

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

"THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY" to the FRENCH.

A GREAT attempt has just been made. The National Assembly was near the conclusion of its long labours; the constitution was almost completed; the tumults of the revolution were about to cease; and the enemies of the public welfare were eager, therefore, to sacrifice the whole nation to their vengeance. The King and the Royal Family were carried off on the 21st Inst.

solely because it is believed to be useful? The constitution has left to the King this glorious prerogative, and has conferred to him the only authority which he should desire to exercise. Would not your representatives have been culpable, if they had furnished twenty six millions to the interest of one man?

She desired to make declaration, and, having afterwards read it, put her signature to every page of it."

L O N D O N, June 20. A Special Messenger arrived at the Imperial Ambassador's on Saturday last, who is one of the Emperor's body-guards; he was only seven hours on his passage from Oltend. A long conference took place between Mr. Pitt and his Excellency on Monday, in consequence of the dispatches he brought over. The report is, that they contained information that the Emperor had been prevailed on again to join his forces with those of Russia against the Porte;—that the Danes have determined to join in Russia in disputing the passage of the English fleet up the Baltic; & that Sweden has determined, in case of a rupture between Russia and this country, to recommence hostilities against the former.

and refused to go to Minsk. He agreed, that as soon as he should be in safety there, he would inform the Foreign powers of it, that they might suspend their vengeance until a new Assembly should be formed. He then would have published a proclamation to convolve this new Assembly, according to the ancient laws, which would have been the rule of his conduct. The King would have become the mediator between Foreign powers and his people; and they, placed between the fear of becoming a prey to Foreign power and the hope of the re-establishment of their rights, would have entrusted their interest to an enlightened assembly, who would at length have repressed their crimes, and have refused from a partial deposition. That is what your Monarch would have done; that is what he would have done in spite of you—in spite of the ingratitude of his fawning people. He was advised by other motives. Your blindness induced you to refuse that protecting hand which he extended towards you. It will soon be productive of the destruction of the Empire of the French. Believe me, Gentlemen, the Emperor of Europe considers himself threatened by the Monitor whom you have established; your country will soon become the theatre of a most bloody war. Your means of defence are inadequate—it is too late to think of adopting measures for defence. You will be justly and severely punished—your establishment will be an example for all nations, and you will long have cause to repent the attenuation of your country.

to his father in Fairfield—mentions that the WAR in these parts is at a very great height. That his Lordship had lately taken command of the British forces, consisting of about 40,000 regular troops, besides blacks. That they have been worsted by the enemy, with a force of 300,000, and are now in fear of a second defeat. The writer was one of those sons of American liberty, who effected the capture of his present command.

open literature; they have adopted hypothetical calculations; the ordinary contribution is in arrears, and the resource of twelve hundred millions of assignats is nearly exhausted. Nothing is left to the King but barren dominions; he knows the difficulty of such a government; and if it is possible; such a machine could go on without his immediate superintendance; his Majesty would only have to regret that he had not diminished the taxes, which he always desired, and but for the American war, should have effected. The King was declared at the head of the Government of the kingdom, and he has been unable to change any thing, without the consent of the Assembly. The chiefs of the prevailing party have thrown out such a defiance to the agents of the King, and the punishment inflicted upon disobedience has excited such apprehension, that his agents have remained without power.

BOSTON, September 3.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Federal Army, to the Editor, dated Fort Pitt, August 9, 1791. ON Sunday last I arrived at this post with about 200 men, after a very disagreeable march of 700 miles. I found that all the troops had gone down the river, except 300 levies. Next week we embark for Fort-Washington. The whole army will be about 4000, exclusive of the militia. Heaven grant us success. (Amen.) "About 12 miles from this place I encamped last Saturday. I was curious to behold the place where Gen. Braddock was defeated in 1755. With my town officers, and a man of this country acquainted with the ground, I marched about 4 miles to it, and made such observations as gave us satisfaction. The man who conducted us, led us to a tree which had a number of Balls in it, and which had been felled about 25 years.—Mr. C. my Ensign, found a Grape Shot in one part of it, about 25 feet from the but, which he cut out—and which, together with two pieces of Skull Bones, which I picked up on the field, I send you, by the bearer, Lieut. Sherman. You will observe how the wood and iron are concreted. We reconnoitred the place at which he passed the river—it is called the Monongahela, nine miles from this place, and that the Alleghany river make the head of the Ohio. I give you this information and send the balls and bones, as I think it may amuse you and my friends. I wish I had time to have been more particular, but you may rely on the fact—it was not made in a Printing or Lawyer's office, nor in a barber's shop, but it was made on the spot, known by the name of Braddock's Fields. GOD Bless you and all FRIENDS."

Answer to the foregoing MEMOIR. ADDRESS OR PROCLAMATION OF THE

LOUIS. P. S. The King forbids his ministers to sign any order in his name, until they shall have received his further directions; and enjoins the Keeper of the Seals to send them to him when required in his behalf. (Signed) LOUIS. Paris, June 20, 1791.

It was necessary to reconstitute all the powers, because all the powers were corrupted, and because the alarming debts accumulated by the despotism and the disorders of government, would have overwhelmed the nation. But does not Royalty exist for the people? And is a great Nation obliged itself to maintain it, it is not

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Monday June 27. M. Tronchet gave, in the name of the three Commissioners appointed to receive the declarations of the King and Queen, the following account of the manner in which they had executed their commission. "For the purpose of executing your decree of yesterday, M. Duverrier, M. Dupot, and I, met, and, about nine in the evening, proceeded to 'Touilleries. We were introduced into the King's apartment, where we found him alone. After having read to him your decree, I judged it necessary to remark, that the declaration of his Majesty should refer according to the intent and meaning of the decree, as well to all the transactions of the 21st of June as to the occurrence connected with them, whether of an interior or external date. The King answered, that he did not understand submitting to interrogatories; but that we should deliver in a declaration, conformably to the requisition which had been made to him by the National Assembly. We then took his declaration, to every page of which he had set his signature. We went afterwards to the apartment of the Queen, whom we found, with Madame Elisabeth, preparing to sit down to table; but the latter informing us that her Majesty could not then receive us, because it was going to the bath, we desired her to appoint another hour; and the fixed upon eleven this morning. Of course, we retired; but, reuniting at the same time prescribed, were introduced to the bed chamber, where the Queen was without any attendant whatever. We then read to her the decree of the National Assembly, joining to it the same observation, which we had made to the King.

AGASCONADE! Similar to BUCOVINE's pompous Proclamation in America. Extraneous letter from M. de Bouille, to the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. "Luxemburg, June 26. "GENTLEMEN, THE King has lately made an effort to break the chains with which, for a considerable time past, you have held him and his family. He is yet your captive, and his days as well as those of his Queen, are headder to think of it yet at the disposal of a people whom you have rendered ferocious and sanguinary; and who are become the objects of contempt of the universe. It is of importance to you, Gentlemen, that you should know the causes which have produced the event which now occupies your attention, and you will see that, if it has been noble and courageous on the part of the King, to come and seek an asylum with me, he has therein less consulted his own welfare than that of a cruel people whom he yet loves. Disengaged however, from the ties which bound me to you, I am about to speak to you the language of truth, which you should wish to reject. The King had become a prisoner to his people. Attached to my foreign, I should be desirous of the benefit of a respite, too long desired, I mustered over the ferocity of the people; I blamed your proceedings, but I hoped that finally the wicked would be confounded; that anarchy would have an end; and that we should have a government that could lead be endured. My attachment for my King, and country, gave me sufficient courage to whisper all the outrages which I have experienced, and the shame and the humiliation of adding mine. I saw that the spirit of faction prevailed; that some were desirous of a civil war; that others wished for a republic; and that in the last party M. la Fayette, Clubs were established to destroy the Army, and the populace were no longer affected but by calumny and intrigue, the King being without importance, the army without commanders, and without subordination—no means of establishing order appearing, I proposed to the King to quit Paris, and to retire to the frontiers, persuaded it would produce a happy change. This proposal the King and Queen constantly refused, alleging the promise which they had made, not to separate themselves from the National Assembly—I urged in answer, that a promise extorted by force was not binding. "The translation of the 28th of February, induced me to renew my solicitations; but the King again refused to give up the Constitution, and the Queen agreed with him in opinion, and rejected all the proposals; I knew that all the powers in Europe were arming against France—it was in the power of the King to save that beautiful kingdom. I knew that its towns were dismantled, its finances exhausted, and that its fictitious money could not supply the specie that was wanting—besides, I did not doubt but that the people would throw themselves into the arms of their King, and entreat him to prevent the evils which which they were threatened. "After the obstacles which were thrown in the way of his journey to St. Cloud, on the 8th of April last, I presented to him that there remained but this one step to be taken to save France. He at length agreed to it. NOTE. A Daily belonging to the division of the Emperory Germany formerly possessed by the French, but referred to Austria in 1713. Mentioned; the city where the KING OF FRENCHMEN told his parliament he was bound, formerly called to the Ducy, but was one of the places referred by the French.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.

On Wednesday last arrived in this city, on their way to Boston, fifteen of the twenty one workmen Mr. Cox carried out to build the bridge at Londonderry. A correspondent who had a considerable conversation with them, informs us they expressed the greatest satisfaction of their treatment from Mr. Cox; they observed to him; that they had been enough of Europe to give them a just relief for the life their own country afforded them; and feel a pride in being Americans. Here, say they, every industrious Mechanic may ensure himself a comfortable living, while the laws protect him from every species of oppression; there the utmost they can obtain is a miserable subsistence, scarcely sufficient to support life.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

That the balance of the claims of Pennsylvania against the United States, will be about 1,473,525 dollars. That the active property belonging to the state amounts to 1,377,494. the debts it owes amounts to 599,914 lbs. 5s.

WANTED, A quantity of BEEF CATTLE,

for which CASH, and a generous price will be given, if delivered in 8 or 10 days, by DANIEL BUTLER. Northampton, Sept. 12, 1791. HOUSE JOINERS. WANTED two or three JOUERNYMAN JOINERS, for two months, to whom good pay will be made.—Enquire of J. Smith, or Elijah Alcock. Greenwich, Sept. 6, 1791. BROWN into the inclosure of the fabricer, about the 15th of August last, a pair of three years old STEERS, one a bright red, the other a pale red, with a white foot in his face,—also a dark brown heifer, two years old,—all marked with a crop in the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away. SAMUEL EDWARDS. Westampton, Sept. 12, 1791. ALL Persons who have any demands against the estate of Samuel Elder, late of Chester, deceased, are desired to exhibit them, and their vouchers are requested to make speedy payment to W. ELDER, Executor. N. B. Four months are allowed to bring in their accounts. No accounts will be allowed after. Chester, Sept. 12, 1791.