

Chambers of Parliament, the Lords and Commons. From the inefficiency of the present system of Government in France, it is supposed that the new plan will ultimately meet with success. This is the mode of government which the Emigrants and allied powers have chalked out—it is the plan which reason must approve, but when it is considered that it will be enforced by a veteran army of upwards of 200,000 men, there can be no doubt of its establishment.

June 5. On Monday night last, after a Member had stated to the National Assembly the events of a tumult at Neuilly, near Paris, in which twelve or fifteen of the Swiss Guards mounted the White Cockade, and attacked several citizens, but were at length secured by the Magistrates and the National Guard, M. Carnot moved, and it was decreed,

“That the Assembly do immediately commence a permanent sitting; that the Guards be every where doubled; and that the Mayor of Paris shall give an account every morning, of the state of the capital.”

This decree, however, was not passed in consequence of the slight tumult above mentioned, but rather, upon an offer made by M. Chabot to prove, by the reading of an 182 pieces, the existence of a plot to carry off the King, and open the statement of M. Merin, that the King's guard consisted entirely of refractory Priests, of relevant Nobles, and of persons who had narrowly escaped the civil power for endeavours to excite commotion.

M. Montmorin, who had been accused of leaving France upon a consciousness of being concerned in a plot for carrying off the King, was proved to be still in the country.

The Assembly sat till half past four on Tuesday, and met again at eight, when M. Petion appeared at the bar, and represented, that the capital was become the rendezvous of suspected persons from all countries, and that endeavours were daily made to excite divisions among the citizens. The National Guard, however, was full of zeal, activity, and honour, and the Majesty of the Nation would be maintained. The night had been tranquil.

M. Bazire then continued his accusation of the King's guard, for having encouraged different plans of sedition, and of revolution, and for a long and a tedious production of some proof of his charges, and that the guard should now be broke, and that the National Guard should possess, and have the protection of the King, and to them. M. Bazire is the Reporter of the Committee of Circumspection, and his

motion was both founded upon their report, and suggested by them. In an interval of his speech it was proved by witness, that M. Bussac, the Commander of the King's guard had given a counter-suit, by which every one of the corps might be admitted to a meeting held in the Hotel des Invalides, at midnight.

The Assembly postponed the further consideration of the affair till evening.

The evening sitting, which continued till three o'clock, on Wednesday morning, was very tumultuous. M. Froederes and Calvet, Members of the Assembly, having frequently interrupted those speakers, who supported the accusation of the King's guard, were ordered to be punished by three days confinement at L'Abbaye. At length it was decreed, that the King's guard should be broke; that a new guard should be formed, according to the law; and that the National Guard should serve about the person of the King.

At ten o'clock, on Wednesday, a letter was read from M. Petion, mentioning that the night had been tranquil, and that the number of citizens, who, upon this occasion of alarm, peaceably distinguished themselves as Patriots, increased every day.

In the same sitting, upon the report of M. Kersant, as to the practice of cruising carried on by hostile nations, against the vessels of private subjects; and upon the suggestions of other members, that it became the French nation, now at war for its justice and its Constitution, to afford an example of superior honour in this respect, it was decreed “That the Executive Power should be charged to negotiate with foreign Powers for the abolition of the practice of cruising against private vessels, and that the discussion of the proposal for the suppressing that practice on the part of France should be adjourned till after the issue of that negotiation.”

#### LONDON, JUNE 6—12.

The loining machine, newly invented by a famous artist at Birmingham, is by means of four boys of 10 or 12 years of age, capable of striking 30,000 guineas in an hour; and the machine itself keeps an unerring account of the pieces.

By advice from Paris, it appears, that a compromise is about to take place soon between the National Assembly and the Princes; a very wise measure, which will prevent a general effusion of blood.

By the Report of the National Assembly it will appear in what a state of alarm that body is, by their having decreed to sit day and night.

Some parties seem inspired with similar sentiments as to the streets of Paris, the crowds appear to diminish with the day. Some parties seem inspired with similar sentiments as to the streets of Paris, the crowds appear to diminish with the day.

his army, as shall enable him to take the field offensively. This is not only his own, but the Minister's plan; yet he will proceed deliberately, he knows, that his troops at present are not equal to any thing of consequence. Rochambeau's system was the defensive; and certainly fittest for the service of France, in the present state of their affairs.

The enthusiasm of Luckner, meditating upon his favourite offensive plan of operations, received a check on examining the state of his troops, which he found no ways equal to the system; and accordingly represented them to the Minister in the state which he found them. The Minister still persisted so far as to urge immediate offensive measures—pressing the General to invade the Austrian territories.

The old man at last sent for answer, That if he wished for an immediate attack, he had better come and put himself at the head of the army.

The kingdom of Morocco still continues a prey to intestine divisions. The result of which will probably be dreadful.

The value of the diamonds worn by the Queen at the Drawing Room on the King's Birth Day, were estimated at upwards of One Hundred Thousand Pounds.

A violent Manifesto has been published at Paris, in the name of the inhabitants of Brabant and Liege, entirely disclaiming the yoke of the House of Austria. This, however, seems rather inconsistent with the late resolutions of the States General by which they agreed to pay their subsidies.

The division of the House of Lords on Mr. Fox's important Bill for ascertaining the functions of Juries in trials for Libel, was very interesting to the political observer in the present curious moment. The Bed-chamber Lords, with only one exception (Earl Fauconberg) voted with the Ex-Chancellor. The Marquis of Salisbury, who owes his continuance in place to Mr. Pitt, against all the influence of Lord Thurlow, and Lord Winchelsea, who is of the Queen's household, voted against the Chancellor.

And what is as marked as any of the above instances, the new Lord Dorchester, who owes his peerage directly to the King, voted with Lord Thurlow. The Marquises of Stafford and Bath withdrew before the division.

Professor Pallas, of Petersburg, is engaged in preparing for the press a Comparative Dictionary of all known languages. In this extensive undertaking, which will not be completed in several years, he has assistants here and in most other countries.

The inhabitants of Belfast, with the purpose of restoring the ancient Irish Music, have called a general meeting of Irish harpers, who are to contend for prizes there on the 10th of July.

Last week a deluge of rain two men, belonging to M. H. H. H., bricklayer sinking a well, upwards of thirty feet deep, at Froblaud Hall, near Yarmouth were by the breaking of the tackle, which supported the