

The King (Louis XVI.) is said to have been much affected on being informed of the execution of M. la Fayette, the intendant of the civil list.

A gentleman yesterday gave 100 guineas to receive one guinea a day until the Duke of Brunswick, at the head of a hostile army, shall arrive at Paris. This is no proof, that much confidence is placed in his operations.

It has been said, that the Duke of Brunswick can meet with no serious resistance in his march to Paris.—A whole people united, is but a trifling obstacle then to an invading foe!—The truth is, tyrants will find that all their boasted discipline must be ineffectual against a nation determined to be free, and that tactics are only good opposed to tactics.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. PENN. WHILE the suppression of all the presses in France, except those subservient to the views of the predominant party on the one hand, and the prejudices supposed to influence the English publications on the other, may tend to obscure the faithful delineation of the proceedings in that country. We are nevertheless capable of discerning on the whole, that the people of France have swerved from the original principles of their revolution.

Domestic Articles.

BOSTON, October 24.

Yesterday the anniversary of the completion of the Third Century since Christopher Columbus discovered this New World, was celebrated in this town by the Historical Society—before whom, at the Meeting-house in Brattle-square, the Reverend Doctor Bellamy delivered a discourse replete with useful historical information, and much ingenious and liberal observations.

TRENTON, October 31.

At joint meeting on Monday last, of the council and assembly of this State, His Excellency WILLIAM PATERSON, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected Governor.

On Monday last the members of the general assembly of this State met at Mr. Drake's tavern, and preceded by the Rev. the Clergy of the town, and accompanied by a number of the inhabitants, walked in procession to the State

House, which has lately been erected in this place; where they were introduced to the apartment fitted up for their reception by the commissioners appointed to superintend the building.

The assembly-room is not completely finished, but in its present state far preferable, both for the comfort and convenience of the members, and for the accommodation of the spectators, to any in which they have ever held their former sittings in this state.

It will, we presume, give pleasure to the friends of American manufactures, to be informed that the elegant glass made use of in this building, is the manufacture of this state, being made at the works of Messrs. Hester and Carpenter, in the county of Gloucester.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.

Abstract of further EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

In the National Assembly of France, Aug. 26, M. Guadet proposed, and it was decreed, that the title of French Citizen should be conferred on the following persons, who had rendered themselves illustrious by their love of liberty, viz.—Thomas Paine, Dr. Priestly, De la Pave, Wilberforce, Washington, Clarkson, Williams, Maddison, Hamilton, Richard Feldebert, Malachoufki, Pilsotski, Poniatowski, and Mackintosh.

In the same sitting, Mr. Jean de Brice presented the following proposal for destroying the kings and generals who are now fighting against the liberty of France. He requested permission to raise a body of 1200 volunteers, who shall bind themselves by an oath to go and attack individually and collectively, and by every means, the kings and generals now at war with France.

This plan was decreed, and the assembly were going to settle the pay of these desperadoes, when Messrs. Verniaux, Masurier and Sers, requested that it might be sent to a committee for consideration, as such a measure would induce the enemy to make reprisals, and consequently give rise to a war of the most horrid kind.

The parts of the famous Red-Book, suppressed by the Constituent Assembly, from respect to the memory of Louis XV. and to the present King, were ordered to be printed, by the Assembly.

The Brussels account of the taking of Longwi is chosen Governor of Vermont, and his Honour PETER OLCOTT, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor.

The States of Holland have ordered their Ambassadors in Paris, M. de Noailles, M. de Poix, M. de Liguian, M. de Grave, M. de Tallon, M. M. de Montmorency, M. de Liancourt, M. de Narbonne, and the ladies of M. de la Fayette, M. de Biron, and M. de Bouille, are, according to the English papers, arrived in London.

The National Convention of France is to begin their business towards the month of October. Verdun, now in possession of the combined armies, is 150 miles east from Paris—its citadel is said to have been very strong.

Great apprehensions are entertained in Paris of hostilities being about to be commenced by the Spaniards. Thirty-nine sail of ships were lying in Barcelona—these, it was expected, were to be joined by 17 sail of Portuguese.

From the latest returns of the French armies to the minister of war, it appears that there are at least two millions of men in arms.

The crops of grain in England the last season, are said to be equal in many parts to the average quantity of two years' growth.

The Knoxville Gazette, of Oct. 10, contains an account, that on the 30th September, about midnight, a station four miles south of Nashville, at which sundry families and about 15 gunmen were collected, was attacked by a party of Creeks and lower Cherokees, supposed to consist of three or four hundred—the attack continued for an hour, the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss, without injuring man, woman or child in the station.

The Hon. JOHN TAYLOR, mentioned in last Saturday's Gazette as being elected Senator of the United States, by the Legislature of Virginia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. RICHARD HENRY LEE, is chosen also for the six succeeding years.

The National Assembly may have been perfectly right in deposing the king, and calling a convention to decide whether France should be governed by a republic or by a monarchy, and La Fayette may not have erred in opinion with them, and yet not be a traitor.

The constitution as settled by the first assembly formed the limits of his political belief: he may have thought it imprudent to go further,—the National Assembly thought otherwise—La Fayette may have been mistaken, but this does not make him a traitor.

La Fayette through the whole of his political conduct has been consistent. He here fought for our liberties, and in France took the lead in the revolution and in framing a constitution, to which he has uniformly adhered.

The Assembly were probably right in adopting decisive measures with respect to him as soon as it was known that he did not approve of the deposition of the king. A different line of conduct would probably have produced a division of the people into two great parties, and eventually have proved the ruin of France.

Monday next the 2d session of the present Congress commences in this city.—The following Members, we hear, are in town:

Senators—MR. MORRIS, MR. LANGDON, MR. FOSTER, MR. MONROE, MR. FEW, MR. IZARD, MR. BUTLER, MR. HAWKINS, MR. SHERMAN, MR. WINGATE.

Representatives—MR. FITZSIMONS, MR. GILMAN, MR. GERRY, MR. STURGES, MR. WARD, MR. LEONARD, MR. BOURN, MR. PARKER, MR. MADISON, MR. VENABLE, MR. GILES, MR. BROWN, MR. WILLIAMSON, MR. STEELE, MR. BALDWIN, MR. SMITH, S. C.

The President of the United States hath appointed ZEPHON HOLLINGSWORTH, Esq. of Baltimore, Attorney of the United States for the District of Maryland, vice RICHARD POTTS, Esq. resigned.

The following gentlemen are elected Representatives of New-Jersey, in the Congress of the United States: Lambert Cadwallader, John Beaty, Elias Boudinot, Jonathan Dayton, Abraham Clark, Esquires.

Thursday last arrived the schooner Abigail, Samuel Gooch, master, from Malaga. The captain sailed from Gibraltar the 29th of Sept. and informs that it was currently reported and generally believed at that fortress, that the King of Spain was equipping 70,000 men to march against the armies of France.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in this city, to his friend in London, dated July 4.

"This country was never in so flourishing a state as at present; the increase of people, riches, and agriculture is almost incredible, except to those who are eye-witnesses of it. The present war with the Indians has for a while stopped emigration to the western territories; and from the influx of Germans, French, Irish, &c. the scheme for deepening rivers, cutting canals, making roads, &c. which twelve months ago I thought impossible to be accomplished for ages, is now in such forwardness, that I believe this State will, in the course of 12 or 15 years, be in as good a situation, in this respect, as England; as our Assembly spares no expence, but is liberal in encouraging these improvements.

"We have at present a prospect of a good harvest. Some few manufactories have been attempted to be erected in this State; but from the high price of wages, the great plenty of provisions, and above all, the cheapness of land, they do not succeed excepting those for bulky articles, the raw materials of which are cheap, and the expence of bringing over heavy.

"The leather manufactory, for instance, is in a flourishing state; a good raw hide can be purchased in our market for 2s. (it is not long since the tanners gave as much to carry them off) 350 oak and bark can be had for a trifle; yet the tanners are obliged to pay such high wages to their men (from 7s. to 9s. sterling pr. day) that British leather is often imported in such quantities, as to have necessitated the tanners here to apply to Congress for relief.

"The paper-mills, manufactories, and heavy iron goods flourish best. Glass houses and manufactories of stone ware are increasing.

"But all our manufactured goods are a mere trifle to what are imported from Great-Britain and Ireland. To the south of Virginia, no article however bulky or coarse, is manufactured; every thing used there is imported from Great-Britain, or the northern States."

A correspondent who has read the Governor's Proclamation and a letter signed A. J. Dallas, informing the public "that there are defects in the returns, but that it clearly appears from informal returns that the omitted votes would not alter the state of the election," requests an answer to the following queries: 1st, Whether the writer of that letter is the same gentleman who was a member of the committee of correspondence? 2d, Whether the power to judge in the above-mentioned case is vested in you or in the House of Representatives of the United States?

Several citizens request to know whether there is not a variation between the Governor's Proclamation and his Secretary's letter, as the one sets forth that by virtue of the law requiring him after receiving the returns to publish the names—he therefore declares the several persons duly elected from the returns, which must of course mean all the returns: Whereas the other tells us that all the returns were not received, but that it clearly appeared to the writer of the letter, I suppose that the suppressed returns would not change the election. They request further to be informed whether in such a case the House of Representatives of the United States, can alone decide that the suppressed votes would not vary the state of the Poll, or whether it is left to the Governor or his Secretary to judge of the election?

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns for Ship Name, Captain, and Destination. Includes ships like American, Pigou, Dispatch, Barque Caesar, Erig Sally, Schr. Harriot, Friendship, Abigail, Winifred, Sloop Harriot, Honour, Dove, and destinations like Loudonderry, London, Teneriffe, Cadix, St. Lucia, Cape-Francois, Savannah, Boston, Malaga, Virginia, New-York, Newburyport.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table listing stock prices: 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, Deferred, Full shares Bank U. S. 43, Unfunded debt of the U.S. 21/6 on the principal. Includes interest rates like 2 1/4, 1 3/8, 1 3/4, 1 3/8.

GEOGRAPHY.

Mathew Carey

Respectfully submits to the Citizens of the United States, the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, An AMERICAN EDITION of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED.

Of which these are the terms:

- 1. It shall be published in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three sheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter press, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.
2. In the course of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the same size as those in the European editions, viz. most of them sheet maps on post paper.
3. Besides the maps in the British editions, this work will contain maps of as many of the United States as can be readily procured, executed by the best engravers in the United States.
4. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery. No advance required.
5. The work will be put to press as soon as 700 copies are subscribed for.
6. Subscribers who disapprove of the work, on the publication of the three first numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and shall have their money repaid.
7. The subscribers' names shall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

Perhaps there is no science more entertaining and useful than geography. It reveals the diversities of travellers—the remarkable curiosities of all countries, in nature and art—the situation of provinces, cities, towns, villages, rivers, & mountains—in fine, the history, manners, customs, laws, forces, revenues, and government of different nations.

It is an old observation, that "there is not a son or daughter of Adam, but has some concern with geography;" and that a knowledge of this science is indispensable towards the study of history with advantage or satisfaction. Indeed a man unacquainted with it, cannot discourse on the most common newspaper topics of the day without betraying his ignorance.

So much for geography generally. With respect to the present plan, let it suffice to remark, that Guthrie's Geography has been long acknowledged to be the best in the English language: however, the account of America in it has, from obvious reasons, been very erroneous and defective. The errors of former editions will be corrected, and the defects supplied, by gentlemen of abilities, who have engaged to superintend this undertaking, and to avail themselves of all the information that can be procured, to render it the most complete edition extant.

The Printer earnestly solicits the support of his fellow-citizens throughout the United States: and as no deposit is required, and every subscriber will be at liberty to withdraw his name, if, on trial, he should disapprove of the work, he hopes the friends of science, and of American arts and manufactures, will cheerfully and early patronize this useful work, the greatest and most expensive, probably ever yet attempted in America, in the typographical line, the Encyclopaedia excepted.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1792. (12awt)