

" Amidst these outrages offered to the monarch, to his august family, and in their persons to the whole nation, what has become of the monarchy? The decrees of the national assembly have centered in themselves all the royal power; and the seal of the state has been deposited on their table; their decrees are rendered executory without requiring sanction; they give direct orders to all the agents of the executive power; they impose, in their own name, oaths, in which Frenchmen do not even find the name of their king; commissioners, who have received their mission from them alone, traverse the provinces, in order to receive oaths which they exact, and give directions to the army; thus at the moment at which the inviolability of the king was annulled, monarchy was destroyed; the appearance of royalty no longer exists: a republican interim.

" Far from all those, who are acquainted with the rules of our conduct [and, we believe, there are very few Frenchmen who do not rightly appreciate them] be the idea that we could concur in such decrees. They are not less unpleasant to our feelings than repugnant to our principles.—Never have we more feverently felt the rigor of our duty; never have we more lamented the fatal consequences resulting from the mission with which we were charged, than when forced to remain witnesses of acts, which we regarded as culpable attempts, while those who are most frequently our organ, become timid, for the first time condemned themselves to silence, that they might not involve the sacred cause in that unpopularity which has so ingeniously been contrived to be thrown upon our party. Without doubt, if we were guided by common rules; if we yielded to the horror with which we were inspired by the idea of being thought to approve, by our presence, decrees to which we were to aver, we would fly without delay; we would without hesitation separate from an assembly, who have been able to break through principles which they had been forced to preserve. But in circumstances so similar, we can neither assume common rules, nor our own sentiments as the bias of our own conduct. When our principles, our honor, may perhaps in the opinion of a great number, command us to fly, motives more imperious still exact of us a painful sacrifice, that of remaining, in a situation where we prefer the hope of preventing greater evils.

" Before the calamitous epoch at which we are arrived, we could at least grasp the shadow of monarchy: we fought upon the wreck; the hope of preserving it justified our conduct.—Now, the last blow has been given to monarchy; but in addition to that great motive, we were bound by other duties. The monarch exists, he is captive; it is for the King's sake that we ought to rally our strength; it is for him, it is for his family, it is for the precious blood of the Bourbons, that we ought to remain at the post, where we can watch over a deposit so valuable.

" We will discharge then this sacred duty, which alone ought to be our excuse, and we will prove, that in our hearts the monarch and the monarchy can never be separate.

" But whilst we comply with this urgent duty, let not our constituents expect to hear us come forward on other subjects. While one interest only can force us to sit with those who have raised a misshapen republic upon the ruins of monarchy, it is to that interest alone that we are wholly devoted. From this moment, the most profound silence, on whatever shall not relate to this subject, shall express our deep regret, and at the same time invariable opposition to every decree that may be passed.

" In fine, let our constituents turn their attention to the circumstances in which we are placed; if, in the present moment we have not gloried in marching foremost in the path of honor, our situation now imposes both with regard to them and to ourselves, duties which do not go beyond ourselves alone. For us, honor lies no longer in the common track; our sole object is the triumph of the sacred cause with which we are entrusted: But let them be beforehand assured, that whatever may happen, to whatever extremities we may be reduced, nothing will efface from our hearts the unalterable oath which irrevocably binds us to the monarch and to monarchy.

" After these considerations, which appear to us founded upon the true interest of the nation, and the eternal advantage of the people, essentially dependent on monarchy, we declare to all Frenchmen:

" That after having constantly opposed all the decrees, which in attacking Royalty, either in its essence or in its privileges, have prepared the people to receive without indignation, as without examination, the anti-monarchical principles to which these days of anarchy have given birth:

" That after having defended till the last moment, monarchy, undermined in its foundations:

" That after having seen its ruin completed by the deliberations of the National Assembly; for to attack the person of the monarch, is to annul monarchy; to suspend monarchy, is in fine to destroy it:

" Nothing can authorize us any longer to take part in deliberations, which become in our eyes guilty of a crime which we do not wish to participate.

" But that monarchy existing in the person of the monarch, from whom it is inseparable; that his misfortunes and those of his august family imposing upon us a stronger obligation always to surround his august person and defend it from the application of principles which we condemn; we place our sole honor, our most sacred duty in defending with all our might, with all our zeal for the blood of the Bourbons, with all our attachment to the principles which our constituents have transmitted to us, the interest of the king, and the royal family, and their indefeasible rights.

" That in consequence, we shall continue, from the sole motive of not abandoning the interests of the person of the king, and the royal family, to assist at the deliberations of the National Assembly; but being neither able to avow their principles, or recognize the legality of their decrees, we will henceforth take no part in deliberations which have not for their object the only interest which it now remains for us to defend."

Paris, June 29, 1791.

All to God and all to the King.

Signed by nearly 300 members.

A L B A N Y, September 5.

We have the pleasure of now being able to inform the public that from the survey lately made by the Surveyor General of the intended junction of the waters of Lake-Champlain and the North River, it appears that that object will be much more easily accomplished than could be expected. The whole distance from Fort-Edward to the Wood-Creek not exceeding 6 miles, nearly one half of which being up the creek that empties into the Hudson at Fort-Edward, and can be made navigable with a little expense, the remainder of the distance being nearly on a perfect level, without a single spot of intervening high-ground, and having every circumstance in its favor to facilitate the opening of a canal. The advantages which will arise from opening this avenue of trade, from the northern parts of the state, must strike every one in so obvious a point of view, that we trust our legislature will, at their next meeting, embrace those favorable opportunities which nature has presented, and make provision for putting it into execution.

N E W-Y O R K, September 10.

A correspondent who has just arrived in town from Philadelphia, in justice to the boys of that city and its liberties, declares—that tho' he traversed the streets by night and by day, thoroughly and universally, generally and particularly, on foot and on horse back, in fair weather and in foul, he did not meet with any of those formidable battalions of the "Rising generation," which are spoken of with so many alarming circumstances of terror and as fright in some lengthy paragraphs of one of their late papers;

and that excepting a small cut in the face, from the carelessness of a barber's boy, near Pewter-platter alley (who was shaving him by candle light) he received no injury whatever either in his flesh or bones, his goods or his chattels, from those far famed combinations of puerile light infantry. He was well informed that the few instances of outrage that have been committed, have chiefly arisen from the want of a little common resolution on the part of such gentlemen as have been attacked; and, upon the whole, he is convinced from his own as well as from the experience of many persons of his acquaintance, that there is no city in the United States where a man may conduct his frail tabernacle thro' the streets in greater safety, than in the celebrated metropolis known by the name of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, September 17.

FURTHER EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS, By the Hope, arrived at New-York.

THE Anniversary of the French Revolution was celebrated in many parts of England and Ireland. At the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London, nearly a thousand persons were assembled and dined together on this occasion. A number of patriotic toasts were given—An Ode, written by Mr. Merry, was recited, and the following Stanzas, accompanied by a band of music, sung in the gallery by Mr. Sedgwick:—

FILL high the animating glass,  
And let the electric ruby pass  
From hand to hand, from soul to soul;  
Who shall the energy controul,  
Exalted, pure, refin'd,  
The Health of Human kind.  
Not now a venal tribe shall raise  
The song of prostituted praise,  
To fov'reigns who have seiz'd their power;  
But at this gay, this lib'ral hour,  
We blest what Heaven design'd,  
The Health of Human kind.  
We turn indignant from each cause  
Of man's dismay—from partial laws—  
From Kings who vainly seek by flight  
To shun the blaze of moral light;  
We blest what Heaven design'd,  
The Health of Human kind.

CHORUS.

Assert the hallow'd Rights which Nature gave,  
And let your last best vow be, Freedom or the Grave.

The ensuing Toasts were:

The Sovereignty of the People, acting by a free representation in every nation.  
The increased, increasing and sacred flame of LIBERTY.  
Perfect Freedom, instead of Toleration, in matters of Religion.  
The Liberty of the Press.  
The Trial by Jury, and may the Rights of Jurymen to protect the innocent, for ever remain inviolate.  
The Literary characters who have vindicated the Rights of Man, and may genius ever be employed in the cause of Freedom.  
THANKS TO MR. BURKE FOR THE DISCUSSION HE HAS PROVOKED.

An address was then delivered to the company by a French gentleman of distinction: After which, the company separated and retired home. In the evening some boys went about calling for lights, which were however soon extinguished by orders from the Magistrates.

At Belfast, in Ireland, the day was celebrated by the Volunteers and inhabitants at large, and by the Northern Whig Club—and the day passed in great conviviality and tranquility. The inhabitants walked in procession through the town. After dinner a great number of toasts and sentiments were given—and a declaration highly approving the Revolution of France unanimously agreed to, and voted to be sent to the National Assembly. In the toasts drank at the patriotic meetings in England and Ireland, the United States, and those eminent characters who have borne a conspicuous part in effecting the Independence of our country, are never forgot—but are always mentioned with peculiar respect.—The anniversary of the grand Confederation was celebrated with eclat in Paris, and the city splendidly illuminated.

There are accounts in the London papers received via France, that the British army in India has defeated Tippoo Saib. The British army consists of 23,000 fighting men—the followers exceed 200,000. The ground it covers in its march in general extends 8 or 9 miles. The Empress of Russia is said to be dangerously sick. The negotiations for peace between the Empress, the Emperor, and the Grand Signior, having been broken off, hostilities have again commenced. The last English messenger from Peterburgh brought no definitive intelligence. The English naval armament is still continued.

The English papers also contain a memorial from the Prince of Conde to the National Assembly, in answer to the Decree of 11th June. In which he says, "France shall never again behold me, so long as reason and justice are banished from her, and so long as she is the prey of the factious who mislead her."—Also a letter from the officers of M. Bouille's army at Luxemburg; in which they say, "We swear upon our honor (the only thing that remains to us) that we will die for the deliverance of our King."— [These articles in our next.]

The ceremony of translating the body of Voltaire to the French Pantheon, was attended with great pomp and solemnity, on the 11th July.

The last advices from Germany (under the London head of July 19) seem to confirm the idea of peace being soon established.

With mobs and insurrections we generally associate the idea of Tyranny and Oppression on the part of the Government—but when riots and outrages are committed on those who are advocates for a reform in the abuses of government, we may well exclaim—"The world's turn'd upside down."

There is one idea however connected with this business that may be of use, and that is, that mobs may be excited without any, as well as by a just cause.

As the several accounts received of the late riots in Birmingham bear one and the same complexion, and are accompanied with no extenuating circumstances, it may justly be expected that the whole truth is not yet told.

In Birmingham the great mass of the inhabitants are manufacturers and artisans—hundreds, perhaps thousands of them, are dependant for their daily employment on a few individuals—the apprehensions probably excited in their minds, that the prevalence of French revolution principles would in their operation unhinge the present regulations of government, and throw them out of immediate employ, and consequently deprive them of subsistence, gave rise to their opposition to the celebration of the anniversary of French Freedom.

To say that the agency of government was employed on this occasion, amounts to the same as saying that either the people are mobbishly attached to the government, or that the government possessed in this instance an influence or power equal to controuling the popular opinion.

It may be perhaps safely asserted, that no judgment can be formed of the predominant sentiments of the people of England, from the Birmingham fable—for it is probable that, had the mobility in other places been excited to rise, a very different description of characters would have been sufferers.

The following beautiful ODE was sung at Liverpool at the celebration of the Anniversary of 14th July.

OER the vine-cover'd hills and gay regions of France,  
See the Day-star of Liberty rise;  
Thro' the clouds of detraction, unwearied, advance,  
And hold its new course thro' the skies.  
An effulgence so mild, with a lustre so bright,  
All Europe, with wonder, surveys;  
And from darkens of darkness, and dungeons of night,  
Contentds for a share of the blaze.  
Let Burke, like a bat, from its splendor retire,  
A splendor—too strong for his eyes;  
Let pedants, and fools, his effusions admire,  
Intrapt in his cobwebs, like flies:  
Shall frenzy, and sophistry, hope to prevail  
Where reason opposes her weight;  
When the welfare of millions is hung in the scale,  
And the balance yet trembles with fate?  
Ah who 'midst the horrors of night would abide,  
That can taste the pure breezes of morn;  
Or who, that has drank of the crystalline tide,  
To the feculent flood wou'd return?  
When the bosom of beauty the throbbing heart meets,  
Ah who can the transport decline?  
Or who that has tasted of Liberty's Sweetness,  
The prize, but with life, wou'd resign?  
—But 'tis o'er—high Heav'n in the decision approves—  
Oppression has struggled in vain;  
To the Hell she has form'd, Superstition removes,  
And Tyranny bites his own chain.  
In the records of Time a new Æra unfolds,—  
All Nature exults in its birth—  
His Creation, benign, the Creator beholds,  
And gives a New Charter to Earth.  
O catch its high import, ye winds, as ye blow!  
O bear it, ye waves, as ye roll!  
From regions that feel the sun's vertical glow,  
To the farthest extremes of the pole.  
Equal Rights, equal Laws to the nations around,  
Peace and Friendship its precepts impart—  
And wherever the footsteps of Man shall be found,  
May he bind the Decree on his heart.

Extract of a letter from Danville, Kentucky, via Richmond, dated Aug. 22.

"An express from Gen. Wilkinson has this moment reached this place, informing of his success. He has destroyed a large Indian town situated on the Wabash; also a Kickapoo town, containing about 30 houses, and killed and taken 42 of the enemy. His loss, 2 men killed and one wounded. I have not as yet heard where the express left him, but expect he has re-passed the Ohio before this time."

When it is considered that there are in France three millions of citizen-soldiers, all armed in defence of the Constitution, the hopes of success in attempts to effect a counter-revolution must be built on a very slender foundation.

Thursday afternoon, the PRESIDENT of the United States, his Lady and Suite, left this City on a tour to Mount Vernon.

The Anniversary Commencement of Dartmouth College, in Hanover, N. H. was held the 24th ult. when the Degree of Bachelor in Arts was conferred on forty young gentlemen.

A GENERAL ELECTION is to be held for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 11th day of October next, at the State-house. The Election to be opened between the hours of ten in the morning and one in the afternoon: The Electors of the City and County are to choose—

- One Representative for the City and County of Delaware, } In Congress.  
One Representative for the Counties of Philadelphia and Bucks, }  
Five persons for Representatives for the City, } In the General  
Five persons for the County, } Assembly.  
Two persons for Sheriffs, and  
One Commissioner for the County.

Died at Portland, District of Maine, Mr. SAMUEL DYER DEERING, aged 22. A young gentleman who bid fair to be a useful and ornamental member of society.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Delaware,	Waters,	Charleston.
Elizabeth,	Peacock,	Liverpool.
Brig Eliza,	M'Kay,	Jamaica.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	20/6 pr. £.	102½ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/	60 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	12/6	62½ do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		
Final Sett. and other Certificates	20/	par
Indents	12/	60 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15/	
Bank Subscriptions,		138 Dollars.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

New-Jersey, 2d Class—to commence drawing 26th inst. } Post-  
Massachusetts Semi-annual, 2d Class, 13th October. } tively  
May be had as above.

IF THOMAS FRANKS, lately of Little York, in Virginia, (but originally of Scarborough, in Yorkshire, Great-Britain) will make himself known, together with his present place of residence, either to his brother JOHN FRANKS, who is now in this Port, or to the subscriber, he will bear of something greatly to his advantage. THOMAS ROBINSON.

Portland, (District of Maine) August 29, 1791.

P. S. In case of the decease of Mr. FRANKS, his legal heir or heirs are requested to forward their names and places of abode to Mr. ROBINSON, as above.

GEORGETOWN, September 9, 1791.

THE Sales of the Lots in the Federal City will commence on Monday the 17th day of October next. The Commissioners finding they may engage materials and workmen for the public buildings to any desirable extent; with a view to draw the fund into action, so as to facilitate the work, instead of a deposit of 8 per cent. will require 1-4th part of the purchase money to be paid down, the residue to be on bonds with security, payable with interest in three equal payments. The manner of improvement will be published at the sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON, }  
DAVID STUART, } Commissioners.  
DANIEL CARROLL, }