

VANDERMERSCH—The Brabantine General.

THIS illustrious veteran was born about the year 1737—of a family respectable, tho' not opulent, at *Menin*, a small city in Flanders.

He early embraced the profession of arms—and served, with distinguished reputation, under DAUN and LAUDON, in the *guerre de sept ans*—PRINCE CHARLES of LORRAIN, noticed in him abilities, and predicted future eminence.

Like WASHINGTON, the rank to which he attained in the army of that Sovereign, over which he triumphed, was not high.

Like WASHINGTON, he retired to the enjoyment of domestic happiness, and the practice of private virtue.

Like the AMERICAN CINCINNATUS, he aimed not in retirement at the reputation of talents that were not commensurate with the sphere in which he moved.

Like HIM his ability was only known to select friends.

Like HIM he contemned the vauntings of hec-toring disciplinarians.

And like HIM in a moment climbed the arduous summit of military glory.

New-York, March 20, 1790.

Extract of a letter from London, 1st Jan. 1790.

“ Lord HAWKESBURY and Mr. GRENVILLE, are now actually employed in preparing the plan of a commercial treaty with your States, which I doubt not will shortly be fully matured and put into a train of negotiation.”

Extract of a letter from Providence, (Rhode-Island,) dated March 7, 1790.

“ Alas for poor Rhode-Island! doomed still to experience the evils attendant on anarchy and mis-rule.”

The delegates of this place are just returned from South-Kingston, the convention having risen last evening at ten o'clock, without accomplishing the important business of their appointment. The convention stands adjourned to the 24th of May, then to meet at Newport—which favourite measure was carried by a majority of 1.—Every objection raised against the general government was clearly obviated; but antifederalism, obstinacy and ignorance, were triumphant. A committee was early appointed to draft and report a bill of rights, and amendments to the constitution: The former, I am told, is nearly a copy of the Virginia bill—the latter are said to have been collected chiefly from amendments proposed by other states. Where any thing new has been introduced, stupidity is the characteristic feature. The old game of handing these to the people, is once more to be played; and yet no mode is pointed out whereby their sentiments are to be collected. An adjournment till after our election, is intended to serve the purposes of party, and obtain a re-election of the powers that be, or others of similar character.

“ It is much to be lamented, that an exemption from foreign impost and tonnage was ever asked for or granted. The first indulgence afforded our antifeuds an opportunity to dispose of their fall produce, and they must be made to feel, before they can be brought to a sense of duty.”

The great shipments of grain from America immediately to France, and the high prices which the Americans have got and will for a long time to come continue to get for that article, from that kingdom and other countries on the continent of Europe, has made our old friend Britain a little sharper sighted than usual. She has looked into the case of the *Hessian Fly* rather more narrowly than she did before her proclamation came out forbidding the importation of American grain into that island for fear of that little insect, and finds that it is a mere bug-bear: the truth of the case is—that she did not like to see so much American commerce going to her neighbors, for she well knew that large exportations of American produce to France would produce a stronger connection with that country and large importations from thence—and leave a surplus in their correspondents hands in France, to pay off the American balances to their British creditors. How would this suit with British navigation—British manufactures and the whole system of British policy—not to have American produce loaded with two freights, two commissions, and all the other incidental charges on shipping grain, &c. through England to France, and having returns through the same channel?

A Correspondent observes it has been said that if Congress should interfere in the regulation of the slave trade in one instance they may in another, and under the pretence of introducing humane regulations they may interdict the business altogether. This is undoubtedly a fact, for it is impossible to interpose the offices of humanity to any effect, in respect to this business, without increasing the expense of importation in such manner as to amount to a prohibition. The truth is, if you were obliged to build barns on board of ships for the transportation of horses, they could not be sent out of the country; if you say that negroes shall be brought into the country in any other way than as brutes, you must interdict the trade, to import them as human beings, is entirely out of the question.

Extracts from the NEWPORT HERALD.

The members of the Convention in opposition to the Constitution, met in North-Kingston on Sunday evening, and afterwards at South-Kingston, on Monday and Tuesday evening. At these nocturnal meetings, the adjournment was agreed upon, and the time fixed as was voted by the Convention. One powerful reason which operated at those meetings, to induce an adjournment of the Convention to so distant a period, was an expectation that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, would create great uneasiness in the States in the Union, which would terminate in insurrections, and thereby would establish the anti-federal power in this State, and make it the centre of opposition.

From the conduct and conversation of many of the members of the majority in the Convention, in and out of the House, we have reason to believe

that it is their determination again to adjourn, and never to agree to an adoption, but upon the most urgent necessity.

In justice to the numerous spectators who attended the Convention we cannot but observe, that altho' many of them were known to entertain an unfavorable opinion of the New Government, yet they conducted themselves with great decency, and from the attention which they gave to the debates, and what has since fallen from them, we are led to believe, that many of them are persuaded that they have been deceived, and were before unacquainted with the merits of the Constitution.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW YORK.

- Packet Antelope, Curtis, Falmouth, 62 days.
- Brig Nancy, Barnard, Cape-Francois.
- Brig Amelia, Lewis, St. Croix, 17 days.
- Sloop Chance, Frisby, St. Martins.
- Catherine, Vilarenga, East-Florida.
- Three Friends, Davis, Boston, 16 days.
- Sally, Cary, Norfolk, 4 days.
- Hancock, Brown, Rhode-Island, 4 days.
- Aurora, Cahoon, do. 4 days.

Ship America, Capt. Sarly, arrived at Bombay, June 19, 1789, all well.

Ship Jay, was at Bombay at the same time.

By the British Packet Antelope, in 62 days from Falmouth, we have received English newspapers down to the NINTH of January, from which we have selected the following

European Intelligence.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

OUR letters from Paris on Thursday bring us curious intelligence. The Marquis de laFayette received information of a new conspiracy being formed against the liberties of the people.

He made known to the King what he had discovered, but at the same time said, that he had not heard enough to justify him in any proceedings. He made further enquiries however, and learned that a Monsieur de Favras, a gentleman in the suite of Monsieur the King's brother, had been endeavoring to corrupt the National militia—that a number of high persons were concerned, and that the plan was to corrupt 30,000 of the Paris guard, with which they were to seize on the Government of Paris—to kill the Mayor, the Marquis de la Fayette, and other distinguished patriots. Two officers engaged in the plot made this confession, and on Thursday last the Sieur de Favras, his wife, and two more persons were taken up—and the guards were in pursuit of several others.

Whatever truth there may be in this new plot, it had a most extraordinary effect in inflaming the public mind—and in a paper published on Friday, it was asserted, that Monsieur the King's brother was concerned—and that, in particular, a loan had been negotiated in his name, and money raised for the purpose of carrying into execution this new contrivance. This accusation induced Monsieur to go to the Assembly of the Representatives of the Commons, at the Hotel-de-Ville, (which answers to our Court of Common-Council at Guildhall) on Saturday afternoon—He was received with ceremony by twelve members, and placed next to the Mayor. A respectful silence succeeded to universal plaudits, and Monsieur addressed them in a speech to the following effect:

“ The Sieur de Favras having been, on the evening of the preceding Thursday, arrested under suspicion of a conspiracy against the Chiefs of the Municipality, and against the peace and liberty of the public—there had appeared a paper, as audacious as calumniating, in which he had been implicated, as having had particular connections with the Sieur de Favras. Monsieur declared, that in quality of a citizen of Paris, he had thought it his duty to come into the midst of his fellow citizens, to explain the relation in which he stood with this suspected individual, who had been for some time in his suite. He said, that having occasion for a sum of money, for the expences of his household, the Sieur de Favras had offered to procure a loan for him, of two millions, from the Dutch Bankers—he had accepted the offer, and had signed obligations to this amount. This was the whole of the negotiation he had with the Sieur de Favras.”

Monsieur added, “ that he was sure they did not expect to hear him attempt to justify himself from any participation in an enterprise so infamous as the conspiracy in question—that his public conduct, and his well-known sentiments would put him above all such suspicions—that after the second meeting of the Notables he had foreseen the revolution, and that, on every occasion, he had demonstrated himself to be a friend to the liberty of the people, and the public good. I have always thought (said Monsieur) that the authority of the King ought to be the basis of national liberty, as national liberty is the firmest support of the authority of the King.”

This speech was delivered with elegance and simplicity—and, both in the style and manner, was correct and polished. It was received with the most lively acclamations.

The Mayor answered his Highness with that propriety and elevation of sentiment which has characterized his eloquence through the whole of his memorable progress.—As Mayor of Paris, he did not rise, but spoke sitting, as Monsieur had done so.

The flame of liberty has at length reached even Rome, where the populace, headed by many of the most ancient families, have already demand-

ed a municipal and free government—His Holiness the Pope was at Fieschi, when our advices left Italy; but his return was fixed for Christmas eve, when a categorical answer to the popular requisitions was looked for.

F R A N C E.
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

December 30.

THE articles proposed on Monday, to oblige all persons concerned in the management of public money, to give in their accounts, with a retrospect of ten years, to the New Assemblies of Administration, were decreed.

The following letter from Monsieur was read:

“ Mr. PRESIDENT,

“ The detention of M. Favras having been the occasion of calumnies, in which an inclination was shewn to involve me; and the Committee of Police for the city having the affair at this moment before them, I thought it became me to make a declaration to the Community of Paris, that should leave in the minds of worthy citizens none of those doubts with which endeavors had been used to inspire them. I also think it my duty to inform the National Assembly of this step, because the King's brother ought to preserve himself even from suspicion, and because the affair of M. de Favras is of too serious a nature not to engage the attention of the Assembly sooner or later. As I cannot in person declare to the Assembly my desire that all the details respecting this business should be publicly known, I shall be much obliged to you to read this letter in my name, and also the speech which I delivered the day before yesterday, as the faithful expression of my truest and most profound sentiments.

“ I entreat you, Mr. President, to be persuaded of my affectionate regard.

(Signed) “ LOUIS ZAVIER.”

It may be proper to add here, that the Committee, at the Hotel de Ville, have ordered Thomas de Mahi, Marquis of Favras, and Victoria Edwidge Caroline, Princess of Anhalt Chamborg, his wife, to be presented; and also offered a reward of 500 louis d'ors to any person who shall discover the author of a written hand-bill, signed Barauz, charging Monsieur with being an accomplice in the crime alledged against them.

LONDON.

The Herald informs us, that M. de Mirabeau comes into the National Assembly intoxicated. The World speaks of his nineteenth duel. As both these prints are venal, and virulent traducers of French patriotism, there is reason to believe, that they have suppressed the addition of Vicompte, that the public might confound the person spoken of with the Count de Mirabeau, and thus load him with the oboloy of revels and of broils. The person of whom the two paragraphs are true, is the Vicompte de Mirabeau, the brother and enemy of the Great Mirabeau.

It is reported that the Turks have at last released M. de Bulgakow, the Russian Minister, from the seven towers, and that he embarked on board the *Badine* French frigate, commanded by the Prince de Rohan, which arrived at Trieste the 3d ultimo, after a passage of twenty-one days, from the Dardenelles.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon Dec. 20.

“ The American vessels have arrived in such numbers lately, as to have wholly relieved us from the disasters that might have been otherwise expected. Most of the ships have returned home with wine and fruit—it being an established article of commerce between Portugal and America, that the Americans, for any cargoes they should bring over, shall receive one half in the produce of this country.”

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Jan. 1.

“ The disputes I before informed you of still continue. The Clergy and Nobles want to monopolize all authority, and the Tiers Etat will allow them none; the former begin to wish the Emperor had the country again, and indeed he cannot be said to have lost it, whilst he maintains the garrisons of Luxembourg and Antwerp; the latter, however, is likely soon to be in the hands of the people, but there is scarce a possibility of their getting possession of the former, although General Vander Mersch has marched a numerous army against it. Seven thousand of the Electoral troops of Cologne were to have marched to reinforce General Dalton's army, but they were stopped by the Prussian army in the Liege country.”

The King of the two Sicilies has published an Edict of restraint and diminished privilege on Monastic life. Vows are prohibited before 25 years of age; and those vows already taken, prior to that age, are absolved.

Further accounts by the Packet state: That there is a prospect of peace between the Emperor and the Turks: That the Imperial Chamber has issued a severe decree against the people of Liege: That 4th Jan. was appointed as a day of public rejoicing in the Brabantine Territories on account of the success of the patriots; a medal is to be struck on the occasion. The national Assembly is proceeding in the important business of completing the organization of the New Government; and making such arrangements as shall secure the freedom, peace, and prosperity of the kingdom: The King of the two Sicilies, is clipping the privileges of the clergy in his dominions: Luxembourg and Antwerp are still in the hands of the Emperor's troops: the former is besieged by the patriots: the emperor is again sick: a treaty is concluded between Prussia and Poland, on new years day the national assembly presented loyal addresses to the King and Queen which were very graciously received.