

July 25. Yesterday morning M. de la Fayette reviewed the citizen-soldiers of the department of Paris, destined for the defence of the frontiers. In the *Champ Elises*. They are a fine body of troops, being composed entirely of young men, and amount to exactly 2000 in number. Tomorrow they are to march to Grenelle, where they will be joined by a detachment of the troops of the line.

A prodigious number of people have been arrested, on account of the late disturbances.

All our pamphlets, journals, and even hand-bills, now openly plead the cause of republicanism.

A new periodical paper, to which the noted Paine contributes, has taken the title of the Republican, declares the King a useless being, and a grievous burden, from which the robe ought now to be exonerated; and whether Louis XVI, is a weak man, or a hypocrite, a fool, or a knave, he ought to fall into the common class of citizens, and to be no more spoken of, but under the name of Monf. Louis Bourbon.

Monf. Cazales and Monf. Montloisier, two of the most loyal royalists, as well as honest citizens, have resigned their seats, concluding with Cato, that

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station.

On the whole, the majority of the Assembly see the necessity of lenient and conciliating measures, but are afraid to adopt them.

Our republican clubs are masters over the people, and the people are the tyrants over the Assembly.

L O N D O N, July 22.

The spirit of violence is now so strong against the King in Paris, that a memorial has been presented to the National Assembly by a body of the people, declaring, "that they will never acknowledge Louis XVI, nor any other king, unless the majority of the nation expresses a wish to that effect." In almost every street of Paris, some one or other was harranguing the mob against the decree of the Assembly on the King's inviolability, when the messenger came away.

Moderate people, however, think that the National Assembly's granting inviolability to the King was one of the most prudent steps they could take to save their country from the horrors of a foreign war. It was next to an impossibility that the Emperor, or the King of Spain, could be quiet spectators of a contrary conduct, and yet from the intestine divisions of the several clubs in Paris, their late determination seems to threaten a civil war, unless some temporary expedient be hit upon.

Conflagration and plunder being now held as proofs of loyalty, we shall not wonder at hearing the destruction of the Dutch dock-yards was occasioned by the zeal of some loyal citizens.

No circumstance could be more propitious to the accomplishment of the French revolution, than the schism which has revolted so many of the Club des Jacobins. To this society were united all the lower clubs in the nation embracing republican notions; its dismemberment, and the institution of a new one by the disaffected members, will give a death blow to such establishments, and the people will repose, when these nurseries of faction are destroyed, their implicit confidence in their immortal National Assembly.

Whatever there may be to admire in the plan of the new constitution of France, its effects are unknown, nor can we predict by the experience of former times, for here is a something the world never saw nor heard of before. Its admirers boast that it is perfect in all parts, but we have already found that it is not permanent in any part; many of these laws or regulations, which were intended to be unalterable, have already been altered or expunged; and though the whole system is built on a set of abstract ideas, and of philosophical speculations, they have already experienced, that they must, like all other legislators, yield to circumstances, and to the spirit of the times. On these accounts, and from the additional consideration that France is at present under a system of martial law, its constitution obliged to be guarded by an immense standing army, and the people fettered by the law of passports, a species of slavery this country never knew, it was our opinion, that the time for celebrating an anniversary is not yet come. If according to their accounts, their constitution is built, we are certain it is not habitable, and is destitute of many conveniences, which a building, that they may think more mean, is actually possessed of.

From the late meeting in London, danger was apprehended, and very properly guarded against. In our opinion, the alarm however, was greater than necessary; and we could have wished, that instead of exasperating paragraphs, this meeting had been treated with silent contempt, or with ridicule only. But though London escaped the danger on Thursday, we are very sorry to learn that other places have not been so fortunate. Birmingham has been a scene of savage riot. Se-

veral houses have been destroyed, and much valuable property. For a mob like this, no excuse can be offered; nor can we conceive how this mob were allowed to become formidable without that early and firm opposition, which at once destroys such combinations. The mischief that has happened, will, no doubt, be ascribed to the Ministry. "It will be said, the ministerial writers," as they are called, incited the mob to destroy the houses and chapels of the Dissenters. Calumnies like those might be easily refuted, if a serious refutation were not a compliment to the calumniators. All that we shall observe on the subject, is, that the republican party may now see, that the spirit of the people is against them: they will therefore act wisely in forbearing their public rejoicings and anniversaries hereafter, and reflect (it is an old doctrine) that no good man or good citizen will do that, though he may be free to do it, which will tend to disturb the public peace, and create tumult and confusion.

On the 3d June, the managers of the House of Commons, not conceiving it necessary to rejoin to Mr. Hastings' defence, their lordships at half past two o'clock adjourned to their own house.

Thus, barring the final decision of the lords, closes a trial every way a wonder—Prosecuted upwards of four years by the commons, and defended in the brief span of two hours.

The suspended sentence will naturally be expected with awe—it will be considered as the fiat of the greatest tribunal upon earth.

The Empress of Russia is by no means of the Marquis of Lansdowne's opinion, that Great-Britain will bring her grey hairs with sorrow to the grave; at least, she continues to throw from her all appearance of entertaining such apprehensions.

Te Deum was lately sung in the Polish Church at Rome, by way of thanks for the advantages which the new constitution of Poland secures to the Catholic religion. The Pope assisted at this ceremony, and shewed great favor to all who contributed to the grand event which it was meant to celebrate.

Dr. Bennet, the Bishop of Cork, on a late visitation of the Diocese, found a number of industrious poor using their endeavours to support large families by the grain and potatoes of small parcels of land which were charged with tithes; this good prelate, in the true spirit of Christian benevolence, not only remitted his share of the tenth of their produce, but ordered the entire amount of his tithes to be distributed among the deserving poor, amounting to a sum not less than 700l. It may be recommended to each of his dignified brethren, in the language of Holy Writ,—"Go! and do thou likewise!"

The Court of Directors of the Bank of Ireland have determined to add 240,000l. to the capital stock of their Bank; and for that purpose to call upon the proprietors of Bank Stock at the rate of 40 per cent. on their respective shares, to be paid into the Bank by the following instalments, viz. 10 per cent. on the 20th of September,—10 per cent. on the 20th of December,—10 per cent. on the 20th of March, 1792,—10 per cent. on the 20th of June, 1792.

The naval force of Spain consists of 68 ships of the line, amongst which are 12 of 112 guns each, besides 4 of 58 and 154 guns.

The Vienna Gazette presents a circumstance the more noticeable, as it is the only state paper in Europe which has as yet given a decisive opinion on the French Revolution!—When that paper mentions the change in the latter kingdom as a rebellion, and the National Assembly as a self-created body, there cannot remain a doubt either of the sentiments or designs of the Emperor.

The terrible fire which consumed the arsenal at Amsterdam, the Dutch are convinced was not the effect of accident. Each party accuses the other. The friends of the Stadtholder declare that the patriots did it to prevent a fleet being sent to aid the French King's cause; the mob have therefore insulted many of them, and never were cockades so frequent as now in Amsterdam, since all who appear without them are maltreated.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"Madame Bailli told a female friend, a few days ago, that were it not for her patriotism, and the seventy two thousand livres which the nation, through gratitude, pour into her coffers, she would make her husband resign the troublesome post of mayor of Paris.—What a fine thing patriotism is!"

"A most desperate engagement took place at Montpellier between the national guards and the aristocratic party—many were killed on both sides.

"M. de Bonille's house, in the environs of Paris, was last week stripped of every moveable that was thought worth taking away."

July 23. A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 2d of June, mentions, that the Brother of the Emperor of Morocco had excited an insurrection in the Province of Suz, and having assembled an army of 100,000 men, had caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor.

July 25. The King of Spain is doing every thing possible to conciliate his army. After increasing their pay, he is proceeding to review the several corps. At that of the Carabineers lately, he appeared in his uniform as Colonel of the Guards, and the whole family under a superb tent.

Letters from Toulon mention, that the Algerines are become worse than ever; they pay no regard to the colors of any nation, except to the English, whose flag they never molest.

On Saturday came on in the Court of Chancery, the further hearing of the case of the Nabob of Arcot against the India Company, when the Company's plea, that in quality of Sovereign they were not amenable, was disallowed.

July 28. A deputation of Dissenters yesterday waited on Mr. Pitt, to solicit the interposition of government in discovering the instigators, and punishing the perpetrators, of the Birmingham riots. A promise of every proper exertion to that effect was of course made.

In the space of twelve months, from July 1790 to July 1791, the quantity of Porter brewed in London amounted to forty-nine millions one hundred and twelve thousand, six hundred and sixty gallons.

July 30. Yesterday two proclamations were issued at the Secretary of State's office, the one offering a reward of one hundred pounds for discovering and apprehending the late rioters at Birmingham; and the other offering the same reward for discovering the author, printer, or publisher of the inflammatory hand-bill, beginning with—"The second year of Gallic Liberty is nearly expired."

In the Austrian Netherlands, the Emperor, according to an account laid before the National Assembly, has forty-five thousand troops ready to act; but, according to other accounts, they amount to very little short of an hundred thousand, all ready trained and inured to war.

On Thursday last a messenger was dispatched with the final approbation of his Majesty in Council, of the Duke of York's marriage to a Princess of Prussia.

We hear from Birmingham, that every exertion has been made for apprehending the disturbers of public tranquillity at that place; and that peace is now perfectly restored.

The last accounts from Major Houghton, who was sent to explore the interior parts of Africa, mention, that he was then about to depart beyond the reach of any European intercourse; and that it would be about two years before he was likely to be again heard of. The Major travels pretty much after the manner of Monsieur Vaillant.

Aug. 1. Mr. Hammond's appointment to the American States is said to be for special purposes. The general opinion is, that he is to form a commercial connection, and to promote such an alliance as may prevent the new States from making a similar Treaty with the Spaniards.

Aug. 2. His Royal Highness Prince Edward, has left Gibraltar, for America; his retinue when sailed, was rather domestic than princely; a French Female, his own man, and Swiss valet, composed his whole suite.

The princess royal of Prussia to whom the duke of York is shortly to be united, is beautiful, accomplished, and not more than 24 years old.

The marriage of a certain royal duke, is considered by some as an omen of the confirmed celibacy of his princely brother; at least that he positively means to decline all alliances with foreign beauty.

The report of the commissioners for liquidating the national debt, lately made to the chancellor of the exchequer, for the last quarter, being the 20th, states, that there have been purchased in the funds, 7,568,875l. stock; and that the cash paid for the same, amounts to the sum of 5,760,896l. 15s 8d.

B I R M I N G H A M, July 25.

On Wednesday three troops of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, and on Friday three troops of the 1st regiment of dragoon guards, marched into the town. Col. De Lancey arrived with an aid-du-camp, on Tuesday, from the king, to take command of the military; and such was his majesty's anxiety to provide for the security of this neighbourhood, that he had given orders for four thousand troops to march to our relief from different quarters. Tranquillity, however, being restored, the progress of the greater part of them will be stopped.

Several of the rioters are taken, and more are known; and this day his majesty's justices will sit at the Swan Inn, to receive information respecting the riots.

The rioters who were taken at Mr. Maul's at Belle-Vue, are now confined at Hales-Owen, waiting their trials.

It is trusted that enquiry will bring out the origin of the late disturbances.

L I V E R P O O L, July 30.

Among the articles consumed at Mr. Ryland's, at Birmingham, was the body of the late Mr. Baskerville, who by will ordered he should be