

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, August 8.

IN France the imposition of Tythes is for ever abolished; the people have already experienced the happy effects of being released from oppression.

During the last autumn, the husbandmen in several parishes began their harvest in a manner expressive of their gratitude, both to God and to the National Assembly.

Their pastors accompanied them to the field; *Te Deum* and other anthems were performed; and the grateful effusions of the heart ascended to Heaven in praises and thanksgivings.

The most thankful acknowledgments were made to their legislators, by whose wise and merciful decrees every one was about to reap the fruits of his labor; happy that he could now call the whole produce of his fields his own.

Music and dancing and innocent festivity, displayed through the Parish the felicity of its inhabitants.

Is there an Englishman who reads this account, but most earnestly hopes that the period is not far distant, when his countrymen shall enjoy similar felicity, and express their feelings in the same grateful and devotional manner.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

AUGUST 6.

Letter from Marshal Luckner to the Minister at War.

Wisslemburg, Aug. 4.

"The army of the Rhine is encamped below Wisslemburg; detachments have been sent out in order to scour the country and bring in intelligence. Four hundred Hungarian dragoons have been cut in pieces in a skirmish, during which we lost only 25 men, one of whom was a lieutenant colonel.

"General Kellerman is advanced towards Lauterbourg. The Austrians have crossed the Rhine; it was impossible to prevent their passage.

"It is certain that we shall be attacked in several different parts at one and the same time; the only difficulty will be, to distinguish the true one. I have every reason to praise the discipline and good order of the troops.

I am, &c.
(Signed) "LUCKNER."

AUGUST 13.

M. Bazire informed the Assembly, that several letters had been found in the King's apartments, among which was the correspondence of the Jacobins of Marseilles to their brethren of Paris. Those letters had been intercepted by M. Blancgilly, member of the National Assembly, and handed to the King. He added, that M. Blancgilly had previously written notes in the margin descriptive of several persons friendly to the Jacobins, consequently the King's enemies.

The commissioners sent to summon M. Blancgilly to appear in his place, and answer to the charges made against him; returned and brought word, that he was gone to the country.

The Assembly decreed, that his papers should be sealed up.

Mr. Gohier laid down several papers found at M. la Porte's administration of the civil list. M. Gohier observed, that there were numberless letters among them replete with adulation, and begging a participation of the civil list. There is one letter from an officer, said he, whose name we shall not mention for the present; he is employed in a high capacity in one of our armies; and he does not conceal his anti-patriotic sentiments.

The last mentioned letter was referred to the Military Committee, with injunctions to adopt the proper measures to counteract the rebel's intentions.

The commissioners of the commons of Paris gave in the state of the capital—peace, as they said, was perfectly restored—all the aristocratic presses had been destroyed—the Staff officers of the Gens d'Armes were in custody—the assassin's who threatened the Mayor's life were in irons; a Court Martial to judge the Swiss was assembled. The Assembly bestowed much applause on the conduct of the commons.

M. Thuriot moved, that all the demolished statues should be converted to cannon.

M. la Croix conceived it would be a patriotic decree, that would order all the brazen monuments in the churches to be melted into artillery.

Not only in Paris, added M. Thuriot, but throughout the whole empire—Whatever is metal in the churches, national houses, in the dwellings formerly in the King's possession, should be melted down, and made cannon of.

M. La Croix's motion was decreed.

M. Francois moved, that the lands called common should be equally divided among the inhabitants of the neighborhood in which such should be found.—Decreed.

The same member moved, that the property of the Emigrants should be sold in small lots.—Decreed.

SITTING OF TUESDAY NIGHT

A Member read a passage from a letter he had received from Brest:—

"The 10th of August the citizens of Brest transported 72 priests who had not taken the oaths.—The ship the people of Brest chose for their conveyance had been formerly a Guinea-man; and the good people ordered the Captain to make the first Spanish port."—(The assembly applauded.)

M. Genfonner, in the name of the Committee of General Safety, proposed, and the Assembly decreed, the following articles:—

1. The six Secretaries of State, appointed by the assembly, are to compose the Executive Power.

2. They are charged to seal and promulgate the laws of the State.

3. Each Secretary in his turn, and weekly, is to preside at the Council Board.

4. A double copy of each law is to be made out, signed by the keeper of the Seals, and sealed with the seal of State; one copy to be deposited in the Keeper's Archives, the other in the National Assembly's.

5. The laws are to be promulgated.—The decrees of the National Assembly are entitled laws, and are to be published without any previous formula—they are, however, to be concluded thus:—"in the name of the Nation, the Executive Council, ad interim, order the Administrative Bodies and the Courts of Justice to transcribe these presents, &c."

6. The Seal of State shall be changed: henceforward it shall bear the figure of Liberty, armed with a pike, with a cap of Liberty at the top, with this inscription, "In the name of the French Nation."

7. The sentences of the Courts of Justice shall begin thus:—"In the name of the French Nation."

8. The Officers of Justice, formerly called the King's Commissaries, shall for the future be named National Commissaries.

M. Bazire in the name of the Committee de Surveillance, presented several letters and memorials found in the King's library. The letters were written from Coblenz to M. Noailles de Poix, to obtain pay for the King's guards at Coblenz.—It appeared that the King had paid them even after the month of January 1792.

M. Bazire informed the Assembly, that the Prince de Poix had been taken in custody, by order of the Committee de Surveillance.

Six o'clock in the evening.

LONDON, August 13.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"The Commons are in full possession of all power and authority. They have conferred on the Sections the right of judging every citizen who shall be denounced, and to pass on him what sentence they please. They have erected a provisionary tribunal, to which they refer every man sent to them as a criminal, who is summarily judged, and instantly executed. Every moment fresh victims fall under the sword of this new tribunal. Every person is positively prevented from leaving Paris. All those who are possessed of property are in a general consternation. Ecclesiastics are particularly ferreted out and imprisoned. The Nobility share the same fate. Prince de Rohan Chabot was arrested yesterday, and will, no doubt, be soon sacrificed. Abbe Dillon, of an Irish family, has been massacred in his own house.

Yesterday, twelve Ecclesiastics were arrested who had taken refuge in the Irish college. Persecution is, in short, at its height.

"Every stratagem has been employed to excite the fury of the rabble against the Royal Family, and to bring them to the scaffold. For this purpose, not only hand-bills are in daily circulation, but the licentious editors of the Jacobin Journals invent the most gross calumnies; which they know must remain uncontradicted, as the Gazettes in the opposite interest have been prohibited to be published. In one of these papers of yesterday, written by the execrable Gorfes, a letter is published, which he says was found in the Queen's writing-desk at the time the palace was pillaged, from her Majesty to the Austrian Minister at Brussels, recommending a long list of proscribed friends to the royal cause, to his particular favor. She is therein made to write—how much they are entitled to his protection, from the services they have done her and the King, and that she hopes the time draws nigh, when she shall be able to reward all her friends;—that she looks forward with a pleasing hope to the time when the Duke of Brunswick enters Paris.

"By a decree of the military committee, which nominates commissioners to the three armies, they are authorized to issue mandates of arrest, pronouncing the suspension and dismissal of the general and staff officers who may be suspected of favoring the enemy, or of acting against the general safety."

Prince d'Esterhazy, accompanied by the Prince de Lichtenstein, is arrived in town, incog. from Coblenz.

As soon as the news of the late commotions at Paris reached Rouen, the department sitting there came to a resolution, That they had taken a solemn oath to be faithful to the nation, the law, and the King; that they had devoted their lives and fortunes to the constitution; that the present legislative assembly had no power to alter one tittle of that constitution; and that they would neither obey, nor cause to be executed, any decree not sanctioned by the King. This is expected to be the case with many other departments.

By the mention of the Prince de Poix in the National Assembly on Sunday, as one of the persons having access to the King without leave, it appears that the report of his having fallen a victim to the insurrections of Friday last was erroneous.

Bickestaff, the author of *Love in a Village, the Maid of the Mill, Padlock, &c.* and who might justly be termed the father of that species of composition, was some time ago seen wandering about in Italy, in a state of almost mendicant indigence. A donation of half a guinea from one who had known him in better days, was received by him with humble gratitude. An example this, that abilities when debased by vice, cannot secure to their possessors even the common necessities of life.

When a well, vault, or drain, has been inclosed a considerable time, if two or three pails of water be thrown down, the noxious and suffocating air will be so dispersed and corrected, that in an hour any person may go down with safety.

Great quantities of Wheat are already cut in the neighborhood of London, and a season more abundant than the present for that kind of grain, is not within the memory of the oldest farmers.

AUGUST 20.

It is positively asserted by information received at a capital house in the city, that the combined army had entered the French territory in Luxembourg, and had commenced their operations by the investure of Thionville, the capital of the French in that Duchy. The force by which it was attacked could not be resisted for many days. Thionville is 195 miles N. E. of Paris.

From Thionville, the combined army are to move to Par Louis, a strong town in Lorraine, fortified after the manner of Vauban; it is 20 miles to the eastward of Thionville, and at this siege the King of Prussia, it is said, will be present.

A vessel which left Havre-de-Grace on Wednesday morning, with Gen. Biron's lady, is arrived at Portsmouth.

Domestic Articles.

SALEM, October 2.

Last week an action on the Slave Trade Act was brought before the Court of Common Pleas at Newburyport; when it was made a question, whether the Court had jurisdiction thereof, who determined in the affirmative. The defendants then appealed from this decision to that of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Mr. Ripley, in his account of Concord, Massachusetts, says—"The average number of deaths annually, for thirteen years past, is 17 or 18. In January 1792 there were living in that town, seventy-five persons above 70 years of age." The census of that town gives 1590 inhabitants.

The *National Gazette* of the 19th ult. gives an extract of a letter from Boston, which represents the great body of the people here as not well satisfied with the federal government. A superficial observer would however be likely to form a different opinion, from hearing the people universally expressing their happiness in the present established order of things, and from the candid acknowledgment of those who at first opposed the federal constitution, that they were in an error.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.

Captain Spooner, of the schooner *Phenix*, arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, on Tuesday last, in 35 days from Oporto—spoke on the Grand Banks, brig —, Capt. Brockhouse from Havre de Grace, for Salem, who confirmed the late unhappy accounts from France, and added, that General Fayette and his family had gone to England—Captain Brockhouse left Havre de Grace about the 4th September.

HARTFORD, Oct. 8.

The deplorable state of France, at this moment, must excite the compassion of every feeling man. The King deposed by a decree of the National Assembly—and both King and Queen, with their family, obliged to shelter themselves in this very Assembly, from the lawless fury of the Parisian populace. The guards of the palace butchered before the threshold, and the palace rifled by the mob—an army of 200,000 Austrians and Prussians, headed by the brave and warlike, but implacable Duke of Brunswick, determined at all events, to penetrate to Paris and restore the King to his throne and prerogatives—disunion, suspicion and treachery among the national councils—fierce animosity between the Jacobins and the generals of their armies, and distraction throughout the whole nation. A scene so gloomy and terrible is seldom unfolded on the theatre of this earth! As men, as philosophers, and as good citizens, let us pause—let us withhold a part of our admiration of the French Constitution, which places legislative power in a single body of men, unchecked and uncontrouled—Let us withhold our encomiums on the man or men who are distinguished for their faculty of writing down governments, without talents for replacing them with better systems. Let us lament the obstinacy of Kings, nobles and priests in Europe, who, by refusing to relax in their dominating systems, in proportion to the progress of knowledge and commerce, render their subjects and tenants desperate, and by resisting small amendments of the Constitution, blindly expose their countries to the horrors of war and civil discord. Let us lament that nations, when they have obtained important ameliorations of their government, will not stop at any point of moderation, but rashly plunge themselves into anarchy, wretchedness and ruin.

RICHMOND, (Vir.) Oct. 5.

On Monday last the Assembly of this state met at the Capitol in this city, agreeable to the Governor's proclamation, when there appeared a full house. They then proceeded to the appointment of their officers, and made choice of Mr. Charles Hay, as clerk, Thomas Mathews, Esq. speaker, Mr. William Allen, sergeant at arms, and the Rev. Benjamin Blagrove, Chaplain.