

II. FEBRUARY hath 29 Days.

Full Moon, 7th, 10 h. 45 m. Afternoon.

Last Quar. 15th, 7 h. 40 m. Morn.

New Moon, 22d, 12 h. 53 m. Noon.

First Quarter, 29th, 3 h. 13 m. After.

Day of the Week.	Remarkable Days, Weather, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Rises & sets.
4	<i>Now expect</i>	7 14 4 46	3 5	
5	Pur. Virgin Mary	7 13 4 47	4 19	
6	☉ slo. of Clock 14m.	7 12 4 48	5 26	
7		7 11 4 49	6 13	
8	Septuag. Sunday.	7 10 4 50	7 4	
9	<i>very</i>	7 9 4 51	7 46	
10	Quartile ♀ ♂	7 8 4 52	8 ris.	
11	<i>cold</i>	7 6 4 54	9 22	
12	Night 14h 8m. long.	7 4 4 56	7 29	
13	<i>Weather.</i>	7 2 4 58	8 32	
14		7 1 4 59	9 51	
15	Sexagesim. Sunday.	6 59 5 1	10 45	
16	☉ set 1h. 18m. Morn.	6 57 5 3	10 53	
17	Valentine.	6 55 5 5	Morn	
18	<i>Moderate Weather.</i>	6 53 5 7	0 23	
19	Day 10h. 16m. long.	6 52 5 8	1 35	
20	<i>Cloudy</i>	6 51 5 9	2 30	
21	☉ ent. X 4 48 P. M.)	6 50 5 10	3 42	
22	Quinqua. Sunday)	6 49 5 11	4 32	
23	☉ in X 1d. 49m.	6 47 5 13	5 15	
24	Shrove Tuesday.	6 45 5 15	5 53	
25	Lent or Ash Wednes.	6 43 5 17	6 set	
26	<i>Snow.</i>	6 41 5 19	6 36	
27	Pr. Adol. Fr. born.	6 39 5 21	7 35	
28	Con. D h <i>Cold</i>	6 37 5 23	8 36	
29	1st. Sund. in Lent.	6 35 5 25	9 27	
30	☉ slow of Clo. 14m.	6 34 5 26	10 40	
31	<i>Now windy</i>	6 33 5 27	11 27	
32	<i>Weather.</i>	6 32 5 28	Morn	

(To be continued.)

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

NATIONAL COLOURS.

M. de Menou rose, and presented a Report, the object of which contributed not a little to soothe the imagination, and animate the heart anew with those sentiments of patriotism which at this epoch inspires every good citizen. He proposed to change the Colours and the Emblems of the Standards of all the Regiments of France, and to substitute Flags in their room, com-

posed of the National Colours. "These Colours of Liberty," said M. de Menou, "shall be henceforth, to the French Soldiers, what the EAGLES were to the Romans—those Eagles which they placed at the head of their Legions, and which always conducted them to victory and glory; but the Eagles of the Romans ravaged the universe—while our Standards, elevated on that day in which the Rights of Man were first vindicated, shall never be sullied by conquest, because they shall never be directed but against those enemies, who, in attacking our liberties, become the enemies of the human race. Are you desirous to participate the glory of your ancestors?—possess their virtues—do for your country what they have done for it; but do not seek in ancient parchment, a supremacy which is only due to virtue. Cast your eyes upon your country—she lifts up her hands to you—observe the union of opinions, and it will be impossible to believe that the Constitution has resulted but from the general will—it must therefore be productive of the welfare of the French nation. Unite yourselves to the defenders of liberty, and you will require an imprescriptable right to the gratitude of your country."

The following articles were immediately decreed, amidst the plaudits of the Assembly.

Art. I. The principal colours of every regiment of French, German, Irish, and Legoise infantry, in the service of France, of every regiment of artillery, of every battalion of light troops—the principal standard of every regiment of cavalry, hussars, chasseurs, and dragoons, shall be henceforth composed of the three National Colours, according to the pattern which is hereafter to be presented by the Military Committee.

Art. II. The other colours of the French, German, Irish, &c. regiments of infantry, cavalry, &c. &c. shall henceforth be regulated ac-

ording to the pattern to be presented to the National Assembly by its Military Committee.

Art. III. All the flags, standards, &c. shall bear on one side the following inscription;—"Discipline and Obedience to the Law." On the other side, the number of the regiment.

Art. IV. The cravats of such standards, &c. shall bear the National Colours.

Art. V. Such standards, flags, &c. of regiments as may bear impressed any singular mark of brilliant achievements in action, shall retain such marks of conduct and valour. But all armourial insignia, referring any way to feudal times, shall be totally obliterated.

M. Alex. Lameth called the attention of the Assembly to some scruples which the War Minister had communicated to him upon the following subject: A number of French officers, who had been in service under foreign Princes, and principally in the armies of the late King of Prussia, having returned to their country at the season of her regeneration, demanded to be admitted into her bosom—to serve, to bleed in her defence—He conceived that France neither could nor ought to reject the services of officers whose conduct, in a meaner cause, had evinced how worthy they were to adopt the most glorious of all causes, the Freedom of Man.

The Assembly immediately passed the following decree:

"The Minister of War is authorized to employ as General Officers those officers who, being Frenchmen, had quitted their country under the former government, and have returned to France at the time of the Revolution.

"The officers chosen as Aid de Camp cannot, however, obtain the Captain's Commission, till the period at which they would have been entitled to it by their seniority in their respective corps.