

invited to discharge, at least provisionally, the duty of Minister of Justice, that member expressed his indignation that the representatives of a free people should debasethemselves so far as to invite. "It is probable and even certain (continued Danton) that the Minister of War cannot yield to your invitation, as the state of his health will not permit him; and is it not a real disgrace to you to expose yourselves to the mortification of a refusal?—But as every one here has the right of expressing his sentiments, I shall declare mine like a fan of freedom. People talk to you continually of Roland and his virtues—I render him that justice which is due to him, but I think his talents are too much extolled. If you mean to address your praises to him, address them also to his wife, for she also had a share in the Administration. I also have been a Minister, but I acted alone, and I did every thing alone; but if Roland had not had a wife, he would not have obtained so much praise. Without doubt, and proofs of it exist, he does not possess that greatness of character, and that sublime intrepidity, which are not intimidated by great dangers. I will tell you that, in the last moments of the crisis, he shewed a want of firmness, and declared in the Council his intention to quit Paris." [This speech was often interrupted by loud murmurs.]

Barrere, in the warmth of the debate, improperly applied to Roland the expression of that Athenian, who being asked, why he voted against Aristides, replied? "I am tired of hearing him stiled, The Just."

Another Member severely censured this application.

Chambon.—"We have been Republicans eight days, and yet we abandon ourselves to all the infatuation of slaves. Be on your guard, lest gratitude should hurry you too far; excess of gratitude conducts always to despotism. Let us not forget what happened among the Dutch; one of their fellow-citizens rendered them great services, which were extolled to the clouds; they created him Stadtholder; and this Stadtholder at length crushed their liberty. I move the order of the day."

Louvet replied to the reproach thrown out by Danton against the Minister of the Home Department, for having shewn a want of firmness and courage.—"During the days of proscription (said he) I waited upon Roland, for I thought that those who had endeavored to direct the poignards of assassins against him might at length see their perfidious designs crowned with success. When I saw Roland on that occasion, he said,—"If I am proscribed, I will calmly wait my fate, and I hope that this murder will be the last."—Was this pusillanimity, as has been said by Danton?"

Lafource.—"Without wasting our time in enquiring whether the talents ascribed to Roland, were entirely his own, or in a great measure those of his wife, I am of opinion that a public man ought not to be reproached for having a prudent wife, and even for sometimes following her wife counsels. The reflection that has been thrown out by Danton is unworthy of a Legislator."

After defending Roland against all the calumnies that had been thrown out against him, Lafource moved the previous question on all the motions that had been made.

The Convention now passed to the order of the day.

MERTZEG, Sept. 10.

Prince d'Esterazy, commander of the army in Brisgaw, having found it necessary to cut off all communication with the enemy on the Rhine, the political department has resolved, in consequence, to deliver no more passports for the passage of that river.

Count Guillaume de Wirghestein, who, after having raised a regiment for the army of the French Princes, was arrested here at the coronation of the Emperor, and conducted to Coblenz, where he was confined

two months, has been found innocent, and in consequence set at liberty.

MAYENCE, Sept. 15

The corps commanded by the Prince de Conde, consisting of 800 men, is arrived in the environs of Fribourg.

TREVES, Sept. 13.

M. de la Fayette, and three of his brother officers, arrived at Westel yesterday, under a strong escort, where they are said to be placed in close and separate confinement in the citadel, and not suffered to see any person whatever.

LONDON, October 4.

Comparative account of CUSTOMS, EXCISE, STAMPS, &c. for the weeks ending Sept. 28, 1791, and 28th Sept. 1792:

	1791.		1792.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Customs	135,375	0 6	254,625	19 8
Excise	73,635	9 0	33,911	0 0
Stamps	28,262	0 0	15,695	0 0
Incidents	23,927	2 7	40,871	18 1
	267,199	3 1	345,103	18 6

Increase in the week ending the 28th of Sept. 1792, above the corresponding week in 1791, seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and four pounds fifteen shillings!

The public income arising from the permanent taxes for the last fortnight, has greatly exceeded half a million; and the comparative increase in the same period, has amounted to one hundred twenty-eight thousand six hundred and nineteen pounds.

General Jarry, who ordered the suburbs of Courtray to be set on fire on the 26th of August, went over from the French to the enemy with M. de Froilli, the Colonel of the 3d regiment of Hussars, formerly Esterhazy, he was stopped at Gravenmaker, and carried prisoner to Luxemburg.

A rumour is in circulation, but which we can at present give but as the report of the day, that the Duke of Sudermania has declared the young King of Sweden a bastard, and undertaken to prove his illegitimacy to the Diet of the kingdom about to be convoked. The regent is powerful: but should the Empress of Russia prove unfavorable to his projects, a civil war must be the inevitable consequence. It is true that Russia being already so much engaged in the affairs of Poland and France, might favour the execution of so bold and iniquitous a project, but it is scarcely probable that in the case of such an event, the Duke would have destroyed Ankarstrom and his associates, as men of that character might have been made very serviceable in such a cause.

The conduct of the regent of Sweden is not unlike the Duke of Gloucester, who to secure the crown of England, employed the Duke of Buckingham to harangue the citizens in Guildhall, touching the legitimacy of Edward V. and the Duke of York. It is to be devoutly wished, however, that in after ages it may not be said of the Duke of Sudermania—

"This man was noble,  
"But with his last attempt he wiped it out,  
"Destroy'd his country, and his name remains  
"To the ensuing ages abhor'd."

The rapid decay observable in the Queen of France, is attributed to poison, secretly administered by the Jacobines. The King who loved good eating and drinking as well as any of his subjects, is now supplied with either in very scanty portions, instead of his favorite food, boiled chickens, he must now be content with a-la-mode beef; and as to drink, they do not even furnish him with clean water.

The wife of Condorcet the member of the National Convention, and her family, are arrived in London. We trust that our government will take care that her husband shall not follow her hither with impunity. Condorcet last spring lodged a great quantity of money in our funds; most of his brethren in iniquity have done the same.

The Duchefs d'Aiguillon arrived at Dover last Saturday, disguised in

a sailor's habit, with one servant; having escaped from Havre-de-Grace in an open boat. She is since arrived in town.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to a lady in Bath, dated Thursday last.

"The populace met the prisoners from Orleans before they entered Versailles; and were so eager to destroy them, that they began to chop off their hands as they laid hold of the sides of the cart. There were 53; amongst them was the judge of the section of Henry IV; it was him that fetched Berthier and Foulon to Paris the first year of the revolution; he was now bro't in his turn. Those savages that could not have a head, took a hand, and put it on the end of their pikes: they made quick dispatch with them and did not let them suffer long. I hope all this killing is now over."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, September 28.

"The precaution taken by the French government of sending commissioners to the commercial cities of foreign nations, for the purpose of registering the names of stock holders, has a very good effect here, so that the funds have risen."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, September 24.

"The head quarters of the army commanded by the Duke of Saxe-Teschchen, which were at Mons on the 17th instant, were transferred to Tournay; His Royal Highness arrived there the same day. We from this motion make no doubt, but that Lille will be attacked.—Since the French have raised the camp of Maulde, where our troops have destroyed all the works, a corps of 10,000 Austrians have encamped at Helemme, about half a league from that place. A number of troops lately set off from Tournay to post themselves in the environs of Lille, and that place is blockaded up closer and closer. A great quantity of ammunition and artillery has been sent from the Duke of Saxe-Teschchen's army; and it seems that, notwithstanding the advanced season of the year, enterprise will not be deterred. Lille has been reinforced with three battalions of National guards, and has received a supply of provisions of every kind; and every preparation, in fine, is made for a long resistance. On the other hand, General Beaulieu is encamped with his corps on Mount d'Aupin, near Valenciennes. On the 17th a large body of the Houlans and Chasseurs advanced under the walls of that fortress, when a detachment of dragoons and infantry sallied out upon them, a smart action ensued, in which our troops, notwithstanding the greatest efforts of bravery, were obliged to retire in disorder, with the loss of a good number killed, besides several taken prisoners. On the 19th of Sept. from 1200 to 1400 men of the garrison of Maubeug made a smart attack on our advanced posts; at first they met with a strong resistance, but our troops having received a reinforcement, the French were obliged to retire to their fortress with the loss of a great number of men. The loss on our side was also very considerable."

Copy of a letter written by the King of Poland to M. Potocki, Grand Master of the Artillery of the Crown, and Marshal of the General Confederation.

"M. MARSHAL,  
"I have still the same attachment to you as formerly, for I am fully convinced that if we have differed in the choice of the means pursued for securing the happiness of our country, we have, at least always agreed in those sentiments of affection which we both equally entertain of it.

"I have, upon all occasions, given you such evident proofs of this attachment, that you cannot doubt it: I therefore think myself entitled to your confidence. I now claim it as the only thing which can speedily bring back tranquillity to the bosom of our common country; and if you are disposed to grant it to me, as I flatter myself you are, you will find in me no animosity, nor even the smallest senti-

ment of asperity which might prevent, or even retard, the return of that tranquillity which is so necessary. I call my whole kingdom to witness that private resentment, or personal hatred, never found shelter in my breast.

"After having opened my heart to you with so much sincerity, I expect in return that you will concur in supporting those views and operations for the success of which I am so solicitous; because upon this concurrence depends the whole success of labors for the public good.

"M. Ozarowski Castellan de Woynice having informed me that he is about to set out for your present residence, I thought I could not entrust this letter in better hands than those of a citizen whom you esteem, and who is worthy of our reciprocal confidence.

"Such, M. Marshal are the sentiments I entertain towards you: I add to them my sincere wishes for your prosperity.

(Signed)  
STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS."

Frid'y evening about dusk, a fellow with a black face, and taken for a negro, had the audacity to stop a gentleman with a lady in a single horse chair, the other side of Barnet common, and robbed them of their watches and a purse of money. The villain did not discover the least fear; but when asked by the gentleman, upon giving up his money, if he belonged to Africa—spelled, shaking the purse, "yes, in the Guinea trade."

The accounts from Turkey are very affecting; the plague is making terrible ravages, and has communicated its influence very near the Austrian demarcation. Several families have already retired to avoid this scourge, and a cordon of troops is stationed to prevent a communication with the infected places.

## Domestic Articles.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Oct. 13.

Captain Young, of the brig Andrew, has been adjudged by three magistrates, to whom the business was referred, to be entitled to one half of the net proceeds of sales of the brig Felicity and cargo, as the right of salvage. This vessel, our readers will recollect, was taken possession of by Capt. Young, on his passage to this island from Philadelphia, after she had been totally deserted.

Oct. 20. The latest letters from Hispaniola speak in very flattering terms of the prospect they have of a very speedy termination of all their disquiet, whether political or otherwise, from the spirit of unanimity which has at last taken place amongst the inhabitants.

The last accounts from Port-au-Prince mention that tranquillity is perfectly re-established, that commerce bids fair to lift her drooping head, and that there is plenty of all kinds of produce, particularly sugars, at market.

M. Blanchelande, the late Governor of Hispaniola, has been sent home to Old France, in the Capricieux frigate, to take his trial for leze-majesty, with which he is charged by his opponents, who impute the whole of the misfortunes which have nearly ruined that once noble colony to his insidious intrigues. M. Blanchelande is guarded by 30 soldiers, and is said, prior to his departure, to have been treated with great indignity by the major part of the inhabitants of the Cape.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.

Let the contest in France issue either in the establishment of Republicanism or Monarchy—the United States will be benefited by the event. The animosity which, at present, exists between the various partizans, must constrain those who are unsuccessful to seek asylum in some other part of the globe—and none presents itself more favorable than this country. Here ALL enjoy liberty and safety—Here they will be removed from all those local causes of dissatisfaction, which have embittered their lives at home, and settling into the tranquil state of our citizens, by their arts and industry, they will open new sources of wealth, and greatly contribute to advance the growing importance and prosperity of our country.

The King of Great-Britain has refused to recognize France, as a Republic. In consequence all official communications with the French Ambassador at London, have ceased.

A correspondent congratulates his fellow federalists in the Union, on the success of the late elections in almost all the States—Where a re-choice has not happened, the elected have been gentlemen of the first character for abilities and federalism.

ALBANY, 26.

The legislature of the state of Rhode-Island have passed an act allowing a bounty of six shillings on every bolt of topfall and other flouter duck, which may hereafter be manufactured in that state.

The General Assembly of the state of Connecticut, at their late session, passed an act for supporting missionaries to preach the gospel in the Northern and Western parts of the United States.

During last week there was a heavy fall of snow for the first time this season; its depth in the country was so great as to render travelling extremely difficult.