

mounted the great staircase, and traversed the apartments till they arrived at his Majesty's cabinet, in which the Monarch received them.

The General who was at their head, in a short and apposite speech, informed his Majesty of the attachment of the Parisian army, who in return observed, "that the National Guards, who had done so much for the accomplishment of the revolution, had nothing more to do than to give an example of obedience to the laws, and the constitution would then be fixed on a basis that would render it immortal." The deputation then filed off, before the King, making the walls of the Palace resound with "*Vive la Nation, et vive le Roi.*"

A citizen soldier, on passing before his Majesty, exclaimed, "*Sire voila vos veritables amis!*" (behold your true friends, Sire!) his Majesty immediately replied with the most lively emotion, "I am convinced of it."

The Grenadier Company of the battalion of the Oratory have been discharged, and the Grenadier who first urged the impropriety of the King's receiving the Sacrament from the hands of a refractory Priest.

This intrepid citizen has however experienced the patronage of the club called the Cordeliers, who have objected to the late oath taken by the National Guards.

This circumstance, and that of the refractory Clergy being permitted to hire, occupy, and preach in the Hotel des Theatins, are the most undoubted proofs of the liberty now enjoyed here, as in both these instances, religious and political sentiments, however different from those of the people, are freely tolerated, and recal to the memory of the classical stranger, who visits Paris, those happy days which Rome enjoyed under an amiable and godlike Emperor, when every citizen "might think what he pleased, and say what he thought."

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, April 29.**

Disturbances having lately taken place, from some soldiers having attended one of the societies known by the name of "Friends to the constitution," which conduct was opposed by their officers, the Assembly passed the following decree—

"The National Assembly decrees, That the officers, subalterns, and soldiers of all descriptions, when not on duty, may, like all other citizens, attend the societies which assemble peaceably in the towns in which they are in garrison."

May 4. The subject of Avignon was once more resumed, when after a long and warm debate, upon the question being put, whether Avignon and the Comtat should or should not be annexed to the French empire, it was determined by a majority of 487 to 316, that they should not be annexed to France.

May 5. Two papers, of very great moment, were this day read in the Assembly. The first, a circular letter from the Emperor to the different electors, stating to them the steps which had been pursued by him as head of the Empire, in relation to the decrees of the National Assembly, which have been complained of as injurious to the rights of that part of the Germanic body in Lorraine and Alsace. The intention of this letter is stated to be, that the Germanic body may adopt the means which appear to them best suited to obtain redress of the grievances complained of.

The other was a letter from M. Montmorin to the Pope's Nuncio at Paris, stating, "That his Majesty was much surprised at the answer of his Holiness to the letter from his Majesty, announcing the recall of M. le Cardinal de Bernis—that his Majesty saw with astonishment, that the Pope appeared to refuse receiving an Ambassador of France, who had taken, without restriction, the oath required of all public officers—that his Majesty can scarcely believe this to be the intention of his Holiness, as it would break off all connection between the Holy See and the French Monarchy—that no Ambassador can be sent to his Holiness, who has not taken the National Oath—and that if his Holiness persisted in this, the dignity of the nation, and that of his Majesty, would not permit a Nuncio from the Pope to remain at Paris."

The letter concludes, recommending to his Holiness to weigh well the consequences which may result from such conduct, and to bear in mind that, whatever they may be, he will have provoked them.

May 8. On a report by M. Viellard, the Assembly gave orders, that the extraordinary Bank should pay the sum of four millions, as a compensation to those persons who have been losers by the suppression of offices.

May 9. M. d'Andre was elected President.

**LONDON, May 13.**

It is not even pretended to be concealed, that the answer of the Empress is hostile. She said, that she should lament the necessity of going to war with England, and her allies; but she certainly would proceed in the unprovoked war in which she was involved with the Turks, until she brought them to the moderate and just conditions she had already offered them, and from which no foreign interference should make her abate.

Yesterday a Cabinet Council was held, at which all the Ministers assisted. The answer of the Empress was probably the object of their deliberation.—They sat till half past three o'clock, and the result was sent up to the King.

Whether the division of Burke and Fox, may produce any schism in the party; whether any of that noble and opulent Aristocracy who compose it, may participate the alarms and resentments of Mr. Burke, may be a matter of much speculation. If conjecture be admissible, it seems more likely that the Apostle of Despotism will be left alone. The rational friends of Aristocracy will regard him as too intemperate and indiscreet for a Leader: they will consider all fear of convulsions in England as the dread of events certainly remote, and perhaps visionary, and if they think the danger real, they must see the wretched policy of Mr. Burke, who accelerates its progress by conferring on its promoters premature importance. And above all, they will see that their desertion of Mr. Fox will only be unfeeling his mind; and transferring a great Leader from a Faction to the People.

They dread those discussions which the indifference of Mr. Burke perpetually provokes. They are conscious of the feebleness to which the loss of their Leader would reduce them, and they must tremble at the measure to which Mr. Fox, unshackled with party, might be impelled at so critical a moment, by the energy of his own virtuous and enlightened mind.

**MAY 18.**

Letters from Stockholm mention, that the Russian Minister had delivered a declaration to the King of Sweden, intimating, that if he allowed the English ships of war to enter his ports, it would be considered by the Empress as a declaration of war. To which his Majesty replied, that he should observe a strict neutrality, by allowing both English and Russian vessels to come in and go out of his harbours at their pleasure.

The trial of Mr. Hastings will be resumed on Monday or Tuesday, and Mr. St. John opens the next charge.

It was reported yesterday, with some confidence, and very generally, that there had been a tumult at Constantinople, in which the Grand Vizir lost his head.

An express was yesterday received by a respectable merchant in this city, from Constantinople, which is reported to contain the following important intelligence relative to that capital:

Admiral Ribas, immediately after his defeat of the Ottoman forces before Brailow, having taken on board his Squadron a large detachment from the army of Prince Reppin, sailed to Kilia-nova, where having formed a junction with Admiral Suwarrow's fleet, he sailed for Constantinople, and taking advantage of the commotion which prevailed within that city, landed his troops at Pera, and took the place without resistance. At the time of the Russian troops entering Constantinople, the city was on fire in fifty different parts.

The Russians have gained another victory over the Turks. Prince Gallitzin attacked the peninsula of Kuckpany, near Brailow, which he took, after cutting to pieces the garrison, consisting of four thousand Turks, and destroying 22 vessels.

It is asserted that the persons at Bristol, who burnt Mr. Wilberforce in effigy, were none of the respectable part of the inhabitants.—There surely needs no ghost to tell us this;—but where were the respectable part of the city when such an infamous outrage was perpetrated?

Late Dinners.—Mr. Pitt on being lately invited to dine with Lady Salisbury, at TEN, politely pleaded a previous engagement to sup with the Chancellor—at nine.

The walking Stuart has set out for Falmouth, where he is to take his passage on board the New-York Packet for America. His intention is not only to travel the civilized Provinces of that Continent, but to explore the most hidden and interior parts, where no European has ever ventured.

Several persons have been lately ordered to quit Madrid, on suspicion of some political intrigues; and among them the Duchess of Santestevan, mother-in-law to the Duke de Medina Celi.

A college, for the education of Roman Catholic Priests, is building at Thurles, in the county of Tipperary. This will keep a deal of money in Ireland, which would otherwise have been expended abroad, and is occasioned by the dissolution of so many religious houses in France.

**Extract of a letter from Brussels, April 21.**

"The uniform of the French Counter-Revolution is sported in this city by many of the Refugee Aristocrats. A dark green coat with yellow facings, and pantaloons, in the Hussar style, which, according to all appearance, will wear out before the opening of their campaign, there being officers in plenty, but no men."

Lately died, in the King's Bench Prison, after six years' confinement, Capt. Thomas Henry Abbot, of the Artillery, who had distinguished himself in almost every action of consequence last war in America.

**DUBLIN, MAY 25.**

On the 13th instant, a riot happened at Carrick, which, in some time arrived at such a height as rendered the interposition of the Police of that place indispensable, in which the high constable, Mr. Cosgrave, was unfortunately killed. The cause of the disturbance was as follows:—In that town it seems there is a spring loom, by which one man is able to perform equal to four; this circumstance has, for some time, been a matter of jealousy to the people employed on the ordinary machines, from an idea that it would eventually render a majority of them useless, to prevent which they assembled for the purpose of destroying the new invention—a resolution that could not but be attended with serious consequences—and in pursuit of which the above active man fell a sacrifice to their rage.

Wednesday last the brig Two Sisters, of Bourdeaux, Capt. Francis Renault, arrived at Passage, below Waterford, with a cargo of wines, glass, printing-paper, &c. On coming to her birth in the river, she hoisted the new National Flag, and fired 13 guns, which were answered by every vessel that carried any swivels, except one Londoner, who, though provided with eight four pounders, took no manner of notice. The flag is exceedingly elegant, being an alternate mixture of blue, red and white, in three compartments, interspersed with gold fleurs de lis, on a ground of white satin. At the top is a crown encircled by a wreath, round which are the words "la Nation, la Loi, le Roy," the Nation, the Law, and the King. This is the first, carrying the reformed colours of France, that has arrived at any Irish port since the revolution.

**PLYMOUTH, April 27.**

On Saturday last the Annual Silver Cup, given by the right hon. the Earl of Orford, was run for in Houghton Park, by ninety greyhounds, and won by Mr. Blyth, of Birchem Newton. After the diversion, near 500 persons were entertained with great hospitality, in the old English style, by the noble Earl; amongst those present were, Sir Charles Davis, Mr. Coke, Col. Orchard, Mr. Call, and other Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

A bye match was also run between Mrs. Coke and Lord Orford, which was won with great ease by the Lady's greyhound.

**CHARLESTON (S.C.) July 7.**

**CAUTION TO MARINERS.**

THE commissioners of Pilotage, for the bar of Charleston, give notice, that the lantern of the light-house was, on the night of the first instant, consumed by fire, so that there can be no light shewn till the light-house is repaired.—Mariners approaching the coast, are therefore cautioned to guard against the inconvenience of the want of a light.

**ALBANY, July 11.**

We can assure the public with much satisfaction that Judge Cooper (who may be considered the oracle and soul of Otsego County) has collected this season about 70,000lb. of maple Sugar, which is brought to market in boxes after the Spanish manner, containing 300lb. each—about 15,000lb. is in casks, the remainder is all grained and equal to Muscovado. The last year, the quantity this public spirited gentleman collected was only 20,000lb.

**NEW-YORK, July 21.**

Yesterday an entertainment was given by the Members of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, to ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esquire, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; at which a number of patriotic toasts were drank.

**FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.**

**TO GEORGIA PLANTERS.**

A Paragraph from Georgia has lately made its appearance in several papers\*; in which the writer intimates that a treatise on the cultivation of the vine would be a very useful addition to the stock of agricultural information, especially to the southward.—A correspondent who is perfectly acquainted with the practice as well as theory of the vine culture, proposes, if sufficient encouragement is held out by the southern farmers collectively, to furnish them with a complete account of the several modes of culture used in Burgundy and other parts of France, in every different kind of soil. If such a subscription can be raised as would prove a reasonable compensation for his trouble, he proposes to devote his whole time and attention to the subject; and his experience, he conceives, will enable him to give such accurate and minute information, as would prove a sufficient guide to such as choose to undertake to cultivate the native vine; which, from the information he has been able to collect since his residence in this country, if properly done, he thinks could not fail of success.

Communications for our correspondent, directed to D. P. and left at the office of the General Advertiser, will be delivered to him.

\* Originally in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.