

execrated, and the author sent to the Abbaye.

After much tumult the Assembly passed to the order of the day.

The Minister of Justice demanded to be heard, and presented the following

LETTER FROM THE KING.

Gentlemen,

"We approach the famous epoch when the French throughout all the Empire are again to celebrate the anniversary of liberty. The law prohibits every particular federation; it only permits the renewal of the civic oath in every district. But we have a measure to adopt which, without being attended with any violation of law, appears to me extremely necessary in the present critical situation of affairs. It is particularly at the moment when a great nation carries on a foreign war, and when the factious excite internal dissensions, that peaceable citizens stand in need of being confirmed.

"I am of opinion, that we ought to give the signal of the re-union of the constituted powers—a great number of Frenchmen assemble and repair to the frontiers—they desire to swear at the altar of the country, to live free or to die.—I inform you of my desire, to go in the midst of them to receive their oaths, and to prove to the factious, that we have only one spirit—that of the constitution.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

(Counter-Signed) "DE JOLY."

JULY 7.

In the session of the 7th the president informed the Assembly, that the order of the day was allotted to the discussion of the measures to be taken for the general safety. M. Brissot was to open the business. M. Lamourette, however, arose and informed the Assembly, that he had a motion which he wished to make previously. That all those members who both abjured and execrated a republican form of government, or one consisting of two houses, should rise. The whole Assembly immediately arose, and solemnly declared, they never would suffer, either by the introduction of the republican system, or by the establishment of two houses, any alteration whatever in the constitution. A general cry of union followed directly. The members who sat on this side formerly denominated the left, went and mixed with the members on the opposite side, who received them with open arms, and in their turn went and placed themselves on the benches on the left side; in fact all parties mingled together.

Scarcely had they done this, when the approach of the King was announced. He was received with loud and reiterated applause. He was accompanied by his ministers, and placed himself without ceremony beside the president.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen,

"No spectacle can be more affecting to me than the general re-union of opinion and sentiment which has now taken place. This re-union I have long desired, at last my wish is fulfilled, the nation and the King form only one. The constitution will now become that point of union, around which all Frenchmen will assemble in order to protect it, and the King will always set them the example."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

SIRE,

"This memorable epoch must inspire with the greatest pleasure all the friends of liberty. It is a dreadful epoch for its enemies, henceforth the nation is invincible. In vain tyrants conspire against liberty."

Both these speeches were received with the loudest applause.

The King made some efforts to answer, but was so much affected that he could only say, in a tone which indicated the utmost emotion, "The pleasure which I feel is delicious." He then retired, accompanied by a deputation, and the fitting rose, amidst the acclamations of Vive la Nation! Vive la Liberty! Vive le Roi!

JULY 12.

A deputation of the active citizens of Versailles appeared at the bar to denounce what they termed, "the insolence of that little dictator La Fayette," who had abandoned the French army a prey to the enemy, in order to come to dictate laws to the legislative body.

A petition was received from the citizens of Roze, stating, that they considered the executive power as the head of all those who wished a counter-revolution, and as the principal cause of the present insufficiency of the laws; and proposing to remove from the King the right of putting his veto upon decrees of urgency.

This occasioned a violent tumult. M. Dumas, who was in the chair, interrupted the petitioners—he quitted the chair and darted to the tribune—he was refused permission to speak—the citizens of Roze were heard out, and their petition referred to the Commission of Twelve

An address from the Community of Marfeilles demanding the abrogation of the law which declares the crown hereditary in the family of Bourbon, occasioned a violent clamour.

On a call of the House.—Present 663 members. Sick 16—3 engaged in business—6 dead and not replaced—27 did not answer. Broke up at 11 o'clock.

JULY 14.

While the affair of Pétion was discussing in the Assembly, the mob raised an outcry against M. de la Colombe, aid de camp of M. la Fayette, who happened to be in the neighborhood, and probably would have made some attempt on his person, had not the deputies extricated him from his danger, by causing him to be arrested and put into custody.

SUNDAY, July 15.

M. Lafource demanded a particular report on the conduct of La Fayette.

M. Bazire observed, that the project of M. Lamontey was a manoeuvre to save that dictator.

M. Merlin wished an anathema to be pronounced against the whole army of the centre, because they had sworn to follow their Generals wherever he should choose to lead them.

LONDON, July 9.

Letters received over land yesterday from Bombay, via Suez, state, that the Confederate Powers had settled their respective shares of the three Crore and thirty Lacks, paid by Tipoo, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. The Nizam, 4-16ths; Peshwa, 5-16ths; East-India Company, 7-16ths.

They likewise confirm the report respecting Gen. Meadows, who, as soon as the sons of Tipoo reached the camp, lodged three balls in his body, two of which have been extracted.—The General has determined to quit India, and is now most probably on his passage to Europe.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.

A new invention of making a cable by means of a piece of machinery, just erected in Portsmouth yard, the construction of which is very curious, has been submitted to the Board of Admiralty.—By means of this engine, which is put in motion by sixteen horses, twenty men, wholly unskilled in rope-work, will be enabled to make a cable of dimensions for the largest ship, in less time than two hundred men can make one according to the usual methods.

Wherever Manufactures and Commerce seat themselves, their influence upon landed property (to a considerable distance) is felt in an inconceivable degree; and how much it must be for the interest of the land owners to cherish them, the following fact clearly demonstrates: Less than twenty years since, the annual rent of an estate (somewhat above 200 acres) situate at the village of Appleby, near Measham, in the county of Derby, was under one hundred pounds; and after reserving so much of this land as now lets for eighty pounds per annum, the remainder was last week sold by auction by Mr. Booth, and produced upwards of thirteen thousand pounds!—As such advantages have arisen in the neighbourhood of Measham, from exertions of two or three individuals, what may not the proprietors of land in the vicinities of Tamworth and Burton expect? at both of which places manufactures, upon a very grand scale, have recently been established by the same gentlemen.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.

ABSTRACT of EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

By the English papers it appears that on the 19th and 20th June, an immense body of the people of Paris went to the Thuilleries, and demanded of the King that he should sanction the two decrees of the National Assembly; one for the expulsion of the nonjuring and refractory clergy; the other for forming a camp of twenty thousand men in the environs of Paris. The mob on the 20th June was supposed to consist of 100,000 persons—they committed great excesses, and at length broke into the King's apartment. In the confusion a bayonet was aimed at the King, but the stroke was parried by the interference of one of the National Guards. The King, by address and great presence of mind, evaded a compliance with the demand—and by subsequent accounts, it seems that those decrees have not received his approbation.—The transactions of the 20th of June, caused a considerable ferment in the army on the frontiers, particularly that division under the command of M. de la Fayette. A petition to the National Assembly was the consequence, praying for an abolition of all the Clubs—this was carried to Paris by M. de la Fayette, and presented to the Assembly. Violent debates took place on the occasion, in which the most severe and pointed strictures were made on the conduct of M. La Fayette. He was compared to Julius Cæsar, Oliver Cromwell, &c. and charged with dictating laws to the country at the head of an army. The result of the debate was a spirited decree, declaring that military officers, commanders, &c. should not petition the Legislature on any subject except those immediately relating to the army. The Jacobins appear to have been greatly exasperated at the conduct of M. de la Fayette—an attempt was made to burn him in effigy, which was prevented by the interposition of the National Guards. A motion was made in the Assembly to send M. de la Fayette to Orleans as a prisoner—this however did not obtain—and without effecting his purpose, he left Paris and rejoined the army.

A letter is published, said to be from the King of Prussia to the King of Poland—in which he says—"Whatever be the friendship that I have sworn to your Majesty, and the interest that I take in every thing that concerns you, you will yourself believe that the state of things being entirely changed since the alliance that I contracted with the Republic, and the present conjuncture brought on by the Constitution of the 3d of

May, 1691, posterior to my treaty, not being applicable to the engagements therein stipulated, it does not belong to me to resist the attack made on your Majesty, if the intentions of the patriotic party are still the same, and if they persist in the desire of maintaining their own work; but if, retracing their steps, they shall consider the difficulties that are rising up on all sides, I shall be ready to concert measures with her Majesty the Empress of Russia, and to explain myself at the same time, with the Court of Vienna, to strive to reconcile the different interests, and to agree on measures capable of restoring to Poland its tranquillity." The English of all this is, that if Poland will bow the neck, despotism will replace the yoke which they have thrown off.

Official accounts of the success of the British arms in India, had arrived in England—received over land via Constantinople.

Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick died at Brunswick the 3d of July, of an apoplexy.

The National Assembly having declared by a public act that the nation is in danger—an address to the people, and another to the army, has been published by their order; in which they call upon both, by every consideration that can move freemen to such exertions, as may disappoint their enemies and preserve the Constitution.—A letter from the King to the Assembly, on the 10th July, informed them that all the Ministers had given in their resignations. M. Demourier, late Minister of War, had gone to Valenciennes.—Great disorders took place in the galleries on the evening of the 10th. The mob hissed, hooted and even menaced the Assembly. Voices were heard calling out, "Get you gone, get you gone—your labors are not worth your eighteen francs a day."—The President ordered the guard to restore order in the galleries—which, after some difficulty, was effected.—The Ministers, in the account which they gave in of the state of the kingdom, say, that the frontiers would soon be attacked by about 200,000 men, to which France had about 248,000 to oppose—that the King of Sardinia might be reckoned among her foes—and that she had not a single ally, except America, from whom nothing could be expected, but supplies for her Colonies.

The grand federative meeting took place in the Champs de Mars on the 14th July, and the day passed without any disagreeable occurrence whatever—the processions of the citizens, the military, &c. were splendid.—The King and Royal Family attended on the occasion—when he renewed the oath to support the Constitution.

The English papers further say, that the province of Holland, and the city of Amsterdam, had agreed to join Austria and Prussia against France—and it was expected that the rest of the provinces would do the same.—Measures are pursuing to have M. P'Abbe Maury elected Bishop of Liege.—A division of Poland between Austria, Russia & Prussia, & the King, is talked of—who is to be presented with the smallest part.—The King of Hungary has ordered prayers to be put up in his dominions for success against the French.—Great insubordination had prevailed in the French armies, to which may be attributed the partial success gained over them by the Austrians; but since the French Generals have got their troops into better order, they have shewn themselves in several instances more than a match for their enemies.—The command of M. de la Fayette's division of the army, devolved on M. d'Hangest, during the journey of the former to Paris.

M. Pétion, the Mayor, has published observations on the events of the 20th June. He attributes all to mere accident. The Mayor, it appears had been suspended—but a decree of the National Assembly had restored him to the exercise of his functions.—An English paper says, M. de la Fayette's army may yet save the French nation from destruction—not by opposing the Austrians, nor by fighting the Prussians, but by marching to Paris, and in conjunction with the National Guards, restoring the Crown to its dignity, and the people to their senses.—The English Royalists appear anxious for a second Gen. Monk to shew himself in France.

A writer in the Pittsburgh Gazette of last Saturday, speaking of the Excise Law, says—"I congratulate the Western Counties, of which I am an inhabitant, that the opposition to the law is on the decrease—last year it appeared as a committee chosen by a number of people in the different Counties, and came forward with some kind of powers; this year it was not even the ghost of a committee, only a few persons assembled, notwithstanding a public invitation was given, and those but from two Counties; they endeavored to become respectable by attempting to drag in by-standers, but in vain; they were abashed (their only merit!) and adjourned to a more obscure place, where they might foment divisions, and form tickets at their leisure."

No Indian intelligence by the last post from Pittsburgh.

The anniversary Commencement of Dartmouth College, N. H. was held the 22d August; when, after a miscellaneous Literary exhibition by the Students, the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 27 young gentlemen.

Last Wednesday arrived here from Hull, the ship Clothier, Captain Strong, with whom came the following passengers:

Messrs. Charles Smith, Charles Stovin, George Blagden, John Lanthrall, Richard Jones, George Ogden, William Green, William Littlewood, John Armstrong, John Hanlon.

Extra of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated Aug. 18.

"The beginning of this week a dispute arose between a white man and a mulatto, about a negro girl, when the former killed the latter. The town was immediately alarmed—five whites were instantly killed and three wounded, and one mulatto. Thus the affair ended; but as long as a mulatto remains in the island, so long will these disturbances be: for the lower class of whites are very much exasperated against them on account of their liberty.—The negroes, almost every night set fire to the young canes, and do as they please—being in quiet possession of all the country around the Cape."

Last Monday arrived the sloop Sally, Capt. Ridgeway, from Cape-Francois.

Letters by this vessel dated the 18th August mention, that they had accounts from Aux-Cayes, that it was destroyed by fire, that the negroes had beat the white people in an engagement, killed about 300 of them, and took their cannon.—The same letters mention that disturbances had begun in the Cape between the mulattoes and whites, that there were several lives lost; that the negroes were in arms, and going on with as much fury as formerly; that an embargo was laid at the Cape, that the vessels were afraid to land their cargoes, as both lives and property in the city were considered as in great danger.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Captain, and Destination. Includes Ship Adriana, Sloop Sally, Elizabeth, Hawk, Sch'r Ranger, Isabella.

The Adriana left Liverpool the 24th July—the London ships destined for this port, sailed ten days before.

The Minerva, Capt. Scot, is arrived at London from this port.

Four ships are arrived at Newcastle, Delaware, with passengers—3 from Ireland, and 1 from Amsterdam.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, Deferred, Full shares Bank U. S., 3/4 shares.

* * * The Author of the piece signed "ARISTIDES," will please to observe, that should his future communications contain personal strictures, it will be necessary that the Editor should know where to apply, in case of emergency. If "ARISTIDES" chuses to remain concealed, the Editor will think himself at liberty to exercise his own discretion in respect to publishing, or otherwise, essays of a personal complexion.

‡‡‡ A variety of Domestic Articles, original and selected, are necessarily omitted this day.

§ The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

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Without wishing in the smallest degree to lessen the merits of the various editions, whether plain or ornamented, which the public are already in possession of, it is pertinent to remark, that very many readers of taste and judgment have expressed a wish for a Family Bible unencumbered with additions. There still appears room for another edition on a beautiful new type, superior in size and elegance to any bible that has yet been printed in the English language, and which, leaving the adventitious circumstances of ornament or comment, may exhibit the Oracles of God in their native simplicity.

SPECIMEN OF THE TYPE.

3 ¶ And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

With respectful submission to the judgment and candour of the public, the following proposals are offered:

I. The work shall be printed with the greatest fidelity and attention to correctness both in the text and marginal references, on a superfine Paper made on purpose, with an elegant new Type cast for the work of the size of the above Specimen.

II. The work will be comprised in twenty numbers, making two elegant volumes in Folio; to be furnished to subscribers at one dollar each number. To prevent any complaints of want of punctuality, no part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. The first number, containing sixty folio pages, elegantly printed, will be furnished on the first Saturday of July next, when subscribers are to pay the price of the first and second numbers, and the price of one number to be always in advance till the work is completed. The subsequent numbers to be published regularly on the first Saturday of each succeeding month, till the whole is finished.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by the Publishers, THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41, South Second-street, and JOHN PARKER, No. 259, North Second-street; and by all the Bookellers; in Charleston, by William P. Young; Richmond, by Archibald Currie; Baltimore, by James Rice; Wilmington, by Peter Brynberg; New-York, by Thomas Allen; New-Haven, by Isaac Beers; Providence, (R. I.) by William Wilkinson; Salem, by Thomas Cushing; Boston, by David West, Benjamin Guild, and Thomas & Andrews.