

to such a focus, in the person of the head of the nation, as to warm and comfort, but not to consume us, as has heretofore been the case. In short, let the government be what it may, the manners of the people of France are becoming truly republican. This spirit is even carried to a length unknown in your country. Several persons in this town and vicinity who were formerly christened with three or four names, such as Jean Valloquiere de Bonvoiant, &c. &c. have made a voluntary surrender to the Priests of all but the first and last name, as a sacrifice to liberty and the downfall of aristocratic pomposity. Monks and Friars are wandering about in abundance, and have no visible means of living, at present, except by turning teachers and preceptors. The state seems to have served them a trick somewhat similar to that of the fox with his fleas. He takes a wife of straw in his mouth, and gradually settles himself to the tip of his nose in a pond of water. The vermin, to save themselves, hurry from all quarters to the straw, when Reynard leaves them afloat to provide for their own safety.

Some attempts have been made to propel boats by the force of steam. The power of steam is certainly prodigious, and there can be but little doubt of its answering this desirable object, if properly applied. Hitherto the machinery made use of has been complex, occasioning much friction and wanting frequent repairs: Besides, the force has been applied to give motion to paddles; whereas power has always been misapplied. In the first experiments, the force was applied to turning an axis which carried a number of paddles as radii. In this mode of proceeding, power was lost: For when the paddle began to act on the water, it acted obliquely; tending but in a small degree to propel the boat, but chiefly, only to lighten it. In this manner of operating, the paddle, in the progress of its motion, produced more and more of its desired effect, until it acquired a perpendicular position, at which point only for an instant, all its force acted in propelling; after which, while emerging, its propelling power decreased, and its action tended more and more to sink the boat deeper. To avoid this misapplication of power, a more complex and unwieldy machine was constructed, in which the paddles dipped into the water perpendicularly; when operating, acted altogether in propelling, and emerged also in a perpendicular position. This contrivance had its inconvenience. While the paddle was immersing and emerging, it opposed a considerable surface to the action of the water, and checked the progress of the boat.

Dr. Franklin, in the year 1785, planned a simple method of applying steam to give motion to boats. He proposed, that the steam should act immediately upon a piston, which should move in a cylinder, perpendicularly fixed in the centre of the boat. The bottom of this cylinder, connected with a horizontal cylinder fixed from bow to stern, and there communicating with the surrounding water. Two valves in the horizontal cylinder, on each side of the perpendicular one, each opening towards the stern. When in this simple machine the piston rose by the force of steam, the bow valve would open and the water rush in with considerable force, fill it, and also the perpendicular cylinder. The piston would then descend, the bow valve shut, that nearest the stern open, and the body of water rush through the after part of the horizontal cylinder, and out, with considerable violence, against the surrounding fluid, and consequently propel the boat.

He conceived also, that when the piston ascended, the boat would acquire a small quantity of motion, by water being sucked in at the bow. These cylinders he proposed should be of a considerable diameter, the exact size to be fixed by experiment; and suggested the propriety of doubling the apparatus, the pistons to work alternately. The simplicity of this contrivance, and the little friction which it would occasion, are considerable recommendations to it; but a striking objection to this is a waste of power. The whole force of the water rushing out of the stern, would not tend to propel the boat, as the surrounding fluid would not oppose an absolute resistance to the column of water acting on it.

The following is proposed as free from the objections to the above contrivances.

Let the steam act in turning an axis bearing a number of thin metal vanes, fixed like the vanes of a windmill in the proper angle, and let these vanes act under water at the bow or stern of the boat, as most convenient. By the rotary motion of the axis, the vanes would all continually screw themselves into the water and give motion to the boat. All the power would here propel the boat, and the continual action of the vanes give the advantage of accelerated motion. It might perhaps be found more convenient to apply the force to two sets of vanes, fixed one on each side of the boat: this might, without much complexity, be done.

An actual experiment gave rise to this idea. At the time balloons were in vogue in France, and all heads were at work in devising means to give them motion *ad libitum*, an ingenious mechanic, to the bow of a common boat, adapted four vanes like those of a windmill, but smaller, and gave motion to them by means of a simple crank. The boat thus equipped, by the action of the vanes on the air crossed the Seine in less time than another crossed the same river by the means of a pair of common oars, and returned from the opposite shore to the place from which she started, notwithstanding the force of the current.

By extracts of a letter from Aux-Cays, to a merchant in this city, we learn, that there is almost a total stagnation of business; that flour was selling at five dollars, and most other things in proportion. That in consequence of the continuation of the disturbances and the loss of revenue by the destruction of so many sugar Plantations, the duty on sugar was doubled. The writer in order

to give a striking idea of the disagreeableness of his situation, mentions, that he would be willing to put up with any thing, however disagreeable, to be once safe returned from amongst them. All sorts of produce are very scarce and dear.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

Received by the way of New-York.

PARIS, September 15.

THE ceremony of the King's acceptance of the constitution did not produce here all the effect which the court expected from it. The cannons of the different sections in the place of Louis XV. and Henry IV. it is true, were fired; the chimneys of La Samaritaine were rung, and all the houses were illuminated; and all this insufficient to tranquilize us entirely. The people appeared much better satisfied with the letter of the King than they are with his oath.

There is scarcely room, however, to doubt, that this event will soon unite all parties, and entirely overthrow the different schemes which have been formed by the enemies of the public peace.

The Queen, the Prince Royal, Madame, the eldest daughter of the King, and Madame Elizabeth, were present when the king took the oath: they were seated in a box behind the President.

Sept. 13. Yesterday, for the first time since the journey to Varennes, the King took an airing on horseback. Upon his Majesty's arrival at the draw-bridge, a vast concourse of people, who had been drawn together by the report of his design to take an airing, and a desire to see him, hailed him with repeated and sincere shouts of *Vive le Roi!* an affecting joy was visible in his countenance at these marks of love and attachment.

A deputation from the community of Paris repaired to the Thuilleries. The Mayor who was at its head, addressed the following speeches to the King and Queen:

"SIRE,

"The community presents to your Majesty, the homage and respect of the city of Paris. It lays before you the joy and the benedictions of the people. Two years of labor, of evils, and of storms are happily terminated by the completion of the constitution, and by your Majesty's acceptance of it. Henceforth resting upon this constitution, Sire, and governed by immutable laws, you will promote the public prosperity. When every heart is devoted to you—when your's is devoted to the French—who will undertake to disturb that intimate agreement of the nation and its King? the moment which attaches you a new to France, and it to you, will secure the tranquility of the city of Paris, which has been so long agitated. Peace, the goodness, the justice, and the virtues of your Majesty, are our true friends. You will fix them among us, Sire; and you will be happy in the love of the French, as the French will be in your welfare.

ANSWER of the KING.

"The welfare of the nation will ever be the wish most dear to my heart. It's true welfare can only be attained by maintaining public order and tranquility. You are to avail yourself of all the means with which the law invests you, to concur with me in attaining that end."

MADAM,

"The community presents to your Majesty the respects of the city of Paris, in the most memorable epoch—the joy has been universal. The King has received the benedictions of the people—you have participated them, and the city of Paris joins the expression of its sentiments to the voice of the nation. May these sentiments prove pleasing to your Majesty!—Deign frequently to recall them, to the King—

Say, Madame, to the August Prince, brought up for France near your person, that these sentiments are defined for him, and that we will one day repay him all the welfare which his tenderness and his cares shall have shed upon the King, and upon your Majesty."

The Queen answered, "that she coincided in every thing with the sentiments of the King; and entreated the municipality to assure the citizens of the capital, that she would daily inspire her son with them, and that she would contribute, to the utmost of her power, to the welfare of the nation."

In the evening, by order of the King, the Thuilleries and the Champs Elysees will be illuminated.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Sept. 14.

M. d'Andre reminded the Assembly, that no subject ought to be taken into consideration when the King should be present; and moved that the President should be invested with all necessary authority to prevent any member from making motions in the presence of the King. Decreed.

M. le Chapelier. "I beg the Assembly to grant me a moment's attention, while I give an account of the deputation sent yesterday to the King.

"We fulfilled your mission of presenting to his Majesty the decree you had passed. In presenting this decree, we expressed to the King the pleasure which his message had excited in the Assembly. We said to him,

"Sire, the National Assembly, on hearing your Majesty's message read, often interrupted the reading by applauses, expressive of the affection of the French for their King. It experienced the most pleasing sentiments, on observing your Majesty express your wish for a general amnesty, which might put a termination to all discord and dissention. It hastened to pass a de-

cre, fixing the period of the revolution."

"The King, speaking with an air of satisfaction, answered us as follows:

"I shall always consider it as a pleasure and a duty to follow the wish of the nation, whenever it is known. I observe with gratitude, that the National Assembly has acceded to my wish. I hope the decree you present me will put an end to discord, that it will unite all parties, and that we shall be but one. I am informed that the National Assembly this morning passed a decree relative to the *Cordon Bleu*; I am determined to lay aside that decoration, and beg you to communicate my resolution to the Assembly."

"The Queen and the Royal children were at the entrance of the Council chamber, where the deputation was received. The King said to us, 'There is my comfort and my children, who participate my sentiments.' The Queen then came forward and said,

"My children and I hasten to express our participation of the sentiments of the King."

The hall sounded with applauses at the close of M. le Chapelier's account. The Assembly was then occupied for some time in business of little moment, after which the order of the day resumed.

The President—"The King is on his way to the Assembly. I need not remind you of the decree which prohibits the making of motions while he is present. At the time the King shall take the oath, the Assembly ought to be seated."

M. Malouet—"There is not a single case in which the nation, assembled, has not acknowledged the King for its head. I move, 'That in token of respect to his function, the Assembly shall continue standing all the time he is present.'"

M. d'Andre—"What has heretofore been practised at the opening of the states-general, should be observed in this instance: on the king's entering the hall, the members rose—upon the king's speaking, the deputies sat down, covered."

An officer now announced

The King's Arrival,

Who immediately entered the hall, accompanied by all his ministers, without any other decoration than the cross of St. Louis. The assembly stood up—The king seated himself beside the President, and addressed the assembly in the following words—"I come solemnly to consecrate my acceptance of the constitutional code. In consequence of which, I swear - - - (the members now sat down) to the nation, and to the law; - to employ all the power with which I am entrusted in maintaining the constitution decreed by the national assembly, and to cause the laws to be executed."

The king sat down, and the hall resounded with applauses, after which he proceeded:

"May this great and memorable epoch be that of the re-establishment of peace and union, and become the basis of the welfare of the people, and of the prosperity of the Empire!"

The hall resounded for several minutes with applauses, and shouts of *Vive le Roi!*

The President, on his legs—Abuses of long standing, which had triumphed over the good intentions of the best of kings, and had unceasingly braved the authority of the throne of oppressed France. [The king remained sitting, and the President sat down.] Depository of the wishes, of the rights, and on the power of the people, the national assembly has established, by the destruction of all abuses, the solid basis of public prosperity. Sire, what this assembly has decreed, the national concurrence has ratified. The most complete execution of its decrees in all parts of the empire, attests the general sentiments. It denounces the weak plans of those whom discontent has too long kept blind to their own interests. It promises to your majesty, that your wishes for the welfare of the French will no longer be in vain.

"The national assembly has nothing more to decree on this ever memorable day, in which you complete, in its bosom, by the most solemn engagement, the acceptance of constitutional royalty. It is the attachment of the French—it is their confidence, who confer upon you that pure and respectable title to the most durable crown in the universe; and what secures it to you, Sire, is the unperishable authority of a constitution freely decreed. It is the inalienable force of a people who feel themselves worthy of liberty—it establishes the necessity which so great a nation will always have of an hereditary monarchy."

"When your majesty, waiting from experience the lights which are about to be spread by the practical result of the constitution, promises to maintain it within, and to defend it from attack from without, the nation, trusting both to the justice of rights, and to the consciousness of its force and courage, and to the loyalty of your co-operation, can entertain no apprehension of alarms from without, and is about to contribute, by its tranquil confidence, to the speedy success of its internal government."

What ought to be great in your eyes, Sire, dear to our hearts, and what will appear with lustre in our history, is the epoch of this enumeration which gives to France, citizens; to the French, a country; to you, as king, a new title of grandeur and glory—and to you again, as a man, a new source of enjoyment, and new sensations of happiness."

Loud plaudits followed.

The king quitted the assembly in the midst of shouts of *Vive le Roi!*—The assembly, in a body, accompanied him to the palace of the Thuilleries, in the midst of acclamations and shouts of joy from the people, military music, and repeated discharges of artillery.

LONDON, September 21.

The capture of Darwar took place about the latter end of March. The Maharratta troops displayed much gallantry, and were chiefly instruments in shortening the duration of the siege.

The fortresses of Darwar is in the Mysore country, on the Bombay side; and will by the conveni-

encies attached to it, greatly accelerate the total subjugation of Tipoo and his flying followers.

In the course of a fortnight dispatches of a very important nature may be expected from India, inasmuch as they will announce either the capture of Seringapatam, or that Lord Cornwallis has been prevented from approaching it by the setting in of the rains and the swelling of the Caavery. Should the latter be the case, the conquest of the Mysore will cost the company another campaign.

The aggrandizements which must accrue to the Indian company by the capture of Seringapatam cannot be otherwise than immense; for, independent of the revenues of the tyrant, and the quantity of specie in that capital, its being the great emporium for the trade of the Carnatic will render it of incalculable value.

The Spanish edicts respecting foreigners have undergone repeated modifications—and are now reduced to a simple oath of submission to the King; and the laws during the residence of the person taking it in Spain.

These modifications will, no doubt, be a sufficient protection in all the great towns, but it is to be feared, that in all places where the correspondence with the seat of government is less frequent, foreigners, especially protestants, will be exposed to great oppression in consequence of the edicts, before the modifications can be known.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept 29.

"There are no fewer than three loans going forward in this country at present; one to Russia, at 5 per cent. for twelve years; one for America, at 5 per cent. for ten years; and one for Sweden, at 5 per cent. the prices of all which keep very high. A loan is also attempting for the Emperor, at 4 per cent. but the low interest makes it imagined that it will not succeed."

"The high price of the English funds has induced many Dutch Stockholders to sell their property and invest their money in the funds of this country, where they get 5 per cent. interest and buy in something under par; the profit of this business is the greater from the present high course of exchange in favor of England."

September 22.

The BOUILLIES.

The king of Sweden is not contented with taking the Bouillies, father and son, into his service, but has caused his acceptance of them to be thus noticed in the Stockholm Gazette:

"In consequence of the distinguished qualities and military skill, which the marquis de Bouillie, formerly general of the army in the service of France, has long displayed; and but of respect to the attachment which he has lately shewn to the king and queen of France and to their family, his majesty has taken the marquis into his service, and has granted him the rank of lieutenant-general, with priority, according to the date of his brevet as a French general. His son count Louis Joseph de Bouillie, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the French Cavalry, is appointed aide-de-camp to the king, and appointment. Both have been assigned in the extraordinary list."

Thus intemperately and uninvited does the king of Sweden display his enmity to the new constitution of France.

To mark the ingratitude of such conduct, it is necessary to state, that, during the time when the crown of France disbursted the earnings of the people, this monarch received from them the annual salary of 200,000l. To shew its indecency, it is enough to state, that he never has been invited, or authorized by any complaint from the French king, to utter an opinion concerning his situation.

There is in this a sort of peremptory violence, which is seldom consistent with justice, a degree of petulant resentment which is beneath a great man upon any occasion. He adopts a General, whom the existing government of another country declared a traitor; and he shews disrespect to a people, whom he dares not attack, knowing very well that they are attending too seriously to their own happiness to think of attacking him.

Sept. 26. Hostilities between the Moors and Spaniards have already begun by an attack made by the former on Ceuta, which have turned out successfully for the Spanish arms.

The Moors cannonaded the place, and damaged some of the works: but the besieged made a sortie and spiked up the cannon of the enemy.

Two frigates and 14 bomb ketches arrived on the 23d of August in the Bay of Tangiers, and bombarded that port from five o'clock in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon. The wind then changed, and obliged the Spaniards to retire under Cape Spartel till the first favorable change.

The Moorish ambassador has left the Spanish court; but being accused by his sovereign of partiality for that nation, and afraid of going home, he still continues in Spain, the government having given orders for a small daily pension to be paid to him for his subsistence.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes entries for Six per cents, Three per cents, Deferred six per cents, Unfunded Debt, Final settlements, Indents, and Bank scripts.

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