a more particular attention than is now paid would ocwould prevent an interference with the letters; which

translation of it-

GENTLEMEN, owe the interests of the nation and myself an explana. P. S. I have thought, gentlemen, that I ought to mend a man to the notice of a very numerous body of causes, among which the fituation of the finances, row at noon. when I came to the throne, should be mentioned, as the expences of the state.

Fully sensible of the enormity of the evil, I not on- ministers only shall accompany him. ly looked for a remedy, but felt the necessity of preventing its return. I conceived the defign of establishing public felicity upon a firm foundation; and to subject to invariable rules even the authority which I exercised. I called around me the nation to execute this defign. In the course of events, brought on by the revolution-my intentions have never varied. When, after having reformed the ancient institutions, you began to substitute for them your first works, I did not wait to give them my affent, that the whole constitution should be known to me. I favoured the establishment of parts before I could judge of the whole; and though disturbances, which have attended almost every step of the revolution, too often were the causes of great grief to me, I always hoped that the law would refume its vigour in the hands of its new depositaries, and that, as you drew towards a conclusion of your labours, every day would restore it that respect, without which the people can neither be-free nor happy. I long perfilted in this hope; my determination changed when that hope left me.

Let every one call to recollection the time when I lest Paris. The constitution was nearly completed, and the authority of the laws was diminishing. Public opinions, far from being fixed, appeared to be more divided than ever. The least moderate opinions appeared alone to have weight. The licentiousness of the press was at its height, and no authority was respected. I could not obtain an acquaintance with the general will, when, by looking around, I could fee nothing but the laws without weight, and not enforced-Then, I must say it, had you presented the constitution at that time to me, I should not have thought it the interest of the people, the constant and only rule of my conduct, that I should have accepted

I entertained but one sentiment; I had in view but tempts to kill or take several small parties. one defign: I wished to retire out of the reach of every party, and examine what was really the wish of the nation. The motives that influenced my conduct no longer exist; since the inconveniences and evils which I then complained of, have struck you as they did me. You have shewn a desire to restore good order; you have attended to the undisciplined state of the army; you have feen the necessity of putting a stop to the licenti usness of the press. In the revision of your work, you have placed among the laws several articles which had been presented me as constitutional decrees. have established a legal mode of revising the constitution. At length the public wish is known to me; I have feen it evidenced in the attachment of the people to your work, and to a monarchical form of govern-

therefore accept the constitution. I promise to support it in the kingdom, to defend it against foreign violence, and to procure its execution by all the means which it places within my power. I declare, that, convinced of the attachment of the great majority of HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES the people to the constitution, I give up the right of concurrence, which I called for in this work, and that, being responsible to the nation alone, no one has a right to complain of this departure from my original

requifition. I have perceived in the administrative and executive second reading, was ordered to be committed to a authority, all the energy necessary to put in motion, committee of the whole house on Friday next, and to and preserve harmony in all the parts of this wide ex- be printed in the mean time, for the consideration of tended empire: But since opinions are at this time di- the members. vided on this imbject, I content that experience alone. The schedule of the census was then taken up in Huger, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrence, Learned, should be the judge. When I shall have put into ac- committee of the whole,-Mr. Muhlenberg in the Lee, Madison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, tion all the powers placed in my hands, I can suffer no chair. reproach, and the nation, whole interest should be a [The motion before the committee was, that the ratio, well, Tucker, Venable, Wadsworth, Wayne, White, constant rule, will explain itself in the manner laid of representation should be one to thirty thousand, Willis. 35. N. A.Y.S. and the constitution, to promote the individual happi- amendment had been proposed, viz. to strike out Mess. Ames, Ashe, Barnewell, Boudinot, s. ness of every Frenchman, certain interests positively of the words stabirty thousand."] call for the re-union of all our efforts. These interests ... Mr. Page thought the question under consideration Hillhouse, Livermore, Macon, Niles, Sedgwick, are, respect for the laws, the re-establishment of good was of a delicate nature; and such as the house ought Smith (V.) order, and the re-union of citizens. to be cautious in deciding upon; and sphich was fitter Phatche Vilving Ward.

At this time the constitution being finally establish- to be decided by a general convention. He would be casion. A separate portmanteau, and separate accounts, ed, Frenchmen living under the same laws should sorry they should verify the predictions of the enemies know no other enemies than those who disregard them. of the government, who had said that congress would ought always to receive the first attention. At prefent Distord and marchy,—they are our common enemies: never consent to any amendment in the confliction. it is a mere matter of courtery, according to the exist- I will oppose them with all my might it is im- which might tend to diminish their own consequence. ing resolution of congress, that news papers, even ex- portant that you and your successors should second my Even if they were fitting in convention, he question change papers between printers, are permitted to be efforts with energy. Without attempting to control the propriety of reducing the number of representafent by the mail—this is so generally known, that the thought, the law protects equally, all those whose tives; as he looked upon a numerous representation as idea of property is scarcely ever affixed to them; at actions are in conformity to it. Let those whom sear the greatest security of a republican government, he least, after they once leave the post-offices. It seems of persecutions and disturbances have driven from their would be time enough for the house to decide, when as if it was proper that the printers should know on country, find, when they return, security and tran- directed by the people. He concluded, by expressing what ground they stand; for their present indulgence, quillity: And to put an end to seuds, to soften the a hope, that the amendment would be rejected. in regard to distant subscribers, is illusory and destruc- distresses which a great revolution always occasions, Mr. Stelle observed, that stability in councils, and tive to them, and proves a vexatious deception and dif- and, that the law may from this time command with object of the highest importance to every government. couragement to their patrons. full energy and be well executed, let us consent to is not always to be found in numerous representative By the ship Industry, arrived on Tuesday evening forget the past. Let the accusations and prosecutions bodies; that the equality or inequality of representafrom Bayonne, we have received a printed copy of a which took their rife in events which accompanied the tion does not depend fo much on the ratio, as on the letter from the king of France to the national assem- revolution die away, and let a universal reconciliation privileges of the electors;—that whilst the same purity bly, accepting the constitution. The following is a take place. I make no mention of those who have prevails in the system of representation, as now exists been guided only by their attachment for me: Is it there will be little danger of corruption in the house: possible that you should deem them guilty? With re- that the state legislatures ought not to be a rule for con-HAVE examined with attention the constitution gard to those who, having been guilty of excesses gress; but that, on the contrary, in proportion as the numwhich you have presented me for acceptance. I accept that involved personal injuries, have drawn upon their bers are greater in the state legislatures, it is the less it, and shall see it executed .- This declaration would heads the vengeance of the laws,-I prove to them, necessary to have a numerous representation in the sehave been sufficient at another time; but at present I that I am king of all Frenchmen. deral legislature;—that solid merit alone can recom-

tion of the motives that have induced this acceptance. pronounce my solemn acceptance of the constitution electors;—that the security of the people is increased. From the beginning of my reign I have been defirous in the midst of the representatives of the nation, and in proportion to the number of those who watch over of reforming abuses, and in every act of government on the spot where that constitution was framed; I the conduct of each representative. A proof of this have wished to be guided by public opinion. Various shall therefore come to the national assembly to-mor- was to be found in the British parliament, where cor-

also the immense expences unavoidably incurred for The king will meet the assembly this day at twelve; Mr. Clarke hoped, that when gentlemen called in the support of an honourable war, carried on for a preceded by the city band of music and escorted by the liberties of the people, as an argument in favour length of time, without an increase of taxes, had esta- the national guard, &c. The deputies of the national blished a great disproportion between the revenues and assembly will go to receive him. His seat [chair, not look upon him as an aristocrat for opposing that ratio. throne] shall be next to that of the president. His If he was insected with the spirit of aristomacy, he

> +++ The copy from which this is translated is printed at Bayonne, and bears no date. --

FROM PELOSI'S MARINE LIST. The following information we have received from Salem and Beverly, dated November 5.

The brig Stend, Beckford; Fanny, Proctor; schooner Eliza, Clarke; and Success, Baker, arrived from Cape-François. It appears from our best information, by the above vessels, that the island of Hispaniola must be lost for some time, the force not being sufficient by any means to disperse, much less conquer the revolters! The American property at that island, which is of a perishable nature, must be entirely lost. No kind of provisions are wanting: it is uncertain whether the Cape is not at the merey of the revoluers, when they choose to make a final sacrifice. All agree that the island can never be recovered, but by a great and early exertion of France.

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, October 31.

An officer of the Western army has received authentic accounts from Post St. Vincent, stating, that a large number of Indians have affembled at the Maume towns-that they drew provisions, &c. at the British Post of Detroit, and that every encouragement was held out to the Canadians to join the savages in hostilities against us-That the enemy are numerous, but as we are and shall continue to be, prepared for the ex- exposed to corruption, than a larger body, The expected interview, of course nothing will be lett undone to keep up the spirit of the army. Numbers of public money sufficient to bribe even a single member: our men have delerted, previous to our arrival-a great number are now under guard-and courd martials sit daily un the trials of officers arrested, and offences of foldiers-many of the latter for crimes capital: The Indians have lately done little more than stealing a few horses, and have failed in several at-

ANNAPOLIS, Newember 24.

The honourable Charles Goldsborough, Eig; fon of Charles, is choien a senator in the room of Gustavus Scott, Esq; who declined accepting his appointment. On Monday last arrived here the snow Zephyr, captain Crumby, from London.

The president of the United States, by the advice and consent of the senate, has appointed,

Nathaniel Rogers, to be marshal of the New-Hampshire district, in the room of John Parker, deceased. Alexander Moore, to be surveyor of the port of West Point, in Virginia, in the room of John Spotswood Moore, who has refigned his appointment. Charles Brown, to be collector of the port of

George-town, in South-Carolina, in the room of John Cogdell, who has refigned his appointment.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, November 15. Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed, re- tion, which the house took into immediate confideraported a bill respecting fugitives from justice, and I should, however, deviate from truth if I said that from the service of masters; which, after a first and

ruption eyer prevails more with the representatives of petty boroughs, than with those of greater cities.

of the ratio of one to thirty thousand, they would not had caught it fince he came to that house.-If an increated representation would bring more wisdom and honesty into the house, it would also introduce more folly and dishonesty.—a candidate, he observed, can much more easily purchase the votes of a small district. than of a larger one.—Improper elections can alone destroy the liberties of the people: and if congress take care that the elections be properly conducted, there will never be any danger of corruption in the house.-As to the respectability of congress, it will depend more upon their acts, than upon their number.—After several arguments against an over-numerous representation, he concluded in favour of a larger ratio, than that of thirty thousand.

Mr. Vining could not conceive how the liberties of America could be affected by a trifling difference in the number of the representative body. He used several arguments to shew how little danger there is of corruption prevailing in the house; and declared in favour of the ratio of thirty-four thousand.

Mr. Hillhouse observed, that if in consequence of the ratio that might be now fixed, the house should be found not sufficiently numerous, it would be very easy to remedy the defect at an after day. As to the prevalence of corruption in the space of ten years from the present period, he treated the idea as chimerical; nor did he at all think a smaller number of representatives, elected by the free choice of the people, more ecutive, he observed, has not the power of applying and even if there did exist a power to apply money sufficient to bribe one hundred members, the same power would extend to the corruption of two hundred: But there can be no danger, so long as the right of election remains in the people. He asked whether a representation of eighty or a hundred members, is not fufficient for all the purposes of government, and whether the liberties of the country are not late in their hands? and concluded with declaring his opinion, that a larger representation would rather embarrais the government than otherwise.

Mr. Sedgwick proposed to retain the words " thirty thouland" for the purpole of inferting "three," of " four" between them.

Mr. Heister made several remarks to shew the difficulty of communication between members residing at fuch distances, as they now do, when elected to represent such extensive districts; and observed that three fourths of the members were from states, that have adopted the proposed amendment to the constitution. Mr. Kitcheil was in favour of a numerous repre-

sentation, and against striking out. Mr. Findley and Mr. Gerry spoke in defende of the fentiments they had before delivered in favour of a numerous representation; after which,

The question was taken on the motion for striking out the words " thirty thousand," and lost; -ayes 21, The question was then taken on the original relola-

tion, and carried; ayes 36, noes 21. The committee then rose, and reported the resolu tion; and on the question for adopting the report of the committee, it was carried in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays, were,

YEAS. Meffrs. Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Findley, Fitzfimons, Gerry, Giles, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Heister, Parker, Seney, Sheredine, Sumpter, Sylvester, Tred-

Bourne, S. Bourne, Clarke, Gilman, Goodhue, Groves,

A committee wa pursuant to the reso. Mr. Baldwin m cial committee on t it being observed, extended no farthe ing in confequence and that the house until the petitioner motion was withdra on the table.

HOSE perfor the subscribe requested to make r this date, otherwise ter which notice w. commence drawing.

Herring Bay, No

TO CINCE I came t ) that some publ Cæcil county, by major Thomas M. which feveral charg neral circulation.

Though I am fati as mere electioneerin ward just before the to refute them; yet regard I have for the it now necessary that as I return home I the public will do j Annapolis, Nove

LL persons ar Rhode river, withou November 21, 17

HE subscribe. him to leave next, and will proba he therefore earnestly to call in the course not discharge their a some agreeable arran sonable, it is presume complying therewith quents, they may re to a mode more obli not be granted.

St. Mary A LL persons ha A of GEORGE county, deceased, claims, properly att fore the first day of will not deem hersel further claims.

W AS committee man, who calls him lately been proved, Clarke, of the state property and that h fellow, about ten y on his forehead and ed to pay charges, a THO

At Public Sale, at NE BALE of L damaged SEI Fortier, from Londe

October 11, 179

R'AN away, at feriber's plant three miles from the name of ANTH high, knock kneed ance when walkir peutioned for his fr napolis, last Septem but did not stay mo tree negro. Any thony, and lecure shall have a reward narboured and emp