ANTHONY and Son,

They have for Sale, at their Stores, (lately improved by HEWES and ANTHONY,) North side Chestnut-Street Wharf,

NEW-ENGLAND Rum,	Hyson,	} TEAS, of the first quality,
Molasses,	Souchong	
Muscovado Sugars,	& Bohea	} No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7, 6 by 8 Window Glafs,
Jamaica & Martinique Coffee,	Boston Sail Duck,	
Pimento,	No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7,	} A quantity of choice Carrot Tobacco,
Callia,	6 by 8 Window Glafs,	
Old Batavia Arrack,	Boston Prime Beef,	} N. England Tow Linen. Philadel. March 18. [c.p.3w.]
Spermaceti & Wax Candles,	A quantity of choice Carrot Tobacco,	
Spermaceti, Right Whale, and Tanner's Oil,	N. England Tow Linen.	
Best pick'd Mackerel,	Philadel. March 18. [c.p.3w.]	

MACHINERY FOR SPINNING FLAX, HEMP AND COMBED WOOL.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he has obtained a patent for a *slivering wheel and table, a movement for wetting the thread by conical cloth coated thumblers, and another for the same purpose, by a cloth coated roller, a leathern belt moved by rollers, for the purpose of the preparatory drawing of the slivers, and another leathern belt moved in like manner, by rollers, for the purpose of drawing the roved flax, hemp and wool, being improvements upon the mill or machinery of Kendrew and Porthouse of the town of Darlington in Great Britain.*

This machinery, with the original mechanism on which it is grafted, being of the utmost value to the United States, the subscriber hereby offers to make and erect a complete mill or mills, including both the original works, and his above improvements thereon, for any individual or company, on terms to be by them agreed on; and to conduct the Manufactory either for a share of the profits, or stipulated wages. GEORGE PARKINSON, Philad. No. 65, Chestnut-Street, March 17, 1791. [93 6f.]