

To put to the sword above all, those who should repair thither.

To take possession of the barriers, and to suffer no person whatsoever to pass without the pass words.

To take possession of the Telegraph at the Louvre, and also that at Montmartre.

To make themselves masters of the River.

It is essential that we have Meudon and the artillery there, amounting to 48 pieces of eight and fours.

The 18 pieces which are in the garden of the Feuillans.

The National Treasury to make sure of some of the Administrators and those employed.

The communication between all the sections is important; of consequence the bridges are to be secured by the insurgents. Waggoners are absolutely necessary to distribute provisions in abundance in all quarters. The tyrants thrown down, a thing of the highest importance, the entry of any body of troops into Paris is to be prevented. Our brothers the brave defenders of their country, will be invited by a proclamation, and by commissioners chosen from the body of the people, and from those brave men who shall contribute in the onset, to yield themselves individually and without any leader, in the midst of their friends. The cavalry, the hussars, and the dragoons, who shall range themselves under the banners of the people, may dispose of their horses, clothing, arms and equipments to their own use. The soldiers of the other corps shall have to their own use their clothing, arms and accoutrements, and shall moreover be indemnified in the same proportion with the cavalry, &c.

All and every of those brave fellows who shall have contributed to overthrow tyranny, shall be lodged and maintained among the citizens as in '89.

A peace will forthwith be made, worthy a great people who punish kings and tyrants. Small revolutionary armies will be immediately organized, who will have the care of provisioning the city of Paris; they will be composed of one third of troops of the line, and the other third from the troops in the city.

It is good to observe that as soon as the tyrants are thrown down by the conspirators, it will be necessary instantly to cause an insurrection of the people, which must be general; absolutely general; proper writings will be circulated to rouse the people; proper agents will be moreover employed to stir them up, to revenge themselves upon their enemies, who will be carefully marked out to them.

The insurrectional authority must pronounce in the name of the people, or rather the people themselves, shall pronounce the dissolution of every kind of authority whatsoever, both military and civil; of course every person who shall say or pretend that he is clothed with any other authority than what the people shall grant, and who shall attempt to act in consequence thereof, shall be declared an enemy of the people, and shall be instantly put to death. It is infinitely essential, it is even the most important point that some such acts should take place; the sword must be drawn, the scabbard must be thrown away. Reflections on the part of the people must be prevented, it is necessary that they should forthwith do some acts which will prevent their retracting.

If some royalists should make any resistance, a column armed with burning torches are to repair instantly to the place where they are assembled—let them be summoned to surrender their arms, or in an instant let flames avenge the liberty and sovereignty of the people.

All strangers, of whatsoever nation they may be, are to surrender themselves to a provisional arrest at the chief place in their respective sections under pain of being instantly put to death wherever found.

All individuals who shall be armed against the people are equally to be instantly put to death. Their spoils are to belong to their conquerors.

The people shall be immediately and even during the insurrection placed in healthy and comfortable habitations, too long have they been delayed by fallacious promises. This operation will be organized by commissioners chosen from their bosom, and in whom they can confide.

It is necessary on the first moment of victory to dispatch the safe and intelligent men to the different parts of France, which are the most important, and which have most within them the seeds of insurrection, such as Arras, Bethune, Saint Omer, Valenciennes, Toulon, Marseilles, Avignon, Toulouse, Grenoble, Valence, Dijon, Auxun, Chalons upon the Marne, Montpellier, &c. &c. It is necessary to put the people in those places in a state of insurrection and to repeat nearly the same scenes.

It is necessary to arrest

Belloc, }  
Bruits Magnay, } Army of the west-  
Adj. Gen. Muler, }  
To arrest Hoeke.  
To arm the invalids.

The armours and sword cutters are to deliver up all the arms which they have with them, of every kind. They shall be paid for them after the insurrection, upon their own statement. The same with respect to the manufacturers of powder and ball.

The bakers of all the sections will be summoned to remain at home, and manufacture their flour into bread. Those who shall violate this order shall be instantly hung upon the last post next their dwelling house. They shall also be paid upon their own statement.

Every citizen whoever he may be (and this is of the highest importance) shall be summoned to carry to the baker next to his dwelling house, all the provisions in meal of every kind, which he has. Also, at the same time to make a statement of the provisions of corn, rice and vegetables which he has at home. He shall be paid from the profits of the bakers. Those who do not conform to this order, shall be instantly put to death when convicted of it on the very delinquent's oath which will be instituted during the insurrection as soon as possible. The merchants are subjected to the same.

It is highly politic to promise and give that all and every of the delinquents, who have assisted to overthrow tyranny, shall be allowed to return home;

to obtain this permission, they are to be furnished with certificates which will prove unquestionably that they have not betrayed their oath, to annihilate all tyrants.

It will be possible by the great advantages which will be given to the volunteers, who will march against the foreign enemies, and by the enthusiasm of liberty and equality, which will be renewed, and which will be carried to the highest pitch, it will be possible I say not to lose a single defender.

I had forgot to mention, that a price will be fixed for each article of military equipment, which is the property of each defender, for instance they may be paid for a horse 800 livres, and 400 for their equipments—for a fusée or carabin, 50 livres—a pair of pistols, 50 livres, &c. they shall be paid immediately upon application after the insurrection, and offices for that purpose will be established.

SALEM, July 26.

By Capt. Daniel Peirce, who arrived from Madeira on Sunday evening last, in 43 days, we are informed, that a Dutch fleet consisting of 4 sail of the line, 340 gun ships and 2 frigates, were lying at the Grand Canary, watering and procuring bread. It is said they are destined for the Cape of Good Hope—and an English frigate had been dispatched from Madeira to the Cape, in order to notify the English garrison of their approach. Recent letters from the Cape authorize us in saying that it would be an easy conquest to a much smaller force.

Dispatch of SALEM and BEVERLY.

Arrived, July 9, to 22.

Brig Venus,	Crafton,	Hispaniola.
Hope,	Very,	do.
Schr. Fox,	Putnam,	do.
Seaflower,	Archer,	do.
Catharine,	Henderon,	Martinico.

BOSTON, July 26.

A gentleman is in town, who conversed at Newport, with the passengers of a vessel, that left France June 7. They mention the situation of the country as tranquil; provisions plenty. That the French and Spaniards have ultimately adjusted and agreed to terms of pacification; and, that no action had taken place on the Rhine, to the knowledge of the people of Bourdeaux, at the date above mentioned.

Wednesday, July 20.

Arrived schr. Jenny, Miller, Leighton, Essequibo, 23 days. July 11, lat. 29, 39, spoke schr. William, 10 days from Norfolk for Jamaica. July 17, lat. 40, 34, spoke a brig 4 days from Rhode-Island for the West-Indies.

Brig Nancy, Skinner, Lisbon, 55 days. In long. 29, 5, spoke brig Hope, Tolstrup, 30 days from St. Croix for Copenhagen.

Thursday, July 21.

Arrived schr. Thomas, St. Croix, 13 days. Left there ship —, Rich, of Boston; schr. Party, Spafford, of do. July 10, lat. 22, 9, long. 65, spoke schr. Phoenix, Robertson, 12 days from Portland for Jamaica.

Friday, July 22.

Arrived brig Mary, Cowper, 46 days from the Isle of May. Left there ship Eliza, capt. Hufsey, of Nantucket; ship Dispatch, Carpenter, New-York. Spoke no vessels.

Same day—Schr. Palsborough, Alkerfon, Nova Scotia, 24 days.

July 27.

Arrived since our last, ship America, Swain, London and Liverpool; brigs, Mary, Cowper, Isle of May; Columbia, Freeman, Cadiz; Merim, Blunt, Halifax; Polly, Hooper, Madeira; Speedwell, Crawford, Liverpool; Mary, Burnham, do. Antonio, Loyo, Malaga; schooners, Olive, Driewater, St. Croix; Brill, Crane, Palsborough; Racoon, Low, Mariagalante; Diamond, Reading, Martinico.

The following American vessels were at the different ports of Martinico, July 5.

Ship Butler, Jones, Falmouth; brigs, Elizabeth, Russell, Newburyport; Hannah, Dalton, do. Larina, Stone, do. Ruby, Hufe, do. Nancy, Bartlett, Plymouth; Three Friends, Allen, Cape-Ann—schooners, Nymph, Mayhew, Newburyport; William, Low, do. Helen, Berroughs, Boston; Nancy, Worth, do. Helen, Bennet, do. Atlantic, Cottell, do. Hannah, Batchelor, Salem; Tryal, Ropes, do. floops, Stork, Eldridge, Boston; Speedwell, Merley, Portsmouth.

Brig Jerusha, Taylor, of Boston, and Captain Warrell, of Bristol, were at St. Thomas's June 28. July 9, lat. 21, 17, long. 65, 30, brig Adra, from Barbadoes to Jamaica.

June 24, lat. 39, long. 36, brig Swift, Luke, 27 days from Norfolk, for Madeira.

July 7, lat. 43, 7, long. 58, 12, a brig, 15 days from Norfolk, off Havre.

July 8, lat. 42, 32, long. 58, 43, brig William, Cheney, 14 days from Charlestown for Dublin.

July 10, lat. 43, 50, long. 61, 7, brig Eliza, Muckford, from Salem for Bilbao.

July 22, lat. 42, 20, long. 69, 3, a brig from Machias for Lisbon.

July 4, lat. 41, 3, long. 51, the Mary, Taylor, of New Bedford, 10 days from New-York, for Fayal.

July 8, lat. 42, 9, long. 56, 30, the Albemarle, Long or Lane, from New-York for Amsterdam, 12 days.

The Amsterdam Packet was left in custody of a French privateer, June 27.

July 23, lat. 42, 32, long. 68, 44, ship —, Hall, from Kennebeck for Liverpool.

BOSTON, July 27.

The Resolution referred to by Marbois in his celebrated report, has never yet met our eye. But it must be a mere local act; whereas the principles he advocates in that report, are universal; and the acceptance of them by the Council of Ancients, demonstrates, that the French and American governments think in unison on the subject of National rights and engagements. (Col. Centinel.)

FROM EUROPE.

Last evening arrived here, the brig MARY, Capt. BURNHAM, from Liverpool, 51 days. The most prominent article, by her, is the

BRITISH KING'S SPEECH.

Thursday, May 19, 1796.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,  
The public business being now concluded, I

think proper to close this session, and, at the same time, to acquaint you with my intention of giving immediate directions for calling a new Parliament.

The objects which have engaged your attention, during the present session, have been of peculiar importance, and the measures which you have adopted have manifested your continued regard to the safety and welfare of my people.

The happiest effects have been experienced from the provisions which you have made for repressing sedition and civil tumult, and for restraining the progress of principles subversive of all established government.

The difficulties arising to my subjects from the high price of corn, have formed a principal object of your deliberation; and your assiduity in investigating that subject has strongly proved your anxious desire to omit nothing which could tend to the relief of my people in a matter of such general concern.

I have the greatest satisfaction in observing that the pressure of those difficulties is now in a great degree removed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I Muft in a more particular manner return you my thanks for the liberal supplies which you have granted to meet the exigencies of the War. While I regret the extent of those demands, which the present circumstances necessarily occasion, it is a great consolation to me to observe the increasing resources by which the country is enabled to support them.

These resources are particularly manifested in the state of the different branches of the Revenue, in the continued and progressive extension of our Navigation and Commerce, in the steps which have been taken for maintaining and improving the Public Credit, and in the additional provision which has been made for the reduction of the National debt.

My Lords, and Gentlemen.

I shall ever with heartfelt satisfaction on the happy and successful issue of the measures which I first met with in your deliberations, to deliberate on the public affairs of my country, in a period of domestic and foreign tranquillity, you had the happiness of contributing to raise this kingdom to a state of unexampled prosperity.

You were suddenly compelled to relinquish the full advantages of this situation, in order to resist the unprovoked aggression of an enemy, whose hostility was directed against all civil society, but more particularly against the happy union of order and liberty, as established in these kingdoms.

The nature of the system introduced into France afforded to that country, in the midst of its calamities, the means of exertion beyond the experience of any former time. Under the pressure of the new and unprecedented difficulties arising from such a contest, you have shown yourselves worthy of all the blessings you inherit. By your counsels and conduct, the Constitution has been preserved inviolate against the designs of Foreign and Domestic enemies; the honor of the British name has been asserted; the rank and station which we have hitherto held in Europe, has been maintained; and the decided superiority of our naval power has been established in every quarter of the world.

You have omitted no opportunity to prove your just anxiety for the re-establishment of general peace on secure and honorable terms; but you have, at the same time, rendered it manifest to the world, that while our enemies shall persist in dispositions incompatible with that object, neither the resources of my kingdom, nor the spirit of my people, will be wanting to the support of a just cause, and to the defense of their dearest interests.

A due sense of this conduct is deeply impressed on my heart. I trust that all my subjects are animated with the same sentiments; and that their loyalty and public spirit will ensure the continuance of that union and mutual confidence between me and my Parliament, which best promote the true dignity and glory of my Crown, and the genuine happiness of my people.

LONDON, May 21

The accounts from the Rhine make no mention of the cessation of the armistice. It appears that General Janssens, who arrived at the entrance of the Rhine, has detached ten thousand men to the army for the defence of the Rhine.

YALE COLLEGE, July 21.

Yesterday the examination of the Senior Class, in this University was finished when the following young gentlemen were approved, as Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:

Thos. Wells Alis,	Ruggles Hubbard,
John Bacon,	John Humphreys,
Archibald Basset,	W. H. Jones,
Jonathan Belden,	Salmon King,
Hezekiah Belden,	John H. Lynde,
Timothy Bishop,	Thomas Miner,
Charles Bostwick,	Joseph Parker,
James Canrey,	William Prince,
Elihu Chauncey,	Levi Robbins,
Henry Davis,	Isaac Seely,
Charles Dennison,	G. S. Silliman,
David Edmond,	Benjamin Silliman,
Thad. Fairbanks,	Elisha Stearns,
Bancroft Fowler,	Ashel H. Strong,
Edward Herrick,	Fanning Tracy,
John Hooker,	Sam. P. Williams.

In the afternoon were presented to a numerous and respectable audience, the following exhibitions.

An Oration, on the importance of Union in political sentiments and conduct, among the people of the United States; by Elisha Stearns.

A Dialogue, on the necessity of Religion and virtue to happiness here and hereafter; by Timothy Bishop, Elihu Chauncey, Charles Dennison, and Thos. Miner.

A dialogue, on the duty of Parents, with respect to giving or refusing their consent to the marriage of their children with persons of inferior condition; by David Edmond, John Hooker, and Ashel Hooker Stearns.

A Valedictory Oration, on the Pleasures of learning and an academic life; by Fanning Tracy. An address to the Candidates, on the nature and

practical use of science; by Mr. Stebbins, senior, Tutor in this University.

The exhibitions were also accompanied by vocal and instrumental music, happily chosen, and skillfully conducted.

On few occasions do we remember a more respectful attention given to literary efforts, or a more entire and unmingled pleasure confessed by any audience. The style was chaste, and manly, the sentiments ingenious, delicate, and virtuous, and the elocution, firm, just, and dignified. It may be rationally expected, that such handsome testimonies of approbation, as were given by the audience, will inspire in the youths, who shall hereafter appear in similar circumstances, that laudable emulation, which, while it is most excited, is also best rewarded, by just and unaffected commendation.

Philadelphia,

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.

The price of this Gazette is eight dollars a year. Subscribers whose papers are sent per post are charged one dollar yearly in addition for enclosing and directing. Six month's subscription to be paid in advance.

Advertisements will be promptly and conspicuously published, at 50 Cents a square for the first insertion, and 25 Cents for every continuation.

We are informed that a farmer, a small distance back in the country, having deposited one thousand bushels of wheat in Albany; after repeatedly refusing twenty shillings per bushel for his wheat, went a few days since to make sale of it. Finding his expectations disappointed in getting an enormous price, he went home and actually became insane; in consequence of which it has been found necessary to chain him. So much for an inordinate thirst after filthy lucre.

[Mohawk Mercury.]

From a London paper.

Remarks on the state of public affairs.

The Cabinet of Catharine contains politicians, whose views, we have reason to think, are not so far from England material assistance in acquiring the absolute empire of the seas, by which the world be afterwards in a condition to shut up all the Russian ships in the ice of the North, and arbitrarily to dispose of her commerce as the merchants of London might dictate. There are other causes of jealousy which have fettered, and will still fetter the operations of the combined powers. And if France is to fall, it must be by her own dissensions, and not by foreign hostility.

Married, in England, the bishop of St. David's, youngest brother to the marquis of Bute, to Miss Penn, daughter of the late Thomas Penn, Esquire, Proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania.

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

	DAYS.
Schooner John, Wallace,	N. Carolina, 8
Virginia, Oneil,	do. 6
Eliza, Little,	do. 7
Philadelphia, Lewis,	Leogane, 11
Eliza, Moffat,	Jeremie, 20
Virg. and Phi. packet, Hallet, Richmond,	5
Felicity, Brunswick,	N. Carolina, 7
Sloop Concord, Mitchell,	Alexandria, 10
Mary, Lansford,	Virginia, 21
Jane, Jackson,	New-York, 7

Arrived at the Fort,

Brig Delaware, Dunphy, Port au-Prince  
A passenger ship is in the river, supposed to be the Henrietta, from Dery.

We hear that there are letters in town from Nantes, received by the arrival at New-York, which say that hostilities have commenced on the Rhine.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning from the Subscriber, living in the county of Monmouth, New-Jersey, a remarkably black Negro Man, named BEN—about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made, bald on the crown of his head; had on and took with him a grey homespun coating coat and jacket, a brown cloth coat, with a black collar, homespun tow shirts and trowsers, with other shirts and small cloaths which cannot be enumerated. He is a complaisant, artful and deceitful fellow. Whoever will take up and secure the said Runaway, so that his owner may him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Elisha Lawrence.

July 28—Aug. 1 \$2w

Wanted,

THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, from September, 1795, to the present time. A generous price will be given. Enquire of the Editor. AUG. 1. \*\$6t

To-Morrow will be published,

No. 1, II, and III, (No. 1 embellished with a superb Engraving, representing the first introduction of the Maid of ORLEANS to CHARLES VII, and No. 3 with an elegant and highly finished HEAD of HENRY IV, from an original painting) of the

HISTORY OF FRANCE,

From the earliest times until the conclusion of the present war.

SUCH gentlemen as wish to receive this work in volumes will be attended to by signifying their wish to the Publishers and paying the first volume in advance, 25 numbers making a volume, at three-sixteenths of a dollar each. To gentlemen of the trade or others who take quantities, a liberal allowance will be made—orders for any quantity of copies addressed to A. & J. G. Henderon, at Messrs. Bioren and Madan Printers, back of No. 77 Dock-Street will be carefully attended to.

Subscriptions will be received at the present rate until the middle of September, to those who wish to subscribe after that time the price will be advanced.

Printers of News-papers throughout the United States, who would wish to encourage this undertaking by receiving subscriptions will please advertise therein their respective papers and transmit the number of subscribers on or before the 15th September.

August 1.

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Insurance comp. of the state of Pennsylvania.

The Directors have declared a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share of the capital of said company, for the last six months which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on every day after the 10th instant.

S. W. Fisher,

Secretary.

August 1.

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