

party, tell so many different stories as to destroy the credit of them all. They took all the arms, discharged the prisoners, and such of the garrison as were not killed in the first moment of fury, carried the Governor and Lieut. Governor to the Greve (the place of public execution) cut off their heads, and sent them through the city in triumph to the Palais Royal.

About the same instant a treacherous correspondence having been discovered in M. de FLESELLES, Prevost des Marchands, they seized him in the hotel de ville, where he was in the exercise of his office, and cut off his head. These events carried imperfectly to Versailles were the subject of two successive deputations from the States to the King. (15th.) The King went about 11 o'clock, accompanied only by his brothers to the States General, and there read to them a speech, in which he asked their interposition to re-establish order—he returned to the Chateau a foot, accompanied by the States: They sent off a deputation, the Marquis de la FAYETTE at their head, to quiet Paris: He had the same morning been named Commandant en chef of the milice bourgeoise, and Mons. BAILLY, former President of the States General, was called for as Prevost des Marchands. The demolition of the Bastille was now ordered and began: A body of the Swiss guards of the regiment of VENTIMILLE, and the city horse guards join the people: The alarm at Versailles encreases instead of abating: The foreign troops were ordered off instantly: Every Minister resigned: The King confirmed BAILLY as Prevost des Marchands, wrote to Mr. NECKAR to recall him—sent his letter open to the States General to be forwarded by them, and invited them to go with him to Paris the next day to satisfy the city of his dispositions. (16th.) The King came to Paris.—Omitting the less important figures of the procession, I will only observe that the King's carriage was in the centre, on each side of it the States General in two ranks afoot—at their head the Marquis de la FAYETTE as Commander in Chief, on horseback, and Bourgeois guards before and behind. About 60,000 citizens of all forms and colors, armed with the muskets of the Bastille, and Invalids as far as they would go—the rest with pistols, swords, pikes, pruning hooks, scythes, &c. lined all the streets through which the procession passed. The King landed at the Hotel de Ville—there M. BAILLY presented and put into his hat the popular cockade, and addressed him, and delivered his answer to the audience. On their return the popular cries were "VIVE LE ROY, ET LA NATION: He was conducted by a garde Bourgeoise to his palace at Versailles.—Letters written with his own hand to the Marquis de la Fayette, remove the scruples of his position. Tranquility is now restored to the capital: The shops are again opened: The people resuming their labors, and if the want of bread does not disturb our peace, we may hope a continuance of it.

The demolition of the Bastille is going on, and the milice Bourgeoise organizing and training.—The ancient police of the city is abolished by the authority of the people.—They believe still that 3000 people have fallen victims to the tumults of Paris.—We cannot find with certainty that any body has been killed but the three before mentioned, and those who fell in the assault or defence of the Bastille. How many of the garrison were killed no body pretends to have ever heard:—Of the assailants, accounts vary from 6 to 600—the most general belief is, that there fell about thirty. There have been many reports of instantaneous executions by the mob, on such of their body as they caught in acts of theft or robbery: Some of these may perhaps be true:—There was a severity of honesty observed of which no example has been known: Bags of money offered on various occasions, through fear or guilt have been uniformly refused by the mobs.—The churches are now occupied in singing "De Profundis" and "Requiem for the repose of the souls of the brave and valiant citizens who have sealed with their blood the liberty of the nation." M. de MONTMORIN is this day (19th.) replaced in the department of Foreign Affairs, M. de St. PRIEST is named to the Home Department. (21st.) M. NECKAR had left Brussels for Franckfort before the Courier got there—We expect, however, to hear of him in a day or two. M. le Comte de la LUZERNE has resumed the department of the Marine this day.

(23d.) The spirit of tumult seemed to have subsided, when yesterday it was excited again by a particular incident: M. FOULLON, one of the obnoxious ministry, who, as well as his brethren had absconded, was taken in the country, and as is said by his own tenants, and brought to Paris. Great efforts were exerted by popular characters to save him: He was at length forced out of the hands of the garde Bourgeoise, hung immediately, his head cut off, and his body drawn through the principal streets of the city. The Intendant of Paris, M. de CHAUVIGNY, accused of having entered into the designs of the same ministry, has been taken at Compeigne, and a body of 200 men on horseback are gone for him.

I just now learn that BERTIER DE CHAUVIGNY was brought to town in the night, and massacred immediately.

In the storming of the Bastille, the Governor, the door-keeper, with two or three others, were massacred. Mr. Foullon, Intendant, has been kept three days, with no other food but HAY before him, and afterwards was hanged by the populace at one of the cords which suspend the reverberes (lights) in the streets. The particularity of the HAY put before Mr. Foullon, comes from an answer he made a few days since: Being told the people had no bread, he replied, "Let them eat hay." He is the same who had proposed to emit 100 millions, tournois, in paper money. The Lieutenant de police, of Paris, has been hanged; as well as Madame de Polignac's [the Queen's favorite] chamber maid. The Comte d'Artois, M. de Polignac, and hundreds more have fled. All the country is in arms, the people having broken open all the arsenals in the kingdom. We are here under military duty, wearing the cockade of Union, white, rose, and blue. Unwilling to suffer any troops in the town, we have done more, we have fired from the fettees upon a small vessel bringing some artificers: We will not suffer any soldiers.

The National Assembly received a long letter in English yesterday, from that mad bigot, LORD GEORGE GORDON.

M. Neckar arrived at Versailles on Tuesday evening last, and this morning he came to the Hotel de Ville, where he was received with every mark of joy and satisfaction. He was escorted from the bridge at Save by a large party of horse of the Paris militia, who also returned with him to the same place.

On Tuesday last the Marquis de la Fayette performed the ceremony of incorporating the French Guards, under the appellation of Gardes de la Nation, by which they are henceforward to be distinguished.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The spirited proceedings of the States General and the Parisians, had their effect. The Ministers and advisers of the King trembled in the palace.

From Benjamin we learn, that on the news of M. NECKAR's recall, the inhabitants of that large town, the seat of a parliament, agreed to testify their joy by a public feast, when M. DE MESME, a Counsellor in the Parliament, offered his country seat, near Valon, for that purpose. About forty or fifty of the principal citizens assembled there; and, in the midst of the festivity of the day, they were all blown up into the air, by means of several barrels of gunpowder, which had been previously placed in the apartment under the saloon, for the above horrid purpose. The explosion was heard for several miles distant from the tragical scene, and they were all either killed or shockingly bruised.

In the mean time, the master of the house had disappeared, and the enraged populace flocked to the spot, and leveled the house to the ground, as well as many country seats belonging to his friends or relations.

The National Assembly immediately addressed the King to give directions to the Ambassadors at the several Courts, to get him delivered up, in whatever country he might take refuge, in order that he might be conveyed to Paris, to receive the punishment due to his enormous crime.

It was reported and generally credited, in the French houses last night, that Prince Lambasc had been pursued by the populace, and burnt in his carriage.

It was said that the Queen and the Dauphin had retired to the convent of Val de Grave.

Among the fluctuating reports of last night, one was, that the Count de ARTOIS had quitted Brussels, and had solemnly erected the Royal Standard, in French Flanders; that he was attended by the Prince de CONDE, the Duke de BOURBON, and many other eminent personages; and that the Marshal de BROGLIE had joined him with a small body of forces which he had collected, and was looked up to as second in command, and the man who was to model their forces, which were hourly increasing.

The Count was further said to have published a manifesto, in which he declares his intention to be solely directed to the public peace, and the rescuing his Majesty's person from the hands of those Rebels who now detain him.

This report we considered as too important to pass over, at the same time we can not vouch for its authenticity.—At a late hour last night no official account was received.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, June 8.

"Yesterday the Portuguese Squadron brought in a large French ship of 500 tons, from Martinico, laden with coffee, sugar, cotton, indigo, &c. for Merfaiilles, which they retook from an Algerine corsair, after a smart engagement, off Algiers. The force of the latter is not mentioned; but she escaped, tho the Squadron consists of a ship of the line of eighty guns, a frigate, a cutter and a brig. Being refused shelter here, on account of the plague at Algiers, having thirteen Algerines on board, they proceeded immediately with their prize to Lisbon."

The letter which follows was addressed by the Prime Minister of Denmark, to the Danish Consul General at Leghorn, and dated the 23d of May.

"It is with peculiar satisfaction I am able to inform you, that Denmark, will in no wise be interested in the present war, and her neutrality is absolutely admitted, so that her flag will enjoy the same advantages as in times of profound peace.—I beg you will cause this information to be made public throughout the country in which you reside, for the purpose of removing doubts which might make the navigators of our own nation, and all her merchants and underwriters in general, afraid to have any concern in ventures under our flag.

I am, &c.

BERNSTORF.

Tippo Sultan continues to augment and discipline his forces. This relief, Prince is preparing a storm, which will soon burst on the Carnatic.

The diffention which has for a long time subsisted between Lord Cornwallis and Sir Archibald Campbell, is the cause that the latter resigned a situation which he could not honorably hold consistent with his own feelings.

The officers of the East India ships, in general, who have lately arrived from Bengal, complained that the trade there is entirely ruined. The articles of merchandize which formerly fetched eighty and a hundred per cent. they were glad to dispose of at five and twenty per cent. under prime cost. This, they say, is occasioned by the heavy taxes which the Governor General has imposed upon shops, and upon every species of merchandize; and still more by the vexatious severity with which those taxes are exacted.

The English merchants, harassed and disgusted with those proceedings, are selling off their goods, and shutting up their shops as fast as possible. At the sales in Bengal, articles of English manufactures are now sold 50 per cent. cheaper than in Britain.

He has also thought fit to enforce even among the Hindoos, a judicial observation of the Sabbath day; in consequence of which the indolent natives have added to their numerous holidays another of idleness.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

The bill to recognize and adapt to the Constitution of the United States, the establishment of the troops on the frontiers, was brought in, engrossed and passed.

The appropriation bill was taken up in the committee of the whole, amended, and agreed to by the House. Ordered, that it be engrossed, and 100 copies of the estimates, on which the bill is founded, be printed for the use of the Members.

Mr. BLAND presented a bill to amend and explain the coasting act, which was read a first and second time.

The bill for altering the time of the annual meeting of Congress, was revised in committee of the whole; the first Monday in January was agreed to. This amendment was admitted by the House after the committee rose, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

A message from the President, with the salary bill for the Judicial Department, was received, with his approbation and signature.

The House then went into a committee on the bill for regulating processes in the courts of the United States. After going through the same, adjourned.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

The engrossed bill to explain and amend the Coasting Act, was read a third time and passed the House.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the services of the present year, was read and re-committed.

Mr. GERRY, of the committee appointed to prepare an estimate of the produce of the Impost and Tonnage for one year, brought in a report.—It states that from the imperfection of the returns of the imports, exports and tonnage, received from the several States, the committee was not able to furnish a perfectly accurate account.—The report estimates the nett produce of impost and tonnage of the several States, as follows—

	Dollars.	Cents.
New-Hampshire,	21,491	—83
Massachusetts,	199,261	—42
Connecticut,	72,450	—17
New-York,	245,316	—96
New-Jersey,	10,514	—44
Pennsylvania,	361,405	—23½
Delaware,	5,654	—94
Maryland,	211,539	—83
Virginia,	186,470	—33½
South-Carolina,	144,839	—83
Georgia,	8,141	—42

1,467,086—3 Amount of

nett produce of impost and tonnage.—Laid on the table.

The report of the committee of conference on the subject of amendments to the Constitution was taken up: The committee advise to a concurrence in the amendments of the Senate, with some amendments.—One of which was, "The trial of all crimes shall be by a jury of the district in which the crime was committed"—this was further amended by inserting the words State and immediately before "district." On the question for agreeing to the clause as amended, the Ayes and Noes were called for by Mr. Bland, and are as follow.

AYES. Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benson, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Contee, Fitzsimons, Folter, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Lee, Leonard, Madison, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Parker, Partridge, Schureman, Scott, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Thacher, Trumbull, Vining, Floyd, Wynkoop. 37.

NOES. Messrs. Bland, Burke, Coles, White, Gerry, Grout, Hathorn, Jackson, Livermore, Matthews, Page, Van Ransselaer, Sumpter, Tucker. 14.

The House voted to reconsider the first article in their amendments, so far as to strike out the word "let" and insert the word more—so that the article now reads, "there shall not be more than one representative for every 50,000 persons. These amendments being agreed to—

Mr. MADISON proposed a resolution, that the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the Executives of the several States which have ratified the Constitution, copies of the amendments, also, to the States of Rhode-Island and North-Carolina—this was agreed to.

A committee consisting of Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Smith, (M.) and Mr. Baldwin, was appointed to ascertain the amount of the compensations due to the members and officers of the House, and the contingent charges of the present session.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the present year.—The bill proposes the following appropriations, viz.

	Dollars.	Cents.
Civil List,	208,676	11
Department of War,	137,593	32
Towards discharging warrants issued by the late Superintendent of Finance, remaining unsatisfied,	93,463	26
Towards discharging warrants issued by the late Board of Treasury, remaining unsatisfied,	189,906	38
Towards paying the pensions of Invalids,	96,017	81

It was moved, that the two articles for discharging warrants should be struck out, which was car-