

N E W - Y O R K, Nov. 25.

Sunday evening last arrived the ship Montgomery, Capt. Bunyan, from London, after a very short passage; in which came passengers, Col. Trumbull, William Hillbouse, Esq. Mr. Deas, of South-Carolina, and Mr. Hyde and lady.

By the Montgomery, we have accounts of the transactions in France, of a later date than what has come to hand by any former conveyance. These accounts are contradictory to each other; but, in general the following facts may be relied on.

ON the arrival of the regiment de Flanders at Versailles, an entertainment as usual was given by the officers of the Garde de corps, &c. to the officers of the regiment de Flanders. After this festivity had continued some time, on the appearance of the King and Queen from the gallery, there was a cry of Vive le Roy et Vive le Reine: on which the officers, and those of the Swiss guard (who were likewise present, as if by a pre-concerted plan) pulled the national cockades from their hats, treading them under their feet; and having black cockades at hand, they were immediately distributed, and supplied the place of the red and blue. An account of this soon reached Paris, and occasioned a general discontent. The people assembled for two or three days, without any decisive measures, till the fourth day after the transaction at Versailles, when a large body without any head, set out from Paris for that place, and soon after the Marquis de la Fayette marched at the head of about twenty thousand of the Paris militia. On their arrival at Versailles, they found three regiments drawn up to receive them; but on being ordered to fire, the regiment de Flanders clubbed their firelocks, and went over to the Marquis—the Swiss regiment refused to fire, and stood motionless—and the garde de corps were soon dispersed, flying for shelter to whatever covert they could find. The Marquis immediately waited on the King and Queen, informing them that to satisfy the people, and to avoid worse consequences, they must remove to Paris. They were accordingly on their way; but so great was the crowd, that they were eight hours in going from Versailles to Paris.

The transactions at Versailles appeared to have been intended as a prelude to some more serious efforts on the part of royalty; as it was supposed, and we apprehend justly supposed, that the regiments then under the eye of the King, would not have ventured on such a measure, to insult the national cockade, without the assurance of some powerful support, and even without the consent of their superiors. The equivocation of the King to the application of the National Assembly, requesting his assent to their articles or plan of a constitution, first gave rise to such a surmise; which subsequent facts have corroborated.

The National Assembly have resolved to remove likewise to Paris; where it is hoped their deliberations will be conducted with more unanimity and dispatch; for we are sorry to say that there appears in many of the members of that body a disposition to delay, protract and embarrass every measure at a time when the public exigence requires a contrary conduct from every friend to his country. The clergy in particular come under the imputation of duplicity; and it is tho't there must be a few more examples of severity before the abettors of despotism will be induced to relinquish the share of public plunder which has fallen to them.—There is a report that there has since been a proscription of a number of these prevaricating genry; but the truth of this is not sufficiently ascertained.

It is thought that the removal of the King to Paris may be attended with beneficial effects; as it may remove from him evil counsellors, and shew the folly of opposing the general wish, and that spirit which asserts the long neglected rights of human nature, against the encroachment of prerogative.

Further advices by Capt. Bunyan state,—That the Turks and Swedes have concluded a Convention in which they reciprocally agree not to listen separately to propositions of peace with their common enemy.—That the Prince de Cobourg has gained another Victory over the Turks in conjunction with the Russian General—having on the 22 Sept. defeated the Ottoman Army of 90000 men, under the command of the Grand Vizier—4000 being left dead on the field—the loss of the victors being only 200 killed and wounded!—That another victory had been obtained by Prince Repuin a Russian General—and that the outworks and suburbs of Belgrade had been carried.—That the Russian fleet has defeated the Swedish and taken several ships of the line from them.—That the Austrian Netherlands intend to throw themselves into the Arms of France, as soon as the commotions of that kingdom are settled.—That the petty Princes of Germany are taking measures to prevent revolutions in their territories.—That the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt has fled out of his dominions, and a price is set upon his head.—That the Prince Max, brother to the Duke Deux Pents, has been killed by one of his subjects.—That a tumult has lately happened at Lisbon, but was soon appeased without bloodshed.—That there has been an insurrection in Corsica—but a complete revolution is not effected.—That great numbers of refugees from France had arrived in Spain.—That the Spanish Gazettes are prohibited from giving any accounts of French Affairs, &c. &c.

P A R I S, October 8.

This day their Most Christian Majesties received the foreign Ministers at the Thuilleries, as did Monsieur and Madame at the palace of Luxembourg.

The National Assembly still sits at Versailles, till room is prepared for their reception at the Louvre. On the 5th the King gave his sanction to those articles of the constitution, and Droits de l'homme, which had been presented to His Majesty by the assembly.

Oct. 12. The King has appointed the Marquis de la Fayette, Commander in Chief of all the troops within a

circle of fifteen leagues of the capital. Ordeffs are given for using the utmost severity against the distributors of seditious papers. The Heralds have proclaimed publicly in Paris a prohibition against mobs, and have authorized the military to disperse them.

H A R T F O R D, Nov. 30.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris to his friend in this city, dated August 31.

“You must not give credit to what you see in the English news papers respecting this country. The National Assembly are very unanimous; the city and country are in a tranquil state, and there is many able and intelligent men whose influence and ability will lead the nation to adopt a system of government that will insure happiness and liberty to the people. The Marquis de la Fayette is justly admired for his abilities and influence; he has introduced such discipline into the militia system as makes them respectable—there is not any solid opposition to the revolution, except a few of the late aristocracy, and richest of the clergy. A limited monarchy is talked of—the object of the leaders is to come as near the British constitution as may be.”

The Archbishop of Bourdeaux, in delivering to the National Assembly of France the report of the Grand Committee appointed to prepare the form of a Constitution, speaking on the subject of a Declaration of the Rights of Man, and of the Citizen, to precede the Constitution, observed, that “that noble idea, conceived in another hemisphere, should in preference be first transplanted among us. We have concurred in the events which have given liberty to NORTH AMERICA; she points out to us on what principles we should build the preservation of our own, and it is the NEW WORLD, whither we formerly carried nothing but chains, which now teaches us to guard against the misery of wearing them ourselves.”

DIED at Danbury, the 20th instant, the Honorable ABRAHAM DAVENPORT, Esq. of Stamford, for many years one of the Assistants in this State, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Fairfield.

—In this City, Mr. Samuel Kilburn, Son of Capt. Samuel Kilburn, aged 16.

Address of the Trustees of Dartmouth College, to the President of the United States.

S I R,

PROVIDENCE that overrules the affairs of men and of nations has made in every age of the world some extraordinary display of power and goodness in favor of the human race. Greater events have been assigned for the eighteenth century than any, which before took place in the annals of time, since the commencement of the Christian Era. Among these events the revolution of our day in North America may be recorded as the most important. The discovery of the new world was made by a spirit of enterprise and perseverance; the advancement of it in people, in arts, and in wealth, was effected by prudence, economy, and industry; but a revolution from a state of oppression to that of freedom and independency, and a political resurrection from a state without harmony, dispatch, and power to that of order, vigour, and glory, have been the achievements of all the combined virtues, which can adorn the statesman and the hero. Through these most interesting scenes the eyes of mankind were turned to you; and in you they confided. Guarded and directed by the auspices of our Divine Parent, you have justly merited those sublime and endearing Epithets: The Saviour of your Country; and the Founder of a New Empire.

Influenced by these ideas, and impressed with a sense of that duty and gratitude, which are claimed by services for humanity and arts; unrivalled in the annals of fame, we embrace the first opportunity as a Corporation to express those feelings of obligation, which can never be erased through the devastations of time.

We beg, Sir, of you to accept our sincere desire that the Father of mercies may protract your life and health to a remote period of time before you are invited to angelic joys, and sublimer triumphs. We pray, that you may uninterruptedly experience all that felicity, which the virtuous, wise, and beloved Chief of millions has reason to expect or desire, and that every blessing may be extended to your illustrious family.

In the sincerest sentiments of duty and gratitude, we use the liberty of subscribing ourselves,

Sir,

Your most obedient, and very Humble servants.

Signed in behalf of the Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College at their annual meeting at said College, this 23d day of August, 1789.

JOHN WHEELLOCK.

The President's ANSWER.

To the Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College.

GENTLEMEN,

IN assigning so important an agency to the endeavours of an individual, as is mentioned in your address; you render a tribute to my services, which a sense of propriety forbids me to assume. For the flattering terms in which you are pleased to express your sentiments of those services, and for the kind wishes which you prefer in my behalf, I thank you with grateful sincerity.

To the animated spirit of freedom that pervaded our country, and to the firm temper of our citizens, which braved all dangers in defence of their privileges (under the protecting care of Divine Providence) are we indebted for the blessings of political independence: to the enlightened policy which has directed our public councils, we owe the reform and establishment of our federal constitution: under its auspicious influence, aided by the industry and moral conduct of those citizens, who composed the great family of our union, we may hope for the substantial enjoyments of individual happiness and national honor. From your superintending care, gentlemen, as the guardians of a seminary and an important source of science, we are to derive great assistance in accomplishing these desiderata.

That your labour may be crowned with success, and render you happy in its consequences, is my sincere prayer.

G. WASHINGTON.

SAMUEL BURR,

WANTS a quantity of PORK, in hogs that weigh rising of eight score, for which one half will be paid in Cash, the other half in Bohea Tea, by the chest or less quantity, or dry Goods if preferred to Tea. Said Burr has COTTON WOOL by the Bale or less quantity for sale. Hartford, Nov. 30, 1789.

THE inhabitants of the town of Hartford, and others liable to pay taxes in said town, are hereby warned to pay to the subscriber the following taxes by the 10th day of December next, viz. Town Tax of 1d½ on the pound; State Tax 2d. on the pound, hard money or civil list orders, 4d. in Certificates, and 8d. in state bills, payable orders or soldier notes, all on the list 1788.

DANIEL SKINNER, jun. Collector.

Hartford, Nov. 30, 1789.

N E W G O O D S.

NOW opening, by MICHAEL and THOMAS BULL, an extensive assortment of Goods, adapted to all seasons of the year, and particularly cheap:—They have superfine and midling Broadcloths of the most fashionable colours; buff, white, drab, and fancy Cassimers; Spanish toittanet and cotton Vest patterns; twild and plain Velvets; Royal rib, rib Delure, Thicksetts and cotton Canton; Sattinetts and Lastings; Royal matt, Imperial and metal Buttons; silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery; Bestonets, Wildbores, Cordurets, and Waizeys; white and coloured kid, bever, and American Gloves; Nankeens; scarlet and crimson Ribbons, nazareen blue, fash, and fancy ditto; red Lace, cord and tassels for ditto; black, white, and fancy Lustrings; Baizes and Flanne fine bath, twild, and plain coatings; scarlet, orange, green, and white Shagg; Shawls, Calicoes and Chintzes in great variety; Ladies drab and black bever Hatts, black and yellow leghorn ditto, and cords and tassels for ditto; cotton Borders for muslin; Muffs and Tippetts, Furr Trimming; elastick and orleans cloth; furniture callico; hearth Brushes, Warming Pans, sleigh Whips, fancy Buckles, and many other articles both for embellishment and comfort.

Deeply impressed by the fashionable complaint of the extreme scarcity of Cash, are determined to make it worthy the attention of those who have an inclination to buy cheap, to call at their store.

N. B. They have sundry Cloths of the Hartford Woolen Manufactory, which have so decidedly the preference in point of durability, that they presume they will be chosen, not only from principles of patriotism, but those of self interest and economy.

Hartford, Nov. 25, 1789.



TO BE SOLD,

THE House formerly belonging to Dr. M'Lean, standing in Windsor, on the great road from Hartford to Pittsfield, with a good barn and fifteen acres of land in the home lot—also a Lot, about sixty rods east of said homestead, of twenty acres, suitable for plowing and mowing; the beautiful and agreeableness of its situation needs no recommend to those that are acquainted with it, and those that are unacquainted will be better informed by viewing for themselves.—Also about thirty acres of Land adjoining said homestead on the west, belonging to the heirs of Capt. James Marsh, late of Hartford, deceased, of plowing, mowing and pasturing, with some orcharding on it. The whole to be sold on very reasonable terms, and a good title given, by Widow Marsh, executrix on said estate, and by the subscriber, of whom the conditions of sale may be known.

ROGER WADSWORTH.

Hartford, Nov. 30, 1789.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

WANTED, Loan-Office and Final Settlement Certificates—Indents for Interest and Connecticut Notes, for which the highest price in Cash will be given for any amount of either, by

NORMAN BUTLER.

Hartford, Nov. 1789.

ALL persons indebted to, or have any demands on the estate of Benjamin Sibly, late of Willington, deceased, are hereby notified, that the Hon. Court of Probate have allowed six months, from this date, for a settlement—Those who do not exhibit their accounts properly attested within said time, will be debarred a settlement.

BENJAMIN SIBLY, jun'r. Executor.

Willington, Nov. 10, 1789.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber last July, a black MARE, 10 years old, a white stripe in her face, natural pacer, one white foot, and gray tail. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

NATHANIEL ELLS.

Coventry, Nov. 30, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Sharon, hath allowed ten months from the date hereof for the settlement of the estate of Thomas Norton, late of Canaan, deceased; these are to request all creditors to exhibit their claims within the time limited as the law directs, as no accounts will be allowed after said time. All who are indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment, to

CHARLES BURRALL, jun'r. Administrator.

Canaan, Nov. 28, 1789.