

The government of this country has acted with its usual efficiency in making the Embassy to China as splendid as the riches and good taste of the country can invent.

Mr. Cameron's celebrated single vine, which completely fills one hot house, at his seat of Valentines, in Essex, sixty feet in length, has produced this season, near 300lb weight of the finest flavored grapes.

Extract of a letter, dated Coblenz, July 18.

"From Frankfort we have just received advices, stating, that a plot of the deepest dye had been laid to assassinate the new Sovereign, and to react the dreadful tragedy lately performed at Stockholm.

"So secretly were the various machinations carried on, that the dreadful plot was upon the point of being put into execution, when one of the conspirators, struck with remorse and horror at the bloody deed, suddenly repaired to a magistrate, and revealed the treason, pleaded his contrition, and surrendered all that could be apprehended of his accomplices; relating, at the same time, who were the principals, and who the agents were for accomplishing the tremendous villainy.

"On taking these depositions, the magistrate immediately repaired to the Duke of Brunswick, who, in conjunction with the elector, issued orders for arresting Comte de Wittgenstein, commander of a regiment in the service of the French Princes, and cousin of the Prussian general of that name; likewise Messrs. Lequin, La Ceste, De Pimodan, and Mr. Vinezac, a major of the National Guard at Paris, resident near Coblenz."

Improvement in the Art of Bankruptcy. An Irish correspondent writes—"The profession of bankruptcy, in this country, is reduced to a system, against which the law may direct its efforts in vain; for books can be purchased, with the accounts of Debtor and Creditor, Expenditure, &c. on a few days notice."

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN NEWS.

A Mr. Jenkinson, from England, is at Coblenz—said to be sent there by the British government on a pacific mission with respect to the affairs of France. The situation of Poland has also excited the attention of the British ministry.—A messenger has been dispatched from England to the King of Prussia, with provisional instructions to proceed from thence to Warsaw. It is said that if the King of the French should be deposed, he is to be delivered up in safety to the enemies of the liberties of France, without the least personal injury—if it is possible to preserve him from the rabble.

The Austrians have again entered the French territories at Bay. General Dillon, who commands the French army in that quarter, had fallen back to Berlamont—where he has taken a strong position.—The Piedmontese have commenced hostilities against the French.—Coblenz is entirely evacuated by the emigrants, who are succeeded by the Prussians. Spain appears resolved to support her neutrality in respect to the affairs of France.—Whatever may be the immediate issue of the invasion of that kingdom, it is not to be imagined, says an English paper, that an attempt will be made to revive the old system of government, which, under Louis XIV. threatened the liberties of all Europe.—Protestant powers play a principal part in the drama, and Protestants have certainly had a principal hand in the revolution—the subjects of the combined powers are largely interested in the French funds, and a restoration of despotism would be followed by bankruptcy, which would be ruinous to them.

Three English artists, Messrs. Sharp, Smirke and Boyer, have executed a print of Lord Cornwallis, receiving, as hostages, the two sons of Tipoo Sultan.—The subscription for the Poles appears to be a measure highly popular in England.—At the head of the committee for its management, we find the Lord Mayor of London, the Sheriffs of that city, followed by a large number of the first characters.—M. de St. Croix, the new French minister of foreign affairs, is an active and brave man, firmly attached to the revolution—his appointment is generally approved, and has inspired the people with confidence.—A letter from Paris of 7th August, says, the question respecting M. de la Fayette is to come on the Thursday following, when the strength of parties will be decided. If he should be dismissed, the King will be deposed—but, says the writer, "I am of opinion from what I

see, that they will not be so rash and desperate as to dismiss him."

The titles and registered proofs of nobility lately burnt at Paris, amounted to near 600 immense folios—"De la recherche de la Noblesse," in 292 vols. and "Le preuves de Noblesse," in 300 vols.—Advice is said to be received at Paris, that M. d'Aranda had given leave to the Jesuits to return to Spain.

The Prussians continue to advance into the territories of Poland. As they proceed on both sides of Warsaw, many of the Polish Noblemen quit their country and retire to places of safety. Some are arrived at Vienna, &c.

In the late confiscation of the archives of the Nobility of France, the Marchioness La Ferriere brought the records of her own titles, and threw them into the fire, amidst the shouts of her fellow citizens.—Denmark and Sweden are determined to preserve a perfect neutrality in regard to France and Poland.

Divisions among the Jacobins are talked of—Should this be the case, the right cause in France, that of the Constitution, will perish. [See Gen. Adv. of Monday last.]

M. de la Fayette, speaking of the Jacobin Club, in his letter to the National Assembly, says—"Can you dissemble that a faction, and, to avoid vague denominations, that the Jacobin faction has occasioned all the disorders.—It is to that faction that I loudly impute them.

It is there that, in public sittings, love of the laws is denominated aristocracy, and their infraction, patriotism.

There the assassins of Desilles receive triumphs—the crimes of Jourdan find panegyrics—there also the recital of the assassination that stained the city of Metz, excited internal acclamations of joy."

WOODBURY ACADEMY.

On Thursday the 25th ult. the Students of the Woodbury Academy were examined, in the presence of a number of gentlemen of literary character, and gave very satisfactory proofs of their improvement in the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, Geography, and the use of the terrestrial Globe.—After their examination on these branches of education, they exhibited to a numerous and genteel audience a pleasing specimen of their talents in public speaking, and many of them discovered prefaces of eminence in future life.

At the anniversary commencement at Princeton, the 26th ult. the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 36, and that of Master in Arts, on eleven gentlemen.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Esq. has declined serving as a Member of Congress.

Extract of a letter from Maryland Sept. 22.

"Some persons among us who have scarce any other medium of political information but the National Gazette, have lately expressed some apprehensions for the safety of our freedom, and the continuance of that national prosperity and happiness which we now enjoy.—yet I can scarcely believe it possible for any artifice however ingenious, malevolent, or insidiously specious to destroy the ordinary effect of the evidence of men's senses. Much, however, has been effected through the medium of the passions, even against this. If any extensive impression should be made by this gentleman and his patriotic authors it must be by the assistance of those characters (some such there are no doubt in all places) who despairing of rising into notice and being elevated to public trust in a more virtuous way are led to attempt it in this.—And in this pursuit they will no doubt profit by the history of its success in all popular governments; yet I do not fear but it will find its wings clipped by the superior degree of sagacity which the people of these States possess. I am happy that as yet these detestable machinations have not been able to disturb the repose of that part of the United States in which I live; we feel no apprehension—we fear no pseudo-aristocracies while things continue to go on as they have hitherto done; and I trust we are not wanting in inquisitiveness or the needful vigilance; though we are happily not tainted with the extreme jealousy of these pretended guardians of their country's freedom."

COMMUNICATIONS.

It has been intimated in the Nation's Gazette, that there is a necessity for another revolution in America. This is one of the most astonishing ideas that ever escaped our hot heads. It is a kind of madness that soars above Bedlam.—What is the revolution to accomplish? The government is already in the people's own hands. Do these fanatics wish, by another revolution, to have it change hands? The people being already possessed of all, these revolutionists can only intend to set them down at the end of a term of carnage and desolation, with less than they set out with: more they cannot have—in the scuffle they may lose all.—Tho' a revolution could not benefit the people, it might those who bring it on. Those who own no part of the cargo, by running the ship on shore, may pick something out of the wreck—and certainly they can lose nothing.

We hear a great deal from the enemies of our peace about the few ruling the many.—They consider this as anti-republican. Yet they seem to approve of measures very inconsistent with this principle. When a law, that is, the will of the many, is resisted by the violence of a few, they honor the perpetrators of the outrage as men possessing a true republican independence of spirit. The insult to an ex-cite officer at Germantown is with them an hopeful proof of what may be done. Are not the people insulted when their laws are resisted? Are not the lives and the property of the many exposed to extreme danger, when the barriers that fence them in are thrown down? If force is to annul one law, will it spare another? Those who clamor against the excise, and encourage resistance, are not republicans.

If the public mind were always directed by an infallible impulse, the work of legislation, so far from being, as it really is the most difficult thing in the world, would be level to every capacity—care and circumspection in electing the public functionaries, would be entirely unnecessary.

The man that has ability and resolution to attempt rendering solid and enduring services to his country, must often do it at the hazard of present popularity. An independent declaration of the truth is attended frequently with the loss of friends in private life—it is the characteristic of party, that it flatters while it betrays—and in public life, the man who is superior to party influence, finds the best pretensions to public honor stigmatized with opprobrium and detraction.

The face of our country is charming in our eyes, as well as in those of strangers who visit it. We take pleasure in hearing them express their approbation of what they see. We are flattered still more by finding that they like the inhabitants, and we love our country and the cause of freedom the better for believing that they will go home and diffuse through their several countries an high opinion of our nation. Our newspapers are sent into foreign countries, and those who read them, form their notions of us from the accounts they contain of our situation and expectations. What good end do those writers who fill them with slanders of men and measures expect to answer? Do they fancy that foreigners will respect a people whom they describe as destitute of rights, having lost them very lately; their property tyrannically torn from them by excise officers whom they are indirectly advised to tar and feather. Will they chuse to remove with their estates, their workmen, and curious arts, into a country which is so ignorantly and villainously governed as the newspapers represent? In France they consider our condition as a triumphant proof of the efficacy of the principles of liberty. Other nations are beginning to adopt their ideas. But we have men who are labouring to undeceive them, and to induce great numbers to stay at home, instead of emigrating to this land of oppression. It is so much the interest of the rulers of nations to keep the industrious and wealthy people at home, that we may be sure every advantage will be taken of the scandalous paragraphs published here, in order to discourage the throngs of settlers who are disposed to cultivate our forests.—It must be confessed, if these writers are paid by any foreign power to misrepresent and discredit the affairs of the country, they are well entitled to their reward.

In proportion as the authority of the laws is enforced, that of powerful individuals is diminished. In a state approaching to anarchy, the men of sense and property, who are the natural aristocrats of all societies, rise high above their fellow citizens. A feeble and tottering government is the most favorable to those who are in a condition to govern parties—for in effect, at such times they govern the state. Individuals then weigh nothing, the men having influence in parties engross all power. It is obvious therefore that equal laws readily enforced are favorable to the body of the people, on whom they confer and to whom they secure equal rights. The aristocrats, the powerful individuals, in that case sink down to the common level. The laws regarding rights and not persons, they lose their aristocratical prerogatives. These observations furnish a clue to understand the complaints against the laws of the United States. Being equal, and framed according to the general voice, they secure the rights of the citizens. But these same equal rights cannot operate without abridging the aristocratical pretensions of those who have led parties in the several states. It is curious to hear the cry of aristocracy begun by the very aristocrats, and addressed to the men who have recovered, as members of a free government, the rights on which the complainers had encroached. Look at the judicial system of the United States; is there in that, or any other law of Congress, any violation of the equal rights of the people? Yet the clamourers against the laws would lead one to suppose that it is intended to wrest some fragment of power from government, to augment the rights of the citizens. Nothing is farther from the purpose of the clamourers, or the natural course of things. The observations heretofore made will show that by enfeebling the laws, the people will lose their protection, while the leaders of parties, the natural aristocrats, will assume the power of them. Many clamourers against Congress, may feel sincere in their opposition, because they feel conscious that they have sunk as the laws have risen. But the world need not now be told, at this stage of its political scholarship, that an equal and firm representative government, is the destruction of aristocracy. It might be indelicate to illustrate these remarks by vouching facts existing in some of the states. A knowledge of these and of human nature, will enable us to understand that government is the evil, and anarchy the remedy which the most malignant complainers have in view.

Postscript.

The ship New-York, Capt. Smith, arrived at New-York on Saturday last, in 35 days from Plymouth. The following is an abstract of important intelligence received by the above vessel:

The question on M. de la FAYETTE is decided by the National Assembly—the committee reported that he had been guilty of high treason, &c.—at the close of the debate on this report, there appeared 224 members of the Assembly in favor of accepting it, and 400 against it. On leaving the Hall, the majority were grossly insulted by a great mob, among which were a number of fish women.—Accounts were received in London the 14th August, that the King of the French had been before the Assembly, and was Deposed—The Swiss Guards cut to pieces, and that the Queen and Dauphin had thrown themselves on the mercy of the National Assembly—This happened on the 10th August.

The statues of all the Kings were thrown down, and every vestige of Royalty destroyed. The King is sent to the hotel of justice—he is furnished with a guard under the orders of the Mayor of Paris—who with the commandant of the National Guard are answerable for his safety; he is allowed 500,000 livres for his expenses, until the meeting of a national convention.

"The National Assembly declares that the King is suspended; and that both himself and his family remain as hostages; and that the Assembly proceed to replace them; that the civil list cease to take place.

"GENSONNE—President."

An important decree has passed the Assembly—"That as the Patriot of to-day may be a Traitor to-morrow, ALL OFFICERS SHALL BE CHOSEN BY THE SOLDIERS."

The fifteen Southern Departments of France have offered from 400,000 to 300,000 livres for the heads of the Emperor, King of Prussia, &c. &c. and it is said the Emperor and King of Prussia have offered a million for that of M. Petion, Mayor of Paris. M. Clermont de Tonnerre, and a number of other persons of distinction were killed in the commotion on the 10th August. The Swiss guards consisted of 700 men, after having killed about 1000 of the mob, which amounted to 100,000—12 pieces of cannon loaded with grape shot being brought to bear on the guards, they were soon mowed down.

The Decree of the National Assembly to allure the Austrians to desert, has had such an effect, that 700, is said deserted in one night—Paris was again in tranquility at the date of the last accounts—Marshal Luckner had surrounded and taken 500 Austrians, with 220 horses and 6 cannon.

The new constitution of Poland is revoked; this measure was recommended by the King as the only alternative to prevent the further effusion of blood, and the dismemberment of the kingdom.

A cessation of Hostilities has taken place between the Russians and Poles, and on the 29th July the treaty was to be ratified.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"A faithful king and nation implore thy assistance, and will praise in hymns of gratitude thy providence and mercy."

Address of the King and Diet of Poland.

PARAPHRASE.

O THOU—who from thy glorious throne on high, Hear'st with compassion when thy children cry; Thy gracious audience give—thine arm extend—Hear the oppressed—and their cause defend—Break ev'ry chain that cramps the freeborn mind, Hurl vengeance on the tyrants of mankind—May those who struggle in the noblest cause, "THE RIGHTS OF MAN," on just and equal laws, Superior rise to all the arts of pow'r, And shout thy mercy in the trying hour! May POLAND be supported in her claim, And disappointment blast the despot's aim; Back to their dens the Russian horde be driven, And hymns of triumph praise the God of heav'n.

Cure for Consumptions and Astmas, apparently in their last stages.

TWO instances are cited in an English paper of persons (who were so far gone in the above disorders as to be given over by their physicians) being cured of these complaints by smoking, without spitting, swallowing the saliva as it formed in the mouth—expectorating only the phlegm.—A correspondent says he has heard of the most salutary effects being derived in consumptive cases, from constantly keeping a piece of the hardest biscuit in the mouth, and swallowing the saliva it occasions.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Ship Elizabeth, Farrie, Glasgow; Ann, Foster, St. Petersburg; Ariel, Decatur, N. York & Havre de Grace; Brig Fame, Hughs, Cadiz; Sch'r Ariel, Carver, Boston; Betsey, Earle, Virginia; Sloop Hannah, Butler, Rhode-Island; Sally, Burlingham, ditto; Little William, Dunscomb, Havanna; Nancy, Ellwood, N. York; Samuel, Middleton, Charleston.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 22 1/2; 3 per Cents, 13 1/2; Deferred, 13 1/2; Full shares Bank U. S. 48; 1/2 shares, 60; Int. of, 13/7 per cent. prem.

The REPUBLICAN, No. 1.—A CHARGE—and other favors, shall appear as soon as possible.