

equatur to Mr. Bourne's letters, that he may provisionally execute the duties of consul for the United States of America in the three ports of St. Domingo, called the ports of entry, and not elsewhere.

Decreed, further, that copies of Mr. Bourne's letters, and other writings by him produced to the general assembly, shall be deposited in the public office of records, to be occasionally referred to; and that the articles agreed upon at Versailles the 14th of November, 1788, between M. M. de Montmorin and Mr. Jefferson shall be printed, and published in all such places as shall appear necessary and proper, for the sake of general information: and, lastly, that Mr. Bourne be requested to apply to the admiralty of the three ports of entry in St. Domingo, to cause his commission and other powers to be registered in the offices of their court.

Translations from GAZETTE NATIONALE and other French papers, printed at Paris, Aug. 26, 31.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.

Intelligence of a very disagreeable nature is received from Mecca, the consequences of which will in all probability prove fatal to the Ottoman power in Asia; an Arabian tribe, consisting of near fifty thousand men have possessed themselves of Mecca, pillaged the treasures, and deposed the Sheriff, whose place is filled by one of his Chiefs. The caravan which travels every year to this city, carrying with it a vast number of pilgrims of the Mussulman faith, has stopped in Syria, not daring to pursue their journey any farther. This event has occasioned many conferences in the Divan, but any decisive step is deferred till further particulars are received.

H A G U E, August 17.

The Prince of Orange is preparing to set out on a journey to Brunswick and Berlin, with a view to encourage the enemies of the French revolution, and engage them, if possible, to fall upon Alsace and Lorraine. As a preparatory step they have inserted in the public prints the articles of the treaty of Westphalia, which are there pretended to have been infringed by the Decrees of the National Assembly. Secret advice has likewise been sent to France from this quarter, imploring the King not to accept the new constitution, or at least to delay the acceptance of it as long as possible, with a promise of speedy relief from his present disagreeable situation; to effect this purpose no money will be spared; but as to the Prince of Orange himself, he is quite phlegmatic on the occasion, and does not seem to espouse the cause of the aristocratic party, with that warmth they expected. Some of these poor gentlemen waited on him the other day, on purpose to pay their court; he received them with a deal of ceremony, and, in a very formal manner, addressed them as follows:—"I am truly grieved, gentlemen, for your unfortunate situation, and prospects; I, too, in my time have had factions, perplexities, and popular injustice to contend with, but I defy the world to say the fault was mine." With these words he wished them well, and left them, under pretence of more urgent business.

W A R S A W, August 14.

The Sultan of the Turks is so ill pleased with the conditions of peace, offered by the Empress, that he has now for a second time applied to the court of Spain, that by their means and interference, he may obtain better terms. The discontents of his own subjects will, however, compel him to accede to the peace that is offered. News is just received here that the consequences of the battle of Maczin were much more fatal than the defeat itself. After the Grand Vizir had retreated to Hetsova, and from thence to Schiumla, he was very near being cut to pieces by his own troops, and only made his escape by a very precipitate flight. The whole Turkish army was dispersed, and in the greatest confusion, the Arnauts having fallen upon the Janisaries and put a greater number to the sword than had fallen in the battle.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Aug. 20.

The continual going and coming of couriers has given rise to a suspicion that certain sovereigns have something else in view, than merely making a peace for the Turks, since that may be considered as good as accomplished. The French exiles are persuading themselves that France is the principal object of all these movements, and that the respective sovereigns have it much at heart to reinstate Louis XVIth in all his prerogatives, to restore the French Noblesse to all their privileges, and the clergy to their estates!

Extract of a letter from Pont Beauvoisin, August 18.

"Having had occasion to travel through Savoy, I sit down a moment to give you some particulars of my journey. The self-exiled French in Savoy are but few in number; few as they are, however, they are not without their little army, encamped near Lake Bourget. Their uniform is blue with scarlet lining, buttons with three fleurs de lis, and a white cockade. This army consists of near fifty men, well paid and fed. The General I saw on the parade; they call him M. de Bully.—Here are also a great number of fugitive priests, who seem very poor and destitute. The late Archbishop passed along here several days ago; in some of the villages he was complimented as he went through, but the town of Coustans absolutely refused to pay him any respect whatever, and even tied up the clappers of the bells.—*Sic transit gloria mundi!*"

N A N C I, August 25.

We have daily accounts of the German troops on the frontiers and at Luxembourg, deserting from their garrisons and passing into France with their arms and baggage, which they dispose of at a very low price. It is even said, that they desert in whole platoons and detachments, and to such a degree, we are assured, that after changing his regiments five or six times, the German General has been obliged to retire from the frontier with all his remaining troops, to prevent a total desertion.

A letter from Longuy informs, that a number of the inhabitants had formed a design to seize upon the person of M. Bouille and carry him into France: unfortunately the plot was discovered, and they were making preparations to hang the conspirators when these accounts came away.

AUGUST, 26.

Intelligence is just come in, that the German troops at Luxembourg, together with the inhabitants, have risen in a body to prevent the execution of the sentence upon the persons that attempted to seize M. de Bouille and deliver him up to the vengeance of France. There has also been a serious insurrection in Brabant, in which the refugees from France have suffered not a little. M. M. Gourcy, in particular has just arrived here, with his carriage full of company, who thought they were snugly lodged in the Brabant territories, till such times as the old government of France should be restored.

A N N E C Y, Aug. 20.

They write from Thouon, near Anancy, that a young man who was singing the song, *ça ira*, in the night time through the streets, was arrested by the guard, and taken to prison. Next day the citizens rose, broke open the prison, and carried him in triumph to all the public places in the city, making him sing *ça ira* to his heart's content, in spite of the garrison. The intendant, however, and the aristocrats of the town kept themselves carefully concealed all this time, till a large body of troops which they had sent for, came in sight. Unfortunately the citizens, to the number of 4000, were unarmed, and incapable of defence. Twenty-four of the principal of them had the good luck to escape to Geneva. Messenger after messenger was sent to have them delivered up, but the friends of humanity had them carried over the lake and conducted into the French territories. This day the Senate condemned four others of the ringleaders to be broken alive. These four victims to aristocratical resentment, are a physician, a surgeon, a lawyer, and a private gentleman. Forty other citizens of note concerned in

this affair have been sent to the galleys for life, and a reward of one thousand livres is offered for apprehending every fugitive.

M A D R I D, August 10.

Three foreign vessels have recently unladen their cargoes at a port near Oran, consisting of all kinds of warlike stores, without the Spanish squadron, which was cruising before the place, being able to prevent it. The siege of Oran is going on as usual. The new Dey of Algiers, who it was thought entertained sentiments favorable to Spain, has at length shown quite a contrary disposition, and we have reason to fear, will follow the maxims of his predecessor.

Letters from Naples, dated July 30, mention a torrent of Lava having for some days proceeded from Vesuvius, on that side of the mountain adjacent the coast of Refini. It flows in great abundance, and had already begun to inundate the cultivated fields.

AUGUST 15.

News is just come in that the Bey of Mascara, yielding to the instances of the Dey of Algiers, has raised the siege of Oran, and departed with his whole army.

P A R I S, August 31.

Much time has been spent in devising means to prevent the exportation of specie from France.—Nothing is more easy; let us stamp upon our gold and silver coins, the words, "*Freedom or Death,*" and there is no danger that our neighbors will admit such money to circulate amongst them. But, it may be objected, "they will melt it up." Chymists will tell us, however, that there is a method of so alloying metals, as to render the fusion of them destructive to the intrinsic value. We must then, of necessity, practise this art and our enemies will soon be weary of an operation by which more is to be lost than gained.

The French plan of Defence, in case they are attacked by a junction of European Powers.

1. Never to surrender themselves up alive to an enemy.
2. Not to give quarter to any foreign hostile officer whatever, be his rank what it may, from the corporal to the general, inclusive, if taken with arms in their hands.
3. Still less shall quarter be given to any Frenchman, who shall be found in arms against his country.
4. To treat in a friendly manner every foreign soldier, who shall be so unfortunate as to be compelled, by constraint of military discipline, to obey the order of his officer; it being contrary to the disposition of a generous people to reckon any person their enemies, except those who shall have the command in this work of murder, and who would, if possible, perpetuate the slavery of the human race. With a faithful adherence to the above rules, the French will continue free and invincible, tho' all the tyrants of the world should enter into a combination against them!

Presentment of the French Constitution to LOUIS XVI.

September 3.

On Thursday the 1st inst. the new Constitution of France was presented to the King, as finally digested, for his acceptance. The whole was read to him except that part on the manner of convoking national assemblies of revision.—This clause was sent back to the committee of the assembly of the nation, on which the subject was resumed next day, when it was proposed by the committee, that the articles should stand as follows.

"The national assembly declares, that the nation has the indefeasible right to change its constitution: and, nevertheless, considering that it is the interest of the nation not to exert, but by the means pointed out in the constitution, and by the forms hereinafter mentioned, this right of reforming the constitutional articles, of which experience may point out to them the inconvenience,

"When three legislatures shall have expressed an uniform desire for the revision of some part of the constitution, a revision shall take place. The two next legislatures, however, shall not have the power to express a wish for revision.

"The legislatures shall not employ themselves but during the two last months of their session, in examining if there is reason for demanding a revision; but the third legislature, who deliberates on the invitation, shall employ themselves in the discussion during the two first months of the second year of their session.

"The fourth legislature shall be a revising legislature; shall be composed of 249 members more than the ordinary legislatures—These 249 members shall withdraw after the labor of revision, and shall not participate on objects of legislation. The revising body shall take an oath not to employ themselves but on the objects on which the three preceding legislatures shall have called for the revision.

"The decree by which the legislature shall demand the revision of a constitution article, shall not be submitted to the sanction of the King."

The propositions, after some debate, were adopted.

After some debate, relative to inserting in the constitution, the right of granting pardons, as the king's prerogative, it was moved by M. Languinais, as follows:

"The National Assembly declares, that the constitution is formed, and that it cannot be changed."

The motion was put and carried unanimously. Not one member rose in opposition on the right hand. The burst of applause which followed from every part of the assembly, testified the triumph of patriotism. The acclamations continued for several minutes. It was precisely half past twelve, at noon; and thus, in two years, three months, and fifteen days, a new constitution has risen out of the ruins of the old monarchy, the corruptions of which forced an enlightened people to begin from the foundation. It would be impertinent in me to detain our readers with observations of my own. Present the constitution to them entire, and demand if it does not at least promise to secure to the people of France the blessings of a pure government, cheaply administered.—At the interesting moment of this motion passing into the affirmative, all parties seemed to unite. Feuillans and Jacobins joined in equal expressions of triumph. The one party happy that they touched the end of the glorious labours which have employed them so incessantly, and subjected them to such various calamities, foreign and domestic, surrounded as they were with dangers, alarms, and calamities of every kind. The other party, to all these, had the additional motive of joy, that they were now safe against further modification, for, irritable and jealous, they dreaded that every moment was pregnant with changes.—The surrounding public were elevated beyond powers of description, for they saw the glorious labor accomplished, under the progress of which they had suffered such inquietudes and agitation; and had now the double prospect of liberty and peace.

Mr. Dandre then rose and moved, that the Constitution of France be presented to the King by a deputation of sixty members, on this day, the second of September.—The President then went to the Thuilleries, and took the King's pleasure at what time he would receive the deputation.—He fixed it for nine, in the evening. About three quarters after eight the procession set out, and upon their arrival at the palace, M. Thouret, who was the orator, presented the grand act to his Majesty, with these words, "Sire,

"The National Assembly has charged us to present to your Majesty, for your acceptance, the Constitutional Act, which consecrates the imprescriptible rights of the French people; which regenerates the government, and ascertains the true dignity of the throne."

The King read his answer from a paper.

"Gentlemen, "I shall examine the Constitution which the national assembly has charged you to present to me. I shall make known to you my resolution, with the shortest delay possible, which the examination of an object so important will permit. I am determined to remain in Paris. I shall give to the commandant general of the national guard of Paris, the orders which I shall think necessary for the service of my guard."

He read this with an open countenance and an air of satisfaction, and gave the paper to M. Thouret. Neither the Queen nor Dauphin were present.

The deputation moved back in the same order to the Assembly, where M. Thouret read the King's answer to the members, who had remained there during the important interval.

BALTIMORE, November 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nantz, to his friend in this town, dated Sept. 10.

"We learn with concern, by Captains of vessels from your side of the water, the erroneous reports made you of the situation of this country. We can assure you that we are in the most perfect tranquility, and that commerce was never more flourishing or better protected."

SHEPHERDS-TOWN, Oct. 24.

Late advices from the westward state, that the grand army under General St. Clair, after having marched 25 miles, halted and erected a fort without opposition. That it was the intention of the General to continue the chain of forts at 25 miles distance, until his arrival at the Maumee towns, provided the ground will admit of them. That at their arrival there, a garrison of 1200 men was to be established. That the army had been joined by 1100 Kentucky militia, which made a body of upwards of 8000 strong; and that the Court Martial held on General Harmar, had acquitted him with honor.