

not fail in France, I hope, to follow the example of Denmark and England, and shew thereby, that you deserve to be free yourselves. We touch, at length, the glorious moment when philosophy and reason make justice triumph every where, and when the friends of the rights of men will overthrow all abuses and all tyrannies. Permit me to congratulate you on the news which I send you.

STANHOPE.

"P. S. Have the goodness to send this letter, when you have read it, to my respectable friend, M. la Rochefoucauld, begging him to send it to the worthy Perion.

"There were about 500 petitions against the slave trade."

Such were the terms in which Lord Stanhope communicated this great triumph of feeling and justice to his friend, Condorcet, and the following is M. Condorcet's observations on the event.

"Thus, when Mirabeau desired to propose to the Constituent Assembly to concert this law with the English nation—a law commanded by humanity and justice—when intrigue drove him from the Tribune—when a corrupted cabal stifled his voice—it was not a philosophical chimera which he promised! Thus, within the space of fifteen days, the friends of the Blacks have seen the Representatives of two great Nations confound the calumnies of their detractors, and the sophisms of the enemies to universal liberty! Thus the moment is come, when every year, every day will be marked by the destruction of a prejudice—when one, at least, of the chains of human kind will fall off! Ah! who is the man so lost to the sentiments of nature, whose heart does not find in these triumphs, consolation against the injustice of weak men, and the hatred of the satellites of tyranny."

M. Brissot, in announcing this glorious conquest over insane and debasing prejudices, says—"The enemies of humanity will not fail to assert that this is a trap, made by 500 cities and communities, and supported by 100,000 English citizens, to catch and deceive the French people."

It is very singular, that the King of Sweden died in the persuasion that Ankerstrom, even though he had confessed himself guilty, was not his assassin. He said that the person who held the pistol was tall, whereas Ankerstrom is of a low stature. In consequence Ankerstrom has been put to the torture, in order to compel him to confess his accomplices, since there were certainly two concerned in the assassination, Ankerstrom, who held the poignard, and the other tall person who discharged the pistol. Ankerstrom has, however, persisted in declaring, that he was alone, and that he alone wished to inflict that death which was to do justice to humanity, by ridding it of a tyrant.

As soon as the assassination of the King of Sweden was known, the famous Nordermalm tolled in melancholy sound! This is a great bell in a tower on the summit of a high mountain, which is never heard but on very important and alarming occasions. The panic which it struck, may be easily conceived. Nordermalm has been tolled only twice since its terrible annunciation of the flames issuing from the Royal Palace, in the year 1697.

In the session of the National Assembly of the 15th inst. a letter was read from the Marine Minister, announcing that 4000 men of the National Guards and 2000 troops of the line, had received orders to embark for St. Domingo; and that 2000 others, half troops of the line and half guards, are destined for the Windward Islands, and will embark towards the end of next month. He thinks it necessary, however, that the last law relative to the political rights of the Mulattoes should be sent to the Governors of the different Islands, by a packet which is ready for that purpose.

The King of Hungary's reply to the French King is considered as tantamount to a Declaration of War; he demands for the French Monarch, his liberty and authority; for the Princes, their rights and possessions; for the Clergy, its property and ex-

istence; for the Nobles, their privileges, titles, and hereditary transfusions. To support the above requisitions, the young Monarch will have in Brissgaw and the Netherlands, 150,000 Austrian soldiers, 50,000 Prussians, 15,000 Electoral; 20,000 Swedes and Russians, 25,000 Spaniards; another army in Piedmont, and the combined Squadrons. To which may be added, the powerful body of Emigrants. All this prodigious force will be ready by the middle of May.

The King of Spain returned the Jacobins for answer, "That no power has a right to demand the reason of his actions, and that he shall assign none to any." This is signed by the Count d'Aranda. WAR, therefore, with France may be looked upon as inevitable.

The King of France was on horseback on the 10th of February last in the great street of fauxbourg Saint Antoine, where a man was cleaning the glasses of the lamps. A countryman, who was passing, called out, "Leave the lantern, and let Monsieur Veto pass." The King immediately changed his route, returning to the Thuilleries.

The system of war and massacre, so long supported by the profligate tyranny of Despots, is now falling into deserved contempt. What can be so horrible as the idea of thirty thousand men meeting thirty thousand men for the purpose of slaughter, when the individuals have not the slightest enmity to each other, and the promoters of the mischief remain at home in peace and luxury, to prey upon the vitals of the Nations they command.

The ignorance of the people is the only security for Despotic Governments. Enlighten mankind, and they will be Free.

The total misrepresentation of facts in whatever happens in France, the vulgar abuses of a revolution, the most glorious that was ever known in history, the daily detracting from the merit of the members who compose the National Assembly, and all the falsehoods and infamies which disgrace the hireling ministerial prints, should serve to open the eyes of Englishmen to their true interests; for such pains would not be taken to vilify an event, unless Liberty was considered by people in power, as their enemy.

How defective must be that mode of education which can generate such a race of conceited ignorant puppies as we see swaggering in our streets, and in the lobbies of our public places! Such a set of ill-mannered boobies disgrace the gallant nation to which they belong.

People of title in this country imagine, that they have no occasion for character—that, they think, is only fit for the vulgar.

Mr. Paine, in his two celebrated works, has let the Cat out of the bag; the Aristocrats will find much difficulty to get the Cat in again. Indeed they will.

Men, of what is called Rank, are frequently guilty of actions, which would forever damn the fame of persons in inferior situations, and sink them to general contempt. So much for Rank!!!

A CURIOUS CASE.

At a late trial, during the last summer assizes in Ireland, a Mr. Morton prosecuted one John Farrel, for an assault, with an attempt to commit a rape upon his daughter. The daughter was also a prosecutor. When Mr. Morton had given his testimony for the crown (as the term is), he was cross-examined by the counsel for the prisoner. The first question asked him by one of those counsel was, "Pray, Sir is the young Lady your daughter?" The evidence replied "Yes."

"Pray, Sir," continued the counsel, "how do you know she is your daughter?"

The witness thus expressed himself: "Gentlemen of the Jury, I am called upon in this court to give my testimony. I have given it honestly as to my mind, and true as to the facts. A counsel—I suppose him to be his impertinence—has asked whether I can, upon oath, swear that this young Lady is my daughter—Many of you are fathers, and will feel upon the occasion as I do.

"One observation I beg of the Court a permission to make—It is, that in support of the laws of my country, I come forward here to punish a transgressor, at my own expense, and that the man who has asked me the question as to my daughter's legitimacy, and who, no doubt, means to ask many more of the same sort, is a person bribed to pervert the course of justice.

"Gentlemen, I will prove the assertion—Look to his brief; he acknowledges to have received ten guineas to defend a villain.

"Will you believe the testimony of a man who is not purchased, in preference to the arguments of a man who is publicly bribed, or will you not?—That is the question."

This so completely tumbled the counsel on his face, that he immediately shewed his back, and the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment, and to give security for his good behaviour during life, himself in two thousand pounds, and his security in 1000l. each.

BELFAST, (Ire.) April 14. Paine's reasoning will in all probability be accused of killing the King of Sweden, as well as the Emperor of Germany. What strong reasoning this must be!!

HAGUE, April 15. There is established at the Hague a private committee of French emigrants, it consists but of a small number. This Committee is entrusted with the management of the interests of the exiled Princes at the Court of the Stadtholder.

PARIS, April 10. NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, April 2.

M. Narbonne was admitted to the bar of the Assembly to make his defence against the charges which have been made against him. He was much applauded, and M. Duhem called out that such acts of adulation degraded the Assembly. A considerable disturbance followed in the hall. M. Dumolard demanded that the citizens should be turned out from the tribunes. M. Mirlin attempted to justify them.

The confusion which now took place, was so great, that the President was obliged twice to put on his hat to restore order.

After a tumultuous debate the Assembly decreed, that there was no ground of accusation against M. Narbonne.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) June 14.

At the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting at Newport on Monday last, a decision was given in a case of importance. Two Merchants, of London, in company, commenced an action against a citizen of this State for the recovery of monies due—the defendant's council plead a resolution of the Legislature of this State in bar of the action—by which he was allowed three years to pay his debts—and during which time he was to be free from arrests on that account.—The Judges were unanimously of opinion, that, as by the Constitution of the United States, the individual States are prohibited from making laws which shall impair the obligation of contracts—and as the resolution in question, if operative, would impair the obligation of the contract in question—therefore it could not be admitted to bar the action.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

Every free citizen, says a correspondent, has a right to enquire into the principles of governmental measures, and to expose their errors or their defects; while they continue in force, acquiescence is his duty, but no argument can prove him wrong in endeavoring to accomplish a repeal of them. The press is one channel through which he may communicate his thoughts to the public, and the reasons of his conduct. Assemblies of the people, convened for the purpose of deliberating on proper plans to be pursued for obtaining redress from public grievances, from measures which are oppressive and subversive of the constitution of the state, are justifiable and requisite. Liberty is too sacred a treasure to be

in the smallest degree violated; it is the means of enjoying every other blessing in civil society, and is dearer to the noble and enlightened mind than life itself.

By a gentleman of veracity from Canada, we are informed, that when he passed Three-rivers, he met an escort, who had Judge Powel of Hesse district, in upper Canada with them, a prisoner, and in irons.—The charge against him was said to be treason—letters having been detected written in his name, and as report says, in his hand, giving information to his friends in the United States how Detroit may be easily carried. This gentleman was formerly of Boston, in New-England; and when our informant saw him he was on his way to Quebec, by order of the commanding officer at Detroit.

BALTIMORE, June 19.

A letter from Cape-Francois, received by Capt. Frazier, who left that place on the 24th ult. mentions, that the arrival there of the late decree of the National Assembly had thrown the inhabitants into a great ferment, and it was expected that disagreeable consequences would ensue.

A correspondent informs, that being, on the 12th inst. at a respectable farmer's house in Baltimore county, he saw four lambs weighed, the weight of which were as follow:—80, 82, 87, and 90: The lambs were about four months old.

The Governor of Virginia has, by proclamation, summoned the Legislature of that State to meet on the 1st day of October next, in the city of Richmond.

HARTFORD, June 18.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Hartford Bank, convened according to law, on the 14th day of June, 1792, the Hon. OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Esq. was elected to preside at said meeting for the election of Directors of said Bank, when the following persons, viz.—Jeremiah Wadsworth, John Caldwell, John Morgan, George Philips, Barnabas Deane, Timothy Burr, James Watson, Caleb Bull and Ephraim Root, were duly elected Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year.

On Saturday the Directors met for the purpose of choosing a President, and made choice of the Hon. JEREMIAH WADSWORTH, Esq. who declined serving, whereupon JOHN CALDWELL, Esq. was elected.

HEZEKIAH MERRILL, Esq. was at said meeting appointed Cashier of said Bank.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

IT may be inferred, from a publication in the National Gazette of the 18th of June, that the destruction of the Excise officer's sign, in Germantown, had taken place in an open manner, from the hands of some known persons; and the citizens of the United States may be led to suppose that their government is so inattentive, or so feeble, that so great a breach of the law has been permitted to take place near the seat of the government without notice: It will be proper therefore, that the true state of the affair be published in the same Gazettes which have, or may publish the paper alluded to.

The collector of the revenue for the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery, resides in the county of Bucks; and for the accommodation of the distillers in the county of Philadelphia, he established an office of inspection in Germantown, as the principal village in the county of Philadelphia. The person who kept it for him had placed a sign over his door, inscribed according to law, "Office of Inspection." This sign, or board, after it had been up some days, was secretly taken down in the night time, by some person or persons at that time and now unknown. The officer was duly, and immediately examined, by the government upon the subject, with a view to prosecute the person or persons who had committed the offence; but from the secret manner in which it had been done, under cover of the night, the names of the persons could not be discovered through the officer, or by any other means.