

MR. RUSSILL.

THE Faculty of the Law, convened at Newbury-Port, in their Address to the PRESIDENT of the United States, in his late tour, lay, "Among the objections to the Federal Constitution, we never considered the want of a religious test—that grand engine of persecution in every tyrant's hand: But, we should not have been alone in rejoicing, to have seen some explicit acknowledgement of the only true God and Jesus CHRIST whom he hath sent, interred, somewhere in the MAGNA CHARTA of our country. We are happy to find, however, that this defect has been happily remedied, in the face of all the world; by the piety and devotion in which your first public act of office was performed, by the religious observance of the Sabbath, and of the public worship of God, of which you have set so eminent an example—and by the warm strains of christian and devout affections, which run through your late Proclamation for a general Thanksgiving." As similar sentiments have been held by several persons in the United States, and as the President's reply is a complete answer to the above objection, I wish you to publish it—it having never appeared in a Boston paper.

Yours, CLERICUS.

To the MINISTERS and Ruling ELDERS delegated to represent the Churches in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, which compose the first PRESBYTERY of the Eastward.

GENTLEMEN,

THE affectionate welcome, which you are pleased to give me to the eastern parts of the Union, would leave me without excuse, did I fail to acknowledge the sensibility which it awakens; and to express the most sincere return, that a grateful sense of your goodness can suggest.

To be approved by the praise-worthy, is a wish as natural to becoming ambition, as its consequence is flattering to our self-love.

I am, indeed, much indebted to the favourable sentiments, which you entertain towards me, and it will be my study to deserve them.

The tribute of thanksgiving, which you offer to the gracious FATHER of LIGHTS, for his inspiration of our public councils with wisdom and firmness to complete the National Constitution, is worthy of men, who, devoted to the pious purposes of religion, desire their accomplishment by such means as advance the temporal happiness of their fellowmen. And, here, I am persuaded, you will permit me to observe, that the path of true piety is to plain, as to require but little political direction.

In this consideration we ought to ascribe the absence of any regulation respecting religion from the MAGNA CHARTA of our country. To the guidance of the Ministers of the Gospel, this important object is, perhaps, more properly committed. It will be your care to instruct the ignorant, and to reclaim the devious; and in the progress of morality and science, to which our Government will give every furtherance, we may confidently expect the advancement of true religion, and the completion of our happiness.

I pray the munificent Rewarder of virtue, that your agency in this work, may receive its compensation here and hereafter.

G. Washington.

OF FRANCE—FROM VOLTAIRE.

THE military aspect of Paris, is not, at this time, more formidable than it was when drawn forth by the faction of Cardinal de RETZ, on the arrest of Bouffler, and the dispersion of the other popular Magistrates, during Louis XIVth's minority: And how that attempt of the people was subdued, the following anecdote will explain:

The Parisians were formed in martial bodies, and de RETZ himself, had a corps, named the *Corinthians* Regiment. Five hundred thousand citizens were in arms, when the great Prince de CONDE marched to oppose them with only 8000 men. The Parisians took the field, adorned with feathers and ribbands. Their evolutions were the jest of the disciplined troops. They were routed by the regulars; and the regiment of Corinth, having been beaten by a handful of Conde's men, the defeat was called "The First Exploit to the *Corinthians*!"

THE following curious article was lately sent to the Printer of an English paper:—Sept. 10, 1789. Sold in the parish of Matching-Green, by John Petts, his wife, and two children, for two shillings and six pence, to John Crab, of Matching-Green, her husband delivered her up with a goat halter round her waist, and she was led three times round the hand-post, and three times across the three want-way; and was attended by almost an hundred people, and a variety of music and dancing. JOHN PETTS.

[The following POEM—the production of Mr. WETZELL, jun.—and which in disposition presented him from pronouncing at the ORATORIO, on the 25th of every, we are requested by his friend T. C. to be inserted. Ready complying with the request, we are happy in having it in our power to add this tidbit to the stock of our Original Poetry.]

FOEM, ON THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Painter's pencil, and the Poet's lays,
Have paid the pauper due to virtuous praise,
Impatient of his Sistr Arts, so long,
Now Muteless tunes the gratulatory song.

While grateful hearts with shouts of loud applause,
Hail the DEFENDER of his country's cause,
The CHIEF of DEFEND, hears the loud acclaim,
For none, uncheering, hear the voice of Fame:
And feels, unlike to heroes of mankind,
The conscious plaudit of ' approving mind.
For price and glory both, yet merits only know,
The inward bliss which worth alone bestows.
'Tis not the flick'ring black of party rage,
Nor the ephemeral king of slander's page
Nor leathome Envy's pestiferous breath,
Can taint his laurels, with the blast of death.
Still uncorroded 'y the rust of years,
His name shall live commensurate with the spheres.
So the tall rock, high on the mountain's brow,
Securely stands, nor fears the floods below,
And looks the world the face of earth defile,
Laughs at the whirlwind, and derides the storm.

Supercure beings wonder, when they find,
Such full perfection in a mortal mind:
That e'en his soul deviate from the acutest plan,
And arm an Angel in the shape of Man.

When we assume the sober garb of age,
Our youth still emulate the godlike rage,
And loudly listen to the hyluric song.
No thirk, for once, an old man's tale too long,
Tha shall new Honors sing the CHIEF of FAME's war,
Nor need't a Woman's, but a Nation's cause;
No need't the assistance of the bright abodes,
Columbia's Heroes supercede his Gish.
Then be the magic powers of Muteless given,
Th' chaunt alternate, WASHINGTON and HEAV'N.

Muteless can sway the passions at controul,
And now delight, and now deluge the soul,
Smooth as the stream freely flows along,
With all the fascinating charms of song.
O if warm transports prompt 't to test to flow,
With the plaintive eloquence of woe,
To stich the cheek with hope, and blanch with fear,
And from soft Pity steal th' unconscious tear,
But it too languine, in her favorite cause,
She 'longs to the grateful tribute of applause,
She feels, to justly praise the CHIEF of FAME,
Th' united efforts of the musical Nine!

Cambridge, Dec. 4, 1789

Late EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, [France] OCTOBER 13.
SINCE the Royal Family's removal to the Thuilleries, they have been pestered daily with addresses and congratulations from all ranks of people, though God knows how heavy it must lay on their heart. The low Billingsgate and fruit women have even insisted on an audience, and have waited on the Queen with their congratulation; these women had a few nights before attempted to murder her.—To these commands her Majesty was constrained to accede.

It is almost needless to add that the Queen seemed unusually terrified while in their company. On their being introduced, a young person whom they had chosen for their President, addressed the Queen, and demanded the pardon of all the prisoners in the jails, not malefactors, as well as all delinquents.

The Prince de LUXEMBOURG, who was present, then stepped forward, and in the name of the Queen asked in exchange the forgiveness of the fugitive Princes, viz. the Count d'ARTOIS, and the Princes de CONDE and COMTE, which was agreed to with great acclamations and joy. The first President of this troop appeared to pretty that his Majesty killed her on retreating.

THE KING'S STYLE, &c.
The National Assembly on the 8th inst. voted, that the King's assent to each decree shall be expressed by this formula, signed by the King, *Le Roi consent, et for a executor.* The King's fulsome negative by this formula, *Le Roi examine;* and that, after assenting to a decree, the King should order it to be sealed with the Great Seal, and transmitted to the Courts of Justice, Assemblies of Administration, and Municipalities, to be registered, published, and executed.

It was observed, that in settling the form of promulgating, such deplorable phrases as "nous voulons et nous plaist; de notre certaine science, pleine, puissance et autorite royale" should be abolished, and a form introduced, expressive of the right and authority of the people, exercised by their representatives. Accordingly Mr. FAREAU proposed the preamble to be, "Louis par la Grace de Dieu, et par la loi du royaume, Roi de France, &c." "Louis by the Grace of God, and the law of the realm, King of France, &c." Some members objected to the words, the Grace of God, because they thought it recognized the exploded idea of divine right, and because Kings held only the delegation of the people.

M. de MIRABEAU considered the words only as homage to the Divinity, proper for a man in humility to use, who was invested with the trust of a great kingdom; and that it could never be otherwise considered, because the nation held also its natural rights and liberties from the same divine source.

The ARCHBISHOP of AIX supported this argument; and it passed, after an amendment by M. de Mirabeau, in these words:

"Louis by the Grace of God, and the Constitution, law of the State, King of the French, to all men present and to come, greeting. The National Assembly has decreed; we will and ordain as follows." And after this preamble the decree to follow.

The words the King of the French instead of King of France were adopted, being the literal translation of the old words *Rex Francorum*, which expresses the idea of the KING OF FREEMEN.

Several persons of distinction are taken up and in prison; 15,000 uniforms, made like those of the militia, having been found in their houses, besides many letters and papers, which indicate a very alarming design. Several other persons, among whom is said to be the Count d'ESTAIN, have retired, and the report is, that upwards of twenty thousand men have been secretly kept in pay for some time past, and who were to appear openly, when things were ripe for execution.

Letters from Paris, received on Thursday, state that Count d'ESTAIN and the Duke of BRISAC have been arrested. The former is accused of having fired on the Paris militia, and in the house of the latter they have found five millions of livres, and three thousand regimentals, or, according to some statements, only 1500 red uniforms. The King's Body-Guards, who so gallantly defended themselves in the late riot, is entirely composed, both privates and officers, of Noblemen.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

It is reported that six thousand Prussian troops have entered Brabant, in support of the insurgents, and that the Dutch are marching, with all possible expedition, to possess themselves of the Barrier Towns.

The Emperor having marched some of his troops to Liege, to quell the inhabitants, orders have been given to suppress all communication between them and the country people. The latter, however, have contrived to keep up the spirit of discord still alive in them, by sending them intelligence conveyed in loaves of bread, &c.

The Admiralty have sent an express to the Scout sloop of war, in the Downs, to inform the Captain, that a brig worth 800 cwt. has been taken by a Russian Privateer and carried into Ostend: She belongs to Baulf, in Scotland, and was bound from Hamburg to Malaga. The Scout sloop in consequence is ordered to proceed over to demand restitution in form; and as the sailors on board the Privateer that took her are chiefly English, the Scout is to demand and take all the British subjects out of her. The Scout failed the 16th at night.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1789.

THE PRESIDENT.

In his answer to a late Address, since his tour, says, "It must be a pleasing circumstance, to every friend of GOOD ORDER, and SOCIAL HAPPINESS, to find that OUR NEW GOVERNMENT is GAINING STRENGTH and RESPECTABILITY AMONG THE CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY IN PROPORTION AS ITS OPERATIONS ARE KNOWN, AND ITS EFFECTS FELT." Tidings more pleasurable cannot be published.

INCREASE OF COMMERCE.

We inform, as evidencing this, that One Hundred and Eighty-two ships and vessels have arrived in this port, since the 4th of August last, from Foreign Parts. The number of vessels building, rigging and repainting in this harbour, and in the several Rivers, is another evidence of increasing Navigation.

"Tenfold more of hostile fires,
Commerce spreads her narrow sails,
Peace the bonnet Merchant wears,
While Plenty flows on every gale."

ALBANY, NOV. 10. The Debtors in Albany City-Hall, return their sincere thanks to the Hon. PHILIP SCHUYLER, Esq. for his generous donation of a FAT OX; and whilst they rec the benevolent spirit of an individual of that august body to which the General belongs, they have the most pleasing expectations of the beneficial consequences that will attend Debtors in general from the collected wisdom of the Nation together.

AN EPITAPH ON A CARPENTER,

BY HIS TORMANT.

FELL'D by Death's Hatchet, here lies Spong,
Who many a sturdy Oak has laid along;
Poets oft he made, yet ne'er a Place could get,
And liv'd by Railing, tho' he was no Wit;
Old Saus he had—altho' no Antiquarian,
And Styl'd amended—yet was no Grammarian.