

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 22.

Monday last the Grantham Packet, Captain Bull, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, with the September Mail, after a passage of 35 days. By this vessel are received London Papers to the 8th of September, extracts from which are as follow.

LONDON, August 24.

A PROPOSAL was made in the National Assembly of France, on Tuesday last, that the Primary Assemblies should meet in two years to declare their assent to, or dissent from, the New Constitution. Upon motion of M. d'Andre, this was rejected, and the following decree passed:

"The nation has the imprescriptible right of reviewing the Constitution when it pleases; but the National Assembly declares, that its interest directs the exercise of this right to be suspended during thirty years."

The assemblies of revision are not included in this decree.

In the last ministerial note which passed between the Russian minister and the ministers of the allied courts at Peterburgh, it was agreed that a period of four months should be given the Turks for concluding the definitive arrangement of peace; it was further agreed that an immediate armistice should take place, as soon as the Porte had given its consent to the basis of the pacification.

The Minister of the Elector of Hanover has published a notification, the substance of which is, that the King, his master, will co-operate in the important business now agitating, and conform to every thing which the welfare of the Constitution, the dignity of the Germanic body, and the duties of a state of the Empire may be construed to require. The notification, however, dictates more discussion and deliberation than has hitherto been entered into on a business of so much importance.

Sept. 6. The new duties and regulations for warehousing corn take place on the 15th of November next.

Mariners trading to and from the ports of Waterford, Ross, &c. are informed, that a new lantern has been erected on the Tower of Hook, which is to be lighted with oil lamps, reflectors & lenses, instead of coals. This important improvement is to commence the 29th of September, and so to continue thereafter from sun-set to sun-rise throughout the year. The light will be steady, appearing the same in a storm as in a calm, and not liable to disappear like that of the coals when stirred, or affected by the wind.

The new buildings to be erected by government for the accommodation of the Secretaries of State, are estimated at 160,000l.

Declaration of the Emperor, in conjunction with the Courts of Berlin, London, Madrid, Turin, Naples, and Petersburg.

"The undersigned are ordered by their respective Sovereigns to make known the following:

"That notwithstanding the glaring force and violence which both preceded and succeeded the acts of consent drawn from the King of France to the decrees of the National Assembly, yet they had withheld their opinions as to the free will of his Christian Majesty in the consent above-mentioned, but that the attempt made by that Monarch to obtain his freedom was an undoubted proof that both his religion, and his will, had been violently forced, and that the formal arresting of the King, Queen, Dauphin, and Madame Elizabeth, occasions grounded anxiety as to the further views of the opposing party.

"That the before-named Sovereigns can no longer forbear expressing their feelings, and declaring the resolutions which they have been induced to take in the present situation of affairs, and which the honor of their Crowns, the ties of friendship, and the earnest wish for the good order and peace of Europe, require of them, and they have charged the undersigned Ministers to declare in their names,

"1st. That they look upon the cause of the King of France as their own; that they require that that Prince and his family be immediately set at liberty, and free to go where they please, and to restore to his Majesty that sacred honor and submission due from a people to their Sovereign by all the laws of nature and civil Society.

"2dly, That the Sovereigns will unite to oppose and revenge any further attempts against the security of the persons, or the honor of the King, Queen, and any of the Royal Family.

"3dly, That they will not acknowledge any other constitution as legal in France but what has the unequivocal approbation of the King, given when he is at full liberty to act as he pleases.

"And that if no such legal constitution is settled, they will jointly use every means to put an end to that spirit of anarchy and confusion so contrary to the regularity and good order which it is the duty of all governments to cherish and support."

[Signed by the different Ministers.

Sept. 7. The number of troops in Luxemburg does not exceed 4,000. In proportion as order and tranquility appeared to be restored in the interior parts of France, the Austrian troops, partly to prevent desertion, and partly for less expensive accommodation, have been withdrawn from the French frontiers.

An attempt to effect a counter revolution, by foreign force, must now be the dream of another summer.

Cardinal de Lomenis, or, to speak more properly, the Bishop of Sens, is chosen one of the members of the new French Legislature.

The suspicion that the King of Sweden intends some hostility towards France, increases every day in Paris, by the addition of some new circumstances. He lately sent M. Ferfen, one of his officers, to meet the Emperor at Vienna, and is reported to have promised joining the German Princes with 16,000 Swedes.

Sept. 8. The French National Assembly has at length finished its labours in forming a Constitution, and the Assembly is about to dissolve, without having taken notice of the exiled Princes, or of the governor to the Dauphin. In respect to the former subject, they have shewn evident fear of doing any thing which may tend to widen the breach.

We have the best authority to believe that the French King will not attempt to alter one tittle of the new constitution about to be presented to him.

The University of Paris have sent a requisition to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for the purpose of obtaining a copy of the statutes and regulations upon which those learned seminaries are founded and conducted.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday there was a court of directors at the East India House, for the purpose of breaking open the dispatches brought home by the Hawke from Madras.

The dispatches, containing a minute account of the siege and taking of Bangalore, with a list of the killed and wounded, which were sent officially immediately after that victory by Lord Cornwallis to Madras, fell into the enemies hands. The accounts therefore brought to the India House are made up from private letters sent some days after to Madras.

India stock yesterday rose to 192 per cent. for ready money.

In consequence of the late favorable intelligence, India Stock, which on Saturday was at 186 1-4, rose yesterday to 189 1-2 a 191 1-2. At half past one o'clock the price was 191.

VIENNA, August 24.

Last Sunday a courier arrived at the house of Prince Gallizin, the Russian Ambassador, from Prince Reppin, with news, that on the 11th inst. the preliminary articles of peace between Russia and the Porte were signed at Galatz by him and the Grand Vizier.

WARSAW, August 17.

An answer has been received here from the Court of Dresden, to the note remitted to it on the subject of the Succession by the Cabinet of Warsaw; but the inclination of the Elector to accept the Crown of Poland, is not expressed with the warmth that was expected.

BERLIN, August 23.

The interview of Pilnitz is fixed for the 25th of August, and his Majesty, to be there, will quit the camp of Schilcke on the second day, and proceed to Dresden by way of Upper Luface. Conjectures are very numerous concerning the objects which will be treated on in the conferences between three of the greatest Princes in Europe, and the arrangements of which they will endeavor to fix the basis, as well as the reciprocal agreements or condescensions which they will make, &c.

PARIS, September 2.

In the session of the 31st ult. the National Assembly decreed, that,

1st. When three successive legislatures shall express an uniform desire to revise some of the constitutional articles, a revision shall take place.

2d. The fourth legislature shall be charged to examine the articles which the three former legislatures wish to be revised.

3d. The members of the third legislature cannot be chosen for the next.

The Abbe Montjolar, Member of the National Assembly, threw himself out, yesterday, from a third story in the rue Neuve St. Marc, and was killed on the spot. His having taken the Civic Oath so affected him, that he could not be persuaded but it was the most damnable action of which a man could be guilty.

On the 16th ult. the Procureur Syndic General of Paris issued out his writ to the Electors of the department to assemble on the 26th, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of deputies for the new Legislature.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

Decree of the 14th of June,

RESPECTING MECHANICS.

I. The abolition of every species of incorporation of citizens of the same estate and profession, being one of the fundamental bases of the French Constitution, their re-establishment, under whatsoever pretext, and in what form soever, is prohibited.

II. Citizens of the same estate or profession, undertakers, those who keep shops, workmen, journeymen of whatsoever trade, cannot, whilst they are together, assume the titles of president, secretary, or syndic, nor keep registers, pass deliberations, or form regulations respecting their pretended common interests.

III. All administrative and municipal bodies are forbid to receive any address or petition under the denomination of a profession; or to return any answer to it. They are likewise enjoined to declare null and void all deliberations formed in such manner, and attentively to watch lest they be carried into execution.

IV. If, contrary to the principles of liberty and of the constitution, any number of citizens, of the same profession, art, or trade, shall form deliberations, and enter into a mutual compact, to refuse in concert or to afford only at a certain regulated price, the assistance of their industry or their labor—such deliberations and compacts, whether accompanied by an oath, or not, are declared to be unconstitutional, encroaching on liberty, and the declaration of the rights of man, and are null and void: and the administrative and municipal bodies are bound to declare them so.—The authors, chiefs and instigators, who have given rise to them, drawn them up, or presided on the occasion, shall be summoned before the tribunal of the police, at the instance of the attorney of the commons,—condemned to a fine of 500 livres each, and suspended for one year from the exercise of the rights of active citizens, and from entering the assemblies.

AUGUST 25.

The question on the admissibility of the princes of the blood royal to the political rights of citizens, was taken into consideration. Messrs. Guillaume, Voydel, and Robertspierre, contended that these rights should be obtained for the princes, and that no difference should exist between them and the multitude. Others affirmed, with M. de Sillery, that to deprive the princes of these rights would be to degrade them.

M. Goupil was of a different opinion, and said, that this exclusion would not prevent them from being useful to the state; it would not, for example, deprive M. d'Orleans of the advantage of again appearing at the head of our fleets. At these words an alarming noise took place, together with loud applauses, which formed a singular contrast to the silence of M. d'Orleans and his friends.

Messrs. Barnave and Muguet endeavoured to shew the absurdity of putting on a level with other citizens, those men whom the nation had pensioned to enable them to give a brilliancy to their rank. The discussion being closed, it was decreed, That the princes should enjoy the rights of active citizens.

With respect to their eligibility to places to which the people have a right to appoint, division was demanded, which, upon being had recourse to, gave a majority of 267 to 180, that the Princes should be ineligible to places conferred by the people.

AUGUST 26.

A decree was passed, stating that the vases and utensils of bronze or of copper, belonging to the suppressed churches, should be employed, like the metal of bells, in the coinage of small money.

On a report made by a member of the committee of alienation, the assembly transferred to the King's Commissioner, administrator of the extraordinary bank, the direction of the sale of national effects.

It was decreed, That the members of the King's family should hereafter be called only by their Christian names, followed by the title, as Prince Francois, &c.

SEPTEMBER 1.

M. Duport moved, that the Constitutional Act, after being once again read over, should be presented to the King, and that no power on earth should be capable of making any change in it.

After a warm debate it was decreed, on the motion of M. Camus, that the Constitutional Act shall not be presented to the King till after being read over, and a declaration by the Assembly that there is nothing more to add to it.

Notice was given, that two of the departments had already nominated their deputies to the approaching Legislature. A Member proposed that every Legislator, on his arrival at Paris, should cause his name to be inscribed in the archives of the National Assembly, "that when we should have finished our labours," said he, "we may know if our successors have assembled in sufficient number to occupy our places."

This proposal was adopted.