

der for the purpose, the officer or soldier who shall have executed it, shall suffer confinement for 15 years.

3. Those concerned (either by giving or executing orders) in attempts to prevent the re-union, effect the dissolution, or interrupt the deliberations of the legislative body, or in attempts tending to destroy the independence of any individual member of it, shall suffer death.

4. If troops of the line come within 20,000 toises [120,000 feet] of the place in which the legislature is sitting, without being authorized, or required by the assembly, the Minister who has given or countersigned the order, the commander in chief, or the principal commander of each body of the aforesaid troops, who has participated in the execution, shall suffer 10 years imprisonment.

5. Those who attempt to surround the legislative body, with armed men, or to procure admittance into the place where they sit, without being by them authorized, shall suffer death.

The Minister or commander, who has signed the order, the officers or soldiers who attempt to execute it shall suffer the same punishment.

6. For all attempts to derange the order of succession to the throne established by the constitution—Death.

7. If any act is published as a law, without having been decreed by the legislature, whatever be the form of that act, the Minister who countersigns it shall suffer death.

If said act does not appear in the form prescribed by the decree of the 7th of October 1789, every civil or military officer publishing or executing it shall suffer 10 year's imprisonment.

This article is not to be understood to infringe on the rights of the executive to publish proclamations and issue such orders as are put within its power by the constitution.

8. In case of the publication of a falsified law, the Minister by whom it is countersigned, if convicted of having altered, or caused to be altered, the decree of the legislative body wittingly, shall suffer 15 year's imprisonment.

9. If any act laying a tax or directing a loan to be made is published without the said tax or loan passing through the forms established by the constitution, the Minister countersigning said act, or issuing orders to collect said tax, or to receive monies on account of said loan, shall suffer 20 year's confinement.

All agents of the executive power, executing said orders, either by collecting said tax, or receiving the monies of said loan, shall suffer death.

June 9. M. Thourer of the ecclesiastic and constitutional committee, offered the following decrees to the consideration of the assembly.

1. No brief, decree, or bull of the court of Rome can be printed, published, distributed or executed, without being first presented to the legislature, read, approved, and sanctioned by them, that sanction approved of by the King, and promulgated in form directed by law.

The following decree, proposed by M. Dupont, was adopted.

Municipal, administrative, judiciary functions, and the duties of commander in chief of the National Guard, are incompatible with those of a legislator, and persons who fill such offices shall not exercise the duties of them, during their appointment to a seat in the legislature; but may resume them after the time of their election is expired.

HAGUE.

Permit a Holland Patriot to blame the uncautious security of the French nation, who neglect the means of discovering the secret manoeuvres and complicated political schemes of foreign courts. It is by their means that fears and divisions take place in the new departments of that glorious regenerated kingdom. It is that dark system of politics, which, by means of mercenary writers and seditious tools, misleads opinions, and occasions internal commotions. All these enemies will not act from the exterior upon France; but internally they are much more to be feared. What are the intentions of those cries of expected invasions but seditious rumors, raised and kept up by the agents I have mentioned?

To disquiet the French, and divide, if possible, the kingdom, is the plan of a few powers which appear to me to be busy in consulting measures as a central committee in the cabinet at Hague. France has nothing to fear but from a civil war, which some of her neighbours would wish to send them either by the means of Ambassadors, or by persons in an inferior capacity;—the latter are more to be feared. What are, it may be said, these intrigues and intriguing persons, when compared to the great principles of an Assembly working the regeneration of a powerful kingdom? True;—but still may not France, for want of more circumspection, pay with the effusion of more blood for the revolution which does them honor, and for the happiness which awaits them? Let them not forget the device, which the founders of the Batavian Republic adopted: *Concordia res parvæ crescunt, discordia maximæ dilabuntur.*

LONDON, June 4.

By the new constitution of Poland, the King is invested with high prerogatives, nearly equal to those of Great Britain. He is to have the nomination of Bishops, Senators, and all civil and military officers; and to appoint Ministers and Prime Agents of the executive power, but they shall always be responsible and liable to be dismissed. The person of the King shall be sacred and inviolable, and entirely free from responsibility, which is equal to the English maxim, that the King can do no wrong. In time of war, he shall command and direct all military operations. His title shall be "Stanislaus Augustus, by the grace of God, and the wishes of the nation, King of Poland."

It will never be forgot in Poland, that on the memorable 3d of May, the patriotic King Stanislaus Augustus discharged his guards. In the procession from the Senate house to the church, and from the latter place to his own palace, he absolutely refused to have a single man of his usual guard with him, but mixed with the Senators and citizens at large, and frequently was engaged in the crowd.—"Well," said he, at the close of the evening, "thank God not a single drop of blood has been shed. Perhaps one of the greatest misfortunes that has happened to day, has lighted upon myself, for I have lost my hat in the crowd."

All arguments from our former policy respecting Russia, are inapplicable to our present situation. We introduced her (it is said) in 1771 into the Mediterranean. We declined opposing her taking the Crimea in 1782. But let it be remembered, that at both those periods France the ancient ally of Turkey, the natural protector of her independence, was in full vigor. It could not be the policy of England to strengthen the ally of her rival, nor could she have any reasonable alarms for the independence of a power protected by the House of Bourbon. But circumstances are changed.—The imbecility of France has now thrown Turkey into the arms of the Triple Alliance. If they abandon her, she must perish, and with her one of the great bulwarks of the security of Europe against the towering ambition of Catherine II.

Since the Porte has, by the debility of France, been compelled to form a closer connection with England, she has recalled many preferences to French produce, which had been prescribed by the French alliance, and which had ruined our Levant trade, once one of the most flourishing branches of our commerce. Our Levant trade has accordingly, within these three last years, doubled, and promises, in due time, to rise to its former level.—No mean commercial prospect for the rescue of Turkey.

Letters from Vienna observe, that the Marquis de Noailles, proceeded (for the last time) in his state carriage, with the full family liveries, and the arms blazoned, to the house of the Chancellor, Prince de Kaunitz, and put, with great form, into his hands, the memorial wherein Louis the sixteenth declares himself the "chief of the revolution of France." The real answer given to the Ambassador has not yet transpired; but a courier has, on this occasion, been dispatched to the Emperor, who is now at Parma. Monsieur Noailles who, previously to the revolution styled himself Marquis, no longer presents himself in any other character than that of the Ambassador of France; and this without even joining to the appellation his family name; yet, his two sons continue to be addressed, in all companies, as the Comtes de Noailles.

Louis the sixteenth appears to make a rapid progress in his emancipation from the Papal supremacy:—The Nuncio has been ordered to quit Paris.

The Turkish army in Bulgaria consists of 110,000 effective men. The Russian forces in Moldavia and Bessarabia amount to 120,000.

The Nabob of Oude, has at length finished his new palace, at Lucknow—it is four miles in circumference, but is built so contrary to all order, that every apartment seems to belong to different persons—the last room that has been fitted up, is the most magnificent thing that can be imagined; it is entirely of ivory and silver. The Nabob is particularly partial to hunting and he is the only one of the Asiatic despots that hunts in the true eastern style of magnificence; his train in general, consists of 750 elephants, 5,000 horse, and 40,000 foot—half a dozen tyers of a morning are to him a breakfast, and a rhinoceros, with two or three panthers, a luncheon, before dinner.

On Sunday the 15th of May, the wife of Mr. Richard Smith, a day-labourer, of Le-Brockhurs, in Shropshire, was safely delivered of three daughters, and all of them are so well as can be expected; but they are so extremely small and delicate, as to admit a woman's ring of an ordinary size, to be put over the foot, ankle, and almost up to the knee.

Rumour states, that it has been long the earnest wish of a Great Personage* to pass the residue of his life in as much serenity as the nature of his painful situation will permit, and that to

the complete repose of his mind, nothing would with so much certainty contribute, as the seeing a strong and efficient administration in the country. Report also observes, that Mr. Fox was mentioned upon this topic, and that no objection was made; and further, that arrangements would be entered upon, in which that Statesman would be included.

* George III.

A L B A N Y, August 1.

On Thursday last arrived in this city from London, via New-York, and the same evening set off for Canada, Mr. STEWART, the noted pedestrian—who, we are told, has travelled over the greater part of Europe, Asia and Africa on foot; and has come to this country, for the purpose of completing his travels, by making the tour of the American world. Mr. Stewart is a middle aged man, about six feet high—and what is particularly remarkable, he is said to eat no animal food, and but one meal a-day.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Aug. 10.

A letter from Maryland, dated George Town, August 1, mentions, that Mr. Ellicot, the Surveyor-General, is busily employed in the federal city, in opening streets, laying off squares, lots, &c. and that it is expected the public buildings will be begun next spring, which will give employ to 3000 workmen. It also mentions, that a dryer summer than the present was never experienced, having had but little rain since April last;—that the corn crops will be trifling; and, as for tobacco, scarce any.

Philadelphia, August 17.

European intelligence is received to the 18th June.

A motion in the National Assembly June 10, by M. Robespierre, to disband the army, occasioned a warm and lengthy debate; the next day the opinion of the committee of the constitution on this subject was received, read, and adopted—the substance of which was, to simplify and more perfectly regulate the standing forces, and provide more effectually for the fidelity of the commissioned officers, &c.

This report contained a request that the King would give notice to M. Conde that his residence near the frontiers gives uneasiness to the inhabitants, and requiring him to return into the kingdom, or to remove from the frontiers within 15 days—if he does not conform to the decrees of the Assembly he is to be declared a rebel.

June 14. Eight articles were decreed intended to prevent combinations of journeymen to raise wages—or of employers to lower the price of labor.

A curious letter from the Abbe Raynal (now in decrepitude and dotage) was received by the National Assembly, the first of June: This letter contains all the common place doctrine of the aristocratic faction, about destroying the power of the crown and the noblesse; M. Malouet it is said has the honor of drawing the Abbe to this miserable contradiction of the former doctrines of his life; this letter was read without interruption and very little notice taken of it.

Two letters were received, one from the American Congress, and one from the Assembly of Pennsylvania, thanking the Assembly for the tribute they had paid to the memory of Dr. Franklin, and expressing the high regard which America entertained for the acts and sentiments of the National Assembly of France. These letters were ordered to be printed.

A special session of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Pennsylvania District of the middle circuit, was on Monday held in this city.

The Judges, Wilson and Iredell, present. Judge Wilson delivered an excellent charge, and the jury having withdrawn, returned with a bill, charging Eleanor McDonald with having committed a larceny, in having taken the goods of Henry Williams on the high seas; whereupon the said Eleanor pleaded not guilty—her trial was to come on yesterday. Having been asked whether she had engaged a counsel, she replied in the negative; whereupon the Court informed her that they would appoint a gentleman of the bar to advocate her cause.

By accounts received from St. Croix, so late as the 2d inst. we are informed, that the price of flour there was about five dollars per barrel; and it could also be bought at St. Eustatia for the same price.

Col. HUMPHREYS, Resident of the United States at the Court of Lisbon, has been received in that character.

The State of Rhode-Island has lately sustained a heavy loss, by the death of that distinguished patriot, President MANNING—an event that must affect the friends of virtue, science, and patriotism, through the union.

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