

"The triumphal car, covered with laurels, contained M. M. Drouer, Mangin, and Guillaume, who arrested the fugitives.

"The King appeared tranquil; this is said to be occasioned by the consideration, that he had not sanctioned the decree precluding him to remove more than 20 leagues from the National Assembly."

On the 17th June last, at her house in ... in her 84th year, the Right Hon. ... was born ... and was the daughter of Washington ... Ferrers; was married, June 3, 1727, ... Earl of Huntington. Her Ladyship had ... widow 45 years; and so long has a fine bust of her, by Kent, been placed on the tomb of her deceased lord, at Ashby-de la Zouch, co. Leicester, where, by her will, she has directed her own remains (dressed in the suit of white silk which she wore at the opening of a chapel in Goodman's fields) to be deposited in as plain a manner as possible; the coffin to be covered with black, and the officiating clergyman to receive sol. for his trouble. Her very great religious concerns, as head of a very numerous sect in Great-Britain and Ireland are left by will in the hands of committees for managing them in both kingdoms. Her religious principles have been long since known, and her unbounded benevolence bore the best testimony of the purity of her intentions, having in the course of her life, expended above one hundred thousand pounds in public and private acts of charity. She has left 4000l. to be disposed of in charitable gifts, at the discretion of the Earl of Dartmouth, Sir Richard Hill, the Hon. Thomas Erskine, and her chaplain, Mr. Hawes, and a great part of her Ladyship's fortune for the support of 64 chapels, which she had established throughout the kingdoms.

June 23. At Binfield, Berks, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. CATHERINE MACAULY GRAHAM. She was the youngest daughter of John Sawbridge, Esq. of Ollantigh, Kent, and sister of John S. Esq. alderman of London. June 13, 1760, she married George Macaulay, M. D. Mrs. M. re-married, Dec. 17, 1773, the younger brother of the celebrated Dr. Graham, with whom she retired to a cottage in Leicestershire. She began her literary career with the "History of England, from James I. to the Brunswick line;" the first volume of which was published in 1762; the second 1765; the third, 1767; the fourth, 1769; the fifth, 1771; the sixth and seventh, 1781; and the eighth, 1783. "Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents, 1770." "A modest Plea for the property of Copy-right." History of England, from the Revolution to the present Time; in a series of letters to a friend, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Prebendary of Westminster, 1778," &c.—on which C. Loffi, published Panegyric "Observations" the same year. A treatise on the Immutability of Moral Truth, 1783," 8vo. "An address to the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on the present important Crisis of Affairs, 1775," 8vo. Her last publication was, "Letters on Education, 1790." 8vo.—The enthusiastic devotion paid to her, as a favorer of liberty, by the late Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, by setting up a statue of her, in the character of the Goddess of Liberty, in her life time, in the chancel of his church in Walbrook, which on his death was removed, is well known. "I looked to no purpose," says Mr. Pennant, in his 'History of London,' p. 222, "for the statue erected *Divæ Macaulæ*, by her doating admirer, a former rector which a successor of his has most profanely pulled down."

PROVIDENCE, August 20.

Tuesday last the ship Lark, Capt. Bishop, arrived here from London. On Capt. Bishop's arrival in the Downs, Mr. Thomas Lang, his first mate, and two seamen, were pressed, and carried on board the Buffalo man of war. The mate is an Englishman, but has been an inhabitant of this town 12 or 14 years, and has a family here.

ALBANY, August 18.

Extract of a letter from Sir Joseph Banks, bart. President of the Royal Society of London, to Samuel L. Mitchell, Esq. Secretary of the New-York Agricultural Society, dated Soho-square, April 6, 1791.

"SIR,

"I should not have so long omitted to thank you for your obliging letter of last autumn, and communications of the Hessian-Flies, in their torpid state, had I not found some difficulty in procuring an Italian book, which gives an account of the various insects destructive to the corn in the south of Europe, of which I thought it necessary to beg your acceptance, in order to enable you to see whether the destructive animal in question, is a native of Europe.—In England it does not exist; and no enquiry I have been able to make has hitherto given me reason to believe its existence in any part of Germany.

"By a sight of the fly itself, I shall directly seem to know among what sort of insects it is ar-

ranged; and should any analogy lead me to be able to suggest any thing likely to be of use in preventing its increase, you may rely on my sparing no pains, on a subject that may lead to so desirable a purpose.

"I have a copy of the Italian work which you will receive by the Swan, &c. &c."

A D D R E S S, From the National Assembly of France,

TO THE Representatives of the People of Pennsylvania, in answer to one from the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, voted the last session of the Legislature.

GENTLEMEN,

NEXT to the favorable suffrages of the people of France, from whom the National Assembly derive their powers, there could be no incentive better calculated to encourage them to proceed, until they have finally completed their labours, than the approbation of the Representatives of Pennsylvania.

In the midst of the perplexing silence of those surrounding nations, who are blinded by prejudice or awed by despotism, it was grateful to the National Assembly, and affords a happy preface, to hear, resounding from afar, prompted by fraternal affection, the congratulatory voice of America.

We too are establishing (under the constitutional authority of a king) that liberty which you have been able to secure under governments of a republican form:—

Liberty, not derived from chartered grants or privileges, which subverts by the introduction of hereditary distinctions, that equality of rank, which in the social state is the unalienable birth-right of man: and which, encroaching on the sacred sovereignty of the people, by pretensions founded on birth or adventitious rights, still exhibits, on the bold and resolute features of a regenerated nation, the scars of its ancient slavery.

A country, fit to receive and nourish the seeds of this precious liberty, was only to be sought for in the trans-atlantick world:—'Twas there, amongst an infant people, pure, and uncorrupt, that the higher virtues were to be found, suitable to carry into effect, those speculative truths, against which ignorance and habitual error have waged continual warfare;—Truths, which from the pride and arrogance of the feudal system, have been disdainfully inserted in the list of Utopian opinions, fit only for the dreams of the philanthropist, and not for the practical purposes of government.—After the successful experience of America, it was still difficult to copy the example and introduce among the degenerated nations of Europe, this invaluable discovery of the new world; it required the enlightened energy and unremitting efforts of a numerous people, to support a doctrine which was combated by such powerful enemies, and opposed by such inveterate prejudices. But at length the revolution is effected, and already do the rights of man, engraven on the most durable materials, adorn the temples of liberty in the two hemispheres.

France is fully sensible of the benefits she has derived from the influence of your example: she gratefully remembers that it was in the bosom of Pennsylvania, distinguished for her wisdom, that the legislators of America first announced to the world, the true principles of the social system.

May the citizens of that glorious and happy country, discover in the Decree of the National Assembly\*, the sentiments by which the first friends of their independence continue to be animated:—May this act of the people of France, more closely uniting the two nations by the kindred tie of congenial principles, encrease their mutual relationship, cement their interests, and perpetually recall to their recollection, that they are reciprocally indebted to each other for the recovery of their freedom.

By order of the National Assembly of France, J. V. Bureaux Puy, President.

Paris, June 6, 1791.

\* For the Decree see our last Gazette.

Philadelphia, August 31.

Last Sunday evening a stable in Laurel Court, near Spruce-street, was burnt. The exertions of the citizens, the weather being calm, prevented the flames from spreading. It has been suggested that this accident was occasioned by sparks from a fegar, with which it has become very fashionable for negroes, lads, and even children, to illuminate their mouths after dark.—The ill policy of erecting wooden buildings in the heart of a populous city, is continually flashing on the public mind.

Four thousand emigrants have embarked at Londonderry this season, for the United States.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives, granting 1500l. for the relief of Dickinson College.—A motion to add these words, "and of the Trustees of the College, charitable School, and Academy of Philadelphia," was negatived.

The Empire of Russia, according to the last and best geographical charts, contains 390,506 square leagues, of which 263,349 are in a temperate climate, and 67,157 in a cold climate—to that the Russian territories comprise one 28th part of the globe.

By the last Georgia Gazette, it appears that General Jackson is canvassing the election of General Wayne. Mr. Jackson has published a number of affidavits, to shew that bribery and false returns were among the expedients adopted to carry the election against him. In the presentment of the Grand Jury of Chatham, this election forms the most conspicuous article in the list of grievances. We may therefore expect there will be business for the committee of elections in the next Congress.

Some late paragraphists in the English papers have compared M. La Fayette to Cromwell—but with what justice, time will elucidate. Two years experience have however afforded no traits in his character and conduct to justify such a comparison, except his bravery and firmness. Among the numerous instances of patriotic intrepidity and consistency, which the late crisis produced, this great character stands unrivalled—his promptitude and decision on this emergency, in taking such measures as the soundest wisdom, and most consummate prudence could dictate, evince that the vigor of his mind, and his political resources, are adequate both to the high station he fills, and the most trying exigencies that can occur.

An eminent and experienced physician of New-York, whose observations appear in the Daily Advertiser of that city of the 26th inst. speaking of the effects of ripe fruits in their season upon the human frame, convinced of their safety and real utility, says, that he has never failed to recommend them even in those cases wherein they have been supposed to do harm.

They are easy of digestion, friendly to the stomach and bowels, and ranked among the most delicious cordials.

From their aperient and saponaceous quality, they temperate the bile, and any acrid humour in the first passages, and gently evacuate them; and by these means become THE BEST PRESERVATIVES AGAINST DYSENTERIES, which from an erroneous opinion they have been charged with being the cause of.

From a full persuasion of their good effects, I have always, says he, permitted their use in this complaint, and in putrid fevers, with success; and once obtained the most speedy relief to an elderly man at Newark, in the last stage of an acute and putrid Dysentery, by a free indulgence of ripe peaches.

"It is for the interest of those persons who now possess the public stock, to turn their attention to commerce, and to give a helping hand to that branch on which their whole property depends: It is bad policy for them to retire on their 6 per cents. and to think that their interest will support them. For if the monied men retire from trade, who is to carry it on? Or who is to pay the reckoning?—If they are all to live on the revenue, who is to furnish the means?—If they are all to receive and none to pay, from whence is the money to arise?—If they are all stock jobbers, and none merchants, who is to settle with the Collectors?—If nobody calls on him, and his office is deserted, it is needless to look to the treasury, or deposit notes in the loan-office. A few needy individuals in trade, are not equal to discharge the burden, and if the monied men desist from lending a helping hand, and heave the business on the shoulders of others, it is probable the revenue will fall vastly short of answering their quarterly demands. *Bost. Ind. Chron.*

The sums, stated to be the amounts of the balances of accounts against the United States, in respect to this state and that of South-Carolina, are the whole advances of those states during the war, deducting certain sums in paper-money, received by them from the Continental Treasury. These balances and sums received by the States, will form the aggregate expence of the purchase of freedom and independence.

Died at Brest, on the 10th June last, the celebrated M. de la MOTTE PIQUEU—a great loss to the French navy.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Industry,	Bruffler,	Savannah
— Fame,	Swaine,	Honduras
— Ceres,	Ives,	Londonderry.
— Active,	Egar,	Bavonne
Schooner Industry.	Stiles,	Cape-Francois

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	21/ 21/3 pr. £.	106 1/2 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/4 12/5	62 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	12/8 12/9	63 3/4 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/6	109 1/2 do.
Indents	12/6	62 1/2 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15/6.	
Bank Subscriptions,		185 Dollars.

BY ORDER OF THE MANAGERS.

The MANAGERS of the

New-Haven Wharf Lottery,

HAVING sold what Tickets remained on hand, pledge themselves to the public, that the Drawing said Lottery will commence, in the Representatives' Chamber, in the State House in New-Haven, on Monday the 12th of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

New-Haven, August 16, 1791.

A few Tickets in the above Lottery (and the only ones now unfold) may be had of the Subscribers, if soon applied for.

STEPHEN JUSTIN & Co.

Corner of Front and Pine-streets.

Philadelphia, August 27, 1791.