

ures for ascertaining the person of the author or printer of the said paper, and to take every necessary step for carrying on a criminal process against him, as I have no doubt but the law of Denmark will afford me a prompt and exemplary satisfaction. (Signed) Hailes.

To this is added in the Danish Gazette that Count Bernstorff having recommended the immediate investigation of this affair to the Dutch chancery, the publisher was summoned before the council of state: and that the curiosity of the public was at the highest pitch to know the issue of these proceedings, especially as the British Minister had been supported in his demand of satisfaction, by the representations of the other foreign Ministers.

Young Count Wurmbbrand, long missing from the army of the Netherlands, has lately written from Lisle to his friends at Vienna, where he is, with four other Imperial officers. They have liberty to walk about the town, and receive their remittances of money without interruption. They daily attend a two hours lecture upon the rights of Man, and the causes of the present war, with the Parisian newspapers, &c. It is added that none of the Austrians are forced into the French service.

April 8.

Yesterday captain Cook arrived at the admiralty office with dispatches from Lord Hood. The contents of these dispatches, we understand to be, that his Lordship finding the French in Bastia too strong to be attacked, with any prospect of success, by the force at his disposal, and being ill supported by the Corsicans, had re-embarked the troops.

The King of Prussia now finds, that the safety of his crown, and the representation of the dearest interests of his people do not depend on the conquest of France.—The Empress of Russia has also notified to the court of Vienna, that as long as the Porte with Sweden and Denmark, shall continue to excite her apprehensions, she cannot give her promised aid to the Confederacy!

The Flanders Mail which arrived this morning, brings no news of any importance. Two messengers came over in the same Packet, but nothing material had occurred on the Frontier.

The emperor was expected to reach Brussels on Wednesday last. His Inauguration as Duke of Brabant, takes place in a few days, after which it is believed he will visit the armies.

By letters from America we learn, that six sail of French ships of the line and five frigates, apparently the squadron that Earl Howe chased, are safely arrived in the Chesapeake. They had one million four hundred thousand pounds sterling, in specie, on board, which they have safely lodged in the Bank of Philadelphia, for the purpose of buying provisions and stores.

This wealth, thus sent to America, not only invigorates their agriculture and manufactures, but it tends to make them maritime. They will themselves be the carriers of these cargoes to France; and thus does the present war, through the madness of Great Britain, advance the United States of America half a century in arts, commerce and wealth.

[It does one's heart good to find foreign nations scolding about the prosperity of America—and it is no mean argument in favor of peace and the measures of our government.]

April 13.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his new bill respecting the Crown lands, purposes, among other regulations, to grant immediate leases of 90 years to all holders of Crown lands, which is considered as a liberal boon to them, the utmost extent of all former leases being no more than 40. According to the most moderate calculation, the crown lands, if brought to market, and funded, would produce an annual income of 400,000l.

The late indecision of the King of Prussia has produced a number of contradictory reports; but in contradiction to statements in the foreign Gazettes we are assured that the zealous co-operation of his Prussian Majesty with an army of 80,000 men, is effectually secured to the general cause.

The Dutch troops under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, have approached Philippewill, so very closely, that the garrison of that place has only passage left free to a place where its cavalry used to water the horses. The

French are now reduced to catch the rain water in cisterns for that purpose.

On the 26th ult. at day-break, the Republicans attempted to throw a considerable convoy into that besieged fortress. The Dutch attacked the convoy and the escort with such vigour, that both fell into their hands. The French escort consisted of 200 men, of whom 13 were killed, and three others wounded.

Yesterday we received the Paris papers up to the 5th instant. They contain nothing of much importance, except the perfect acquiescence of the populace in the arrest and trial of Danton. The power exercised by the Committees of Public and General Safety is at present so despotic, and so formidable, that no man, in or out of the Convention, dares to hint a doubt of the propriety of whatever they choose to order.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg, as Major Maitland stated in the House of Commons on Thursday, is to be superseded. The Emperor is to take the command of the Combined Armies in person, and to be assisted by a Military Council, at the head of which is General Mack. Such is the progress of a war against the people who, twelve months ago, were represented as incapable of finding troops, arms, ammunition, or provisions! All the great Generals hitherto employed to subdue them, the King of Prussia, the Duke of Brunswick, General Wurmler, the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, have either retired or been dismissed. The Emperor, of Germany, as if contending for his last stake, is brought from his amusements at Vienna, to assume in appearance the command of the army, that men of abilities, not men of rank, may be enabled to direct its operation.

The duke of York's plan for raising a corps of waggoners for the army on the Continent is like to take immediate effect. Of the 600 men that it is to consist of, 240 are already raised, 120 of whom embarked at Gravesend the week before last for Ostend, and 120 more on Monday last. Government find them in cloaths, boots, &c. they are to have 1s. 6d. per day subsistence, with liberty of returning to England at the expiration of one year.

Yesterday morning advice was received at the admiralty office, that four French privateers, which have been cruising in the chops of the channel for some time, watching the motions of our ships, were captured by his majesty's cruisers and sent into Scilly.

A dreadful instrument of destruction, contrived to throw ten bombs in a minute, has been lately invented by a foreigner; a model of which has been shewn and proved before the prince of Wales and several other persons of distinction. A public subscription, patronized by his royal highness and the duke of York, is begun, for constructing one upon a scale sufficient to throw bombs of very large dimensions.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 17th of February, state, that on the 5th of that month an important engagement had taken place between the allied troops and the French, in the vicinity of Andaic, in Biscay. The Spanish general, Caro, having attacked the French, in order to dislodge them from an important battery they had erected not far from Fontarabia, the latter resisted with such vigor that the Spaniards were forced to retreat, with the loss of seven hundred killed, wounded and prisoners.

The brother of Cardinal, late Abbe Maury, has lately been put to death at Paris by the guillotine.

April 12.

There is a rumor here, that the Emperor of Morocco, gained over by French money, means to attack the Spanish settlements on the coast of Africa. This will be a very troublesome diversion, although at this moment the marine of Spain is in good condition, and able to repress the piracies of the Moors.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 9.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, and the accounts of the surplus of the consolidated fund for the last quarter up to April 5, 1794, being referred to,

Mr. Pitt said, it was with the highest satisfaction that he informed the committee, that the surplus submitted to their consideration amounted to something about 231,000l. the whole quarter yielded 278,000l. more than the last quarter of the preceding year, ending the 5th of A-

pril, 1793, the produce of all the permanent taxes for the last year ending the 5th of April 1794, he said was only about 100,000l. less than the income of 1793, the most productive year the finances of the country ever experienced. This he represented as a very flourishing account, when it is considered that the first year of a war is always most deficient, and that commercial failures, arising from accidental causes, distinct from the war, had rendered this year particularly distressing.

He then moved, "That the surplus of the consolidated fund, amounting to 232,000l. and ending on the 5th of April 1794, be applied to the services of the present year"—which was agreed to, and the resolutions ordered to be reported on Friday.

Adjourned.

#### DANTON.

The influence of this distinguished character, now totally destroyed, has been on the decline for some time. The memorable fitting of the Jacobins on the 3d of December afforded the first public proof of this decaying popularity.

Having made a declaration, that the Constitution ought to sleep while the people were preparing to overwhelm their enemies, Doupe de L'Oise reproaching this doctrine, Danton was reduced to the necessity of entering into a defence of his conduct, and of confessing, amidst the murmurs of the Jacobins, that recent events might have occasioned good Patriots to suspect him.

It was at that period, and immediately after Danton had concluded his defence, that Robespierre commenced a review of the causes that had produced such suspicion.—The alleged emigration of Danton into Switzerland, his feigned illness, his inordinate ambition, which seemed to aim at the regency or dictatorship, his former intimacy with Dumourier, his want of activity in opposing the Brissotine party—all these circumstances were alluded to. Robespierre, however, concluded his speech, by declaring that Danton had been calumniated.

Notwithstanding this event, no cordial friendship subsisted between Robespierre and Danton, for they were rivals.

To oppose the increasing power of the former in the Jacobin Club, and in the committee of public safety, the latter attached himself to the Cordeliers, whom, by secret means, he endeavoured to exalt above the Jacobins.

It is suspected that Hebert acted under his direction, that he was the concealed author of that conspiracy, which involved the actors in ruin.

If this suspicion be well founded, it will scarcely be deemed an extraordinary circumstance, that the overthrow of the Cordeliers should produce the destruction of the power of Danton.

Cammille Desmoulins has long been suspected, and so long ago as the month of December, he was denounced, as having been the intimate friend of Mirabeau, the Lameths and Custine.

Lacroix's attachment to stock-jobbing, and some facts which were disclosed in the evidence against the Hebertists, and which tended to criminate Phillippeaux, have produced the arrest of these two deputies.

Danton is a man of blunt manners, and of a boisterous eloquence.—"His form," according to Dr. Moore, "is coarse and uncommonly robust—his manner fierce and rude—he speaks with the voice of a Stentor, declaims on the blessings of freedom with the arrogance of a tyrant, and invites to union and friendship with the frown of an enemy."

#### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of March 29.

The committee of legislation presented a revised plan of the law against monopolizers, which was agreed. The principal articles are—

Wholesale dealers and manufacturers shall be bound to declare, within the decade following the publication of the present law, at their municipality or their section:—

1. The quantity, quality, and nature of the merchandise they possess throughout the extent of the commune of their residence.

2. The quantity, quality, and nature of those which belong to them in every part of the Republic; and they shall point out the magazines or store-houses where they are placed.

All persons are considered as wholesale

dealers who buy up merchandise, or any commodities, and keep them in magazines.

They shall be bound to give in the state of their magazines every month.

They shall have written over the outside door of their dwelling-house, as well as over that of their store-house, a table of the names and the nature of the merchandise or goods in which they deal. And manufacturers shall, in like manner, indicate the nature of their fabrics.

They shall be bound, when required, to prove, by the testimony of their municipality, the sale or the employ of their raw materials in their manufactories.

The retail dealers shall not be subject to the above declarations and inscriptions, except upon any magazines they may possess over and above what is contained in their shops or work-houses where they sell in retail.

The penalties to those who neglect to make the declarations prescribed, are confiscation of their merchandise, and two years imprisonment.

Every wholesale dealer refusing to sell in wholesale, and retailer refusing to sell in retail, the goods in his possession, shall have their goods confiscated.

Those who sell their goods at a price above the maximum, shall be punished, for the first time, by a forfeit of ten times the value of the goods. For the second fault, all the goods in his possession of the same nature with that he sold above the maximum, shall be confiscated, and himself imprisoned for two years; and the informer shall have the entire profit of the confiscation.

They who shall be convicted of letting their commodities perish voluntarily, and through malevolence, shall be punished with death.

OSTEND, April 8.

"Our last intelligence from the army states, that the day before yesterday the Carmagnols in pretty strong force, attacked our posts of Werwick, but were driven back with great slaughter.

The Ghent Gazette of yesterday relates, that the army of Royalists under the orders of Messrs. Roche Jaquelin, Charete, and d'Autichamp is at present composed of 80,000 men, all well armed.—That, according to letters from la Fleche, Angers, and Nantes, this army is at the gates of the last mentioned town—that M. de Precy has made himself master of Limoges, and advances with forced marches to effect a junction with the above Generals."

DOVER, April 10.

Arrived the Union Packet, Captain Sutton, with the mail and messengers, Messrs. Wiffen and Shaw, from Ostend: the messengers left the army but two days ago, when every thing was perfectly quiet, and nothing material had happened.

A Swiss gentleman who came over in the Packet, and who passed through Frankfort, Coblenz, and Cologne, about ten days ago, states, that the Prussia army is daily augmenting; that six thousand fresh troops marched into Coblenz the day he passed that place; that eight thousand were expected on the following day, and that all the military preparations seemed to go on with vigor.

#### UNITED STATES.

HALIFAX, (N. Caro.) May 28.

On Friday night last, owing to the very unpardonable imprudence of the gaoler, the malefactors confined in the prison of this town, effected a general goal delivery.—We have greatly to lament, that Peter Masser, alias Peleg Massey, who was committed for having passed counterfeit Bank Notes, was among the number.

A correspondent observes, that the Senate could not have given a more unequivocal proof of their sincere desire to preserve to the United States the precious blessing of peace, than in the late appointment of Mr. Jay, as Envoy Extraordinary to the British Court. And it should be mentioned among the heroic acts of the President's life, that regardless of the invidious politics of his native state, he did on this momentous occasion, with a degree of firmness worthy the Chief Magistrate of the United States, select a man in all respects well qualified for the important trust.

The President is a military man, and cannot be afraid of war—an honest man,