

intrigue, is not insulated during the war? She should withdraw to the Val de Grace, there she would enjoy that protection which is refused to no citizen. It is time to repeat in this society these important truths, which in the brighter days formed the spring of their actions."

That is, that this man has been so bold as to propose to separate the Queen from her husband; and this incredible piece of advice was applauded—*Quousque tandem*

National Legislative Assembly.

May 26. Two letters were received from the Minister at War: one gave a list of the names of the officers of Royal Altemand, Berchmy and Saxe, who had deserted, and the other was expressed in the following terms:

Monteur Le President,

"I this morning received dispatches from M. de la Fayette. I wish to communicate them to you. The National Assembly will perceive, with pleasure, that the French soldiers have acquitted themselves with courage, notwithstanding what their detractors are pleased continually to say against them. I am, &c.

(Signed) "SERVANTS."

The letter enclosed a letter from M. de la Fayette, containing an account of the action at Florennes. M. de la Fayette states the number of the enemy to have been double that of the French; that within two hours of the action the French were in possession of the field of battle; and concludes—

"I cannot pay too high encomiums on M. de Gouville, Crillon, Lallemands Desnotes, De Gauie, Gazzoie, Victor de la Toupe, Meubourg, Blandeau, Champalloa, De Malcourt, and our other officers, subalterns and soldiers. For five hours that the action lasted, not one man quitted the ranks; they preserved silence, coolness, and all the courage of the most experienced soldiers.

"I have reinforced the detachment of M. de Gouville—the enemy have not appeared again.

(Signed) "La Fayette."

P. S. We had 24 killed, of whom three were officers; and 93 wounded, of whom five were officers.

May 29. The minister of justice informed the Assembly, that the sentence of death was passed on the assassins of M. Dillon.

May 30. M. Kerfaint, in the name of the diplomatic marine, and commercial committee, read the plan of a decree against privateering; and the Assembly passed a very strong decree.

1. That no commission of marque and reprisal should be granted.

2. That no vessel armed merely for its own defence, should be permitted to capture any vessel of the enemy, unless they were provoked to it by constraint.

3. That no ships of the enemy would be taken unless armed for war.

4. Corsiers taken by the armed ships of the nation shall be enquired into by the tribunal of the districts to which they are carried, and all Frenchmen found on board, as active partizans, shall be punished with death. The subjects of the power at war shall be sent to prison, and the subjects of foreign powers shall be dealt with according to the arrangements to be agreed on with such powers, and in the mean time, that they shall be confined in prison.

5. All losses by merchants and individuals shall be a claim of indemnity, as a preliminary to any peace with the enemy.

6. The Assembly invites the King to propose by his Ambassadors at foreign courts, the absolute suppression of privateering, and to give to all nations assurances, that, so far as depends on the French nation, he liberty of navigation and commerce, the reciprocal tie of nations, and their common resource, shall be preserved.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Address of thanks from the *Allerment and Common Council* of the city of London, to the King for the late Proclamation, no more proves, that the city of London at large applaud that measure than the Address of the House of Commons proves that the people of Great-Britain are pleased with it. In recent and memorable instances we have seen both those bodies act contrary to the will of their constituents. The House of Commons supported the Russian war, although the whole nation execrated it; and the Common Council of London agreed to support the Slave-Trade, yet when a common hall was assembled, a petition against it was voted by more than an hundred to one!

M. Kempenen, of Vienna, has invented a machine, by which, it is reported, the human voice is perfectly imitated. It gives correctly the sound of all the vowels and the consonants; but the latter are combined and expressed with some difficulty. Of consequence the ingenious inventor has found it better suited to Italian, French and Latin, than to his native language. But he has hopes of introducing considerable improvements, and arranging it in such a manner, that it may be played on with keys in the manner of an organ, and with equal facility.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

The urgent necessity for a Parliamentary Reform cannot be more forcibly illustrated, than by the following list of boroughs, where a majority of the electors are below twenty:

Borough	Members chosen by
Lestwithiel	2
Truro	2
Bodmin	2
Selrah	2
Camelford	2
Bossiney	2
St. Michael	2
St. Mawes	2
Tiverton	2
Malden	2
Harwich	2
Thetford	2
Brockley	2
Hanbury	1
Bath	2

Newport Wight	2	13
Newton, ditto	2	4
Andover	2	13
Gatton	2	13
Bramber	2	11
East Grinstead	2	19
Calne	2	18
Malmbury	2	7
Old Sarum	2	1
Bewdley	2	18
New Romney	2	17
Marlborough	2	2
Buckingham	2	7

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Here then we see that fifty-five members, about a ninth part of the English House of Commons, are sent by three hundred and sixty-four voters!—which number, according to that calculation which makes a just division for the freeholders of a respectable county (Oxfordshire for instance) ought not to be permitted to elect a single representative. How far these notorious abuses demand a substantial reform, we need not say. Facts speak for themselves. Be it noted, that the eight counties of Cornwall, Wilts, Sussex, Hunts, Berks, Bucks, Lincoln and Dorset, estimated at less than a million of inhabitants, return one hundred and eighty-seven members to Parliament—that is above one third of the five hundred and fifty-eight members, of which the House of Commons is composed.—Whereas Middlesex and Cheshire, which are calculated to exceed these counties in population, send the small number of twelve.—Mark the enormous disproportion!

STATE PAPER.

Translation of an official note lately presented by M. Chauvelin, the French Minister at the Court of London, to Lord Grenville, on the 24th of May.

"THE under-signed Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of the French to his Britannic Majesty, has the honour to inform Lord Grenville, Minister of State for the foreign department.

"That the Royal Proclamation published on the 21st of the present month, and communicated to the two houses of Parliament, contains some expressions, which appear (no doubt contrary to the intentions of the British Ministry) to give credit to the erroneous opinions which the enemies of France strive to propagate, relative to the intentions of Great-Britain.

"If individuals of this kingdom have entered into a foreign correspondence, tending to excite troubles, and if, as the Proclamation seems to intimate, some Frenchmen have joined into their views, this is a circumstance unconnected with the French nation, the legislative body, the King and his Ministers: it is a fact entirely unknown to them, entirely repugnant to all the principles of justice, and which, on being shown, will be universally condemned throughout France.

"Independently of those principles of justice, from which a free people ought never to depart, if any one is anxious to reflect candidly on the true interests of the French nation, is it not evident that they must be anxious for the internal peace, and the source and duration of the Constitution of a country which they already look upon as a natural ally?

"Is not this the sole reasonable wish which a people can form, who perceive so many efforts exerted against their liberty?

"The Minister Plenipotentiary of France, profoundly penetrated with these truths and maxims of universal morality, has already developed them in an official note presented to the British Ministry by the express order of his Court, on the 15th of the present month.

"The honour of France, the desire which she entertains to preserve and augment the good intelligence between the two countries, and the necessity of obviating all doubts on this subject, requiring that it should acquire all possible publicity, the under-signed Minister Plenipotentiary, begs Lord Grenville to obtain permission from his Britannic Majesty to communicate the present official note to the two houses of Parliament, before they deliberate on the Proclamation of the 21st of May. He also seizes this opportunity to renew the testimonies of his high esteem and respect for his excellency.

"CHAUVELIN.

PROCLAMATION of the King of Great-Britain, &c. forbidding his subjects taking any part in the war between the King of France and the King of Hungary.

"WHEREAS hostilities have broken out between the Most Christian King, and the King of Hungary; his Majesty, for the preservation and continuance of friendship and amity between him and their said Majesties, doth, by this his Royal Proclamation, (with the advice of his Privy Council) prohibit and forbid all his subjects whatsoever, to take any commission at sea, from any foreign Prince, against any other foreign Prince or State now in amity with his Majesty, or their subjects, or by virtue or under colour of any such commission already taken, or hereafter to be taken, to set out or employ any vessel or ship of war, or to serve as mariners in any ship or vessel which shall be employed against any Prince or State now in amity with his Majesty, or their subjects, during the present war; and all his Majesty's subjects are required to take notice of his royal command, and to conform themselves to the same, upon pain of incurring his Majesty's high displeasure, and of being punished with the utmost severity of law and justice. And whereas the Most Christian King hath caused application to be made to his Majesty, that his Majesty would, conformable to the third article of the treaty of navigation and commerce, concluded at Versailles the twenty-sixth of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, renew and publish, in all his dominions and countries, the strict and express prohibition contained in the said article: His Majesty doth hereby strictly forbid all his subjects to receive any commission for arming and acting at sea as privateers, or letters of reprisals, from any enemy of the Most Christian King,

or by virtue or under colour of such commissions or reprisals, to disturb, infect, or any ways damage his subjects; or to arm ships as privateers, or go out to sea therewith, under the severest punishment that can be inflicted on the transgressors, beside being liable to make full restitution and satisfaction to those to whom they have done any damage.

"Given at our Court at St. James' the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, in the thirty-second year of our reign."

June 9. An order has passed the Board of Treasury for granting 12,262l. 17s. 9d. to certain persons, towards making them a compensation for their losses sustained on evacuating the Muscovy shore.

In Dublin some disturbances have been occasioned by combinations among the journeyman woolcombers, flax-dressers and rope-makers, for an advance of wages.

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S. T. JOHN'S, (N. B.) JULY 20.
Late accounts from Shelburne, inform us, that by means of the late fires which raged to a great degree in the woods and country adjacent, there hath been fifty farm-houses consumed, on Jordan river, and in the neighbourhood of Shelburne, together with fences and crops of grain, &c.

S. A. L. E. M., JULY 31.

Captain John Griffe arrived at Marblehead on Saturday last, in the schooner, Hannah, from Lisbon.—He informs, that the day before he sailed (which was the 12th of June) a packet arrived there from England, in a short passage and brought accounts that there was a strong impress of women there, and every other indication of that nation's engaging in a war; and the prevailing opinion there was, that her object was to act as a mediator between the new government of France and the powers at war with her. It was the opinion of the merchants and best informed people at Lisbon, that a general war in Europe was not far distant.

A L B A N Y, JULY 20.

On Saturday last, arrived in this city, directly from Scotland, — NESBIT, Esq. a gentleman who comes warmly recommended by the celebrated Dr. Robertson, and several other literary characters of eminence in that country, as a Master of the Science of Canaling, from several years experience both in Holland and in Scotland.

The President of the northern inland L. N. Company attended by Mr. Nesbit, and a committee of Directors, left this city, this morning, on a tour, to explore the river from Troy upwards, for the purpose of prosecuting the canals with spirit the remaining part of the season, and making preparations for its more active prosecution in the ensuing year.

BOSTON, JULY 26.

The New-York papers continue full on the subject of the late election. Governor Clinton, and Judge Jay appear to have warm and respectable friends: — Panegyrics are loaded on both. We would not wish to select particular paragraphs in favour of one, to the disadvantage of the other (as appears to be the case with some) as we respect the character of both gentlemen. Gov. Clinton has ever been a staunch friend to the republican interest; and Judge Jay is also known to be a firm patriot. These considerations lead us to decide with caution, on the merits of this unhappy controversy. We sympathize most sincerely with our brethren of New-York, that they are involved in a contest, which in its issue may greatly endanger their peace and tranquility. We hope, however, that the good sense of "the people" will lead them to adopt such prudent measures, as will speedily restore universal harmony among the citizens.

When we trace the particular papers in which are published certain particular accounts on this business, we are apt to conjecture that the *uneasiness* is not so great as is represented, but that certain high flyers are improving this opportunity to fan the flame of opposition, with no other view than to introduce their favourite plan of a standing military corps, to controul the measures of the several states.

If Capt. Brandt should effect a peace with the Indians, it may be politic, in the opinion of some persons, still to keep up the superb etiquette of the war department, on pretence of quelling internal commotions.

N E W Y O R K, AUGUST 8.

On Sunday evening arrived here, the sloop Sarah & Lucretia, Capt. McCall, from Barbadoes, after a passage of 10 days; he informs us that he met a Capt. Weilm at Barbadoes, (who brought a cargo of tea from China) who informed him that on his passage he spoke with a ship belonging to the English East-India Company, in the Bay of Bengal, the Captain of which informed him (Capt. Weilm) that Tippoo Saib had ceded one half of his territories to Lord Cornwallis, and three millions of money sterling; one million to the Company, one million to Lord Cornwallis, and the officers under his command, and the other portion to the sailing powers.—Capt. McCall says that he also read the same in the Barbadoes papers before he sailed; and that Tippoo had left two of his sons hostages for the due performance of his agreement.

We give the above intelligence verbatim as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity, as the next British Packet in all probability will furnish us with some further particulars sanctioned by public authority.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM PARIS.

You will see by the decrees of the National Assembly, that the conjectures we communicated to you by the last post have been literally fulfilled. The King's guard are consigned to the military school, and the service of the 12 battalions is performed by the National Parisian guards. The gardens are shut, and no person allowed to enter them; all suspicion, fear and accusation.