

miserable. The Duke of Dorset attempting to hold a conversation with him. His Grace condescended to inform him of his situation; but when he told White that he had been in the Bastille, he contradicted him, but with expressions that carried full conviction of destroyed intellects. From exterior disease his presence was very noisome.

A letter from Rouen, July 15, says, here has been a sad piece of work.—About 2000 people assembled on Sunday last, broke open every granary or storehouse where grain was to be found, and carried all off. One gentleman had three cargoes taken from him. No business to be done—the gates all shut, and the city surrounded with soldiers. The mob went down the river and plundered two English brigs that were coming up with grain, and swept all away.

THE KING'S SPEECH,

Delivered on WEDNESDAY, the 16th JULY, to the STATES GENERAL.

GENTLEMEN,

I ASSEMBLED you for the purpose of consulting you on the most important affairs of State. Nothing is so immediately interesting, or so sensibly affects my heart, as the dreadful disorders that reign in the Capital.

The Chief of the nation comes, with confidence, into the midst of its Representatives, to testify his sorrow, and to intreat them to find the means of restoring order and tranquillity.

I know that unjust suspicions have been entertained, that they have dared to assert that your persons were not safe. Will it be necessary for me to argue on the falsehood of rumours so criminal, to which my known character gives the lie?

But—I stand or fall with the nation—I confide in you. Assist me in this exigency to maintain the welfare of the State. I depend on the wisdom of the National Assembly.—The zeal of the Representatives of my people, re-united for the public good, is to me a perfect safeguard; and depending on the love and fidelity of my subjects, I have given orders to the troops to withdraw from Paris and Versailles. I authorise and even request you to make known my intentions to the Capital.

This speech was received with acclamations.

On the 20th, at four o'clock, His MAJESTY arrived at the City Hall, where he was received by M. BAILLY, the new Mayor of Paris, who addressed him as follows, presenting him at the same time with the keys of the city, and a NATIONAL COCKADE, which his Majesty put in his hat, and wore.

SIRE,

I present your Majesty with the keys of the good city of Paris—they are the same which were presented to HENRY IV. HE HAD RE-CONQUERED HIS PEOPLE, HERE IT IS THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE RE-CONQUERED THEIR KING.

Your Majesty comes to enjoy the peace you have restored to the Capital; you come to enjoy the love of your faithful subjects. It is for their happiness that your Majesty has assembled around you the Representatives of the nation, and that you are about to concur with them in laying the foundation of Liberty and public prosperity. What a memorable day was that in which your Majesty came to your seat like a father in the midst of an united family*, whence you were reconducted to your Palace by the whole National Assembly—guarded by the Representatives of the Nation—pressed by an immense people! You bore in your august features the expressions of sensibility and happiness, whilst around you nothing was heard but acclamations of joy—nothing seen but tears of tenderness and love. Sire, neither your people, nor your Majesty will ever forget that great day—It is the most glorious day of the Monarchy—It is the epoch of an august and eternal alliance between the Monarch and the People. The circumstance is unparalleled—it immortalizes your Majesty.—I have seen the glorious day—and, as if every species of happiness was destined for me, the first function of the station in which the kindness of my fellow-citizens has placed me, is to convey to you the expressions of their respect and love.

The King attempted to speak, but his emotion was too strong to permit him to pronounce the discourse he had prepared.

Mr. BAILLY approached His Majesty, and after receiving his orders, said to the Assembly: That the King was come to dispel any remains of uneasiness which might still subsist respecting his disposition towards the nation, and to enjoy the presence and love of his people—that his Majesty wished to see peace and tranquillity restored to the capital, every thing return to its accustomed order, and crimes punished according to the laws. Mr. Bailly then declaring that the King was ready to hear what any of the Assembly had to say.

His Majesty soon after appeared at one of the windows, with the National Cockade, and saluted the people who filled the square before the town-house, the windows, and covered the roofs of the

NOTES.

* On Wednesday, when he came to the National Assembly, and threw himself into their arms for protection.

† M. BAILLY has received the unanimous thanks of the National Assembly, as President, and made Mayor of Paris, by the unanimous voice of his fellow-citizens.

houses, and now burst forth into heartfelt acclamations of VIVE LE ROI, which accompanied him out of the town, amidst the firing of Artillery and Musquetry.

AUGUST 4. The importation of French into London encreases every hour, and will, in a short time, supply the vacancy of all the English. Were a native of Italy to come over to this town, he might doubt whether it was Paris or London.

The French, when their present troubles are at an end, will probably be released from their load of debt; not by a general SPONGE—not by a march of the host under the Marquis de la Fayette, nor of any other host in their favor, but by a host of maffly SAINTS OF GOLD and SILVER, marching into their several—CRUCIBLES.

The Marquis de la Fayette, on the 29th of July, sent the subjoined Circular Letter to the various districts in Paris:

GENTLEMEN,

I trust ere long, that proper arrangements will be made to define the distinct provinces of the Civil and Military power—arrangements that will clearly mark out their separate functions and offices, so as to procure the confidence and reliance on each respective party. But your Civil regulations do not keep pace with ours—and from them should originate every authority. Permit me to look forward to a speedy and happy moment, when every Article shall be adjusted—and when confusion shall give way to order—when the citizen and the soldier shall know and perform his duty.

The Mayor, as first Magistrate, and your proper Representatives, will order and see executed the civil rights of the State.

To guard the Capital—to execute Decrees of your Representatives—to obey you while living—to die, if necessary in your defence—these are the duties of the military, whom I have the honor to command.

(Signed)

LE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE, Commandant General.

The following Articles form the Basis of the new Constitution of France.

- Declaration of the rights of Man.
- Principles of Monarchy.
- Rights of the Nation.
- Rights of the King.
- Rights of the Citizens under the French Government.
- Organization and Functions of the National Assembly.
- Necessary forms for the establishment of the laws.
- Organization and Functions of Provincial and Municipal Assemblies.
- Principles, obligations, and limits of the Judiciary Power.
- Functions and duties of the Military Power.

THE BASTILLE.

A profound secrecy has hitherto been observed respecting the mysterious transactions of this engine of despotism. The late revolution, however, has unveiled many important and singular circumstances till now involved in obscurity.

The history of the Iron Mask, a person who was attended with great state, and allowed every privilege within the place of his confinement but that of speech, is at last discovered, and an account of this extraordinary personage is actually said to be in the press.

Several letters have been found among the Archives from former ministers, nay, from some yet alive, addressed to the Governor, in these words—

“Receive the prisoner, and detain him safe for eight days. If you do not hear from me in the mean time, give him a dose of the Vin Amere.” Others say briefly—“Receive the Traitor—you know the rest.”

BASTILLE ANECDOTE.

Among other acts of oppression that have come to light since the destruction of the Bastille, the following one may not possibly be reckoned the least interesting. In the year 1785, a person of rank and fashion in Paris, became enamored of a beautiful young girl, Matilda, the daughter of a respectable tradesman, who refusing to encourage his passion, (the father) was soon after thrown into the Bastille. The lover of the girl, the son of a wealthy citizen, and who was to have been married to her in a few days, dreading the like fate, made his escape to Constantinople, where he entered into the military service, and acted as a volunteer under the Grand Signior, leaving his intended bride under the care of a female servant. On the present troubles breaking out, the young man returned to Paris; and, equally stimulated by love and liberty, was the first to enter the breach made in the Bastille, and proves to be the very grenadier who was so honorably and so justly distinguished by his countrymen*. What renders the account still more important, and marks still more strongly the justice of Heaven, the unfeeling monster above alluded to, was met by the lover inside the prison, where his implacable ha-

NOTE.

* This young man, dressed as a French grenadier, was the first who scaled the walls of the Bastille, sword in hand—and for his bravery was immediately invested with the Order of St. Louis, taken from the Governor of the fortress.

tred had hurried him to prevent the release of Matilda's father. But how different was his conduct? After disarming him, he gives him his life on his shewing him the cell where the poor old man was immured, from whence he instantly restored him to the arms of his daughter. The reader will easily imagine the rest.

The above Nobleman is well known in Paris, and was nearly related to the late Governor of the Bastille.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 30, 1789.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

A MESSAGE was received from the Senate, with a resolution to rescind the former resolution respecting the time of adjournment, and to fix it on the 29th instant. In this resolution the House concurred.

Mr. BURKE moved to take up the resolution, respecting the misrepresentations imputed to the publishers of the debates and proceedings of the House, which had been offered by him and laid on the table.

The substance of this resolution was, that as the Printers had grossly misrepresented the debates and proceedings of the House of Representatives, their admission into the House should no longer receive the sanction and countenance of the House.

The resolution being read, a warm debate ensued between Mr. Burke, Mr. Bland, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Stone, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. White, Mr. Page, Mr. Tucker against the motion.

In the course of the observations, it was surmised that the printers had been under some influence, that, for the purposes of party, they had misrepresented, altered, curtailed, mutilated, and suppressed speeches, greatly tending to infringe the freedom of debate; to injure the reputation of the legislature, and, on the supposition of being sanctioned by the House, to hold up the members in a ridiculous point of light, &c. It was said, no persons are suffered to take minutes in the British House of Commons; and tho it was not contended that this should not be done here, yet if allowed, it ought to be under some regulations.

In favor of the printers it was said, that a variety of causes might be assigned for the errors they commit.—The rapidity of pronunciation peculiar to some gentlemen—the interruptions by noise, and the lowness of voices naturally gave rise to mistakes—errors were committed in transcribing, &c.—That it must be for the interest of Printers to give as full and as accurate an account as they could.—That glaring and wilful deviations from the truth, would ruin their reputation, and destroy their business, &c.—Some of the southern gentlemen, who had been home during the session, declared that persons of various descriptions, had expressed themselves greatly gratified with the debates, as published in the newspapers—that altho they supposed them inaccurate in many particulars, yet the result of the business determined they were essentially right—and they thought that the reputation of the House had been promoted by those publications, and the dignity and importance of the government advanced in the view of the people, &c. &c.

Mr. BURKE at last withdrew his motion. Mr. TUCKER then moved the following Resolution, viz.

RESOLVED as the opinion of this house, that the admission of persons well qualified and disposed to take the Debates thereof, with accuracy and impartiality, would tend to convey useful information to the citizens of the United States, and that every person admitted within the bar for that purpose, ought to consider it an indispensable duty to use his utmost ability to render his publication correct.

This was objected to by Mr. MADISON and Mr. BENSON, and after some debate withdrawn.

A message was received from the Senate acquainting the House, that the Senate had appointed a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the Houses on the subject of the Process Bill.

The House appointed conferees to meet those of the Senate on that subject.

The House also received from the Senate the bill for fixing the seat of government of the United States, to which the Senate had proposed an amendment, by striking out all that part respecting the Susquehanna, and inserting a clause fixing the permanent seat of government, at Germantown in the State of Pennsylvania.

A motion was then made to postpone the consideration of this amendment of the Senate till next session. On this motion after some debate, the ayes and noes were taken, and are as follow—

NOES. Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Cadwallader, Clymer, Floyd, Foster, Fitzsimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Hartley, Heister, Hathorn, Livermore, Lawrence, Leonard, P. Muhlenberg, Partridge, Van Rensselaer, Silvester, Sinnickson, Scott, Sherman, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadsworth, Wykoop. 29.