

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 7.

France has had a most tremendous revolution. — Heads cut off and elevated on poles were as plenty there, at one time, as snow birds in December. Marquises, Counts, Bishops, Cardinals and Curates were levelled with a jerk. — England saw such things with fear and trembling, and her chief engineer charged himself deeply, intending to sink the whole nation at a shot. — He went off with little execution, as Paine and Priestly tell us, who have examined his ammunition, and find that it was wet and unfit for use, though it is expected, his laudable attempt will entitle him to a lordship. The French king and family, at an early stage of this contest, were made prisoners, and continued thus till a few days ago, when, fired with rage, he summoned all his fortitude, and with great presence of mind, jumped into a coach with his dear little wife and run away, and doubtless had been running yet, but a couple of yeomen arrested his Majesty and carried him back to Paris — No injury has happened, excepting that her majesty lost a feather out of her cap, and two china jars of damsons were broke all to pieces.

WINDHAM, (Con.) Sept. 3.

The Commissioners appointed to run a boundary line between the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, we are informed have completed that important business.

Philadelphia, September 14.

By an arrival at New-York, English papers are received to the 20th July. — They inform that all negotiations for peace between Austria, Russia and the Porte, were broken off. — That the Russian army had crossed the Danube under General Kutusow, attacked and defeated a body of 23,000 Turks. — That the exchange between London and Paris is at 27 per cent. — That the French refugees appear to be elated with the present posture of affairs in France. — That the anniversary of the French Revolution was celebrated by the Revolution Society at the Crown and Anchor. Lord Stanhope declining the chair, it was filled by Mr. Rous. A mob assembled, insisting on the liberation of Lord George Gordon to join in the celebration, but on the appearance of the military they dispersed. — A report, which was credited, was in circulation, that a great riot had taken place in Dublin on the 14th of July. — and that nearly the whole of one street was burnt. — That a number of persons having assembled at Birmingham to celebrate the above anniversary, the mob had assembled before the Hotel where the meeting was held, and being exasperated by accounts of the company's proceedings, that they had drank, *De-fraction to the present Government — and the King's Head in a charge, &c.* broke into the House, destroyed the windows, glasses, &c. pelted the individuals and obliged them to seek safety in flight. This was succeeded by a dreadful riot, in which the houses of Dr. Priestly, Mr. John Ryland, John Taylor, Esq. Mr. Hutton, Mr. George Humphreys, William Russell, Esq. Mofley Hall, and Mr. Hawks, some dissenting meeting houses, and several houses of dissenters, were destroyed by fire. This riot continued from the 14th to the 17th July — and was if possible more alarming than that experienced in London in 1780. Great numbers of the rioters lost their lives by being in the cellars of houses, the walls of which fell in upon them. Dr. Priestly narrowly escaped with his life. By the intervention of the military tranquility was restored, but not until many lives were lost on both sides. [Further particulars of this distressing event shall appear in our next.]

A great fermentation appears to exist in France — the King and Queen continue confined. The King of Spain has written to the National Assembly, respecting the King, advising conciliatory measures — The Assembly voted this answer, "That as the French nation does not intend to meddle with the affairs of foreign powers, so foreign powers have no business to meddle with the affairs of the French nation." — The result of the report of the Committee of enquiry respecting the French King's flight, was, "That there is no crime committed against the Constitution by the King; and if there was, still the King's inviolability would not permit him to be tried." M. Bouille and his accomplices are impeached.

Extract of a letter from a citizen of the United States, at Madeira, to a gentleman in this city, dated July 19.

"The anniversary of our political birth day was celebrated here at the house of the Consul, John M. Pintard, Esq. with due respect; at sunrise an elegant silk flag of the United States was displayed in front of the house; at three o'clock the masters of all the American vessels in port, nine in number partook of an entertainment provided by the Consul — a band of music played during the time of dining, and fifteen toasts adapted to the occasion were drank, attended by the discharge of cannon; at sunset the company moved to the green in front of the house, when the colours were struck under a discharge of fifteen guns.

"The Consul's House is situated on an eminence in full view of the whole town — the celebration was therefore a very conspicuous object — the natives of the island in general are very well disposed towards the people of the United States — and I am firmly persuaded that if our country continues to support her character and credit she will have the worthy of all countries, for friends; as to the envious and contracted of any nation, their friendship cannot be considered as an acquisition. Our Consul here possesses the genuine spirit of an American; the great events, that led to empire and independence such as the brilliant stroke at Trenton, the capture of Burgoyne, Cornwallis, &c. are always noticed by him; and whenever any of our countrymen are in port, they are always invited to unite with him in the joy of the day — if none happen to be here — he hoists his flag and celebrates with his own family — in short his countrymen are always welcome at his house, and he never appears so happy as when he has the pleasure of their company. M. Pintard is now established in business at this island, under his own firm; this circumstance I was not acquainted with previous to my leaving the States, or I should have applied to him; you may be assured that the commands of yourself, or any of your friends at this island entrusted to him, will be executed with fidelity ability and dispatch."

A letter from a gentleman in Montreal, dated August 19, says: "Lord Dorchester failed for London yesterday, and Prince Edward, the King's son arrived last week at Quebec."

Mr. Augustus Christian George Elholm, lately arrived here from the Natches, on the Mississippi, relates the following lamentable incident —

"The brig Galgo, (Royal Packet) commanded by Joseph Rodriga Cabera, bound to the Ha-

vannah, with passengers, and partly loaded with lumber, failed from New-Orleans the 21st of June last, and overfet the 23d at 5 o'clock in the morning, 40 leagues S. of Penfacola, wherein 8 persons instantaneously perished; in which number were a Spanish lady (Mrs. Palao, distinguished by a successful parental care of a respectable raised family of both sexes) and her grand daughter, about 6 years of age, — who were, with several others, in the cabin at the time of the catastrophe! From whence lieut. Martini Palao (son of the deceased lady) and himself (the said Mr. Elholm) saved themselves with great difficulty, by getting out through the water at the door, and with the assistance of the rigging, joined the survivors on the side of the vessel.

"When the party, for about the space of four hours, conceiving every moment the last, had sustained the violence of the waves, in a boisterous storm, rain, and thunder, amidst the dreadful scene of floating deceased friends; (for the partition between the cabin and the main deck, was at this time destroyed by the irresistible force of the sea, and consequently every thing washed out) the masts at once gave way at the deck, and cleared the wreck by the agitation of the sea, which gave liberty to the hull to right it so as to admit the crew to enter the highest side of the quarter-deck; in which situation, filled with water, and loaded with green lumber, she at last floated very deep, and in consequence of her pitching, but seldom above water.

"In about 55 hours after this disastrous event the wind and waves fortunately abated, which afforded an opportunity to kindle a fire with a flint and steel, which a peculiar circumstance had preserved. Night now coming on, the people fatigued and exhausted by the want of fresh water, &c. found means to tie themselves on the highest places on the hull, to indulge in some degree a requisite repose, securedly from the dangerous washing of the ocean; first establishing a watch by turns to keep up the light, in hopes to draw attention, if any vessel should, by the will of Providence, be directed that way, which had the wished for effect — for the friendly and humane Capt. Dolhonde, commanding the Amiable Maria, from New-Orleans, the ensuing night perceiving the fire which was kept up, and governed by a humane disposition, which on the occasion acquired the praises of all good men, altered his course to enquire whether a light not commonly seen on vessels that distance from land, might not be a signal of a people in distress; and thus came to their relief about two o'clock in the morning, and seventy hours after their shipwreck.

"He had plenty of provisions necessary for their recovery, which he imparted with no less attention than as noted liberality; and the 6th of July landed them (19 in number) on the island of Cuba, 5 miles to windward of the Havannah, from whence they proceeded to the town."

A Senator to complete the representation of this State, in the Senate of the United States, tho long since wanted, has not been chosen, because the two Houses of our Legislature, could not agree upon the mode which was to be followed in making the appointment. The Senate with the appointment made by a concurrent vote of both houses; and the other Branch contend, that it ought to be by the joint vote of the members of both Houses, in one body met. In endeavoring to determine this important question, much time has been unnecessarily spent, in considering the expediency of each mode; unnecessarily, because the mode is pointed out by the Constitution of the United States: There would be room for doubt and debate, if the provisions of the constitution were not positive in this particular, and if the mode could be deduced only by construction from the words of the Constitution; but this is not the case. The letter of the Constitution speaks thus: "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the LEGISLATURE thereof, &c." Now our State Constitution as expressly says, that the legislative power of this Commonwealth, shall be vested in two Houses, a Senate, and House of Representatives: So that it appears clearly, by the Constitution of the United States, that the appointment of a Senator, must be a Legislative act of the State, and the Legislature of this State, by its constitution, consists of two houses; without dispute, tho ever so inexpedient, the Senator must hold his appointment by a concurrent vote. A question here arises, whether this vote must not be qualified by the approbation of the Governor, as an article of the State Constitution expressly declares, "that every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, or, being disapproved, &c." The question, indeed, is answered by the words of the constitution, the letter of which speaks also positively here — it must be solved, without hesitation, in the affirmative.

Daily Adv.

At the present moment there is a truly laudable spirit of enterprise and improvement extant among the citizens of the United States. The improvement of our inland navigation is a subject that engages the attention of public bodies, and individuals in various parts of the union. Nature has performed her part most amply in furnishing our country with natural, exhaustless reservoirs, and rivers that intersect the country in innumerable directions. What remains then but that Art should complete her generous intentions?

Almost infinitely less labor and expence than has been employed on a single canal in Great-Britain, would in some of these States unite rivers, that would open an interior intercourse, the advantages of which cannot be estimated.

The plan said to be now prosecuting in North-Carolina for uniting that state with Virginia, by an interior water communication, is a noble undertaking. The provision made by this Commonwealth for improvements in the roads, and clearing obstructions in its numerous rivers, evinces a spirit of enterprise and patriotism highly honorable to the Government. In other parts of the Union a similar disposition is apparent; and it may not be too sanguine to suppose, that the period will arrive when those immense bodies of water which form the internal seas of the United States, and which from their elevated situations appear calculated for the purpose, may by art and labour be made locks or sources of canals, that shall waft the produce of our country from the Lake of the Woods to the Atlantic.

There are several projects now on foot in the state of Massachusetts for improving their navigation. The account recently published of a survey in the district of Maine, shews that our country is susceptible of improvements which have hitherto escaped observation, but which the present happy period seems destined to bring to view, attended with circumstances that flash conviction of their feasibility on the mind of the most curious enquirer. We are informed that the result of the survey lately undertaken and executed at the instance of the Secretary at War, respecting the practicability of opening an internal water communication from Connecticut river, with some of the rivers in the neighbourhood of Boston, presents no obstacles that may not be surmounted by an expence, which would be abundantly re-imbursed by the advantages which would accrue to the public from completing the business.

The design of fixing the Manufactories, about to be established, in the state of New-Jersey, must meet the approbation of all who are friends to the Union, peace and good understanding of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York — The inhabitants of these places will be interested in this patriotic undertaking — their mutual convenience and accommodation ought therefore to be considered. The state of New-Jersey will derive very essential local advantages from the circumstance — she will shortly see a large manufacturing town rising up in the midst of the state, which, while it serves to cement these two great cities, will ideally diminish their distance from each other.

MR. FENNO,

THE general reflections contained in the extracts from the North-Carolina Gazette, published in your last paper, like all other indiscriminate charges on collective bodies, or aggregate descriptions of persons, cannot be founded in truth. That a practice so hostile to the commercial or moral character of the people as that of attempts at counterfeiting the hand writing of others, should be almost universally prevalent among the youth of North-Carolina, is a monstrous and absurd supposition, and carries a refutation on its very surface.

I doubt not this malignant charge will be properly noticed — and should not be at all surprized to find that it originated with some disappointed speculator, who has suffered by purchasing counterfeit paper.

A. B.

ON PUBLIC PRAISE.

— "O breath of Public Praise,

"Short-liv'd and vain! oft gain'd without desert,

"As often lost unmerited: — thou first begin'st with love

"Enthusiastic, madnels of affection: then

"(Bounding o'er moderation and o'er reason)

"Thou turn'st to hate as causeless and as fierce."

Died on the first inst. at Lansingburgh, in the state of New-York, Mr. HUGH BOYLE, late of this city, merchant, in the 34th year of his age.

Benevolence formed the most conspicuous trait in the character of Mr. Boyle. He was emphatically the friend of man. His virtues and abilities will cause his death to be long regretted by a numerous and highly respectable acquaintance. His journey to the North-River was for the purpose of purchasing a house and farm, as a retreat for his aged parents, who are shortly expected to arrive in this country from Ireland. Having accomplished his design, he was taken with an inflammatory fever, which carried him off in a few days.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Union, Refida,	Lisbon
Sally, King,	Hull
Fair American, Lee,	Amsterdam
Barque Harmond, Thomas,	Jamaica
Brig Mars, Longford,	Oporto
Scipio, Brook-la-bank,	ditto
Adventure, Brice,	Grenada

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	20/6 21/ pr. £.	105 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/	60 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/6	62½ do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/	pr
Indents	12/	60 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15/	
Bank Subscriptions,		140 Dollars.

W. M'DOUGALL'S DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room, No. 28, Carter's Alley.

HE returns his sincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced these eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his school for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his scholars, will still ensure him a respectable share of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the season.

Those who please to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be assured, they will be taught in the most approved stile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practising for the improvement of the scholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wednesday; when the employers, and strangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. These practisings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791.

(t. f.)