



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1789.

JEUDI, le 1 OCTOBRE, 1789.

CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

FROM LONDON PAPERS,—JULY 18, TO AUGUST 4.

F R A N C E.

THE Commotions which for some time past have agitated this kingdom have at length been brought to a crisis. There is no period in the history of Europe since the time of Charles IX. of France in 1572, which affords so striking an example of a distracted government, and the bloodshed of a civil war, as that which France now exhibits. No personal safety exists there, all property is unprotected, and the lives of the first men in the state in such momentary danger as to oblige them to fly their country; public business of every kind is suspended, the whole system of government annihilated, and even the King and Queen are compelled to shut themselves up in the palace of Versailles with a strong guard for their security. Such is the picture of Paris at the present moment, where rebellion has reared her standard, and so widely spread her ravages that no one can judge where they will end.

By official dispatches received on Sunday by a special messenger from the Duke of Dorset at Paris, and confirmed by several foreigners of distinction who are arrived in London for personal safety, we learn the following interesting particulars:

On Sunday the 17th inst. on receiving the news of the dismissal of M. Necker at Paris, and a body of troops entering the city, the populace began to arm themselves, and were immediately joined by the French guards. In the evening a slight skirmish happened in the Place de Louis XV. Early on Monday morning, the populace forced the Convent St. Lazare, where they found arms, ammunition, &c.

The Bourgeoisie came to a resolution of raising a militia of 48,000 men. A general conflagration prevailed throughout the town. All the shops were shut; all public and private employments at a stand, and scarcely a person to be seen in the streets, except the armed burghers, who acted as a temporary police for the protection of private property, to replace the established one, which had no longer any influence.

On Sunday the 17th inst. the troops from the provinces began to join the people, whom they had been brought up to overawe. They went over pretty generally after the engagement of which the public has heard. Till that day, however, none of the military had gone over but the Invalids, a battalion of artillery, and the French guards.

As soon as the news of the commotions in Paris, occasioned by the removal of Mr. Necker, reached the National Assembly, it was resolved by that body that a deputation should be sent to the King, to express their deep regret for the loss of that Minister, and to request his Majesty's permission to send some of their Members to Paris, to try to appease the tumults. The Deputies were admitted at seven o'clock on Monday evening to an audience to his Majesty, who gave them the following answer:

"I have already explained to you my intentions respecting the measures which I have been obliged to take in consequence of the commotions that have broke out at Paris. It belongs to me alone to judge of the necessity of those measures, in which I cannot consent to make any alterations. Some cities are entrusted with the care of preserving their own internal tranquillity; but the great extent of my capital will not admit of the delegation of such a trust.

"I doubt not in the least of the purity of the motives which induces you to offer your care and assistance on this melancholy occasion: but your presence in Paris could not be attended with any good; and it is necessary here (at Versailles) for the acceleration of those important objects, which I must still recommend to your attention."

In consequence of this answer, the National Assembly came immediately to the following resolutions:

"That this Assembly, speaking the language, and expressing the sentiments of the nation, do declare that Mr. Necker, and the other Ministers who have been removed, carry with them the esteem and regret of the nation.

"That this Assembly dreading the fatal consequences which his Majesty's answer may produce, must continue to insist upon the removal of the troops drawn together in an extraordinary manner in the neighbourhood of Paris and Versailles; and upon the establishment of armed bodies of citizens.

"That this Assembly do renew its declaration, that the communication between this Assembly and his Majesty, ought to be direct, and not through any medium whatever.

"That all persons employed in civil or military capacities are responsible for every act done by them contrary to the rights of the nation, and the Resolutions of this Assembly.

"That the actual Ministers, and the Advisers of his Majesty, of whatever rank or condition they may be, are personally responsible for the present calamities, and for those that may be the consequences of them.

"That the National Assembly do declare, that the national debt having been put under the safe-guard of the honour and good faith of the nation, and the people being willing to pay the interest upon it, no power has a right to give to the nation the infamous name of bankrupt. No power has a right to violate the public faith, under any form, or in any shape whatever.

On Tuesday the scene opened in the same violent manner. Fresh troops kept constantly dropping in. Detachments sent out of town on all sides, were continually returning with corn intended for the hostile troops, cannon, powder, &c. &c. Several waggons were intercepted destined for the King, and brought triumphantly into town, each drawn by six royal horses.

Before noon a body of 20,000 citizens, by the French guards, now joined by many of their officers who had previously taken an oath of fidelity, summoned the Hotel des Invalides to form with cannon (the Hotel des Invalides is at 50 yards distance from the Military School, where now were 4000 hostile troops with a park of artillery); the Governor surrendered, and immediate possession was taken of 52,000 stand of arms, cannon, ammunition, &c. and brought triumphantly into town.

On the other side of the town, the Bastille was summoned by 10 or 12,000 citizens, headed by the grenadiers of the French guards, and on the Governor's holding out a white flag, and opening one of the gates, a party of young citizens, with some soldiers, incautiously entered; the Governor instantly drew up the draw-bridge, and his troops, consisting of invalids and some auxiliary Swiss, fired through loop holes, and killed or wounded the whole party. About 30 were killed. Four times he attempted the same stratagem, but not with the same success; at last the fortress was regularly attacked and cannonaded for three hours, and the ditches filled with straw, &c. &c. A breach was effected, and first mounted by a French grenadier; the Governor, the Marquis de Launay, the Prince de Montbary, the Fort Major, &c. were made prisoners, and all the poor unhappy State prisoners, many of whom had languished for years in this execrable abode, released; among which number, was Lord Mazarine, an Irish Nobleman, who had been confined for debt near 30 years.

The great and important scene now followed.—The Governor, the Prince, the Fort Major, and Officers, were conveyed to the Hotel de Ville, and, after a short trial, M. de Launay and the Major were executed by first shooting them, and then cutting off their heads. Other officers next underwent the same fate.

In carrying the Bastille, about 300 were killed and wounded, besides those who perished through the artifice of the Governor.

M. de Flesselles, the Prevot des Marchands, or first municipal officer of Paris, having, in the course of the day, given some reason for suspicion, by refusing arms, powder, &c. though President of the Board of Defence, and a Courier from the Queen being intercepted with a letter to him, desiring him to hold firm and stop out delays, for that 40,000 men should be there that night (Tuesday) he was seized in the Council Chamber, examined, similar letters found concealed on him, and shot and beheaded on the Quai de Pelletier. The bodies were all

GUERRE CIVILE EN FRANCE.

DES PAPIERS DE LONDRES.—DU 18 JUILLET AU 4 AOUT.

F R A N C E.

LES troubles qui depuis quelque tems ont agit6 ce Royaume, sont enfin parvenus à une crise. Il n'y a point dans les annales de l'Europe depuis le tems de Charles IX, Roi de France, en 1572, de période qui fournisse un exemple aussi frappant d'un Gouvernement, déchiré par des troubles intestins, et où il ait eu autant de sang répandu que celui que la France présente actuellement. Il n'y a plus de sûreté personnelle; les propriétés n'y sont plus protégées, et les principaux personnages de l'état y sont dans un danger si éminent qu'ils sont obligés de fuir leur patrie. Toutes les affaires publiques sont suspendues. Tout le système du Gouvernement est anéanti, le Roi et la Reine même sont contraints de s'enfermer dans le Palais de Versailles avec une forte garde. Tel est en ce moment le tableau de Paris, où la rébellion a déployé son étendard, et a répandu si loin ses ravages que l'on ne peut juger où ils termineront.

Nous apprenons les particularités suivantes par des dépêches officielles reçues Dimanche par un messager spécial de la part du Duc de Dorset à Paris, et confirmées par plusieurs étrangers de distinction venus à Londres pour leur sûreté personnelle.

Dimanche 12 présent, la nouvelle de la démission de Mr. Necker, étant venue à Paris, et un corps de troupes ayant entré dans la ville, la populace commença à s'armer, et fut immédiatement jointe par les Gardes Françaises. Il y eut le soir une petite escarmouche dans la place de Louis XV. Lundi de grand matin le peuple força le Couvent St. Lazare, où l'on trouva des armes et munitions.

La Bourgeoisie résolut de lever une milice de 48,000 hommes. Une consternation générale régnoit par toute la ville. Toutes les boutiques étoient fermées; tous les emplois publics et privés étoient arrêtés, et l'on ne voyoit presque personne dans les rues, à l'exception des Bourgeois armés, qui dirigeoient une espèce de police pour protéger les propriétés privées, à la place de celle qui étoit abolie, et qui n'avoit plus d'influence.

Dimanche 12 de ce mois, les troupes des Provinces qu'on avoit fait venir pour tenir le peuple en crainte, s'y joignirent. Elles se rangèrent presque toutes de son côté après l'action dont le public a entendu parler. Jusqu'à ce jour, cependant aucunes troupes ne s'étoient mises du parti du peuple, à l'exception des invalides; un bataillon d'artillerie et les gardes Françaises.

Dès que la nouvelle des Troubles de Paris, causée par la démission de Monsieur Necker, fut parvenue à l'Assemblée Nationale, il fut résolu par cette assemblée d'envoyer une députation au Roi à Versailles, pour exprimer le regret qu'elle avoit de la perte de ce ministre, et lui demander permission d'envoyer quelques-uns de ses membres à Paris pour tâcher d'apaiser le tumulte.

Les députés furent admis Lundi à sept heures du soir à une audience de sa Majesté, qui leur fit la réponse suivante:

"Je vous ai déjà expliqué mes intentions relativement aux mesures que j'ai été obligé de prendre en conséquence des troubles qui se sont élevés à Paris. C'est à moi seul qu'il appartient de juger de la nécessité de ces mesures, auxquelles je ne puis consentir de faire aucun changement. On a confié à quelques villes le soin de conserver leur propre tranquillité intérieure, mais la grande étendue de ma Capitale n'admet point la délégation d'un pareil dépôt.

"Je ne doute nullement de la pureté des motifs qui vous induisent à offrir votre assistance dans cette triste conjoncture, mais votre présence à Paris ne pourroit faire aucun bien, et elle est nécessaire ici pour l'accélération des objets importants que je dois encore recommander à votre attention."

En conséquence de cette réponse, l'Assemblée Nationale résolut immédiatement:

"Que cette assemblée, parlant le langage et exprimant les sentimens de la nation, déclare, que Mr. Necker, et les autres Ministres qui ont été démis, emportent avec eux l'estime et le regret de la nation.

"Que cette Assemblée craignant les fatales conséquences que la réponse de sa Majesté peut produire, doit insister sur la dispersion des troupes assemblées d'une manière extraordinaire dans le voisinage de Paris et de Versailles, et sur l'établissement des corps armés de citoyens.

"Que cette Assemblée renouvelle sa déclaration, que la communication entre cette Assemblée et sa Majesté doit être directe, et non par le moyen d'aucune médiation quelconque.

"Que toutes personnes dans des emplois civils ou militaires sont responsables de tout ce qu'ils feront contraire aux droits de la nation et les résolutions de l'Assemblée.

"Que les Ministres actuels et les Conseillers de sa Majesté de quelque rang ou condition qu'ils puissent être, soient personnellement responsables des calamités présentes, et de celles qui peuvent en résulter.

"Que l'Assemblée Nationale déclare, que la dette nationale ayant été mise sous la sauve-garde de l'honneur et bonne foi de la nation, et le peuple consentant d'en payer l'intérêt, nulle puissance n'a droit de violer la foi publique, sous aucune forme ou en aucune manière quelconque.

Mardi la scène commença d'une manière aussi violente. On faisoit constamment entrer de nouvelles troupes. Des détachemens envoyés hors de la ville de tous côtés, retournoient continuellement avec du grain pour les troupes ennemies, de l'artillerie, de la poudre, &c. &c. Plusieurs charrettes destinées pour le Roi furent interceptées, et amenées en triomphe dans la ville, chacune tirée par six chevaux de sa Majesté.

Avant midi un corps de 20,000 hommes, à la tête duquel étoient les gardes Françaises, auxquelles s'étoient joints plusieurs de leurs officiers, qui avoient préalablement prêté serment de fidélité, sommèrent l'hôtel des invalides de se former avec de l'artillerie. Le Gouverneur se rendit, et l'on s'empara aussitôt de 52,000 fusils, de l'artillerie, des munitions, &c. et on les amena en triomphe dans la ville.

De l'autre côté de la ville, la Bastille fut environnée par 10 ou 12 mille citoyens à la tête desquels étoient les Grenadiers des Gardes Françaises. Le Gouverneur de cette forteresse hissa un pavillon blanc, et ouvrit une des portes, sur quoi un parti de jeunes citoyens, avec quelques soldats entrèrent imprudemment. Aussitôt le Gouverneur fit lever le pont-levis, et ses troupes, consistant en invalides et Suisses Auxiliaires, tirèrent par les barbicanes ou meurtrières, et tuèrent ou blessèrent tout le parti. Il en fut tué environ 30. Il tenta quatre fois le même stratagème, mais sans succès. A la fin la forteresse fut régulièrement attaquée et canonnée pendant trois heures; les fossés furent remplis de paille et autres matières. On fit une brèche, où un Grenadier François monta le premier. Le Gouverneur, le Marquis de Launay, le Prince de Montbary, le Major du fort, &c. furent faits prisonniers, et tous les prisonniers d'état, dont plusieurs languissoient depuis longtems dans cette abominable demeure, furent élargis. De ce nombre fut Lord Mazarine, Noble Irlandois, qui y étoit renfermé pour dettes depuis près de 30 ans.

Ce fut alors que la Grande et importante scène commença; le Gouverneur, le Prince, le Major et les Officiers furent menés à l'hôtel de ville, et après une procès qui ne dura pas longtems Mr. de Launay et le Major furent exécutés. On les tua d'abord à coup de fusil et après on leur coupa la tête. On en fit autant ensuite à d'autres officiers.

La prise de la Bastille couta la vie à environ 300 hommes, outre ceux qui furent tués par l'artillerie du Gouverneur.

Mr. de Flesselles, Prevot des Marchands, premier officier municipal de Paris, ayant ce jour-là donné lieu d'être suspecté, en refusant des armes, de la poudre, et autres choses nécessaires, quoique président du Conseil de défense, et un courier de la part de la Reine ayant été intercepté avec une lettre à lui adressée, le priant de tenir ferme, et de former des délais, attendu que 40,000 hommes seroient à Paris cette nuit-là (Mardi) il fut arrêté dans la Chambre du Conseil, examiné, et des lettres similaires ayant été trouvées cachées sur lui, il fut fusillé et décapité sur le quai de Pelletier. Les cadavres furent tous amenés par l'escalier de la maison de ville, et posés sur la place de Grève. Les têtes furent portées en triomphe à la statue de Henri IV. et promenées par toutes les rues.

* L'hôtel des invalides est à 50 verges de l'Ecole Militaire, où il y avoit 4000 troupes engagées avec un parc d'artillerie.

brought by the stairs of the Town-house, and laid on the Place de Greve, their heads being conveyed in triumph to the statue of Henry IV. and paraded through all the streets.

Four officers of the French guards too were arrested for having contrived a plan to poison their men in their victuals, and will probably be hanged.

Several other violent excesses have been committed. The Duc de Latremouille, and many other Noblemen the friends of the King, who had voted against the Tiers Etat, are confined in prison. The Duc de Luxembourg, one of the most conspicuous of that Order, got away with some difficulty, and arrived in London on Saturday night with all his family. The Duc de Chatelet, Colonel of the King's Guard, very narrowly escaped assassination.

The reliance of the King has been chiefly placed on the foreign troops, but when put in motion they almost all of them dispersed.

The King has even been abandoned by Prince de Mirceux, the Captain of his guards; and Count de Guiche, who had the reversion of that post, has succeeded him.

Marshal Broglio, finding his army not sufficient to withstand the people in a general attack, and perhaps more from a fear that they might catch the spark of rebellion, and desert, if suffered to be widely distributed, he has withdrawn himself with his whole force, and is entrenched at Versailles, in the front of the palace, with a view to protect the Royal Family.

The Barriers (toll gates) at which the duties were collected, are all burnt to the ground, and the books destroyed; of course, that part of the revenue ceases to be collected.

All the corn magazines belonging to Government near Paris have been broken open and stripped, and several large supplies coming from different parts of the country for the use of the King's army have been stopped. What adds to the horror of the scene is, that in the midst of this licentiousness, while large quantities of corn and provisions are destroyed, several hundred thousands are perishing for want.

All the houses belonging to the King's party have been more or less attacked and plundered. The servants have been forced to surrender up their muskets, pistols, and such other weapons, and join the multitude. In short, the mob has risen to a degree of ferocity unexampled in the annals of the country.

The words *Royal Treasury* are taken down from the front of that house, and the words *National Bank* substituted.

The Duke of Orleans is the popular character. The people have offered to declare him Lieutenant General du Royaume, or Lieutenant Governor of the Kingdom, which would place him at the head of public affairs. This offer the Duke has declined.

The busts of the Duke of Orleans and M. Necker have been made in wax and carried about Paris in triumph: all the public places of amusement are shut up for fear of a riot and being destroyed, and several skirmishes have taken place among the troops in the different interests.

On Wednesday the populace, having formed themselves into regular companies, well armed, marched with the regularity of veterans, and obliged the camp, formed under the command of Marshal Broglio, to retire; they then proceeded to Versailles, where the mansions of several unpopular characters experienced a similar fate with those of Paris. The Queen, the Count d'Artois, Marshal Broglio, and many others, prudently withdrew themselves; and the mob, in the madness of their rage, offered a reward of three hundred thousand livres for their discovery. Her Majesty, it is said, had a short time before dispatched a trusty courier with letters, and the most valuable part of her jewels, for Vienna. The messenger, was however, intercepted by the people, and his charge wrested from him.

The King, on Wednesday, accompanied by his two brothers, Monsieur and Count d'Artois, walked to the Meeting of the National Assembly, and made a speech, in which he declared,

"That he had called them together in order to consult upon the measures most fit to be pursued at the present crisis for the good of the nation in general; that it was with the deepest sorrow he saw the tumults in the capital; that his intention had been misrepresented; that the reports that the security of the persons of those who were Members of that Assembly was in danger, were grossly false; that he felt their interests to be his own, and came among them, confident of their zeal and attachment, to consult what should be done for the common good; that he had ordered the troops to be withdrawn from Versailles and Paris; and that he begged them to communicate the circumstance to the capital."

PARIS, July 18. The People are completely Triumphant; Paris is now one general scene of tumultuous joy.—**DESOTISM IS DESTROYED.—NECKER** is recalled.

The day before Yesterday a Solemn Thanksgiving was offered up at the great Church of Notre Dame, for the happy deliverance of this country from **DESOTISM**, and *Te Deum* was performed.

On this occasion the streets were lined by the armed citizens; the National Assembly went to the Cathedral to be present at the service, and were received by the Citizens under arms, and the air rending acclamations of an immense populace.

The same night all the troops began their march to withdraw from Paris, and the several guards were mounted by the militia.

In the morning of the 16th, the whole body of the militia were under arms, and lined the street to receive the king and the National Assembly. His Majesty, overcome by fatigue, was too much indisposed to go to Paris; but the National Assembly went, and were received by the citizens under arms; and the *Te Deum* was performed to the most crowded auditory that Paris, in its most religious days ever witnessed.

The lately appointed Ministers are dismissed. The National Assembly have required the reinstatement of Monsieur Necker and his coadjutors.—The registers and records of the Police have been seized, and laid before the National Assembly, by whom they will be scrutinized; and by this means the iniquity of the inquisition will be exposed, and the names of all the spies, domestic and foreign, will appear.

The King may be considered at present as a prisoner of state, being detained at Paris by the Bourgeois, and unable to transact any business without the approbation of the National Assembly. So uniform was the spirit of revolt among the people, that the foreign troops round Paris and Versailles broke ground, and have retired to Sens. The Marshal de Broglio withdrew from the field, and fought an audience with the King on Thursday last at midnight, at which interview he supplicated his Majesty to consult with his Councilors on some means to stop the effusion of blood which threatened to deluge his dominions.—Monsieur (the King's brother) was present at this interview, and co-operated with the purpose of Monsieur de Broglio:—or the picture which presented itself was dreadful! Every Bourgeois in Paris and the neighbouring towns were in arms, and with them two thirds of the army were incorporated.

The Duke of Dorset reports, that so secret were these proceedings, that some of his domestics were compelled to go abroad, armed like the Bourgeois, with belts and muskets, before he could obtain the least knowledge of their purposes. The same recourse was attended with danger to several, who were supposed to be the Queen's spies. They were hung up after a very summary trial. Several who were detected among the citizens in acts of theft, suffered the same way. A regular pay was settled, and issued at fixed times. Corn in certain proportions, was delivered with the same order: and every departure from the conditions laid down, failed not to meet punishment.

The Swiss guards have already begun to withdraw from Versailles, and it is believed they will be entirely dismissed. The city of Paris, which is in future to be guarded solely by the citizens, is entirely surrounded with a guard, and not a soul suffered to go out who has any appearance of opulence. Those who have escaped, have done it under a disguise, with no other cloths on them but what they wore. The town has been put under a contribution, and a tax levied on every person according to their circumstances, both in men and money.

The roads about the country are become extremely dangerous and unsafe, from the deserters and rabble who have been freed from the public prisons. Several persons on the road to Calais have been robbed and ill treated.

M. Necker is certainly gone to Geneva, though no one has heard of him since he left Versailles after his dismissal. It was reported he had come to England.

An English Gentleman at Rouen in Normandy concludes a letter to his friend in town received yesterday, in the following manner: "You will no doubt by this time have heard of the alarming disturbances which took place in this ancient city on Sunday last. About mid-day a large assemblage of people were gathered together from all parts. Their first attempt was to drive off a party of soldiers who lined the quay near the Bourse, for the purpose of protecting a quantity of corn, which they soon effected, by the use of bludgeons and other offensive weapons, with a plentiful supply of stones, which they threw at the soldiers with great violence, and not only removed the whole of the corn at that place, but in less than two hours broke open almost every suspected place, where they conceived grain was concealed, but particularly a range of warehouses that adjoined the barrier leading to the Dieppe road, where they possessed themselves of a very large quantity.

About six o'clock in the evening, the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, hearing of the success of the town's people, arrived in great numbers, with intent to pillage the various magazines; the military turning out in great force, soon compelled them to retire, repelling them in every part. In one skirmish, where the soldiers fired from the bridge, no less than eight men and two women were killed, besides a great number wounded.

Some hours afterwards, however, the enraged multitude rallied again, and were so successful as to destroy the whole of the furniture belonging to the house of the Procureur General. At intervals they continue their various depredations.

"All the ships in the river laden with corn have been stripped, and most of the convents have been broken open, and plundered of all their plate, and every thing that was valuable.

The looms at the different English manufactories have been taken out, and burnt before the doors of their proprietors.

The shops are all kept shut, and every person enjoined to stay in their houses. Much firing was heard last night. I suppose more troops have arrived, but I dare not stir out."

Besides the French Noblemen and their families who have arrived in London, several more are hourly expected: among others, the Princes de Lamballe, Madame de Chabane, the Marquis de la Palice and his family, &c.

Lord Massarino, who was freed from the Bastille, had nearly been stopped at Calais on Friday on his way here; on landing at Dover, his Lordship was the first to jump out of the boat, and in the fulness of his joy, and in gratitude to Heaven for his deliverance, immediately fell on his knees, and kissing the ground thrice, exclaimed, "God bless this land of Liberty!"

BASTILLE.—In consequence of the destruction of this dreadful fortress, the grave of many miserable thousands or rather millions of French subjects, such horrid scenes are come to light as must make human nature even shrink at itself.

Our Parisian Correspondent has just informed us, through the means of a wretched captive who had been confined 47 years in those infernal regions of despotism, tyranny, and misery, that when a prisoner was committed to that horrid place, he was immediately confined in a solitary cell, where the sun could not penetrate; and whatever food might be allotted him, was served by mutes. It was death for either to speak.

The emancipated author of this narration having, however, by his good conduct, and the well-known goodness of his heart, excited some feeling in the breast of one of the under officers of the fortress, who had been a servant in his family, was one day permitted to walk on the place of massacre.

He describes it to be a pleasant promenade, on which the devoted victim of tyranny is invited to walk for the benefit of the air. On approaching a particular part (the signal being given) it gives way, and he is at once immersed into a horrid gulph, where several hundred engines cut him to pieces.

It was on Saturday the 11th that M. Necker received his dismissal from the King, by a letter which came to him while he was at dinner. The substance of it was, that public tranquility required he should withdraw that instant, and as secretly as possible. He accordingly took Madame Necker with him in his carriage, as if to take an airing, and when he had got to St. Ouen, he sent back his horses, telling his people he should return by the post. He was discovered as he passed through St. Denis the next post on the other side of Paris. His exile was known at Paris the same night. The sensation excited by the news is not to be expressed. He left all his furniture in the hands of the King, to the amount of seven millions of livres, about 320,000*l.* which he advanced to the Treasury immediately on his coming into place, to supply the exigency of the moment, besides eight millions of livres he stands engaged for on his own credit. He bent his course to Spa.—As soon as his retreat was known at Paris, all places of public diversion were shut up, and a general stop was put to all business.

JULY 30. The National Assembly keep so jealous an eye on their Sovereign, that he is continually watched, and every courier that enters Versailles is immediately examined, and his dispatches looked into.

M. Berthier de Sauvigny, son-in-law to M. de Foulon, who was hanged by the populace of Paris on the same day that Foulon was executed, had a fortune of 16,000*l.* sterling a year. He was discovered and stopped by a cabinet-maker of Compeigne, who refused 500*l.* to let him escape.

The unfortunate Mons. Foulon, who has been so barbarously butchered by the mob, was 74 years of age.

Every day brings fresh scenes to light of the most terrific nature. A secret Magazine was lately discovered near Paris, which contained upwards of 3000 bomb-shells, intended, no doubt, for the destruction of that city.

The mob hearing that there were great quantities of corn in the convent of St. Lazare, broke it open, and carried away the corn.

Notwithstanding the subjugation of the King of France, we are assured that all the provinces of that extensive kingdom are arming and preparing for defence, particularly to the southward.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 23.

"While every moment is teeming with discoveries of fresh traitors, and authentic proofs of the dreadful blow that was intended against the capital, accounts are hourly arriving from the different provinces.

"At Dijon the people assembled, and got possession of the Bishop, the Mayor, and ten of the principal Noble and Courtiers, by way of hostages for their Deputies, where they are kept on bread and water.

"At Lyons, the municipal body, and the whole city without distinction, met on the summons of the alarm bell, and entered into the most solemn engagement to support the National Assembly and the friends of liberty at Paris, and resolved to discontinue the payment of a single tax, should that Assembly be dissolved, or any violence offered to its Members.

At Rennes in Brittany the spirit ran, if possible, still higher. No sooner was the news of M. Necker's dismissal received, than the whole city flocked together, took possession of a magazine of arms, and pillaged it. M. de Langeron, the Commandant, immediately called to arms the regiments d'Artois and Lorraine, infantry, and the dragoons of Orleans and Penthièvre, whom he ordered to fire on the citizens; but the soldiers, laughing at the word of command, laid down their arms with acclamations of *Vive la Nation*. Eight hundred of them decidedly joined the people, vowing to give no quarter to such as should lift a musket against their fellow-citizens.

The military then proceeded with the inhabitants to the Hotel du Gouvernement, from whence they carried off the cannon and ammunition, with which preparations were instantly made to march to Paris to relieve the capital: all the other towns in Brittany are in the same manner. The arsenals were all forced, cannon was sent from St. Malo, and the whole country flew to arms. Happily the news of the rapid Revolution in the capital will have soon reached them, and put a stop to their intended march: but there is great reason to fear for the Nobles, who, with the higher class of the Clergy, have not sent a single deputy to the States General, but remained wrapped up in the gloomy influence of feudalty during the whole of these momentous transactions. The peasants have determined not to pay them a shilling, and all the royal revenues are taken into the hands of the municipal bodies, till happier times. Similar accounts are hourly coming in from Dauphiny and the southern provinces, in the former every body is in arms.

There have been very dreadful tumults at Havre-de-Grace. As we stated, two regiments came over to the people. They took complete possession of the place, so much so as to turn the cannon of the batteries against the ships, and a corvette, which refused to strike when called upon, was fired at. In no part of France is government now able to perform its functions.

Of the Bon Bourgeois of Paris, but few are in arms. In the first alarm they delivered firelocks and ammunition to every man they met; and Paris now is armed with armed vigils. In the execution of Mr. Fouon and M. Berthier the armed populace turned the cannon on the Hotel de Ville, and threatened to blow it down, if their prisoners were not delivered up.

AUGUST 1. The Duke of DORSET, we are assured, has intimated to all the English who are known to him, his advice that they should quit France immediately; for as the Government of that country seemed to be dissolved, he was doubtful whether the law of Nations would be any protection to them.

The Duke himself not willing to subject the Majesty of the British Nation to insult, and finding that there is now no power in France to protect it, may speedily be expected to withdraw from a country so disgraced by violence and insurrection.

Extract of a Letter from Paris July 28, after the Regular Post by Express.

"The Duke of Dorset is certainly on his departure; and it is said the Count d'Artois is expected on the frontiers with Auxiliaries from the Austrian Netherlands."

All the Principal Towns in France are incorporating a Militia of their own Citizens, instead of the Military who used to protect them.

Seven Peers of the Blood Royal of France, with the principal Nobility are still at Brussels.

Monsieur de Lucerne is one amongst the many whose heads have been taken off. Without Name.—The Assassinations are beyond reckoning.

AUGUST 3. The dispatches from the Duke of Dorset at Paris which arrived on Friday are full among others to contain a requisition from his Grace to be recalled, the tumult having increased in that capital to so great a degree since the last accounts were received by Government as to render his residence there unsafe.

The populace in Paris entertain a notion that the English mean to take advantage of their internal commotions and send a fleet to bombard some of their seaports: in consequence of which they have threatened destruction to the Duke of Dorset, who has been obliged to circulate printed hand-bills through the city, to can radiat this report, which has in some parts been

attended with the wish for effect. His Grace's situation, however is in the Highest degree unpleasant, as the Militia cannot preserve the least order among the populace.

The chaos of the mailer who brought the above dispatches was stopped several times in its progress to the Packet, and the driver repeatedly insulted and pelted by the populace, one of them aimed a pitch fork at him that very narrowly escaped taking effect.

Advices from Cherbourg by the Phoenix packet just arrived at Southampton, say, that on Friday se'night vast crowds of a most formidable Banditti poured in from the Country on pretence of scarcity of Corn. In their way they laid waste many gentlemen's houses, and not a granary escaped their depredations. They laid open the prisons, and let the felons, &c. free; gutted and pilfered the principal houses, and burnt and destroyed what they could not conveniently carry off. Notwithstanding money was thrown from the windows among them, and bread offered at a penny a pound, all did not avail. The Mayor's house did not escape their ravages, and so unmerciful were they, that they broke his carriage to pieces, threw it over the quay, and cut the flesh off the horses' bones with hatchets. As the soldiers took no active part the inhabitants resolved not to require their assistance but armed themselves in defence of their property, in consequence of which the same evening and next morning about 130 were taken and confined either aboard the ships in the harbour or Fort Royal, or in the prisons in the town. Foreigners and natives were then obliged to mount national colours in their hats, composed of red, white and blue ribbons, and the general cry was, "Liberty and an English Constitution."

The King's Regiments cantoned in Brittany have laid down their arms, and refused to obey the orders of their officers. In short there is an end to all government and good order.

The Provinces are in a state of rebellion from one end of France to the other. They seem no longer to consider allegiance to the King as a necessary part of their duty.

All State Prisons through France are to undergo the same fate as the Bastille.

The following is an official account of a melancholy catastrophe, taken on the spot, and signed by the Brigadier of the Marchauffe, and authenticated by the Lieutenant general of Franche Comté, has been laid before the National Assembly by Mr. Puelle, one of the deputies of that Province:

"We, &c. Brigadier of the Marchauffe, &c. &c. certify and swear, that we repaired to Quintay, near Vezoul, where we found a dying man, attended by the curate of the parish, who informed us, that Monsieur de Memmay, the Lord of Quintay, had announced to the inhabitants and troops in garrison at Vezoul, that, on account of the happy event (the Revolution at Paris), in which all the nation took a part, he intended giving an entertainment to all who chose to repair to his country seat, which was eagerly accepted; but M. de Memmay withdrew from the entertainment, alledging that his presence might check the gaiety of his guests; besides, that he could not decently appear himself, as he had hitherto been one of the Protecting Nobles, and a Parliamentary partizan against the popular cause. That an immense crowd of citizens and soldiers being assembled, they were desired to adjourn to a spot at some distance from the house, where they amused themselves in festivity and dancing; but that on a sudden, fire being set to a match, which communicated with a powder-mine, formed under the spot where the people were taken up with festivity, the whole were blown up! That on the noise of the explosion, the Curate with others, repaired to the Chateau, whither we likewise went, and found numbers floating in their blood, scattered corpses and deffered members still palpitating with life, &c. &c."

This act of barbarity Mr. Puelle observed, contrived by hypocrisy, and perpetrated with diabolical vengeance, had thrown the whole country into combustion. Every man flew to arms, the castle was razed to the ground, all the neighbouring castles were destroyed; the people, who know no restraint when they think men have merited their fury, had recourse to, and still continue the most violent excesses. They have burnt and sacked the Record Offices of the Nobles, have compelled them to renounce all their privileges, have destroyed and demolished many castles, burnt a rich Abbey of the Order of Cîteaux (the famous rich Abbey so often the object of Voltaire's animadversion). The young Princes de Beaufremont and the Barons de Andelon owed their escape only to a sort of miracle.

The Municipal Body of Vezoul, presided by the Marquis de Jombert, have taken every step in their power to stay the fatal effects of such a fermentation; but the means are insufficient. Mr. Puelle therefore entreated the Assembly to take into consideration the melancholy situation of the distracted country he had the honour to represent, and to consult on the speediest and most efficacious means to remedy this dreadful evil.

The National Assembly instantly, on the motion of the Count de Serant, directed the President to wait on the King, and supplicate him to give immediate orders to have this horrid transaction examined into by the tribunal nearest to the place where it happened, in spite of any opposition on the part of the Parliament of Besaçon, or of any other parliament or body of men whatever; and further resolved, That his Majesty be desired to give orders to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs to claim by his ambassadors at every Court such persons (for several are suspected) as being guilty of so atrocious a crime, shall have withdrawn or may withdraw, into foreign countries, that they may be sent to France, delivered into the hands of justice, and punished according to the rigour of the laws.

Extract of a Letter from Calais, July 27.

"Public travelling is no longer safe in this Kingdom. The roads to Paris, and indeed every where else, are infested by banditti, who rob at pleasure, without the smallest fear of punishment; nor is it known when these commotions will end, nor where. All the moderate and considerate are heartily sorry that liberty should be purchased at so dear a rate. The King remains in the capital little better than a prisoner; the Queen and Dauphin still at Versailles."

The Russian and Swedish fleets were both cruising in sight of Bornholm.—No news of any engagement, the several Captains of ships report that they saw four or five SHIPS on FIRE and heard a Heavy Cannonade.

August 4. Mr. NECKER arrived at Paris on Tuesday last, at night, amidst the universal acclamations of the people. Next day he went to the National Assembly, to thank them for the honour they have done him, in calling for his assistance at this critical juncture.

The Prince de Lambesk and the Marechal de Broglie are arrested, the first at Luxembourg, the latter at Verdun.

The Queen of France is extremely ill. The beginning of last week the Populace surrounded the Hotel of the Envoy Extraordinary from Vienna, in consequence of the report being spread of a German army being on its way into France.

The Minister agreed instantly to quit the Kingdom, or himself, and his hotel, would have both been sacrificed to the fury of the mob.

Every thing is managed with great order at Paris.—The National troops conduct themselves with the regularity of veteran soldiers.

The National Assembly are busily employed in forming the Constitution of the new Government. This is a task of great difficulty, and will lead to many discussions.

PARIS, July 27. We are a little recovered here from the consternation occasioned by the late shocking excesses of the mob and horrid executions; but the accounts which we daily receive from the country, shew that the flames of civil discord rage so violently in the Provinces that we have but too much reason to apprehend that nothing but blood can extinguish them.

The storming of the Bastille has been, as it were, a signal for the whole kingdom to fly to arms. As soon as the news of that event reached DIJON, (the Capital of Burgundy) the people rose with one accord, and, as if one soul animated them, at the same instant.

They first secured the person of the Commandant; they then made themselves masters of the Castle, where they found as many stands of arms as were sufficient to arm almost the whole City.

The business was conducted with temper, and without bloodshed. From that period, every citizen, even in transacting the affairs of their trades and callings are constantly armed, lest they should be taken by surprise.

We have just heard that the whole Province of DAUPHINY is in arms; and so is BRITANNY.

At Rennes, the Capital of this last mentioned Province, a dreadful slaughter of the Citizens was apprehended; fortunately it was prevented by those who were to have been actors in the bloody scene—the soldiers.

The Commandant thinking he should be able to keep the People in awe, by shewing that he was prepared for extremities, caused several pieces of cannon to be drawn from the arsenal. He had them charged with grape in the presence of the people, and then turned against the City, declaring at the same time, though nothing could be more shocking to his feelings, than to be obliged to shed the blood of his fellow subjects, yet if the people should attempt to disturb the public tranquillity, and make any effort to overturn the power and authority, which, having been committed to his care by his Majesty, it was his duty to defend and maintain, he must, though with the greatest reluctance, fire upon the Citizens.

The people hearing this menace, caused an address to the garrison to be drawn, and circulated anon; the three regiments that composed it. In this address, a most forcible appeal was made to the feelings and passions of the soldiers, to shew that the duty they owed to their Country was more sacred and more obligatory than any which they owed to their military superiors; may, that when the latter commanded them to execute orders destructive of Public Liberty, Obedience was a Crime, and Disobedience was a Virtue!

The Citizens then called upon the soldiers to declare whether they could ever call themselves Frenchmen, if they should fire upon a people, whose only crime was, that they were endeavouring to make Frenchmen free, and banish slavery from the kingdom.

This address produced all the effect that the people wished for or expected. The three regiments opened a kind of treaty with the Citizens, to which they stipulated, that if they stand by

the people, the people should pledge themselves to stand by them, and never abandon them to the rigour of military laws, for the step which they were about to take.

The people instantly acceded to the terms proposed by the troops, and swore that they never would abandon them; and that whatever Power should attempt to punish them for the Patriotic step they were willing to take, must first destroy the city of Rennes.

The treaty being thus ratified, the three regiments immediately declared for, and joined the People.

Both united, resolved to storm the arsenal, where the Commandant had shut himself up with a considerable detachment of artillery, and some other soldiers, belonging to the three regiments, upon whom he thought he could depend.

The troops and citizens marched boldly up to the Arsenal; but instead of being saluted with grape-shot, they heard the shouts of joy of the gunners and soldiers within, who deserting the Commandant, declared for the people, and throwing open the gates of the arsenal, admitted their brethren.

The cannon were immediately drawn away from the Arsenal, and placed in the great square of the College, which was turned into an Artillery Park, and put under the guard of a body of armed Citizens.

The City then formally took the three regiments under its protection; and pledged itself to see that they received their pay regularly, and all other military allowances.

The Corporation of Rennes resolved then to send a Deputation to Paris, with an offer to bear a part in the expences to be incurred in supporting the King's French guards that had declared for the people.

But the spirit of the people of Brittany has not been confined to the Capital of their Province in their struggles for Liberty. An association was set on foot through the country, and 40,000 names were soon put to it. The terror of this association has spread far and wide. Detachments from the body thus associated have presented themselves before different strong places, the Commanders of which have been obliged to capitulate, and surrender them, together with the arms and stores to the people.

Anjou has caught the flame of liberty, and the people of that province have seized the Citadel of Angers, their Capital. The Duc de Brisac, who was Governor of it, had barely time to escape with his life.

NORMANDY has exhibited a scene of still greater confusion, and also of bloodshed.

The City of Roan, the capital of that province—from the 12th to the 15th of July, was most dreadfully convulsed. The scarcity of corn was the first cause of the rising.

The troops were ordered to fire, and were but too obedient; several lives were lost, many people wounded.

The regiment de Navarre did great execution upon the people; and was too fatally secured by the Marchauffe, or police guards, who pistolled a great many, and cut down more their sabres, whilst their horries trampled several to death.

It is true, that many persons of infamous character had mixed with the Citizens, and were guilty of the greatest excesses—they went about to the rooms of all the cotton-weavers, and insisted that they should work no more, but, letting their looms stand still, join in plundering the houses of corn factors, and all others, where they suspected there was any grain or flour.

The news of the Revolution that had taken place in Paris on the 13th, had a considerable effect upon those who were in power at Roan; and neither the troops of the Marchauffe received any more orders to shed blood.

The people finding, by this time, that they were feared, resolved to give a loose to their vengeance. They swore they would have the life of Mr. de Belbois, the King's Attorney-General to the Parliament of Roan. Those who intended to deal most mercifully with him, declared they would throw him into the Seine, and drown him.

He had the good luck, however, to escape to a guard-house, which would not have been the case, if the people had kept their intentions to themselves.

The vengeance which could no longer affect his person, they resolved to let loose upon his property. They accordingly repaired to his house, which they completely pillaged.

Several of the large boats that form the moving Bridge of Roan, were removed by the Commandant, to cut off the communication between the suburb and the city.

The People on both sides of the river, not being able to act in concert, did as much mischief a part as they could.—They plundered on one side of the river two ships; and on the other several ware-houses.

In the midst of the confusion, a messenger arrived with advice, that 6000 peasants, from the neighbouring province of Picardy, were on their march to the assistance of their brethren of Roan.

There are at this moment 15,000 citizens in arms at Roan, who regularly mount guard every day. They have sent an offer to the Committee at the Town house of Paris, to send off 4000 men completely armed, to the assistance of that capital, at a moment's warning.

At Havre de Grace also, the Citizens are in arms, and bodies of them constantly patrol the streets, both night and day.

A military association was set on foot by the Magistrates; and, was it not a little singular, the King's Commandant, who, by his prudent conduct, had gained the good will of the people, was placed at the head of it.

The Citizens having been informed, that troops would be sent to reduce them, seized all the arms in the Arsenal, and made themselves master of two pieces of cannon placed on the Jetées.

They mount guard daily at the Tower, and at the City gate, called the gate d'Ingoaville, of which they are masters.

The King's troops are in possession of the Citadel, whence not a man dares to enter the town.

The moment the news of the fall of the Bastille reached

LYONS Mons. Imbert, who acts as Mayor of that City, and to whom the news had been sent published an invitation to the Citizens to meet him in St. John's Church, as he had tidings of the greatest importance to impart to them. The Church was crowded, and Mr. Imbert getting into the pulpit, read to the meeting the account which he had just received of the Revolution that had taken place in Paris. Then addressing himself to the Citizens; he said,

"GENTLEMEN,

"As the Nation has enemies, and as it is possible that an attempt may be made to take us by surprise, here are the keys of the arsenal (holding them up to public view), where every one who is known, and who wishes to arm himself, may now furnish himself with arms and ammunition, and with every thing that may be necessary for his defence.

"I present you also the keys of Pierre Encise (a strong castle, and state-prison), where it would be proper to establish a strong post."

This speech preserved the peace of the City; for the people, finding that they might get arms whenever they should find it necessary to ask for them, did not attempt to force either the arsenal or Pierre Encise.

SUBSTANCE OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE STATES GENERAL, Charged with the Work of preparing Materials for Forming

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

ART. I. EVERY government ought to have the maintenance of the rights of men for its sole end; from whence it follows, that to recall government to the end proposed, the constitution ought to commence by the declaration of the natural and unalienable rights of man.

II. The monarchial government has been chosen by the French nation as a proper one to maintain its rights; it is above all forms the most convenient for a large society, it is necessary to the happiness of France; therefore a declaration of the principles of this species of government ought immediately to follow the declaration of the rights of man.

III. It results from the principles of monarchy, that the nation to secure its own rights has conceded particular rights to the Monarch. The constitution, then, ought to declare, in a precise manner, the rights both of the one and the other.

IV. It is necessary to begin, by declaring the rights of the French nation, and afterwards to declare the rights of the King.

V. The rights of the King, and of the nation existing, only for the happiness of individuals which compose it, these lead to the examination of the rights of citizens.

VI. The French nation not being capable of assembling together, individually, to exercise all its rights, it ought to be represented: it is therefore necessary to declare the mode of its representation, and the rights of its representatives.

VII. The establishment and the execution of the laws must be the result of a concurrence of the powers with which the nation and the King are invested: it is therefore necessary to determine, immediately, how the laws shall be established. It will afterwards be examined how the laws shall be executed.

VIII. The object of the laws is the general administration of the kingdom, as to the actions and the property of the Citizens. The execution of laws which concern general administration, require provincial and municipal Assemblies. It is necessary, therefore, to examine what ought to be the organization of Provincial, and what the organization of Municipal Assemblies.

IX. The execution of laws, which concern the property and the actions of citizens, requires a judiciary power; it is necessary to determine in what manner this ought to be instituted, and afterwards its obligations and its limits.

The Brig Maxwell brings us an account of the benevolent attention of the British Government to this province; the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury having ordered the Contractors for the Army to send out a large additional supply of Wheat, Flour and Pease for the relief of the Inhabitants, apprehending from the accounts of the Scarcity which were sent from hence in June, that the Country was in a most deplorable state of distress— and we understand three of the ships had failed before the Maxwell, and were spoke with by her at sea.

PROMOTION.—From the London Gazette, July 31.—Fifth Regt. of Dragoons, Captain Andrew Philip Skeene, from 60th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Hamilton, exchanged.

The Sloop Rover Capt. Chenique loaded with Rum, Wine and Peas, on her passage to Montreal run ashore on the Rocks opposite to St. Anne's Church last Sunday, and has sustained damage, but as another vessel was immediately sent to her assistance, and the wind has been favourable since to carry her up, there is reason to believe the cargo will be saved. — This is one instance among many others of the impropriety of risking valuable cargoes on the River without insurance.

RACES.—On Friday the Subscription Purse (mentioned in our last) was run for, and won at two heats with ease by Mr. De Lanaudiere's mare Corbeau, Sir Thomas Mill's Cocquet, came in second both heats, and was nearly matched by Mr. Meyrick's Peggy tho' both were much behind Mr. De Lanaudiere's mare; — Captain St. Ours' horse Niagara, on whom considerable bets had been laid, having hurt his foot in the first heat, was withdrawn in the second. The Saddle war next started for, by four Canadian Horses rode by Canadians, and won by a red horse belonging to J. Bte. Verret de St. Augustin.—The day being fine, there was a vast concourse of spectators of all ranks.

Arrivals since Our Last.—Brig Margaret, John Livingston, from Cape François. Brig Maxwell John Edwards, in 7 weeks and three days from London. Passengers Major Gaul and Dr. Badelard.—Brig Mary Ann, Alex. Patterson, in 44 days from London; passenger, Mr. W. Lindsay, junr.—Brig Unity, H. Smith, in 9 weeks from ditto; saw two brigs and a ship off Gaspe. Outwards.—Brig Pomona, Hopkins, for Philadelphia.—Ship Montreal, Martin, for London.

The many Advertisements omitted for want of Room, will be inserted next week.

Mercatorius Honeftus ditto Extraordinary, omitted for same reason, also in our Next.

TO BE SOLD,

ANTH^y SERINDAC, at the Canotterie. Particular, London Market, and New-York Madeira Wine, also Best Port Wine, in pipes, hogheads and quarter Casks. And Claret in Hogheads.

QUEBEC, 28th September, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

A Young, Able and Healthy Negro Woman. For further particulars enquire at the Printing Office, Mountain street Quebec.

THREE-RIVERS, 22d. September, 1789.

LOST between St. Louis Gate, and the Plain's of Abraham,

A Fine Beaver Hat with the owner's name wrote therein. Any person finding the same and bringing it to the Printer, will be handsomely rewarded.

QUEBEC, 27th September, 1789.

WILLIAM LAING, TAYLOR in the Lower-Town,

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has now received a fresh Assortment of CHOICE GOODS, SUITED TO THE TAYLOR-BUSINESS, which he carries on; having engaged good Journeymen for that purpose. — He returns his grateful thanks to his Customers for former favours, and assures them and all other Gentlemen who may be pleased to favour him with their commands, that whatever he may be employed to do in the above line, shall be complete in its kind, and at as low a price as possible. — QUEBEC, 8th. July, 1789.

WILLIAM LAING, TAILLEUR à la Basse-Ville.

INFORME ses Amis et le Public qu'il a récemment reçue un nouvel ASSORTIMENT de MARCHANDISES CHOISIES, ADAPTEES A LA PROFESSION DE TAILLEUR, qu'il exerce, ayant engagé de bons ouvriers à cet effet. Il remercie très affectueusement ses Pratiques de leurs faveurs précédentes, et les assure, ainsi que toute autre personne qui voudront le favoriser de leurs ordres, qu'il fera le plus complètement possible, et aux plus bas prix tous les ouvrages auxquels on voudra l'employer dans la saidite profession. — QUEBEC, 8 Juillet, 1789.

W. GEORGE returns his sincere thanks to his Customers

and the Public in general for their kind Support of himself and Family these Six Years past, and hopes by a continuance of their Favours still to be enabled to carry on his Business of SPRUCE BEER BREWING, which they may depend shall be done by him, (with their assistance) in as regular a manner, and on as reasonable terms as any Gentleman in Government Employ possibly can do. — QUEBEC, 30th April, 1789.

WILLIAM GEORGE fait ses sincères remerciemens à ses pratiques, et au Public en général de la protection qu'ils ont bien voulu lui accorder tant à lui qu'à sa famille depuis six ans; et il espere que la continuation de leurs faveurs le mettra encore en état d'exercer la profession de BRASSEUR de BIÈRE, ce qu'il fera, ils peuvent en être assurés, d'une manière aussi régulière et à aussi bas prix qu'aucune personne dans l'emploi du Gouvernement puisse possiblement faire. — QUEBEC, 30 Avril, 1789.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of Common-pleas for the said district, at the suit of Alexander Campbell & Company, against the moveable and immoveable property of Duncan M^r Graw of Quebec, Tavern-keeper, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Duncan M^r Graw, a lot of ground forty-eight feet in front on the line of Daiguillon street in the Upper-town of Quebec, by fifty feet in depth, running into a point, and being only forty feet at the end of said depth, joined on the North-east side by the representatives of the widow Louis Fluet, and on the South-west side by Rampart street, and bounded at the end of the depth by the heirs Lortie; together with a wooden house thereon erected, such as it now stands, and also twenty-four feet of ground besides in addition to the above: Now this is to give notice, that I will expose the premises aforesaid to sale by public vendue in the Court-house in the city of Quebec, on Thursday the first day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale are to be made known by

JA. SHEPHERD, SHERIFF.

All and every person having any claims on the above premises, either by mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing, to the said Sheriff, before the day of sale. — QUEBEC, 20th May, 1789.

Le Bateau Rover Capt. Chenique, en allant à Montréal, à échoué dimanche dernier sur des Rochers près l'Eglise de Ste. Anne, et a souffert du dommage; mais un autre vaisseau ayant été envoyé immédiatement à son secours, et le vent ayant été depuis favorable pour sa route, on a lieu d'espérer que l'on pourra sauver sa Cargaïson. Cet accident, ainsi que plusieurs autres, fait voir qu'il y a de l'imprudence à risquer des cargaïsons de valeur sans être assurés.

Nous apprenons par le Brig Maxwell l'attention du Gouvernement Britannique pour cette Province; en ce que les Lords de la Trésorerie ont ordonné aux Contracteurs de l'armée d'envoyer beaucoup de froment, de farine et de pois pour secourir ses habitans, pensant, d'après informations envoyées d'ici un Juin, que le pais étoit dans la plus grande détresse. Nous apprenons que trois des vaisseaux qui apportent ces provisions étoient partis avant le Maxwell, qui leur a parié en mer.

COUVRES. Vendredi la bourse de Soufcription mentionnée dans notre dernière fut courue et gagnée en deux courses par le Corbeau de Mr. Lanaudiere. La Coquette de Mr. Mills fut la seconde aux deux courses, et fut presque égalée par la Peggy de M. Meyrick. Niagara de Mr. St. Ours, pour lequel on avoit fait des gajures considérables s'étant fait mal à un pied à la première course, se retira pour la seconde. La selle fut ensuite courue par quatre chevaux Canadiens, et fut gagnée par le cheval rouge de Jean Baptiste Verret de St. Augustin. Comme il faisoit très beau, il y eut un grand nombre de spectateurs.

A VENDRE A L'IMPRIMERIE, Papéterie de toutes sortes, Livres, &c.

ON A EMPORTE' par ME'PRISE,

IL y a environ un mois de chez le Sieur Pierre Basse Lafleur à la Basse-ville, deux CUVILLERES et FOURCHETTES d'ARGENT marquées D^e Q^{ue}. Qui-conque les découvrira et en donnera avis au dit Pierre Basse Lafleur ou à l'IMPRIMEUR, sera raisonnablement récompensé, et l'on ne fera aucune question. — Quebec, 17 Septembre, 1789.

A VENDRE.

Par ANTOINE SERINDAC, a la Canotterie.

VIN de Madere, de la meilleure qualité, Et d'Excellent Vin de Porte en Pipes, Barriques, et Quarts, Et aussi du Vin de Bourdeaux en Barriques.

Québec, 28 Septembre, 1789.

Perdu entre la Porte St. Louis et les Plaines d'Abraham. UN beau Chapeau de Castor avec le nom du Propriétaire écrit dedans. Quiconque l'a trouvé et l'apportera à l'Imprimeur sera honnêtement récompensé.

A VENDRE,

Une Jeune NEGRESSE Vigoureuse,

Pour plus ample Information on s'adressera à l'Imprimerie à Quebec. TROIS RIVIERES, 22 Septembre, 1789.

QUEBEC, 2d. APRIL, 1789.

ALL Persons desirous of forming settlements on the waste Lands of the Crown are informed that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Boards in different parts of the Province to receive, examine into, and report to him upon, their applications, (which are to be by petition to the Governor in Council, stating the quantity and situation of the lands prayed for, and the merits and pretensions of the petitioners) with authority to give every petitioner, they shall approve of, a certificate directed to the acting Surveyor of the District, for which they are constituted, upon presentment of which the holder will be put in immediate possession of a lot of about two hundred acres.

SCHEDULE OF THE BOARDS ABOVE ALLUDED TO.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.	DISTRICT OF NASSAU.
Sir John Johnson, Bart. Lieut. Colonel Harris, 60th. Regt. or Officer Commanding at Montreal, William Dummer Powell, Esqrs. Rankin, Mr. Abraham Pastorius,	Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, or Officer Commanding, Lieut. Colonel John Butler, Peter Tenbrook, Robert Hamilton, Benjamin Pawling, Nathaniel Petit,
DISTRICT OF LUNEBURG.	DISTRICT OF HESSE.
Richard Duncan, John M'Donell, Jeremiah French, Justus Sherwood, James Gray, John Munro,	Major Close, or Officer commanding at Detroit, Wm. Dummer Powell, Duperon Baby, Alexander M'Kee, William Robertson, Alexander Grant, St. Martin Adhemar,
DISTRICT OF MECKLENBURG.	DISTRICT OF GASPE.
Revd. Mr. John Stuart, Neil M'Lean, James Clark, Richard Cartwright, junr. and The Officer Commanding for the time being,	Nicholas Cox, Esq; Lieut. Governor, Felix O'Hara, Charles Robin, Daniel M'Pheron, Fras. B. De Lafontaine, Esqrs. Pierre Loubert, Henry Rimpoff, Isaac Mann,

DISTRICT de QUEBEC. EN vertu d'un Ordre d'exécution émané de la Cour des Plaidoyers-communs de sa Majesté pour le dit district, à la poursuite d'Alexandre Campbell & Compagnie, contre les biens meubles et immeubles de Duncan McGraw, ci-devant aubergiste de Québec, à moi adressé, j'ai fait et pris en exécution, comme appartenant au dit Duncan M^r Graw, un emplacement de quarante huit pieds de front rue Daiguillon haute ville de Québec, sur cinquante pieds de profondeur allant en pointe, où la largeur se réduit à quarante pieds; joignant du côté Nord-est aux représentans de la veuve de Louis Fluet, et du côté Sud-ouest à la rue des ramparts, et la profondeur aboutissant aux héritiers Lortie: Ensemble la maison dessus construite en bois, telle qu'elle est actuellement; en outre vingt quatre pieds de terrain en augmentation du dit emplacement. Or j'avertis par le présent que j'exposerai les dits emplacement, maison et dépendances en vente publique, dans la Chambre d'Audience en la ville de Québec, Jeudi le premier jour d'Octobre prochain, à onze heures du matin; auxquels tems et lieu les conditions de la vente seront énoncées par

JA. SHEPHERD, SHERIFF.

Quiconque a des prétensions sur les dits emplacement, maison et dépendances, par hypothèque ou autrement, est par le présent requis d'en donner avis par écrit au dit Sheriff, à son bureau à Québec rue St. Louis, avant le jour de la vente. — QUEBEC, 23me. Mai, 1789.