

livres of the National Assignats (about eight millions sterling) have now been burnt.

Some few of the Departments have, as was anticipated, sent Adresses against the Decree of the 15th, but they are extremely unimportant; and we find, even by the exceptions, that France is united on the question of its Government by a King.

At the celebration of the 14th at Lille, the head of M. de Bouille was carried in effigy on a pike, burned, and the ashes thrown in the air.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, JULY 26.

M. Desmeuniers, from the Committee of Constitution. "It is unnecessary to trouble you with arguments on the importance of a deliberation on the mode of calling out the public force. Now that the revolution is almost complete, you will naturally be desirous of putting a stop to popular tumults, and re-establishing obedience to the law. A judicious law on the action of the public force will encourage the timid, and silence the calumniators of your labours; and if any of the emigrants should continue to shew hostile intentions, it will protect their property till new crimes oblige you to proceed to sequestration. This protection will be the only revenge worthy of you, and the great nation whom you represent."

The plan proposed by the committee was then read and adopted, by which insurrection or riot, under all imaginable circumstances, is defined, and all persons, whether enrolled in the National Guard or not, are required to succour the Gendarmerie Nationale, any magistrate or public officer, as soon as the words *force à la Loi* are pronounced, without any other requisition.

A letter was read by the Council General of Corsica, written on the news of the King's flight, expressing their resolution to concur in whatever measures the National Assembly should think fit to adopt for the protection of the empire, but at all events to maintain that freedom which they had so lately recovered.

A letter from Rethel announced, that General Bouille is encamped near the walls of the Abbaye d'Orval with an army of near 15,000 men, which were the Nucleus of a more formidable army that was soon to attack them hostilely.

"Let them come," said the writer, "The Frenchman,—intrepid when he fought for his King's, will be invincible when he fights for LIBERTY."

The following laconic address from the citizens of Verdun to the National Assembly, was followed by twelve folio pages full of signatures: "We are ready to die for the maintenance and execution of our Laws."

July 30. Shall there be still any Orders of Knighthood in France.

This question came under discussion.—M. Camus, in the name of the Committees appointed to examine this question, endeavored to prove that military and honorary decorations ought, in a free state like France, to be considered as recompences simply to individuals; and no longer to serve as a basis for collective bodies which the new order of things does not tolerate.

M. Languinus said, that it could only be by destroying the orders that they should at length be able to cleanse away the remains of the dung-hill of Aristocracy.

M. Anthoine did not oppose the retaining some military recompences; but he proposed that the King, and the princes of his family, instead of wearing a blue ribband, should for the future be decorated with one consisting of the three national colours.

Messrs. Regnault, Chabraud, and la Paule, spoke in favour of the extinction of the Orders.

Without insisting that all the orders ought to be preserved, M. Malouet maintained, that the prosperity, and even the existence, of the foreign commerce of France, depended on the retaining the Order of Malta. The reasons which he adduced, for his opinion, however did not convince the Assembly, which, after some debate, passed the following decree:

1. All Orders of Knighthood, or other Orders, all Corporations, Decorations, or external signs, which suppose distinctions of birth in France, and similar ones shall not be established in future.

2. The military decoration at present existing being, like every honorary recompence, purely individual and personal, cannot serve as a basis to any corporation, and there cannot be exacted, upon conferring it, any other oath than the Civic one. The decoration of the heretofore Order of Merit shall hereafter be considered as the same with that of St. Louis.

3. No Frenchman shall be permitted to take any of the qualities and titles suppressed by the decrees of 19th of June 1790—even not by adding to their names the words heretofore, &c.—

No public officer can receive any commission, indeed or other writing in which these qualities shall make a part. The Committees of Constitution and Criminal Jurisprudence shall make out a plan of a decree respecting the punishments to be inflicted on those who shall infringe this law.

4. Every Frenchman who shall demand or obtain admission, or shall preserve his title in any foreign order founded upon the distinctions of rank and birth, shall be thereby divested of his quality of a French citizen, but may notwithstanding be employed in the military service as well as any other foreigner.

On the motion of M. Tranchet, the following addition, founded upon the first article, was adopted:

The National Assembly reserves to itself to determine the sole and common distinction which shall be established to recompence merit, virtue, and real services rendered to the State—Nevertheless the Military may preserve that which they at present hold.

The election of a Governor for the Dauphin should next have taken place; but M. Freteau proposing that the nomination should be proceeded by laws defining the rights and duties of the Governor, the election was deferred, and the Assembly ordered that the plan of a law upon that subject should be presented to them in eight days.

LONDON, July 15.

Mr. PAINE the author of the *Rights of Man*, arrived in town on Wednesday.

Great numbers of French officers are at present in the Russian navy; and one of these, Mr. Trevenfal, has lately been promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral. He commands one division of the flotilla, and has a Dutch officer, M. Pelissier, for his captain.

The Admiralty at Amsterdam, lately destroyed by fire, not without suspicion of private incendiaries, was esteemed the most magnificent naval emporium of Europe.

July 30. They write from Paris, that the eyes of all are turned towards the frontiers; an attack of a very formidable nature being confidently looked for. This is to be directed by the Prince of Conde, against the Department of the Meuse the Moselle, where M. Bouille commanded. This Prince will make his invasion at the head of 7000 or 8000 gentlemen volunteers, supported by another body of 8000 or 10000 men, levied and paid by the emigrants, and the two brothers of the King.

Twenty thousand citizens of Paris have enrolled their names as volunteers to proceed to the frontiers. Only 4,500 have been admitted to the honor of marching for the present. A considerable number of young gentlemen of Paris have offered to mount themselves, and to go at their own expence to form a body of light horse. But this offer has been declined, as tending to introduce into the National Guard a particular order.

The number of rioters killed in the late affray is not yet known. The detachment of National Guards was, upon that occasion, followed by carts, into which the slain were immediately thrown, that the populace might not be irritated to further violence by a view of the dead bodies.

The Americans have always professed to consider the King of France as their friend. Since the revolution there is hardly a man in any of the new states who is not attached to the National Assembly, which they consider as actuated by the same ideas as influenced the deliberations and decisions of Congress during the American war.

Monsieur Fayette has a critical and difficult task to perform. His popularity has ebb'd and flow'd at least twenty times within the last six months.

The American China Trade increases very rapidly. The greater part of the tea consumed in our West-India Islands is smuggled into them from Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia.

The dungeon or gaol at Birmingham was crowded on Friday last with the most active of the rioters. Deriving confidence from their numbers, they began to be unruly; and the gaoler, in imitation of his betters, began an address through the key-hole with *Friends and Fellow-Churchmen*.

Aug. 1. It is asserted in all the foreign papers, that the King of Sweden has received the Marquis de Bouille into his service, with the same rank and appointments that he formerly enjoyed in that of his Most Christian Majesty.

During his stay at Spa, a conspiracy against his person was discovered, and one of the conspirators taken into confinement.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

What rumour has long without sufficient likelihood affirmed, seems now to wear an aspect more serious. From the frontiers, passengers assert that every day small parties of Austrian troops arrive, 20, 40, and frequently 60 together, generally in disguise. About 200 soldiers have deserted from the regiments of Berwick and Liegeois, to join the royal party.

The troops of the Emperor, which are now posted adjoining to, and on the banks of the Rhine, are said to amount to no less than 170,000 men.

M. de Bouille has had frequent conferences with the King of Sweden since his reception into his Majesty's service.

August 4.

P E A C E.

At an early period we submitted to the public the pleasing information that on the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of June last, the several propositions made to the Empress of Russia from our Court by Mr. Fawkner, for the accomplishment of peace between the courts of Peterburgh and Constantinople, had been acceded to on the part of her Imperial Majesty, and only waited the ratification of the Divan.

That ratification being acquired, and the Belligerent Powers having mutually pledged themselves to effect and perpetuate the great object—Peace upon honorable terms—which appeared all that the allied courts either pressed or wished, agreed thereto, on certain specific terms proposed for that purpose; and the Courts of London and Berlin approved of the same.

This approbation was the notification to Mr. Fawkner, for appearing at the Court of Peterburgh, in the dignified appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of London, in which character he completed the objects effectually that he commenced in a more private capacity, and transmitted officially the intelligence thereof.

Thus, in the space of two months, has Mr. Fawkner, with an uncommon degree of spirit and expedition, completed the intent and design of his mission, and been the happy medium whereby two jarring nations, which had been years at variance, have become reconciled to each other; at the same time that he displayed that consequence, rank, and exalted pre-eminence, which Great-Britain holds among the nations of the world, as the powerful arbiter of peace and war.

Among other benefits which will result to this country from the happy termination of Mr. Fawkner's mission, will be an increase of our trade with Russia; for the Empress has assented to a renewal of the Commercial Treaty which expired in 1786, and by which both countries were so much benefited.

One great end of our present armament being thus happily attained, a special messenger has been dispatched from the Admiralty to Portsmouth for a number of ships to drop down to their moorings in the harbour, that they may be paid off as soon as possible.

All contracts for the fleet were yesterday countermanded.

STATE PAPER.

The following proclamation by the King of Spain, clearly proves the apprehensions entertained by that court, that the French revolution may eventually be productive of discontents in his dominions.

To all Governors of Provinces, Alcaldes, Justices, &c. &c.

"His Most Catholic Majesty, actuated by a just suspicion, lest the French, become fanatically addicted to that licentiousness which they term liberty, should introduce and circulate their detestable maxims of government, by means of tinkers, knife-grinders, and other itinerant mechanics, who, notwithstanding former regulations, have considerably increased; hereby commands, that all the Governors, Alcaldes, and Justices of his Realm, shall especially watch over, and cause to be enregistered, all strangers following the above or any similar professions, without using violence to any such as may be peaceable, but carefully committing to prison all those upon whom papers of a seditious tendency may be found, whether printed or in manuscript, and also all those who may utter sentiments of a similar nature.

"Accordingly, I hereby command all and each of you, in the King's name, to see this ordinance complied with in your respective governments and tribunals. You are also to inform all those who act under you, of the nature and extent of the present decree, and you are to demand an exact account of all their proceedings, which you are to transmit to us.

"You are also enjoined to send us notice of every thing particular that may occur, so that it may be laid before his Majesty, who will in consequence take those measures which may seem most suitable to his wisdom.

"May God grant you long life and happiness!"

"LE COMTE DE CIFUENTES."

It is reported that Her Majesty has ordered a superb present of jewellery to the princess of Prussia, lately betrothed to his royal highness the duke of York.

His royal highness the duke of York is the first prince of the blood that has courted personally since Charles I.

As the princesses never go into public, the duchesses of York will take precedence of all other ladies.

The fortune of the princess royal of Prussia is spoken of to the value of three hundred thousand pounds. The late Frederick, King of Prussia, left in his coffers between seven and eight millions sterling.