

mies, has vanished at the voice of our country in danger; and the King, by the solemnity of his proceedings, by the frankness of his measures, shews to Europe the French nation strong in her means of defence and prosperity.

"Resigned to the evils which the enemies of the human race united against her, may make her suffer, she will triumph over them by her patience and her courage; victorious she will seek neither indemnification nor vengeance.

"Such are the sentiments of a generous people, which their representatives do themselves honour in expressing. Such are the projects of the new political system which they have adopted—to repel force, to resist oppression, to forget all when they have nothing more to fear, and to adversaries, if vanquished, as brothers, if reconciled, as friends. These are the wishes of all the French, and this is the war which they declare against their enemies."

BRITISH NEWS.

London, Jan. 3.

M DE LA FAYETTE set out from Paris for Metz, to assume the command of the National Army yesterday forenoon. On that morning, the battalions of the Parisian National Guard paid their respects to him, and a numerous escort conducted him to the Tuilleries, where he took leave of the King.

Several detachments of horse followed him to a considerable distance from the capital.

On the day before M. de la Fayette pronounced the following Address to the National Assembly.

"Gentlemen,

"The National Assembly knows my sentiments and my principles. I content myself, therefore, with offering my thanks for the marks of approbation, which it has designed to give to the choice of the King, and I join these homages to those of my respect for the Assembly, and of my unalterable devotion to the maintenance and defence of the Constitution."

To this Address the President answered as follows.

"Sir,

"The name of La Fayette brings with it ideas of liberty and victory. They followed him under the colours of the Americans; they will accompany him at the head of the French armies. Those National Guards, whose first operations you

directed, will remember your voice, and will be worthy of themselves and of you."

"If the blindness of our enemies is such, that they will try the strength of a great and regenerated people—march to combat; the French people, who have sworn to live and die free, will always present with confidence to Nations and to Tyrants its Constitution and La Fayette."

Jan. 7. A late letter from Dr. Magennis, of the Irish College, at Lisbon, gives a most awful account of the earthquake which happened in that city, on Sunday night, the 27th of November. The first shock was felt about twenty minutes after eleven, and consisted of five or six strong vibrations, so closely following each other, that they scarce could be distinguished.

After a pause of about five minutes, one very violent undulatory motion, that shook the whole house, succeeded, attended by a loud and tremendous crash, which after a rustling noise, and several hisses, like those we might imagine to proceed from a great mass of flaming iron suddenly quenched in cold water, went off with the report of a cannon. Mean time the streets were crowded with the multitudes flying from their houses, whose chimnies were falling about their ears.

The bells of St. Roche tumbled in all directions, and tolled in the most horrid sounds. After the first fright had a little abated, the churches were opened, and soon filled with multitudes, to deprecate the mischief of 1755, and implore the Divine Mercy. Between six and seven, her Majesty, with her household, set out for Belem, followed by almost every person of quality, who retired to some distance.

So lasting was the consternation, that no business was done at the Exchange, the Custom-house, or Quays. The theatres were shut, and all public diversions forbid till further orders. Prayers were made three times a day in churches, and the whole city, like that of ancient Nineveh, seemed repenting in sackcloth and ashes.

The Assembly of Jamaica resolved, on the 1st of November, to present an humble address to his Majesty, requesting that he will be graciously pleased to order a regiment of light horse, augmented to the war establishment, to be sent out, and to augment the four regiments of infantry, already in the island, to 700 each. They have also sent over orders to Mr. Fuller, their agent, to furnish them immediately with 5000 stand of arms at their own expence.

A private letter lately received from Calcutta mentions, that in consequence of the opening of a new chapel at Malda, a settlement