PARISIAN FASHIONS.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

The fashionables now imitate the oblong head-dresses of the antique shape, closed with silver cheft. The capotes are composed of two colours, at soot crown, and green draperies; a green crowes, and jond-quil draperies; and a liliac crown, and draperies of sain peas. The long waits sta sugment in number, and yet there is reason to doubt whether the fashing will become general. After having, paid tribute for them, a great many elegantes, resume, the short-waited robes; and some, though they ordered long-waited dresses, had not courage to wear them. The long shawls are those now in fashion, of muslin, of Turkish crimson, and Turkish blue; also aquire-Sarch shawls, of silk and cotton, with large flowers upon a brown St. Theresa mantle ground. Seneces, trimmed with lace, are worn for half dress. The muslims are either figured with white fliwers or large diamonds. Serpent bracelets, in dress. The muslins are either figured with white flowers or large diamonds. Serpent bracelets, in imitation of the necklaces and car-rings, are also

AQUATIC ADVENTURE.

AQUATIC ADVENTURE.

Mr. Hankey, the Banker, and a party of friends, among whom were several Ladies, sailed on an excursion of pleasure in a yacht to Sheemess a few days ago, a band of music on board. When they reached premberough, late in the evening, the boat could not make the shore, the surf being high, Running up the M dway, they cast anchor, and the company were contented to sleep on board, which they did very comfortably. The next day they visited Chatham, and several other places, and the third day returned to Biackwall, without an attack of sea when defined were the voyage. sickness during the voyage

Mrs. GEORGE HENRY ROSE is created Baroness

Mrs. George Finner Ross is created Baroness of Feversham, in her own right.

Lord Elgin, on His Majesty's birth-day, gave a very splendid hall and supper at Buykdere, 12 miles get the Bushborus. At half past seven the ball was opend by Mr. Hamilton and the Countess of when notice was given to retire to supper;
thich the company recommended dancing night, when not ngm, when the company recommenced dancing after which the company recommenced dancing wallzes, &c. till three in the marning, when they reired. Upwards of 300 persons of quality were

present.

The Marquis of Salisbury has greatly enlivened Norman Cross, and its neighbourhood, by his
bospitality, where he is on military duty.

We are surprised some of the Bank Speculators
have not found that an institution was wanting at
Blackhea h—they have all Pascalli estates; and as for sleeping partners, St. George's fields will supply

It was rather unkind in Lord ELGIN, to say no

worse of it, at the moment when France and Spain had stripped us of Portugal, to take away the only remaining ally we had in Europe.

CRICKET.—The Mary le-bone Club has accepted a challenge from the Young Gentlemen of Eton. The contest will take place in the fields at Eton, on Fight the weak horses. ay the 24th instant.

Fiddy the 24th instant.

Miss Robenson, who appeared so much distressed at the dath of her imaginary mother, felt much more when her real mother was introduced to her allew, on her first entre into Huntingdon gaol. But Miss R. with the most unparalleled effrontery, asserted, that the old lady was an isopostor. Miss Robenson's mother is a laundess, and resides in the outskirts of the town: her father is porter to an oilman in the city.

A Moming Paper of Friday observes, that the East India House has been enlarged by a great number of contiguous buildings.

ber of contiguous buildings.
Lord HAWKESBURY's threat of marching to Partis
was, after all, no great gasconade—his slowest
comier, we find, can do it with ease three times a

It was very natural for Lord Elect to make Constantinople reckon for mothing in Europe—it has long passed for a cypher in political calculations. People wonder how the Blackheath swindler could

so many dupes—they forget that she offered

the so many unpearance to build a charth. This will be allowed to have been no common stratagem.

Lord ELOTH has taken Constantinople out of Eutope, but he has not condescended to tell us where he has put it. We know very well, from recent exprience, that a Minister may be turned out of house and heme; but this mode of sending a city strift requires some explanation.

Mr. Lew is played Vapid on Friday night at the Einningham I heater, where he is announced for Tanger, and several other of his favourite what aclers.

The English Dictionary certainly requires revision as much as the French, for, by the present acceptation of the terms, a fair roundler may be a very feat treader.

a very ful trader.

Miss ROBERTSON and the Marquis appear to have been both bred at the same school. Neither sem to have been both bred at the same school. Neither sem to have been at a loss to quate scripture for their parpose.

The correspondence between Lord Hawkesbury and the French Government is not, as might be supposed from its snugness, of a private nature. The flags of truce bring us a daily account of all the medifications in the Empire of Fashion, and all the keads of Europe are examined upon the statu quo and the status ante.

MARK ANTHONY devoted himself to fish. When MARK ANTHONY devoted himself to naming, CLEOPATRA procured a dextrous diver to fisten a red berring to his line, and the hero was assonished at his miraculous draft. Will Lady HAMILTON play the same trick to Lord Nelson on his trout enterprise?

Although the day him of the Jensents could not

Although the clashing of the elements could not steer a numerous company, from the fashionable world, from participating the enjoyments of the last VANUMALL Gala, thousands, doub.less, waited a more propitious opportunity. That happy moment, from the favourable change of weather, is now arrived; so that the present Evening's Gala halt overy promise of a very full and splendid attendance.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ...

Yesterday (the 13th) commenced, as we may say, the fite consecrated to celebrate the anniversary of the 14th July—an immense croud poured into the Champ Elyses to see the preparations there; and every body admired the conception of the designs, the richness, and arrangement. Nothing has been spared to render it agreeable, magnificent, and popular. Within this vast extent of the Champs Elysees are, on one side, three theatres constructed with taste and elegance, transparencies for the Fancaccinis, and a bail-room; upon the other a Grecian temple of the largest and most beautiful proportions, surrounded with orange trees, garlands of flowers, and lamps. In the midst a triumphal arch, and dichestras every where. They seemed to enjoy the sight of these preparations as they would the fite itself; every body prayed that to morrow might be a fine day, and every body, reckoning upon the happiness associated with the name, anticipated it with joy. The spectacles, opened grautitously, were also filled with an immense croud of people, and yet order presided with gaiety every where through these vast assemblies. The First Consul attended the opera; acarcely was be preferred when the spectacle was interrupted by the testimonies of joy which manifested themselves; and his name, flying from mouth to mouth, was received and repeated in the midst of the most lively applauses. At night discharges of arrillery announced the fite. Scarcely were they heard when the clouds which covered the heavens suddenly burst, crushed in collision, no doubt, by the thundering explosion. An abundant rain fell till ten o'clock, and continued, but with diminished force, during the whole night. This morning it recommenced for a moment, but towards mid day the sky cleared, and recovered some serenity; it kept up fair, and the evening particularly has been superts. Nothing can exceed the sight which the Champs Efysics present. All Paris is assembled there; balls and orchestras every where; pantomime theaters, concert, letting off balloous, artificial PARIS, JULY 14. with applause, universal acclarations, and repeated shouts of Vive Bonaparte! He took this opportunity to present a standard to the first battalion of the choseners of the tunity to present a standard to the first battallion of the chesseurs of the guard and the cavalry guides. After the parade he received a deputation from the Tribunate, which waited upon him to express its joy at his recovery. The Committee of Inspection of the Legislative Body was next presented to him. Shortly after he gave an audience to the Ambassa dors, several Generals, and Austrian Officers, presented to him by M. Cobenizel. M. de Luchesin presented two Prussians, and General Locchi was attended to the Ambassa dors, the Committee of the presented two Prussians, and General Lecchi was presented by the Ambasador of the Cisalpine Republic. The First Consul afterwards gave a dinner of a 40 covers; the Ambasadors, M. de Consalvi, the Senatore, the Ministers, the Counsellors of State, the General Officers, the Members of the Legislative in town, the Judges of the Tribunal of Appeal, the Prefects, and a great many of the other civil and military functionaries, attended at it.—Journal dat Defenators; July 15.)

Chines Panusis. Chiefe & Pathilian with a fine of the civil and military functionaries, attended at it.—Journal dat Defenators; July 15.)

des Descussers; July 15.)

Citizen Beauvais, Chefof Battalion, who, after the naval battle of Aboukir, assured the Executive Directory that he would attempt to cross the seas in a balloon to earry dispatches to Egypt, is one of the Aeronauts who have set out this night with Garnerin. Should the wind blow to the North or East, he purposes to proceed upon the Continent as far as possible, and to drop into the cities letters which the inbabitants will send to the post.

DECREE OF THE NATIONAL CONCILE OF PRIESTS

BECREE OF THE MATIONAL CONCILE (OF PRIESTS)
RELATIVE TO THE FETE OF THE 14TH JULY.

Considering that the 14th July, a day consecrated by the French people for the citch the of the recovery of their liberty, is an ara from which the destines of the Republic take their first.

Considering that this day has been also appointed by the Government to celebrate the continental pace, the presage of a general and speedy peace, and that, in these views, it is the object of a pure joy, in which the Ministers of a religious period of the continental peace, the presage of a general and speedy peace, and that, in these views, it is the object of a pure joy, in which the Ministers of a religious period of the continents of the continents

holy ceremonies, the great events which influence the fate of nations;

The National Concile ordains as follows;

The National Concile ordains as follows;

rst. Next Tuesday, the 14th of July, 25 Messidor, 9th year of the French Republic, at eight o'clock in the morning, a solemn mass shall be suign in the Metropolitan Church of Paria. At the conclusion of Mass a discourse shall be pronounced upon the subject of the fite of that day, 3d. After the discourse Te Deore shall be sung, and thanks returned for all the blessings which the Lord has bestowed upon the French nation.

PROCLAMATION.

THE CONSULS OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

" FRENCHMEN!

"FENCIMEN!
"This day is destined to colebrate that epoch of nopmand of glory, when barbareus institutions were annihilated, when you ceased to be divided into two classes, the one condemned to humiliation, the other marked out for distinction and grandeur; when your preperty became free as your persons, when feudality was destroyed, and with it those numerous ills which the ages had accumulated on your heads. That epoch you celebrated in 1796, in the union of the same principles, the same sentiments, and the same views. You have since celebrated it sometimes in the midst of triumps, sometimes under the feer of your words, and sometimes and the cries of discord and factorized the same sentiments of the words, and sometimes and the cries of discord and factorized the same sentiments of the words.

swords, and sometimes annut the crue or queent ame, intion.

"You celebrate it to-day under the happiest suspices.
Discord has ceased—factions are laid—the interest of the
country reigns over every consideration of private advanrage—the Government knows no enemies but such as are
to the continuance of the contin

thic.

'So shall the scandal of religious divisions cease.—A
wil code, matured by the wise slowness of discussion,
all protect your properties and your rights.

shall protect your properties and your rights.

"At length a severe but useful experience secures you against the return of domestic dissentions, and will long prove the safeguard of your prosperity.

"Enjoy, Frenchmen, your situation, your glory, and your hopes of futurity. Ever be faithful to these principles, and to these institutions, which have procured you success, and which will constitute the greatness and felicity of your children. Let not vain disquietude trouble your speculations or your labours.—Your enamies have no power to destroy your tranquillity.—All nations envy your destinies,"

The English say M. Thugut, whom the public Vienna so justly call the Baron de la Guerre he Baron of War), is about to resume the place (the Baron of Warl), is about to resume the place of Minister. Hence great hopes are conceived as if the House of Austria had ever had a Minister more odious to its subjects; more presumptuous and incapable to conduct war.—
He has had the rare talent twice in four years to

He has had the rare talent twice in four years to lead the House of Austria to the very pitch of destruction. Hated and despised by all ranks of people in the Austrian dominions, his return to administration would in fact inspire just contempt.

But M. Thagut, far from Vienna, can no longer take a share in public affairs. The influence of Prince Charles, the character of firmness which the Emperor is known to possess, and the want of peace, which the whole of Europe, but in a peculiar manner the States of the House of Austria require, furnish the best security that the political career of M. Thugut is finished.

Shall we go on to refute the other false reports now in circulation 2.85.01

Shall we go on to refute the other false reports now in circulation? Shall we determine whether the King of Erratia shall go to Naples rather than to Florence? Whether Prince Ferdinand, the antient Florence? Whether Frince Perumanu, the authors Grand Duke of Tuscany, shall have Bavaria? and whether the King of Sardinia shall be King of

Rome?
The King of Tuscany will reign in Tuscany.
The Grand Duke Ferdinand will have in Germany the indemnities which are granted him by the treaty of Luneville, and which the Germanic body and all the Princes of Europe have consented to as

sign to him.

The King of Sardinia has voluntarily abandoned the Continent, and transferred his Court to Cag-

liari.

Let the English Jeave the Continent in repose; let them, instead of squandering so much gold, diminish the burdens and the taxes of the people!—
There is not one of these ridiculous reports which is not the price of the taxes of some of their villages.
We know well in France, the persons who manage the gold in England and receive it without a crime, for they have the authority of the Police on their side.—(Monitur).

HAMBURGH, JULY 8. The following important State Papers were presented to the French Government by M. Kalitcheff, the Russian Minister at Paris:

sented to the French Government by M. Kalircheff, the Russian Minister at Paris:

The Undersigned hastens to communicate to Citizen Talleyrand the commands he has just received from his Court. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, relying upon the property of the Court of

have chaaged the intentions of the French Government, and mapried it with other views and intentions repugnant to the above articles and measures which had been taken with His Mejesty.

The Understigned is commanded to represent to Citizen Table Understigned is commanded to the Understigned in Commander as possible to the Understigned in Commander as possible to the Commander as possible to the Commander of the Commission of Commander of the Commission of Commander of the Commission of the Commander of the Commission of the Commander of the Comma

As no answer was given to this Note, Count Kalitcheff, on the 1st of May, presented the following:

litcheff, on the 1st of May, presented the following:

The Undersigned reminds Citizen Talleyrand that he has yet received no answer respecting the objects on which had the honour, by command of the Emperor, his master, the address him a and therefore he begs ham to notify to the admission of the 1st prefixed Government, agreeably to the admission of the 1st prefixed Government, agreeably to the admission of the 1st prefixed Government, agreeably to the admission of the 1st prefixed Government, agreeably to the admission of the 1st prefixed the 1st prefixed Government of the King of Strains promise concerning the integrity of the King of Strains promise dominions, as they were previous to the arrival of the French troops in Italy. The undersigned considers to unnecessary to make any farther observations respecting this affair, which has already been sufficiently discussed, and he hopes that Citizen Talleyrand will lay before the Chief Consult the contents of the present Note, and that he will communicate to him his resolutions agreeably thereto.

KALITCHEFF,
With regard to three articles, which are not appeared to the carrieles, which are not appeared to the carrieles.

With regard to three articles, which are not ererated in the above notes, it is believed that With regard to three articles, which are not ene-merated in the above notes, it is believed that the first contained a positive assurance that the Pope should be maintained in his temporal dominion; the second, that the Grand Duke of Tucsary should be indemnified in Italy, and not in Germany; and the third, that the arrangements in consequence of the Treaty of Luneville should be made with the con-currence of Russia.

Letters from the Hague state, that the general par-don for deservers is limited to the 1st of July, 1799. During the campaign in Germany, desertions were very frequent. A reward of 100 guilders has been offered for the apprehension of every soldier who cannot produce his pass.

Ship Dews.

Dover, July 17.—A fing of truce, with dispasches from M. Otto, sailed in an open boat this morning for Calais, and, returned this afternoon. The people were not permitted to land, and were informed by the pilot of the boat which brought them their returned dispatches, that there was an embargo at Calais.

them their returned dispatches, that there was an embargo at Calais:

PLYMOUTH, July 16.—Came in the Milbrook schooner, of 15 guns, Lieut, D. Starck, from a cruise, and brought in the Prüssian galliott, Four Brothers, of Embden, Capt, Jenke Girds, from Haanburgh, bound to Bilboa, laden with egrious merchandise, which she detained on a presumption that the cargo was enemy property. Sailed the Sylph, of 18 guns, Capt, Dashwood, with a fleet of victuallers, for the Channel Rect off Brest.

Portswouth, July 17.—Sailet his Guelderland.

victualiers, for the Channel Sectoff Brest.

Portsmouth, July 17.—Sailed the Guelderland and Amphiretic men of war on a cruise.

Sherrmss, July 17.—Came into hathour from the Great Nore His Majesty's ships Ardent, Capt. M'Kinley; and L'Unité frigate, Capt. Harvey.—No artivals or sailings since my last. A trial is to be made this day to weigh the Ambuspade, with the Broderschap Dutch huik, and three Dockyard lighters, which we hope will prove successful. Several dead bodies have been thrown upon the beath this week, which have been found to be some of the anfortunate people in the Ambuspade. A coroner's inquest has been field upon them, and they have been decently interred in the burying ground at this place. nd at this place.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

KING'S BENCH-GUILDHALL, Just 13. Before Lord KENYON and a Special Jury.

The only trial of any importance was, an in-formation, filed ex officia, by the ATTORNEY GR-NERAL, against a Mr. Forge, a wax_chandler, in New street-square, Shoe-lane, Mr. St.venton, his attorney, and a Mr. Vicars, for conspiring to-gether to prevent a winess, cf the name of Bay-thorpe, from attending at the Excise Office, to give evidence before the Commissioners.—The defindant Forge was charged with having bind as thorpe, from attenting at the excess. Such that the evidence before the Commissioners. The defindant Forge was charged with having hired an upper room in the house of Baythorpe, a timan, in Chandos-street, in which he secreted 1,400 wax candles, of the weight of 94b, without having pind the duty for them. They were discovered, and a seizure was made by an Excise officer. The defendant Forge was afterwards summoned to appear on a certain day before the Commissioners, and Baythorpe received a subscena to appear at the same time. To prevent his attendance, the defendants, at a meeting at Forge's house, induced Baythorpe to keep out of the way; and promised to indemnify him against any penalty to which it, might be liable for not obeying the subponn. These fiel's were established by evidence, and the defendants were found guilty.

found guilty.

There was a second information against them, There was a second information but the facts were precisely the same. The sittings finished.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

COMBINATION.

On Saturday John Green, Thomas Griffus, and Thomas Field, three journeymen boot and shoemakers, were brought before — Graham and Rean, Esqrs, the Sitting Magistrates, charged with being concerned with a number of others, in forming a combination satisfy the property of the state of the stat

with being concerned with a number of others, in forming a combination, against their masters, for the purpose of raising their wages.

A number of eminent masters attended, and the combination was clearly proved, such as their holding meetings; and in one case a man, who had expressed himself satisfied with the present prices, had been threatened with personal violence. The prisoners had likewise sent letters, addressed to their masters, requesting an arbitrator to be appointed; and although they were signed individually, yet the language was always in the plural, sneather. yet the language was always in the plural, speaking of the men, us, and we.

of the men, us, and use.

The prisoners, in their defence, said they could not maintain themselves and families by the present prices, and that for some work they were paid less than they were twelve years since; that they had taken Mr. Erskine's opinion, who had said, they might refuse individually to work under a certain price, and they considered they were acting agree, ably to that opinion. The Magistrates inform a them, if they had abided strictly by Mr. Erskine's opinion, they would have committed no offence: every man had a right to put what value he chose upon his labour, but he must not do or say any thing to induce his brother workmen to refuse to work unless they received the same pay; if they did, that was deemed a combination by the Act of Parliament. Mr. Cowst, who attended for the prosecution, in

was deemed a combination by the Act of Parliament.

Mr. Const, who attended for the prosecution, in the most humane manner, said he thought the prissoners' conduct had arisen from ignorance of the act of parliament, particularly with respect to their letters, requesting their masters to appoint arbitrators to settle the advance of wages. The act provided for no such thing; but only said if any dispute arose, it should be settled by arbitration; no dispute existed, and he recommended the prosecutors to withdraw the prosecution, which was consented to. But the men, before they left the office, addressed the magistrates, and asked if there were no means by which their girevances could be redressed? They had not been conscious of offending against the actlof parliament; they had not left their work, but had been talten from it when they were apprehended: and it was in vain for them to ask individually, for their masters had all agreed to give but a certain price.

The Meditartent informed about heads and the statement and the should be a contained to the statement and and the statement and the sta a certain price.

The Magistrates informed them, that there were no

The imagistrates informed them, that there were no means existing of remedying their girevances; if they wanted any fresh regulations, they must apply to Parliament; and, with respect to the masters agreeing not to give above a certain price; if it could be proved that any two of them did so, that would be a combination against the men; and they would punish them accordingly, if they were brought before them

Mr. Knowles attended for the prisoners.