

## Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, February 11.

As the opening of the campaign approaches, our attention is turned from our internal animosities to the external enemy. The most vigorous efforts to recruit the army are making both by the ministers and by individuals.

The committee of legislation proposed this morning, that those persons in custody for being engaged in insurrections on account of the dearth of provisions, should be released. After some debate, the Convention decreed a general amnesty for all offences of this description previous to the execution of the late King, murder and burning houses only excepted. Merlin obtained an extension of the amnesty to all offences committed in opposition to claims of feudal rights.

The Convention is now debating the plan of the Military Committee for recruiting and nationalizing the army—that is, putting an end to all distinction between troops of the line and volunteers. Both Pache and Roland are talked of for the Mayoralty. The former is said to have obtained a majority of the votes in several sections.

The citizens of Marseilles have made a contribution in specie of a million of livres for the support of the war.

We are flattered with hopes that none of Latouche's squadron foundered in the Mediterranean; that most of the ships and transports have joined Truguet; and that the object of the expedition, the conquest of Sardinia, will soon be achieved.

We have a report that Dubuc and Clairfontaine, agents from Martinico and Guadaloupe, have concluded an agreement with the British ministry, for putting those islands under the protection of Great-Britain, in trust for Louis XVII. and that Bouille is to be furnished with transports, and a convoy to carry 8000 emigrants to St. Domingo, where he is to assume the title of Governor General of the French West India Colonies.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3.

By a royal edict of the 7th of November, 1792, the trade with the Danish settlements upon the coast of Guinea, is declared to be free to all nations whatsoever, without exception, trading in foreign built ships, and without any restraint respecting the articles of importation or exportation, including negroes: it being understood, however, that these shall not be exported till the end of the year 1802, conformable to the decree of the 16th of March, 1792: And it is ordered, that, for the maintenance of the forts, there shall in the mean time, be paid for every male or female negro, exported from the said settlements, and destined for the Danish and other colonies, the sum of ten crowns currency of Denmark. The half of this duty shall, however, be remitted on each female negro imported into the Danish West India islands, upon the production of the certificate of such female negro having been exported from the Danish settlement on the coast of Guinea, and of the duty on exportation having been duly paid.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.

It is easy for an occasional resident to discover the prevailing anxiety of all ranks of people in this capital. An enemy is at the gates of the Republic, who, without any provocation from the government or from individuals, without any ground of jealousy or apprehension, and contrary to what that enemy has declared, and preached, and sworn, is now menacing its very vitals; and, under the pretext of peace and good-will to men, bringing thousands of unprincipled vagabonds to spread desolation among an honest, industrious people, and attempt the overthrow of that Constitution for which whole generations were born, and lived, and fought, and died in war, and which they now enjoy with every possible secu-

urity and comfort. Those who were generally called Patriots in the Seven Provinces, are not desirous of seeing an enemy that knows of no distinctions. The views of those Patriots, are to narrow the bottom of Aristocracy, and of Magistracy, by confining places and power to their own families. The influence of the Prince of Orange spreads those places, and that power among a greater number: the French would make it wider still, and leave the Patriots no more of either than would be granted to those who are now employed in the Rasf house. The frontier towns are but inadequately garrisoned. Maeltricht is the most exposed, and it is the best defended. I am told the Hague garrison is to march to-morrow for Breda, and that the army begins to increase by the success of the recruiting service.

Letters are just received here to inform a number of the principal houses, that the Duke Frederick of Brunswick is arrived at Venloo, and has taken possession of that garrison with 6000 Prussians. This news gives great satisfaction, as Venloo was defenceless, and is only a few miles from Maeltricht, commanding the same river. The same intelligence adds, that M. de Clairfait is informed of this advance of the Prussians, and will immediately settle with the Prince Frederick some early plan of attack.

The natural defence of Holland is at the same time applied to. Great tracts of the lands of the generality are under water; and it is said that precautions are taken on the rivers and the different straits in Zealand.

On the other hand, it is well known, that the Dutch, who have been expatriated since the year 1787, are assembled at Antwerp, where they are formed into a legion, called the Dutch Legion, composed, however, of whatever they can get into it, as well as of the native discontented. These men who brought their country to the edge of ruin, and beyond the edge of disgrace, by their disputes, and mode of settling those disputes with the Emperor Joseph in 1784; these men are now panting to introduce a most ravenous and unfatiable enemy into the heart of their mother country; these are all acting under the nod of Dumourier, and forget that he has thousands of armed Frenchmen, to whom he can also dictate, and who will not be satisfied with the mere sight of the riches of Holland.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The militia in Ireland are to be 16,000, viz. a regiment of 500 for each county. The Majors, as well as adjutants, are to be constantly in pay.

Six 38 gun frigates, to be built in the river, were contracted for on Thursday last by the Commissioners of the Navy.

The military establishment for 1793 will be the greatest ever raised in Ireland by a vote of Parliament, since the landing of Henry II. upwards of 20,000 regulars, and a militia which will amount to 16,000; making in all an army of 36,000 men.

The post-office packets pass, as usual, from Dover to Calais; and other passage boats will soon.

The Prussian army are suffering dreadfully by the want of forage.—The country, for fifty miles, on this side of Coblenz, is nearly covered with their dead horses.

The late unfortunate Louis XVI. was the first King that humanely interposed, and released his subjects from abject slavery. In the year 1788, he totally abolished the punishment of torture, which was in practice there from the earliest ages. He also allotted Council to all criminals, being the first indulgence ever granted them; and ordained, that no sentence of death be passed on any person, except found guilty by two thirds of his judges, altho' a majority of one judge was to acquit. Besides these acts of clemency, to shew his disinterestedness, and to destroy all temptation of perverting justice, he decreed that no forfeiture, in case the accused was found guilty, should take place, but from the day of sentence, and not from the day on which the crime

was committed. Ill-fated Monarch! whose first and principal care was the restoring the freedom, encreasing the wealth, and easing the burdens of his subjects, and who in return, in the course of four years, was not only reviled, persecuted, and imprisoned, but at last brought to an untimely death—A lamentable instance of the instability of all human greatness! and an example to teach us with what contempt and disregard we should behold all the pomps and vanities of this uncertain life.

Feb. 21. Monf. Pelitier, in his late picture of Paris, says, England is the only power that has effectually attacked France. Armies will have little force, unless they are preceded by measures capable of weakening the monster which is to be vanquished, and England alone has described the true place in which it was vulnerable. War must be declared against the assignats: those assignats with which the patriots have hitherto bought corn, iron, gold, and the secrets of their enemies, & with which they would buy their enemies themselves; if from one extremity of Europe to the other, they were totally proscribed, if all communication was intercepted from Archangel to Malta, the Republic would have neither a sack of corn, nor a horse, nor an ox, nor a cannon ball, and certainly before the expiration of six months, the three millions of armed Republicans, buried in an ocean of paper and murmurs, would fall at the feet of the coalesced powers, and give up their arms for a morsel of bread.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.

A curious effigy of Paine the Libeller, was prepared at Wigan, on Monday last, and lodged in the prison under a guard of two armed men. On Tuesday morning he was brought out in a cart, attended by a mock clerical, and taken to Scholes, where the best post he merited was ready to receive him. He was tucked up for about two hours, after which he was taken down and thrown into a fire, prepared for the purpose. The procession was attended by Capt. Stanley, and his new raised company of volunteers—who joined the populace in shewing their contempt for a character so highly worthy the detestation the people of this kingdom have so generally shewn him.

The above circumstance will be a severe shock to the tender feelings of a brother editor in another country, whose powers of sensibility have been so frequently wounded on similar occasions. We mean the man, who ridicules the idea of sorrow for the death of the French king—yet almost breaks his heart with grief and indignation at the mere report of his dear Paine being hung in effigy.

For some time it has been the fashion with our Liverpool ladies, to wear poppy coloured or dark red ribbands. But let them consider that the female savages of France, at this time wear the same colour, and call it the blood of Louis. Then in abhorrence of French barbarity, let our English ladies throw off with contempt those colours which are worn to distinguish the enemies of royalty and the lovers of human blood.

In the Exeter flying post of Thursday last, an umbrella maker, of the name of Driver, concludes his advertisement by saying, "It will be useless for any person to apply to him for umbrellas, oil-cases, cloaks, &c. but such as are friends to our excellent king and glorious constitution; as he is determined not to be the means of sheltering those from the inclemency of the weather, whose pernicious principles would expose the happiest nation in the world to the hideous storms of anarchy, confusion, insurrection, devastation, ruin, and murder."

Paine's speech on the question of the French king's being put to death, is said to be the most humane of any in the convention; which shews that the most mischievous, treacherous, and bad man in England, appears to be the best man in France.

## Domestic Articles.

ALEXANDRIA, (Vir.) April 10.

We have good authority to inform the public, that boats are daily passing on Potowmac from Cumberland, and the intermediate space, to the Great-Falls and the mouth of Watt's Branch, with flour and other produce; there have already been 4000 barrels landed at the Great-Falls, and 3000 barrels at least landed at Watt's branch, this season; that William's port, has become the place of deposit for great part of the Andietera and Connegochieague settlements, even into Pennsylvania; and that it is calculated from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, besides iron, tobacco, Wheat, &c. will be brought down the Potowmac, through its improved navigation, in the course of the present year. The locks at the little falls will be finished in all September. There is a fair prospect that the vigor with which the Potowmac company are pursuing the object of their incorporation, will reduce the land carriage from George's Creek to tide-water, to 300 yards, before the first of January. Four hundred men are engaged in the work, and it is expected they will be increased to 600.

Cumberland is rising with more rapidity perhaps than any inland town in America, and the cash price of wheat there, from 4s. to 4s. 3d. (dollars at 7s. 6d.) is filling its western neighbourhood with industrious inhabitants.

The public works carrying on, in the city of Washington, now employ 250 men; and preparations for private buildings in the city, and erecting mills and other improvements in its vicinity, employ as great a number.

FREDERICKSBURGH, April 11.

A correspondent informs us, that a Patent will shortly pass the President's seal to secure to several congressional districts in this state, the benefits arising from a late and most important discovery they have made, that talents are not essential in legislation: But as an extension of this privilege to the usual term might create jealousies in other districts, it is expected the exclusive right will not be guaranteed to the inventors for a longer time than two years; during which period we shall doubtless have an opportunity of judging of this wonderful invention.

NORFOLK, (Vir.) April 10.

On Saturday last arrived here the sloop Farmers, Capt. Drinkwater, in 12 days from St. Martin's, by whom we have received the following intelligence.

That a vessel had arrived express from France in 22 days, at Guadaloupe, on the 20th of March, and on the next morning war was proclaimed by beat of drum against the King and Parliament of England, and the United States of Holland; all the English and Dutch vessels were ordered to quit the port within 24 hours after the declaration—that the principal Dutch merchants at St. Eustatius were removing to St. Thomas's—that as soon as the intelligence was known at St. Martin's, the Dutch vessels were taken from the French port, and carried round to the Old Bay—that no intelligence had been received of the arrival of Lord Hood in any part of the West Indies, nor was there any greater British force than usual—that it was reported that Dumourier had made a successful incursion into Holland, and the day was fixed upon to determine the fate of the Queen.

BALTIMORE, April 12.

From a Correspondent.

We learn that the citizens of the state of Delaware, are to be invited to an union with those of Pennsylvania and Maryland, for the purpose of removing the obstructions in the Susquehanna, and rendering that river navigable through its several branches to the tide-water of the bay of Chesapeake, and of communicating the Chesapeake by means