

The flattery of the world. But how shall I find and obtain the golden prize? By seeking it—seek it earnestly, and you will certainly find it; but if you despise the proffered boon, you cannot seek it; unless you hunger and thirst after it, you cannot relish it; if you are determined to try every other thing first, your taste may be vitiated—if you are always gorged with trash, you can have no relish for this, though a delicious morsel; for the full soul loathed the honey comb—he that often allays his thirst at a putrid stream, longs not for the pure fountain. Would you know the happiness that springs from virtue, try the experiment. I never knew the man, who would own he repented of a moral life and virtuous actions: From which I infer, that it is more than probable, that none ever will repent of it, that lives in the practice of virtue. Then to attempt to be good is worth attention: By the trial, we are like to lose nothing, and may, it is more than likely, gain much; for the reward of virtue, is present happiness; and future glorious prospects.—Taste of the pure fountain, and you will say with the poet:—

"Where now, ye lying vanities of life!
Ye ever-tempting—ever-cheating train!
Where are you now? and what is your amount?
Vexation, disappointment, and remorse.
Sad sick'ning thought."

And again—
"Father of light and life! thou God supreme;
O teach me what is good, teach me thyself;
Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
From every low pursuit! and feed my soul
With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure;
Sacred, substantial, never fading bliss."

Thompson's Seasons.

P A R I S, April 20.

SINCE the sanctioning of the decrees concerning the civil constitution of the clergy, Louis XVIth's quiet acquiescence in all the measures of the National Assembly had procured him a great share of popularity, till within these few days, when the murmurs have begun to revive. The old story, of his intending to escape and put himself at the head of the malcontents, was renewed, and seemed to acquire probability from his behaviour to the refractory clergy. His confessor, the Cure de St. Eustache, having taken the oath, he dismissed him, and took one of the non-jurors in his place. Several bishops, that had refused to comply with the decrees, were lodged in the Thuilleries; apartments in the empty palace at Versailles were assigned to many priests of the same description; and the other day the King received the sacrament from the hands of the Great Almoner, who is also in the above predicament. These circumstances had indisposed the minds of the people, who found an opportunity to manifest their discontent on their Majesties preparing, on Monday morning last, to set off for St. Cloud. A crowd assembled in the Court-yard of the Thuilleries, and refused to allow the Royal carriages to advance. The King, as usual, was inclined to comply with the wishes of the people; but the Queen encouraged him to persist in his intention, and to remain in his carriage. After a considerable delay, and after the alarm of the royal person being invested by the mob had been given, numerous detachments of the national guard and M. de la Fayette arrived. The Commandant-General assured the King that he should proceed if he wished it, but that his way would be strewed with dead bodies; this, perhaps, would not have been disagreeable to the Queen, whose love for the French nation is notorious, and who shewed signs of the most violent impatience and displeasure, especially when the young striplings of the Court, that surrounded her carriage, were rather rudely driven from their post by the soldiery.

It is not certain, however, that M. de la Fayette's promise would have been of easy execution; for a great, if not the greater part of the national guard were fully in the sentiment of the populace. After a full hour and an half had elapsed, the King, rather than occasion a scene of blood, consented to alight and retire to the palace. This is the history of the affair; fiction has, as usual, added a variety of circumstances—that four hundred horse were waiting in the Bois de Boulogne to carry off the royal person, &c.

On Tuesday the King went to the Assembly, to whom he announced his perseverance in his design, he said his departure was necessary to shew he was at liberty, and to add force to his sanction and acceptance of the decrees. The Assembly applauded, and a debate ensued that led to no conclusion, the president putting an end to the sitting in the midst of it. It is, however, understood, that his Majesty is to go to St. Cloud, that is to say, if the Majesty of the people will permit him; which is very doubtful, the minds of the public in general being very much heated.

The department of Paris has presented an address to the King, couched in very strong terms. They tell him he favors the refractory, and is served by none but enemies of the constitution. The club of Cordeliers, who are truly what are called *Enrages*, and in comparison of whom the

Jacobins are royalists, have gone further: they have stuck up, all over Paris, an arrete, or resolution, by which they declare that the first public officer, the first citizen of the state, is himself refractory to the laws; they also sent a deputation to compliment a patriotic grenadier, who, being on duty when the King was receiving the sacrament, positively insisted on being relieved, that he might not, as he said, be witness to a perjury.

It cannot be denied, that the conduct of the Court, in a great measure, justifies the public suspicions. Every thing seems to indicate its only yielding to circumstances of the moment. The palace is full of avowed enemies of the constitution. Men of the same description were selected in the late choice of ministers to be sent to foreign Courts; and it is not a little extraordinary that no French Ambassador abroad has yet officially notified the revolution, the change of the King's title, or that of the national flag.

APRIL 22.

Mr. Fleurieu, the marine minister, Mr. Villequier, the first gentleman of the bed chamber, and all the people of his Majesty's Chapel, have resigned.

The following resolution of the Club des Cordeliers has been the subject of much conversation at Paris. It has been publicly affixed in all the quarters of the city.

Extract from the deliberations of the 17th of April.

"The Society, on the information laid before them, that the first public Placeman of the Nation permits the refractory priests to enter his house, and there publicly to exercise those functions which have been forbidden by the Legislature, to the great scandal of Frenchmen and of the law, and that he has this day even received the Paschal Communion and heard Mass from one of these refractory Priests, have resolved that, the truth of this fact duly proved, they denounce to the Representatives of the Nation this first public Placeman, this first subject of the Law, as a Violator of those Constitutional Laws which he has sworn to maintain, and of which it is his office to enforce the execution; and as having thus authorized disobedience and revolt, and prepared the way for those factions which the enemies of the Rights of Man are endeavoring to excite against the Constitution."

On Thursday evening M. de la Fayette, shocked at not having been able to maintain discipline among the National Guards when his Majesty proposed to depart for St. Cloud, sent in his resignation, accompanied also with those of the other Staff Officers.

All good citizens, all those who, in their hopes of the future, do not rejoice in the calamities of the present, are afflicted with a circumstance that must contribute greatly to the public inquietude.

Twenty-three battalions have waited on their late General, and requested him to withdraw his resignation. A detachment of the National Guards also went to the municipality, to request their mediation, and to beseech them to join in their supplications with them. At eleven o'clock at night, M. Bailly, and the other Magistrates, accordingly waited on M. de la Fayette, and were immediately admitted. The apartments, the court yard, and the street, were crowded with the military, notwithstanding it rained very hard.

Madame de la Fayette appeared at midnight at a balcony, and, addressing herself to those on the outside, lamented in the politest manner possible, that the house could not contain them all, and at the same time testified how much she was charmed with their zeal for the person of her husband.

M. de la Fayette soon after made his appearance, and promised to attend the general council next day, and there give a decisive answer. He accordingly repaired there at nine o'clock last night, and had scarce pronounced the first sentence of his speech, before he was suddenly taken ill, fainted on the spot, and remained so long in that condition, that the meeting was adjourned.

It is thought that M. de la Fayette will again accept the command, after going through the formalities of a new election. He is constantly attended by Mr. Paine, and the Marquis de la Langle, author of the Picturesque Description of Switzerland, who has just translated the "Rights of Man" into the French language.

APRIL 28.

A letter was read in the National Assembly on Saturday night from Mr. de Montmorin, the Minister for foreign affairs, to all the ambassadors and envoys of the French King, in the several Courts of Europe.

This letter, written at the express desire of the King, unequivocally signified his attachment to the New Constitution, and fully explained what may be called his Majesty's political creed.

The reading of this letter met with reiterated applause; and a deputation was ordered from the Assembly, to thank his Majesty for the patriotic sentiments it expressed.

L O N D O N, April 23.

The Emperor and their Sicilian Majesties are at Venice *incognito*, the Emperor under the title of Count Burgan, and the King and Queen of Sicily as Count and Countess Castellamare. The government endeavours to render their situation agreeable.

Thursday was launched, from Mr. Perry's yard, at Blackwall, the Diligence, a new ship intended for discoveries, the command of which is given to Captain Bligh, late of the Bounty. She is to carry 100 men, and mount 16 guns, besides swivels. They proceed first to Botany Bay on survey, then to Otaheite to take the bread-tree plant on board, and carry them to the West Indies.

Last week two genteel men, foreigners, came to an engraver, and desired him to engrave a plate the same as the French Assignats, and left a copy with him. As he suspected that they intended to forge on the National Assembly, he gave information of the affair to Sir Sampson Wright, who, with the consent of the French Ambassador, caused them to be apprehended and sent to Paris.

There are at present twenty-nine houses of Rendezvous in or near London, for receiving men for manning the Baltic fleet.

The indignity offered at Bristol to Mr. Wilberforce, for exercising his humanity, gives no favorable indication of the general character of the people of that mercantile city!

The son of Judge Buller is shortly to lead the accomplished Miss Holliday to the hymeneal altar. The lady's fortune will amount to 100,000l.

B E N N I N G T O N, June 20.

Some time since we published an account that the British had withdrawn their guards from the posts they had formerly holden in this state:

The publication was made in consequence of information received from a gentleman who had recently been near the spot; but we now from authority inform, that the intelligence was premature.—On the contrary, the post at Point-au-fair, formerly garrisoned with a subaltern's guard, is now augmented to a captain's; and that on Dutchman's point, where formerly a corporal and four men were stationed, is reinforced with a sergeant and twelve. The schooner Maria, likewise, which for a long time past has lain opposite Point-au-fair, in Windmill bay, with four guns only on board, has received her full metal, together with a company of marines, her full compliment of seamen, with her nettings, &c. complete as in time of war. The Maria, and the post at Point-au-fair, is five miles, and the post on Dutchman's point twelve miles, this side the northern line of Vermont.

The northern post informs, that lieut. Ebenezer Hyde of the Isle of Motte, is missing, and supposed to be drowned. He left the island on the 28th ult. in a canoe, in company with one Wales, between whom, it is said, the most cordial agreement did not subsist; Wales has since returned, but Hyde has not yet been seen. The account that Wales gives, as our informant says, is, that Hyde fell out of the canoe and was drowned, and that it was out of his power to save his life, or bring back his body, as it sunk immediately after he ceased struggling; at other times, it is said, he reports differently, so that the real state of the matter is doubtful.

P R O V I D E N C E, June 23.

A Bank is about to be established in this town, to consist of Two Hundred Shares, of two hundred specie dollars each, making in the whole a capital of forty thousand dollars, which may be hereafter enlarged, should the stockholders think it necessary.—Three quarters of the proposed shares were subscribed in two days, and the subscription will undoubtedly be filled in a few days from this time, about thirty shares only remaining unsubscribed.

Yesterday embarked on board a packet for New-Jersey, 50 Recruits, under the command of lieutenant Sherman—being part of the 2d United States regiment, enlisted in this state.

The Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, at a special meeting held on Saturday evening last, directed Col. Amos Atwell, their Treasurer, to subscribe, in the name of the Association, for one share in the Bank of the United States.

N E W-Y O R K, June 27.

Yesterday arrived the Olive Branch, Capt. Butler, in 50 days from Newry. Capt. Butler informs, that the hottest press that ever was in Ireland, was made on the 8th of May last; and that from appearances, a war inevitably would take place. Lord Hood, with 26 sail of the line, was ready for sea.

Died suddenly, on Saturday night, Dr. JACAMIAH SMITH, of this city. His death was occasioned by his taking a large dose of laudanum through mistake, supposing it to be tincture of bark.