

to attend it. This resolution, which left every man to do as he pleased, was represented as an intentional insult to the Catholic worship; and notwithstanding a heavy rain, the ceremony was yesterday more pompously celebrated, great numbers of the troops of the line and national guards attending, than if no such resolution had been passed.

The arrival of M. d'Orleans at Valenciennes having been made a pretext for circulating a report among the troops, that the greater part of their officers meant to quit the service. Marshal Luckner gave out in general orders, that he should consider all reports tending to produce jealousy and disunion in the army as a personal injury to himself—and that he knew of but one party—the glory of France, and the maintenance of her constitution.

The Secretary for foreign affairs, named Dumorier, threatened the world with a resignation, when it was in agitation to bring him to account for the six millions paid into his hands for secret purposes, such as fomenting discord and revolt in the neighbouring countries. But when, through the interference of his good friends, it was decreed that he might do what he pleased with the considerable sum, he condescended to remain in office for the good of his country.

Every time M. Chabot comes about with his impeaching budget, the ears of the auditory are wounded by indecent expressions, slanderous reports and criminal defamation, which, in the reign of the law, would have brought down condign punishment on the head of him who would have dared to use them. On Monday he accused almost all the honest men in the kingdom—his proofs, as he modestly called the insignificant string of evidence he adduced, were chiefly collected from anonymous letters, the information of servants discharged from respectable families, for various misdemeanors; drunken coachmen, and lazy footmen—he denounced *The Gazette Universelle* as a dangerous libel; (because it never stimulates to murder, or insurrection) he accused La Fayette, Rochambeau, and the deceased General Dillon, as friends to a Counter-Revolution, &c.—Though hooted by his brethren, his documents were referred to a committee, those excepted which criminated the Generals, now at the head of the army. I shall only say one word more of master Chabot—it was moved by a member of his own party, that he should be sent to prison, if not to bedlam.

Gen. Arthur Dillon has been once more to the assembly to solicit justice for the memory of his departed relative; he was accompanied by Chaumont who begged permission to be present on the day of the report, he assured them he would prove that his Gen. was all bravery, goodness, honour and talents; the petitioners were received with distinction.

Letters from Tournay, May 29.

The French 3000 in number, attempted to take by assault a chapel, called Notre-dame-de-Bon-secours—which is said to be rich. The Prince of Ligne was informed of it, and resolved to defend it with 800 grenadiers. Having chosen a very strong station, he obliged the besiegers to retire, with some confusion. The Prince took advantage of it, pursued, killed 40, and took 12 prisoners, with some field pieces and provisions.

M. Chabot a member of the National Assembly attempted to enter the terrace of Feuillans with a sword cane, and was disarmed by the centinel stationed there, who had positive orders so to do.

In his anger at the supposed insult, which was owing to a prudential regulation of police, he wrote the following insolent letter to the King.

“That the King of the French should prohibit entrance into his palace to persons armed, the writer would think a precaution justified by the distrust to which the conduct of the court has given rise. But to cause to be disarmed, at the entrance of a garden, public in its nature, or by the permission of the proprietors,—cause a representative of the sovereign, sole proprietor of that garden, to be disarmed, is insulting to the nation,

and of a piece with that Austrian system which tends to debase the National Assembly. The subscriber hopes the King of the French will give orders that his cane be returned, and will take away a centinel insulting to the people we represent.

(Signed) F. CHABOT, Deputy.”

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, JUNE 5.

The Rector of St. Germain l'Auxerrois invited the Assembly to assist by a deputation at the procession of the Host on Thursday. An order was made to this effect, which was no sooner past than several members moved that it should be reported, or in other words, revoked. On the other side it was said, that to revoke this order would be to declare that they had completely set aside the national religion; and it was agreed that the Assembly should not sit on Thursday, that every member might be at liberty to attend such religious ceremony as he thought proper.

M. Arthur Dillon appeared at the bar, and requested a speedy report on the papers before the committees, in proof of the innocence and patriotism of his unfortunate relation who was murdered at Lisle.

The numbering of assignats was shewn to be no check to counterfeiting, and the expence of it was calculated to amount to near 560,000 livres on the large assignats, and to upwards of 2,000,000 on the small. It was proposed, instead of this mode of proceeding, to divide them simply into series, this way;—2000 assignats of the series of 2 livres, 10 sols, and so on, down to the assignats of 10 sols. This was adopted.

At twelve, the order of the day was taken up,—the discussion on the Austrian Committee. Mr. Chabot ascended the tribune to prove the existence of this conspiracy against the constitution. [A sketch of this speech would be lengthy, uninteresting, and, to us, in a great degree unintelligible. The French Editor concludes his account of the speech, as follows;]

All the facts, all the letters, all the depositions brought forward by the orator prove at least, that there are ill intentioned people, great crimes unpunished, criminals that ought to be prosecuted and be made to feel the severity of the law.—But still one would ask, Where are the guilty? Where are the members of the Austrian committee? We would wish to hear their names,—to see them—Where are they?

The discussion was interrupted by Mr. Servan, who came to thank the assembly for the confidence they had shewn him, and to communicate a project which he conceived essential to the safety and tranquility of France. A decree commands a repetition of the ceremony of the federation on the 14th of July in each year. M. Servan proposed a general federation on the next 14th of July, at which deputations from the National Guards of the whole kingdom should assist, and then, that they should be organized and assist in securing the tranquility of the capital. Referred to the committee of legislation and public instruction.

We this moment received a letter, dated Rome, May 16, from which we extract what follows.

“The Holy Father returned to this city three days after that fixed for his return. He is arrived in perfect health. It is impossible to describe the joy of all ranks at his safe arrival: He was, in a manner, carried in triumph to the Vatican.

During the Pope's journey, a Frenchman, in a small fisherman's canoe, was landing near the Pontini marshes. The centinel posted there asked the traveller who he was, and whither he was going. An answer was refused, and some resistance attempted. The soldier fired, and wounded him in the legs. The traveller fell, was taken and sent to Terracine. He was searched—much gold, silver, bills of exchange and other papers were found about him. A surgeon, who speaks French, was brought to dress his wound. *Burn, said he to the surgeon, burn all my papers, and as a reward take as much of that gold and silver as you will.* The surgeon communicated the proposal to the civil authority, and the Frenchman is imprisoned.

L O N D O N, June 11.

The German Princes of the circles of Alsace and Suabia have decreed, that no interruption on account of the war, shall be given to the commerce of France with their States.

The Elector of Cologne has demanded of the States of his Electorate the subsidies necessary for supporting his quota of troops in the army of the Empire, but they have absolutely refused them.

In the Jacobin Club is a man called LA CROIX who made the following motion the day before yesterday: “Take away the female Austrian and put all the Generals in prison!” CHABOT was Chairman, and thus answered him—“Your motion is rather strong, my friend, withdraw it for the moment, but don't lose it.”

The remnants of antiquity—curious stones—mosaic pavements—precious sculptures—even entire apartments with their furniture, all in high preservation, found lately at Borghese, in Italy, are daily conveyed to Rome. It is no longer a doubt that the above are the relics of the ancient city of Gabie, which was swallowed up by an earthquake.

The affairs of France, to the happiness of the friends of the human race, are mending apace. The Elector of Treves speaks friendly to the cause of Liberty. The Swiss Cantons do the same, and the King of Prussia has been warned of the consequence of opposing the Rights of Man.

The last accounts from Vienna stated, that 70,000 Russians had entered Poland.

The minister is dreadfully alarmed lest Mr. Paine should write such a letter to him as he has addressed to Mr. Secretary Dundas; we cannot easily conceive that if he does, Mr. Pitt will not know how to answer it!

On the 15th of May, M. Chalons, the French Ambassador at the Court of Portugal, delivered M. Pinto, the Portuguese Minister, the declaration of war by the French nation against the King of Hungary and Bohemia.—The Minister returned for answer, that this court wished well to the tranquility of the French nation, and that of the King of Hungary, and that he was authorized to assure the French Ambassador of the most strict neutrality on the part of Portugal.

The health of the Queen was still unsettled, but Dr. Willis had great hopes of her recovery.

Many Dissenters say, that Mr. Fox has gone sufficient lengths in their favor. They approve (to use their familiar way of talking of their friend) of Tom Paine's book in toto. Now Mr. Fox has spoken decidedly against it—so that, although he has shewn his dexterity at coalitions, he must “outdo his usual outdoings,” to preserve their political confidence.

GOD alone is the author of reason; no sublunary power therefore, whether under the shape of camps or cannons can blot it out from the great book of fate, which so many earthly kingdoms are reading at this moment. Prejudices and tyrants are, nevertheless, both very strong, and cannot be expected to lose their hold suddenly.

It is an acknowledged fact, that every thing new is alarming to the ignorant and the prejudiced.

Thus we hear the doctrine of the Rights of Man condemned by those who are incapable of understanding its sublimity, and abused by men in power who thrive by the ignorance of the former description of persons.

With all the noise and nonsense about prosecuting Mr. Paine, we hear nothing of the attorney-general having received orders to prosecute Mr. Burke for a libel on the constitution, or on Mr. Rose for corrupt interference in the Westminster election.

Friday two ship loads of French officers arrived at Dover from France. They take out their passports for England, and hence take their passage to Ostend, to join the emigrant army.

The Duke of York displays wonderful activity of body. His highness is at a review in the morning, at races in the afternoon, at a Carlton house dinner in the evening, and at a Buckingham house ball at night. Princes can out-do common people in such things, 'tis plain.

TRIAL OF MR. HASTINGS.

On Saturday Mr. Dallas began to sum up the evidence on the Benares charge. He, with great ability, and in elegant language, went into the leading features of Bulwant Sing's conduct, and demonstratively proved, that instead of that Zemindar being a friend to the British government, he was its greatest enemy; his intention being most evidently to cut off the whole of the British army.

The learned Counsel went at large into the business; and where an opportunity offered, displayed his eloquence with fine effect on his auditors. He besought their Lordships to try Mr. Hastings not by the weight of abilities that brought forward the charge, but by the laws of immutable justice—and to ask their own hearts, did he, or did he not act honestly, nobly, bravely, and prudently in that critical moment when a sinking empire was to be saved? Was he to look to Great-Britain for succours when Great-Britain had the powers of France, Spain, America and Holland to contend with? Was he to wait for instruction at a time when the delay of a moment would rob us of every valuable possession in India? Sure not. Common sense, natural prudence forbade it.

What he did was right, and he should venture to say, if it was wrong, Mr. Hastings alone was not culpable—The “black malignancy of mind”—“The dark and deep malice of heart” did not singly centre in the bosom of Mr. Hastings.—Mr. Hastings had accomplices equally entitled to the full force of these epithets, so liberally bestowed by the honorable Managers—Sir Eyre Coote, Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Francis, all came under the full force and meaning of the word accomplices to Mr. Hastings' guilt: together they must stand, together they must fall.

Mr. Dallas pursued this idea to its extent, and dwelt upon it with full force of argument: after which he went extensively into the conduct of Cheyt Sing, and continued speaking until five o'clock when the court broke up.

In compliance with the Petition of Mr. Hastings to his Majesty, the House of Peers will continue to sit, it is said, on the trial in Westminster-Hall, and see the end of Mr. Hastings' defence on the present charge, during the present session.

Extract of a letter, dated Egra (Bohemia) May 26.

“By the time you receive this letter, Archduke Charles will be at the army of the Duke of Saxe-Techin. He is the bearer of instructions which will give new activity to the operations of the army in Brabant.

“As to the Imperial crown, you may rest assured that it will be placed on the head of the King of Hungary, and that the ceremony of the coronation will take place at Frankfort from the 3d to the 8th of July.

“Then, and at that time, there will be a grand and last committee, who will take final measures to restore to France a government, tranquility, and to annihilate the seeds of anarchy which have done you so much mischief.”

NEW-YORK, August 17.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College held at the College Hall, on Monday the 9th day of July, 1792.

The board proceeding to the election of officers; the following gentlemen were by balloting unanimously elected, to wit:

Dr. Johan Christoff Kunzie, professor of the Oriental Languages.

Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchell, professor of Natural History, Chymistry, Agriculture and the other arts depending thereon.

Dr. Samuel Nicoll professor of the practice of Physic; and, Mr. Vilette de Marcellin, professor of the French Language.

Extract from the minutes. ROBERT HARPUR, Clerk.

B O S T O N, August 16.

On the 2d of June last, the house of Mr. Nathaniel Reed, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, by some accident took fire, and was immediately consumed, the chimney and cellar walls fell in ruins together. A noble spirit of sympathy for the distressed operated at this time on the inhabitants, who, under the direction of Messrs. Sabbin, Bourn and Perrin, went to work, and in 14 days, by their spirited and surprising exertions, the cellar walls were built up—a fine frame put thereon—a beautiful stack of chimneys erected—the house well inclosed and handsomely finished and painted.—May the same benevolent spirit that moved and animated this people, ever prevail through the land where destroying conflagrations rage.