

FURTHER ADVICES BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

PARIS, MAY 25.

IT is impossible to paint to you the agitation of men's minds at this most critical moment. Every attempt is making to conciliate the three orders of which the assembly of the States General is composed; yet the public fears continue to preponderate over their hopes, and a schism, with all its dreadful consequences, seems to be the general apprehension. The twenty representatives of the commons of Paris take their seats to-morrow, so that the assembly will proceed instantly to bring matters to a crisis. The commons have named a conciliatory commission of sixteen to confer with the other two orders; the clergy eight, and the nobles eight; but the election of the latter, on a scrutiny, has unfortunately fallen on the most aristocratical members of that body, whose general sentiments may be deduced from the numbers on the first grand division, when the minority, in favor of the union of the three orders consisted only of forty-seven against 188.—The same question was carried against the popular wish by a much smaller majority in the clergy, viz. 122 against 114.—The parochial ecclesiastics, or representatives of the rectors of parishes in the National Assembly being almost to a man inclined to the cause of freedom, a weight, which added to the patriotic Nobles should it be at length determined to vote by numbers in a mixed assembly, would turn the scale decidedly in favor of the nation. Every thing, therefore, to be expected from this momentous meeting hinges on this decision—for there seems but little, if any room for modification. The Assembly of the Third Estate abounds in men of the greatest ability and firmness; their information and eloquence have already astonished the persons who have assisted at their preliminary debate. The following are the sixteen members named on the conciliatory commission, some of whom are no strangers to the literary world in Europe—Messrs. Rabaud de St. Etienne, le Chapelier, Mounier, Taget, (of the French Academy) Bailey (of the same) Touret, Milsier, Dupont, le Grand, Volney, (author of the Travels in Syria and Egypt) Rhedon, Liquier, Carat, Salomon, Bergasse, and Barnard. These deputies have received express orders to enter into no matter whatever, but an invitation to the privileged orders to unite and verify their respective powers in common, the first step to their voting promiscuously together. And secondly, to keep an exact register of what passes at the conference. This conference, therefore, will necessarily bring on the grand question.

On Wednesday last, the clergy, by a considerable majority, agreed to renounce all their pecuniary privileges and exemptions. The nobles are expected to adopt the same measure; but the violence with which they are daily attacked on all their lofty pretensions, has almost driven many of them to wish to make a stand; nay, even royalty itself is already said to cast a longing retrospect on past times, and to dread the shock of that mass whose momentum is not to be withstood.

In the environs of the capital, 15,000 men, including 4000 horse, are hourly expected, besides the usual garrison of the French and Swiss guards, &c. though it is now said the order for a camp is countermanded. The execution of the rioters took place on Friday, without any tumult, owing to the presence of all the military in and about Paris.

The Dauphin's illness has taken rather a favourable turn within these few days, but it seems improbable he should long survive.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

On the 25th of April the Empress of Russia distributed the rewards to those who distinguished themselves in the capture of Oczakow. Prince Potemkin received the staff of command entwined with laurel, and richly adorned with diamonds, a letter of thanks, a medal struck in memory of his skilful and intrepid behavior, and the sum of 100,000 roubles in money. To Generals, Prince Repnin, and Mr. Suwarof, her Majesty gave, to the former a gold sword richly set with brilliants, and to the latter, a plume of brilliants to wear in his hat; to Lieut. Generals, Mr. de Naschtschokin, 700 peasants, Paul de Potemkin, a sword, De Hecking a large estate in Livonia, and to Prince Gallitzin, a sword; to Generals, Baron Pahleh 500 peasants, Mr. Buchalz, Tehmers, and Meknob, each a gold hilted sword; to Colonels, Rscewsky, Ponakof, Kifelsef, Fischer, Dezef, Markof, and to Lieut. Col. Juschkof, each a gold, hilted sword; to the widow of Major Muller, of the artillery, killed in the attack of Oczakow, an estate in Livonia; to Major General Mevendorf, Lieutenant Col. Miller, and Major Hering, of the artillery, each an estate in Livonia; to all the subalterns, and soldiers, each a medal of silver.

Her Majesty has besides made many promotions, and distributed a number of ribbons of Orders.

SULTAN SELIM III.

This Prince, whose reign will probably form an era in the Turkish annals, was born in 1761, and is undoubtedly the most accomplished Monarch that ever swayed the Ottoman sceptre.

He speaks several languages with facility and

elegance; is well acquainted with ancient and modern history, and remarkably attached to the arts and sciences.

It is thought that his elevation to the throne will produce a revolution in the manners of the Musselmans, and form the epoch of their civil nation.

That numerous and ferocious people neither want genius nor abilities: To augment their knowledge, to remove their prejudices, and to free their minds from the shackles of superstition, would be an attempt worthy of a patriot Sovereign, and is said to be the design of this young Father of the Faithful.

Letters from L'Orient, Nantes, Bourdeaux, and other French ports, give an account that considerable quantities of American salted beef in barrels and Tierces, from Boston and other parts of North-America, had arrived there, and though much inferior in quality to the Irish provision beef, had a tolerable sale, the price being on an average from fifteen to twenty pr. cent. less than what is usually shipped from that kingdom. *Sans doute!*

[THE respectful address of the Legislature of the State of New-York to The President of the United States, was presented, on Tuesday last, by the Speaker of the Assembly. The indisposition of the President of the Senate prevented his attending on this occasion, and was the cause why it was not presented sooner.]

To THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

The respectful Address of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York.

S I R,

WHILE our country at large bears a cheerful testimony to your distinguished virtues and services, we the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity since your election to the Presidency of the United States, to present you our sincere and affectionate congratulations upon your appointment to that illustrious station.

The citizens of this State, in the course of the late destructive war, pressed with calamities and dangers, with grateful admiration beheld you displaying the brightest military talents for their defence and safety; and when these were no longer necessary, their prayers and acclamations attended you retiring from the head of a victorious army, to the enjoyments of domestic life.

After such distinguished proofs of fortitude and admiration, no motive but the purest patriotism could have induced you to listen to the voice of your country, and to reassume the arduous duties of a public station.

We are confident, Sir, of expressing with fidelity the sentiments of the freemen of this State, when we assure you of the regard they have for your person, of the confidence they repose in your wisdom, and of the firm expectation they entertain that your administration will, by the blessing of Almighty God, be glorious to yourself, and happy for your country.

Permit us to add, that we shall do all in our power to make your residence in this State agreeable; and at all times be ready to afford you our united aid and support.

In behalf of the Senate,  
PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, President.

In behalf of the Assembly,  
GULIAN VERPLANCK, Speaker.

Albany, July 15, 1789.

THE PRESIDENT was pleased to make the following ANSWER.

To the SENATE and ASSEMBLY of the State of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

THE affectionate congratulations of so respectable a body as the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of New-York, on my election to the Presidency of the United States, fill my breast with the most pleasing sensations.

In the fortitude and perseverance of the citizens of this State, even amidst the calamities and dangers with which they were surrounded in the late war, I found a resource, which it always gave me pleasure to acknowledge in the strongest and most grateful terms. I may also be permitted to add, the satisfaction I experienced in retiring to the enjoyments of domestic life was greatly enhanced by a reflection that their public virtue had been finally crowned with complete success.

I am now truly happy that my motives, for reassuming the arduous duties of a public station, have met with your approbation. And at the same time I entreat you will be persuaded that nothing could be better calculated to encourage me to hope for prosperity in the execution of the duties of my office than the assurances you have given of the favorable sentiments and expectations of the freemen of your State.

I request, gentlemen, that you will accept my best thanks for your polite intimation that you will do every thing in your power to make my residence in your State agreeable; as well as for your patriotic promise of being always ready to afford your united aid and support.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5, 1789.

A message was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing the Hon. House that they had concurred with amendments, in the bills for establishing the War Department—and for establishing the Government of the Western Territory—These two Bills, as amended by the Senate, were then taken into consideration, and passed to be enacted.

The engrossed bill for registering vessels—to regulate the coasting trade, &c. was read a third time, the blanks filled up, and the question, Shall this bill pass? carried in the affirmative.

A message was received from The President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, with the Act for settling the accounts between the United States and individual States, to which The President has affixed his approbation and signature.

A Committee was then appointed to bring in a bill for establishing the pay of the Executive officers, and of their clerks.

The House then took up the report of the committee respecting the Virginia session—this report being read, Mr. White offered a resolution to the following purport, viz. That the resolution of Congress of the 17th of August, 1788, so far as it might be construed to invalidate any locations of land made by, or on account of the troops of the Virginia line, on the late continental establishment, ought to be rescinded. Laid on the table.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing the compensations to be allowed the Members of both Houses.

A motion was made by Mr. Goodhue, and supported by Mr. Sedgwick, to strike out Six Dollars, and insert Five—this motion was negated by a large majority. Some progress was made in the discussion, and the pay of the Members and Speaker agreed to as in the bill—the former at Six Dollars, and the latter at Twelve Dollars, pr. day.

The committee rose without going through the Bill, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, AUG. 6.

Mr. White from the standing committee for examining the enrollment of the laws, reported that they had examined the act for establishing Light Houses &c. the act for establishing a department of War, and the act for establishing the government of the Western Territory—that they were correct, and ready for the signature of the Speaker, who signed the same.

Mr. White asked leave of absence for the remainder of the session—which was granted.

Mr. Gerry moved that a committee be appointed to report a catalogue of books necessary for the use of Congress—an estimate of the amount—and the best mode of procuring them. Laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill for establishing the compensation to be allowed the Members of Congress, and their officers—some amendments to the bill were made—the committee then rose, and reported the same, which were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed: It now stands as follow:

The wages of the Speaker Twelve Dollars, pr. day—the other members Six Dollars pr. day—and two days pay for every 20 miles distance from home.

The salary of the Chaplains was fixed at the rate of 500 dollars pr. ann. during the session of Congress.

The salary of the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House, at 1500 Dollars pr. ann. and Two Dollars pr. day, during the sessions of Congress.

The first Clerks under the Secretary and Clerk of the Houses, at Three Dollars, pr. day, and the other Clerks at Two Dollars pr. day, each, during the time they are employed.

The Serjeant at Arms Four Dollars pr. day, during the sessions.