

ed, all the Representatives standing, and holding up their hands towards heaven, shall pronounce in the name of the people of France, the oath, To live Free or die.

Each Deputy shall then individually take the oath to the nation in the presence of the Assembly, to maintain to the utmost of his power the Constitution of the kingdom, decreed by the National Assembly during the years 1789, 1790, and 1791, and accepted by King Louis XVI. to neither propose nor approve any thing in the course of the legislature, which may be contrary to the spirit of it, and to be in every thing faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King.—The oath shall be pronounced by the President, and each Representative appearing at the Tribune, shall say, "I swear it."

The question, whether the king should or should not be empowered to dissolve the Legislature, was then taken into consideration.

M. Thourer moved, that the King shall not be empowered to dissolve the Legislative bodies.

M. de Foucauld proposed as an amendment, that the word *not* should be left out; which alteration, after some warm debate, was adopted.

May 24. The affair of Avignon was again brought on the tapis, and, as before, it occasioned a very noisy debate. The re-union of this country to France was again rejected.

LONDON, May 6.

Lord Grenville received the seals of office, as principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, on Sunday last; notice of which has been sent to all the Foreign Ministers; and in consequence, his first levee was held at the Secretary of State's office, Whitehall, when there was a full meeting of Foreign Ministers.

Another group of foreigners of distinction are just arrived in London, in consequence of fresh disturbances at Paris.

On the 28th ult. the Senate of the University of Glasgow conferred the honorary degree of Doctor in Laws on W. Wilberforce, Esq. Member of Parliament for Yorkshire, as a mark of the esteem which that University entertains of his character and abilities, and in particular of their high approbation of his exertions for the abolition of the African Slave Trade.

M. de Combs, Secretary to M. de Mirabeau, has developed the cause of his laying violent hands on himself, being occasioned, as he affirms, by his excessive grief at the loss of his benefactor. His honor, integrity, and attachment to his patron, have been loudly praised by several of M. de Mirabeau's friends.

The letter from the French King to his Ambassadors at Foreign Courts, is written with a frankness, a nobleness, and an energy, that does credit to the sincerity of the Monarch. His Majesty declares that he will cherish, love, and defend the constitution; he recognises the sovereignty of the People; he acknowledges that he derives his powers from them; he thinks it honorable to be the first Magistrate in the State; in fine he speaks like the King of a Free People.

The President of the National Assembly was frequently interrupted while reading this letter, by repeated acclamations of *Vive le Roi!* which resounded from the patriotic side of the hall, while the aristocratical party, overwhelmed with shame and confusion, remained in silence.

The accounts from Paris of the latest date describe the conduct of the fish-women as uncommonly licentious, particularly towards the religious orders of female devotees; this is supposed to have arisen from the objection taken to those priests who confess the King without taking the oath to the constitution.

A general alarm has arisen amongst the country innkeepers, in consequence of Sir Harry Featherstonehaugh's new travelling carriage, which is so contrived as to answer the purpose not only of a bed chamber, but an eating room, and in the seats are cupboards ingeniously contrived to contain provisions and wine.

The Empress has a Scotch physician, who reads regularly the chief London papers to her; particularly the debates in Parliament. She has in the apartment where these are read, paintings or engravings of our most celebrated speakers—and knows the politics of the country as well as our Senators.

Preparations are making at Portsmouth for the reception of the Royal Family; the whole of whom, we understand, intend being present at the review of the fleet on the 8th day of June next, at Spithead.

May 26. It was the opinion universally received at Vienna, that the Russians will reach Constantinople before the end of summer.

Mr. Whitebread, who has for many years offered a present of ten thousand pounds to any person purchasing his brewery at a fair estimation, has at length found customers for it. A company of persons have bought it, at the price of four hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

The French East-Indiaman, named the Constitution, lately arrived at L'Orient, brings advice, that the Spaniards, availing themselves of the

dereliction or interruption of the Fur Trade from Nootka Sound, on the part of the English, had industriously collected furs, and transported them to China; where they were bought with such avidity, that the net profits of the adventure are calculated at 100,000l. sterling. His Catholic Majesty, apprised of the benefits that would arise from this trade, had taken it into his own hands, and declared that the commerce from Nootka and its environs should thenceforth be carried on by Government only.

Last Thursday, John Gill, aged 65, and Richard Gill, aged 25, were found suffocated in a Lime Kiln near Halbantou, Devon. The father went down to open a vent in the kiln, and finding himself faint by the stench of the culm, called to his son for help, who immediately went to preserve his father, and was suffocated with him; both were found dead on each other. The son has left a widow with three children, and pregnant with a fourth. They both bore the character of honest men.

Letters have been received in town from Botany Bay, which contain the most favorable accounts from that infant colony.

The natives, by kind treatment, had been rendered perfectly docile, and had in a great degree been incorporated with the Colony.

May 31 It is confidently said, that unless the prayer of Mr. Hastings's petition to the Lords should be granted, he will on Thursday plead guilty to the charges against him, and pray their Lordship's judgment thereon, after being heard in mitigation of the same.

An American fleet arrived at Cadiz the 5th of this month, and sorry we are to see that the States enjoy more satisfaction from their commerce with any other country than Great-Britain.

The King of the French has been graciously pleased to liberate thirteen women who had been condemned to perpetual imprisonment in La Salpetriere, one of whom had been there 54 years.

Mr. Hope, jun. of Amsterdam, the head of the first mercantile firm in Europe, is at present in Dublin. He purposes to make the tour of Ireland, and the Lake of Killarney will engage his particular attention.

There now is, or was a very few years since, in the Workhouse of Rotherhithe, an old watchman, whose employment, from the time he was thirty-eight years of age, until he was ninety-six, was to cry the hour. In his ninety-seventh year his limbs refused their office, he grew rheumatic, and being unable to do his nocturnal duty, was taken into the Workhouse, where he had a little room and a bed allotted to his separate use. His early habits adhered to him: he could not sleep much in the night, nor could he walk at all, but he slept all day, and in general waked about nine o'clock. Though his legs had failed him, his voice had not, and at ten he invariably cried the hour, at eleven he cried the hour, and at twelve, &c. &c. he cried the hour, adding, sometimes a star light, sometimes a cloudy, and sometimes a rainy morning. This was at first irksome to the other inmates, but in time they got habituated to the sounds, and slept through all the old fellow's noise in the night, as he slept amidst all their disturbances in the day.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 5.

"In the late debate in the National Assembly, whether, or not, Avignon and the Comtat-Venaissin should be considered as parts of the French empire? M. de Clermont-Tonnerre, well known as being the leader of the Monarchical Club, argued strongly in opposition to those who wished that the National Assembly should declare Avignon and the Comtat Venaissin provinces of France: THE MOB were of a contrary opinion, it was their supreme will that France should add that department to her possessions "*per fas et nefas.*"

"On Thursday, as he came out of the Assembly, some of the mob, who constantly surround the gates, accosted him with abuse, which he was weak enough to return. He was suffered to reach his house, but had not been there above half an hour before his gates were forced, and he dragged out with the cry of *a la lanterne.* In a few minutes a halter was placed around his neck, and he would have been instantly hanged if Madame de la Tonnerre had not thrown herself round him, intreating permission to take a last farewell of her husband.

"Some of the mob were affected by her tears, and while the execution of their purpose, was thus, for a few minutes, interrupted, M. de la Fayette arrived with the National Guard, the populace fled, and M. de Tonnerre was restored in safety to his family.

"M. de Fleurieu, the Naval Minister, resigned last Tuesday.

"There is also a talk of the resignation of M. de Montmorin, Secretary for Foreign Affairs."

June 1. Yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, on an action of damages, Nisi against Thomas Worboys, of Bell's Buildings, Salisbury square, for pushing the plaintiff out of his house, and thereby breaking his leg, the jury gave a verdict of one hundred pounds.

IN the sitting of the 5th May, the new form of Constitution was again proposed. The members present signed it unanimously, and they formally passed, sentence by sentence, the twelve Articles of which it is composed, and which are as follow:

1. The Catholic Religion shall be the governing religion of the States, and the King shall profess it. But all other forms or worship shall be admitted, and a general toleration, civil and religious, shall be a fundamental law of the kingdom.

2. The ancient privileges and rights of the Noblesse are approved and confirmed.

3. At the same time, all the rights and privileges of the people asserted, renewed or granted to them during the present Diet, are equally ratified and confirmed.

4. All strangers who arrive and settle in Poland, shall enjoy full and entire liberty.

5. The peasantry are taken under the protection of the laws and of government. They are relieved from all arbitrary impositions, and do not depend, henceforth, in what regards their rights and labours, only on the contracts which they shall make with their Seigniors. All foreign labourers are free to enter and settle in Poland, or to depart, fulfilling only the obligations of the contracts they may have made with the proprietors of the soil.

6. The government of Poland shall be composed of three branches, or distinct parts—the legislative power, the executive power, and the judicial power.

7. The legislative power belongs exclusively to the states assembled in Diet, and composed of two connected chambers, viz. the senate, and the chamber of nuncios.

8. The King shall exercise the executive power with his council. This council shall be composed of the primate and five ministers, who shall each have a department. No order of the King can be put in execution unless it is signed by the ministers, whose lives and fortunes shall be responsible to each Diet for the orders they shall sign. As soon as two-thirds of the Diet shall demand the change of ministers, the King shall be bound to dismiss them, and to name others in their place.

9. The election of King shall never fall hereafter on an individual. A whole family shall be elected when the Royal Family shall be extinct. Thus after the decease of the reigning King (for whose long life the estates and the nation make the most fervent prayer) the reigning elector of Saxony, and his male descendants after him, shall succeed to the throne of Poland. If he shall have no male issue, Mary Augusta Nepomucene, his only daughter, now declared infant of Poland, shall be Queen, and her husband, whom the King and the states assembled shall choose for her, shall wear the crown and form the stock, from which shall spring a new royal dynasty of Poland.

10. In case of the minority of the King, his tutelage with the administration of the government shall be in the hands of the Queen-mother, and of the council, who shall be responsible for their conduct to every Diet.

11. The education of the King's children shall in like manner be confided to the council.

The judicial power shall be fixed for each palatinate, territory, and district. The judges shall be elected at the Dietines.

MR. FOX AND MR. BURKE.

WE know not which to admire most: The manly manner in which Mr. Fox solicited the continuance of Mr. Burke's friendship, or the unshaken steadiness which accompanied the latter gentleman's noble defence of his principles. In the one, the feelings of the heart, for a moment quelled the stubbornness of an opinion founded on the conviction of a ripened and enlarged mind. In the other, every private attachment, and every friendship that can be dear to man, were sacrificed with Roman firmness to support the Constitution of his country. Each thought himself in the right, and each conceived that he was arguing for the Public Good. Mr. Fox has long been known to profess a strong affection for more of the republican system in our Government than Mr. Burke would ever bring his judgment to approve. The former conceives that there is a natural right in man to be FREE; the latter thinks that such freedom would be subversive of all the blessings which we at present enjoy. Mr. Fox would narrow the limits of monarchy, and extend the liberty of the people. Mr. Burke would neither abridge the one nor enlarge the other. On these topics they have often differed in private; but as there was no event to prove who was right, the argument never rose to any thing more than the convivial dissertations of the table. But the French Revolution had no sooner happened, than each seized upon it as a strong testimony to prove the justice of his own opinion. Mr. Fox conceiving it to be a circumstance which must give the most glorious blessings to France; Mr. Burke asserting that it was the most disgraceful and destructive event that could ever happen to an empire. It was now no longer a discourse on a speculative point; the die was cast, and each found his credit at stake to maintain his argument. The circle of private friendship became too narrow for exercising the talents of these great men. Their minds, big with the importance of the cause, burst forth in the Senate, and as eloquence met eloquence so animosity encountered animosity, until the spirit of politics subdued the tenderness of a long acquaintance, and friendship took her departure in tears. Those who heard and saw the obstinacy with which the dispute was maintained, lamented that two men of such abilities should differ in public sentiment on one of the most important points which relate to the happiness and welfare of this country. But still we are not without hopes that, even wide as the difference is at present, yet as both gentlemen have no view but the general benefit of the empire, the one will relax from his too strong ideas of republicanism, and embracing the general tenets of the other, form a junction of talents that may continue as long as each lives to be an ornament to public and private society. This we wish for the benefit of the Constitution, and for the real welfare of the people.