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conceive. It be another scheme to extract from our friends more than seven thousand pounds, our vessels having been sold by order of the judge, and we unanimously declined adding this sum to what they had already deprived us of—and the event proved as we expected, as the judge denied us the benefit of an argument through our attorney, and condemned us all under one undistinguished sentence:—As bad men, supplying bad men in a bad cause, and were and ought to be considered as enemies to Great-Britain, therefore we were good and lawful prizes to his majesty's fleet and army, and as such he condemned us.

Signed by forty Captains.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES

### SNUFF and SUGAR TAX.

It is absurd to say that home manufactures are improper subjects of taxation; such a doctrine would, under certain circumstances, destroy all revenue, and leave the government destitute of any resource but land tax, which of itself operates in a great degree as a tax on home manufactures.

If the revenues of a country be chiefly derived from impost, and the effect of that impost be, by protecting duties, to substitute domestic for foreign manufactures, the revenue is lost on the articles not imported, and must be supplied, either by a land-tax or by a tax on the home made article. For instance, imported loaf sugar and snuff, were dutied so high as to encourage the home manufacture of those articles; they are now no longer imported but in small quantities, the revenue once derived from them is consequently lost; but that revenue being pledged for the support of government, and the public credit, a substitute must be resorted to; now what better substitute can there be than those very articles furnished by a domestic manufacture, fostered and reared to maturity by the very duties which their perfection has annihilated. If this be not done, those articles will altogether escape taxation, and surely there are none more fit for it. Shall salt be taxed, and loaf sugar and snuff go free? The one a species of luxury, the other not only a luxury, but an idle superfluity! If ever there were two articles proper for revenue, these are the two, and the mode adopted, is the only one whereby the articles are comestable.

All the noise then made on this subject resolves itself into this, that snuff and loaf sugar ought to pay no tax.

Infant manufactures ought certainly to be protected, and no government has done more for them than that of the United States. The manufactures of snuff and sugar have experienced the benefits of that protection, and have grown to such importance, that they not only supply all the United States, but furnish a surplus for exportation. Of snuff a considerable quantity is exported. Shall the opulent manufacturers be exempt from their share of the public burdens, while the merchant and shopkeeper groan under the pressure of continually increasing duties? Ought they not to furnish their mite to the support of a government under which they have grown wealthy? Will the sugar-baker begrudge a trifle from his immense earnings to sweeten the sorrows of his wretched fellow-citizens at Algiers? Will the snuff-manufacturer suppose the defence of our country not worth a pinch of snuff?

Fie on such opposition; if these gentlemen are composed of such sympathizing materials, let them sympathize with their miserable fellow-men at Algiers, and not deprive Congress of the means of delivering them, or rob the consumers of sugar and snuff of the gratification of contributing to their relief.

Where is the truly patriot-citizen who will not find his sugar the more palatable when he reflects that it tends to sweeten the poor captives' woes? Or who will not more enjoy his pinch of snuff, for being among the means of maintaining our just rights?

WARREN.

### Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE  
LATE ARRIVAL AT NEW-YORK.

PARIS, March 15.

We learn from Brest, that all the ships of the line of the two divisions, have been obliged to return to port, on account

of bad weather. The frigates alone are able to remain at sea. Jambon-Saint-Andre is animating the workmen at Brest by his presence.

The committee of public welfare have ordered that the Theatre ci-devant Français, being a National edifice; should be opened without delay, and that it should be invariably set apart for representations to be given by and for the people, at certain periods in each month.

Amongst the persons who have been lately guillotined, are the Count de L'Aigle, Marechal de Camp, and Louisa Rosalie de la Rochefoucault; ninety-one Priests have been conducted from Rouen to Rochefort, condemned to be transported to the coast of Africa.

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

25 Ventose—March 15.

St. Just communicated the following letter addressed to the Committee of public safety by the Public Accuser of the Revolutionary Tribunal:

"In consequence of the information received at the Revolutionary Tribunal, in execution of the decrees of the National Convention, which order the Public Accuser to inform against the authors and accomplices of the conspiracy formed against the liberty and security of the people, I hasten to announce to you, that the result of my enquiries permitted me not to defer any longer the arrest of Roufin, Vincent, Hebert, Momoro, Ducroquet, and Gen. Laumur. A Dutch banker, of the name of Kocq, is also ordered to be arrested, at the moment I am writing. The enquiries and informations are going on; I hope soon to obtain new intelligence. I promise you that the tribunal will neglect nothing to find out all the culpable."

Robespierre—"The execrable faction who would enslave us, and whose plots have been discovered, has assembled at Paris, bands of emigrants, and of desperate men of all descriptions. With the aid of these monsters, crimes have been planned, the idea alone of which makes one shudder, and of which the annals of the world afford no example. All the tyrants of Europe were well acquainted with the exact time at which this incredible tragedy was to have commenced. To force the prisons, to cut the throat of a part of the prisoners, to arm the rest, to fall on the National Representation and murder them, to do the same by the Constituted authorities, and all the firmest supporters of the Republic; to obtain by this means, the possession of all the powers, and, upon the smouldering ruins of the Temple of Liberty to re-establish Royalty: This was the horrible fate that awaited us, and which has been planned by men who had contrived to insinuate themselves into the confidence of the people. With regard to the proofs of these accumulated crimes, we have them in abundance. These proofs shall be laid before you. But, before all things, I adjure the people to employ themselves to discover their enemies; I adjure them to defend the sacred cause of Liberty with their accustomed energy; I adjure them to second and support their Representatives, who will always conduct themselves with the fidelity proportioned to the confidence reposed in them. I entreat the people to go through the Sections, to pull off the mask from the accomplices of the criminals whom we have already in our possession, and to confound the traitors who are salaried by the Tyrants."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 20.

The insurrection in Arabia still continues. The rebellious sect are called the Vehabi, and have nothing left in view than the sapping of the whole foundation of the Mahometan Religion, which they are taught to look upon as the grossest Idolatry.

The discontents among the people here are still very high. Divisions also exist among the troops, and a short time since the caanoncers and the Janissaries had an engagement, in which many were killed on both sides. And notwithstanding this tumult was appeased, a new explosion is much dreaded, which cannot fail to be terrible!

FRIBOURG, in the BRISGAU,

March 6,

The communication with Basle and Switzerland is still interrupted. All transports, horses, cattle, cloth, leather, shovels, pickaxes, &c. which the Swis drew from this country to send to France, are care-

fully stopped. A single society at Basle has accepted a delivery of 100,000 pair of shoes for the Sans-Culottes.—Cloth sufficient to habit 20,000 men have been already seized.

VALENCIENNES, March 16.

A few days ago the French, to the number of 3000, with four pieces of cannon, arrived at the village of Youi, on the causeway between Bouchain and Cambrai, which they immediately began to pillage. The whole village would have been sacked, but for a detachment of about 80 Austrian hussars, who making their appearance before the village, led the Carmagnols to suppose that a strong corps was approaching to dislodge them, and caused them to retreat, carrying with them 50 waggons, loaded with their spoils. The day before yesterday the republicans returned, 6000 men strong, and accomplished the ruin of that ill-fated village.

The head-quarters of the Prince of Cobourg are still here, and notwithstanding the contrary reports, which have been in circulation these last days, it is not likely that any great movement will happen in our army before the 25th of this month.

FRANKFORT, March 6.

The difference between the courts of Vienna and Berlin, with respect to the most proper means for the defence of the Empire, against the invasion of French troops, is of such a nature as is likely to produce a great change either in the future conduct of the war, or perhaps in the general position of affairs with respect to France. The probability of this becomes greater, not only from the arrival of French commissioners in this city, and from the manner in which they are received by the Prussian general, the count de Kalkreuth, but from their continuing to reside here, and from the pacific tone which is assumed by all those who belong to the court of Berlin, and the writers in their interest.

MANHEIM, March 11.

Deferters just arrived from Neuhorff, acquaint us, that the republicans are constructing a number of boats at Spire. That city is totally ruined, and the inhabitants robbed of every thing they possessed.

The night before last a great body of French cavalry appeared before Rheingheim, and forced the Austrian advanced post, after a day's bloody skirmish. The Carmagnols however did not succeed in their object to plunder the country, but were obliged to send back their waggons empty, which they had brought with them to carry off the spoils.

Last night the French, in very considerable force, attempted to carry off the posts of Mundenheim, Oggerheim, and Friezheim. The post of Oggerheim was taken, the other post fell back, as did two more, to the fort of the Rhine; the French pursued as far as within reach of the cannon of the fort. The reserve of the garrison of Mannheim were ordered to march to the fort of the Rhine, which movement they effected with much celerity; at 11 o'clock a part of these re-entered the city, and every thing was quiet.

BRUSSELS, March 18.

The French made a sortie on Thursday last from Maubeuge, with 2500 men, of whom half were cavalry—the action was bloody; they left 80 dead and wounded, and 116 prisoners in the hands of the Austrians, who had only two lieutenants of Starrey and 23 men killed, and 19 wounded.

The Prince of Cobourg has issued a proclamation which has been placarded every where, that all French Emigrants without exception, and within three days, depart from Valenciennes, Mons, Le Quesnoy, Conde, Courtray, Tournay, Ypres, Furnes and Nieuport; and even those who had received letters of admission and residence from the Government are included in this severe order.—This ordinance is said to be occasioned by the discovery of a plot at Tournay, in which it appeared that many French under the title of Emigrants had engaged.

Last week the French made a dreadful incursion into the Principality of Chimay—On Friday, they entered the town, cut to pieces a small body of troops that attempted to oppose them, pillaged all the houses, and set fire to the place in four different parts. In retreating with their booty, they pillaged and burned several villages, particularly Virelle and Lenguy. Sixty-eight Austrians and twenty-one peasants were killed. At Lenguy, seven Frenchmen, who staid behind the rest to plunder, were taken by the Austrian hussars, and put to the sword.

Gen. Beaulieu, whose head quarters are still at Arlon, has sent to the Prince of Saxe-

Cobourg for reinforcements, to enable him to oppose the attempts of the French army of the Moselle on that part of the frontier.

LONDON, March 18.

Opening of the New Drury-Lane Theatre.

The first performance in this magnificent structure commended, as might have been expected, a numerous and brilliant audience. The general appearance of the house, combining solidity with lightness and elegance with simplicity, is, in every respect honorable to the taste and skill of the architect. We must add also, though it may be deemed an inferior praise, that the entrances are most happily disposed for the distribution of the audience, and are at the same time of such amplitude, that no possible crowd can give birth to danger or even to inconvenience.

It opened with a grand selection from the works of Handel. The stage was formed on this occasion, to represent the inside of a Gothic Cathedral; and the coup d'oeil was such, on the rising of the curtain, as to draw forth the approbation of the audience, expressed not in the customary manner, but in loud huzzas!

The merits of the performers, and the force and correctness of the band, were worthy of the splendor of the scene, and auspicious of the future management.—The performance opened with the Coronation Anthem, which was loudly applauded.

March 26.

Letters from Frankfort of the 9th mention, that the Prussians are in motion, and making preparations to re-cross the Rhine. The numbers in that neighborhood are about 11,000 strong.

In corroboration of what is stated in the letter from Frankfort, dated March 6, with respect to the disposition of the court of Berlin, we extract the following articles from a Prussian paper:—

"Notwithstanding the extraordinary preparations which are making in all quarters for the opening a third campaign, we have received particular intelligence, which gives us reason still to entertain some hope of an accommodation taking place, or at least of a cessation of hostilities being agreed upon between the contending parties."

A corps of 5969 Hanoverians, under the command of major-general Wangerheim, marched from Hanover on the 1st instant, to join the combined British and Hanoverian army, under the command of his royal highness the duke of York.

General Abercromby narrowly escaped being made a prisoner at Werwick, a few days since. A strong detachment of the enemy attacked and carried the village, at which general Abercromby arrived while it was in their possession, ignorant of what had happened; being near-sighted, he approached within a very short distance, before he discovered his error, and was then indebted for his safety to the fleetness of his horse.

The empress of Russia has recommended, that is, ordered, a considerable reduction of the troops of Poland, and offers very advantageous terms to the disbanded officers and soldiers, who choose to enter into her service. This is a very compendious way to get rid of an army that might yet give her trouble, and to add the greater part of it to her own forces.

The fate of Poland, even amidst the general distress of Europe, cannot fail of claiming a sigh of pity, or awakening an emotion of indignation, in every generous breast. A further partition of that unfortunate country seems meditated by the empress, merely that she may secure the neutrality of Austria during the execution of her ambitious views upon the Porte.

Letters from Nice, of the 17th ult. announce that the city is full of republican troops, who are to act at the opening of the campaign. Sixty pieces of ordnance had also arrived at Nice from Toulon. The commissioner Salicetti, was expected shortly to arrive at Nice, after which, 10,000 men, abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions, were to embark on some secret expedition. The greatest zeal prevails at Nice, in building ships and vessels of all sizes.

A number of troops are about to be embarked on board the Revel division of the Russian fleet, which, after being joined by a squadron from Archangel, is to proceed on a secret expedition.

The sickness among the troops at Southampton and the Isle of Wight is truly alarming, and demands the most serious attention of government.—The disorder among them has baffled the skill of one of the first physician generals, and some of the