

Wilmington Centinel,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

W E D N E S D A Y, AUGUST 13, 1788.

Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, May 20.

Revolution in the French Government, and Rebellion in France.

THE consequence of the King's orders of the 8th instant, at the Bed of Justice, held at Versailles, is a Rebellion in some of the provinces. In former papers, we have related the strong resolutions and protests of the parliament of Thoulouse.

The Comte de Perigord, of one of the first families in France, and who commanded there, has been expelled the city on endeavouring to enforce the King's commands, and the gates of the town were kept shut against him. Two regiments quartered there under his command, are likewise withdrawn from the garrison, as the commandant did not choose to expose them, knowing that so small a force would be totally insufficient. He has written to Court desiring a reinforcement of 10,000 men, without which, it was his opinion, that nothing could be effected.

In Britany, a great part of the province is in actual rebellion. The Commandant at Rennes, had ordered the regiment of Seafoots to march, but they refused, and laid down their arms. He has likewise dispatched two couriers to Versailles, fearing, from the state of the province, that one might miscarry, desiring an immediate supply of troops.

On the 12th and 13th instant, a large body of troops, both here and toot, with a prodigious number of general and other officers, were met marching in great haste from Paris towards Bourdeaux. The road was covered with carriages of every description, and appeared a scene of much confusion.

The King's orders of the 8th, were to be put in force the 15th instant; and it is imagined they will be resisted in the same manner as the 10th.

In Paris, the people are more quiet; but it is only because of the large body of troops in its vicinity. They have been dispersed with much circumspection in every quarter of the town, for fear of any tumult.

At Versailles, where the King is, the palace is surrounded by a double fentry of guards, and some additional regiments are posted in the neighbourhood.

Besides the resolution of the Parliament of Paris, not to accept of any seat in the *Cour Pleniere*, the *grande chambre* of Parliament and several Peers have refused giving their assistance at it; and they have declared further, that no power shall oblige them to it, as the existence of the Court is a violation of their privileges.

His Majesty was to declare his farther intentions last Thursday.

By the mails which arrived on Monday morning, we find, that the Austrians have received a check, which will more than counterbalance their success at Schabatz. The Turks have raised the siege of Dubiza, dejected the troops under the command of Prince Charles of Lichtenstein, and destroyed all his batteries. The action lasted for more than three hours in the open field. The Turks on this occasion, displayed the most ferocious valour. This action happened on the 25th of April, the day after Schabatz surrendered.

It is a singular fact, that at this moment, every power in Europe has a fleet either at sea, or preparing, or ready to take to sea upon the shortest notice.

They write from Bourdeaux, that when the messenger arrived at that place, with the edict from the King of France, announcing his will respecting the Parliament, the citizens, who were apprised of his errand, threw him over the walls of the town; and, in the vehemence of their patriotic rage, were proceeding to stone him to death. The military were ordered to interpose, but they remained quite neutral, and it was only through the influence of returning pity that the man was permitted to escape to recount the unfavourable reception that attended him.

The Parliament of Paris is now no more. Thursday last was the day appointed for the king to hold his bed of justice. Early in the morning every avenue to the house of Parliament was surrounded by the military—*Les Chambre Assemblees*. A captain of the King's guards entered, and arrested two of the members who had spoken too freely on former occasions; and his Majesty ordered the Parliament to be *cassee*, or annihilated for ever, and the doors of the house to be shut.

Instructions have been transmitted to the Governors and Intendants of the different Provinces in France, with authority to abrogate all the Provincial Parliaments. Military forces are already stationed in different districts, to enforce obedience to the King's will, should refractoriness appear.

From the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL, of July 2, 1788.

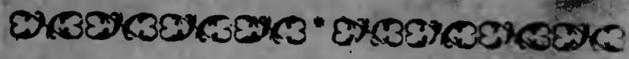
SHIP-NEWS—EXTRA.

ARRIVED safe in port, the ship *FEDERAL CONSTITUTION*, *Perpetual Union*, Commander, from Elysiun. In her same passengers, *Flourishing Commerce*, formerly a resident in

these states—Messrs. *Public Faith*, *Confidence*, and *Justice*—*General Prosperity*, and *National Energy*. The latter, we are told, is charged with a summons to Lord Dorchester, to deliver up to the United States, the Post on the Western frontiers, with their territory; and in case of refusal, is enabled to take such measures as will be most likely to effect their surrender. On the arrival of these illustrious characters we felicitate our readers—the more particularly, as they intend residing in our “dear country.” The cargo of this ship is a good one—it consists principally of union, peace, friendship, mutual concessions, forbearance, and regard for universal prosperity, in thirteen large packages. One of these is consigned to Rhode-Island, and it is hoped will be cordially accepted.

Same day sailed the snow *Old Constitution*, Capt. *Imbecility*, for the *Old World*. There were no passengers on board, as she is known to be a weak vessel, and suspected to be rotten—so much so, that the owners could not procure insurance. She had on board sundry bales of *English colours*, worn out by flying in our harbour, while our stripes are not suffered to unfurl, or our stars to wrinkle in the British ports—packages of paper money—pine barren and tender acts—local prejudices, jealousies, and seeds of discord.

The sloop *Anarchy*, we are told, is ashore on the *Rock of Union*, and cannot be got off; the crew has perished, and the owners have broke.



In CONGRESS,

J U L Y 3, 1788.

WHEREAS application has been lately made to Congress, by the Legislature of Virginia and the district of Kentucky, for the admission of the said district into the Federal Union, as a separate member thereof, on the terms contained in the acts of the said Legislature, and in the resolutions of the said district, relative to the premises. And whereas Congress having fully considered the subject, did, on the third day of June last, resolve, that it is expedient that the said district be erected into a separate and independent state, and separate member of the Federal Union; and appointed a committee to report an act accordingly, which committee, on the second instant was discharged, it appearing that nine states had adopted the Constitution of the United States, lately submitted to the Conventions of the people. And whereas a new confederacy is formed among the ratifying states, and there is reason to believe that the state of Virginia, including the said district, did, on the twenty-fifth of June last, become a member of the said confederacy: And whereas an act of Congress in the present state of the government of the country, severing a part of the said state from the other parts thereof, and admitting it into the confederacy, formed by the articles of confederation and perpetual union, as an independent member thereof, may be attended with many inconveniencies; while it can have no effect to make the said district a separate member of the Federal Union, formed by the adoption of the said Constitution; and therefore it must be manifestly improper for Congress assembled, under the said articles of confederation, to adopt any other measures relative to the premises, than those which express their sense, that the said district ought to be an independent member of the Union, as soon as circumstances shall permit proper measures to be adopted for that purpose.

RESOLVED, That a copy of the proceedings of Congress, relative to the independency of the district of Kentucky, be transmitted to the Legislature of Virginia, and also to Samuel M'Dowell, Esq. late President of the said Convention; and that the said Legislature and the inhabitants of the district aforesaid, be informed, that as the constitution of the United States is now ratified, Congress think it unadvisable to adopt any further measures for admitting the district of Kentucky into the Federal Union, as an independent member thereof, under the articles of confederation and perpetual union; but that Congress thinking it expedient that the said district be made a separate and member of the Union, as soon after proceedings shall commence under the said Constitution as circumstances shall permit, recommend it to the said Legislature and the inhabitants of the said district, to alter their acts and resolutions relative to the premises, as to render them conformable to the provisions made in the said Constitution; to the end that no impediment may be in the way of the speedy accomplishment of this important business.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

(A copy)

Attest. SAMUEL COLEMAN, A. C. C.

RICHMOND, (Virginia.) AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. C O T T O N.

IT must afford the utmost pleasure to every good citizen, to be informed that the cotton manufactory lately established in this city is in a very

flourishing condition. Many of our patriotic citizens are cloathing themselves with the jeans made by it.

In the course of a few years, the different wares made from cotton may supply the use of woollens, which, from the infancy of our country, and the present state of its cultivation, cannot be procured in a sufficient quantity to clothe all our inhabitants. Cotton enough may be raised in the southern states, to clothe not only every citizen in America, but half the inhabitants of Europe. It is much to be wished that machines for carding and spinning cotton, similar to those now at work in Philadelphia, were established in all our country towns and villages. GERMANTOWN, in particular, should take the lead in this business. That town has been famous for the manufacturing of saddles, stockings, and carriages.—It will be her own fault, if she is not celebrated as much as formerly for her skill and success in the manufactory of jeans, fustians, velvets, veltrets, corduroys, and even muslins.

SUN-FLOWER OIL.

It appears from experiment, made formerly in this state, that a bushel of sun-flower seeds yields a gallon of oil, and that an acre of ground planted with the seed, at three feet apart, will yield between forty and fifty bushels of the seed. This oil is as mild as sweet oil, and is equally agreeable with it in fallads, and as a medicine. It may moreover be used to advantage in paints, varnishes and ointments. From its being manufactured in our country it may always be procured and used in a fresh state.—The oil is pressed from the seed in the same manner as cold drawn linseed oil is obtained from flaxseed, and with as little trouble.—Sweet olive oil sells for six shillings a quart. Should the oil of the sun-flower sell for only two thirds of that price, the product of an acre of ground, supposing it to yield only forty bushels of the seed, will be £. 32, a sum far beyond the product of an acre of ground in any kind of grain. The seed is raised with little trouble, and grows in lands of moderate fertility. It may be gathered and shelled, fit for the extraction of the oil, by women and children,