

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 8.

Counter-Revolution in France.

WE are happy in being able to state, that the important intelligence which we communicated to the public on Saturday, is confirmed by numerous dispatches since received.

The accounts of the different defeats experienced by the French army, which reached Paris almost daily, produced the most general consternation among all ranks of people. Among the members of the Convention in particular, the alarm was very great. Different members denounced Gen. Dumourier as a base traitor, who, preferring gold to the love of his country, had received bribes from their enemies: as an ambitious villain who, under the mask of patriotism, had used every artifice to attach the army to himself, to seduce the soldiers of the Republic from the duty they owed to their country; and to destroy those in battle, whom he could not corrupt by his flatteries.

Different letters from Gen. Dumourier, and conversations which he had held with the Commissioners in Belgium, in which he plainly told them the present form of government could not be maintained, were produced in support of these charges, in which it was alleged he offered the grossest insult to the Convention, the Representatives and defenders of the sovereignty of the People, by taking upon him the office of Legislator; dictating to them the conduct they should follow; censuring the conduct which they had passed, in the name of the sovereign people, particularly the Decree of the 15th December, and subsequent laws respecting the organization of government in those countries, which had been freed from the yoke of tyrants, and restored to their Rights as Men; and stigmatizing the members of the Convention who had been sent by them, and acted by their authority in Belgium, as thieves and robbers—thereby impressing the people among whom they were, with sentiments respecting the views and motives of the Convention very foreign to those by which they were actuated.

The disasters which had befallen the French army, the causes which operated to give the enemy the advantage, and the dismissal of the Sans Culottes, whom they styled Patriots, whom Dumourier could not corrupt, and had therefore disbanded, were all urged as proofs of his guilt.

Dumourier, in the mean time, had arranged matters with some of his officers, and carried his army back into France, where he soon received intimation from his friends of the plots laid to ruin him. A decree ordering him to appear at the bar, was carried against him in the Convention, and Beurnonville, with five of its members, accompanied by a secretary, were ordered to bring him a prisoner to Paris.

Of this he was informed before the Commissioners reached his army, and took measures accordingly.

It was the opinion of his friends, that, even independently of the intelligence he had received, the Convention, as a body, had shewn an imbecility and weakness, on almost every occasion, that proved them altogether unqualified to legislate for France, which they had brought to the brink of destruction. It was agreed that means should be followed, to impress the army with proper sentiments respecting the conduct of the Convention, in numerous instances, and particularly towards their General, who had shamed every danger with them, whose valour they had all witnessed, and whose good conduct alone had preserved them from entire destruction, and enabled them to make a good retreat from a country which had received them as friends and brothers, but which had become their enemy by the unjust exactions levied by order of the Convention, and the constraints put upon their freedom, after the honor of the French Nation had been pledged that they should be left at free liberty to chuse their own form of government.

The army, by the readiness with which they agreed to support their General, shewed, that before it was proposed, they were, almost to a man, inclined to put an end to the tyranny of the Convention. Want of individual confidence alone had prevented them from proclaiming their sentiments to each other before.

We have not room to give a long detail of the subsequent business. Suffice it for the present to state, that the general voice was for restoring, with a few modifications, the Constitution decreed by the first or Constituent Assembly, viz. a limited Monarchy. It is even believed, that some of the Commissioners themselves approved of the measure.

When the Commissioners, on the first of April, reached the Army, they were put under arrest, and sent next day with an escort to the Austrian army, as prisoners of war, and hostages for the safety of the Royal Family.

In the letter which Dumourier sent with them to General Clairfayt, he calls the Dauphin the young King, and offers some of the frontier towns as a security that he would perform the promise he had made, to overthrow the Convention, and restore a Monarchical Government.—The Commissioners are now safely lodged in the Citadel of Antwerp.

The French army has mounted the White Cockade, and dispatches from the Duke of York, and Sir James Murray, confirm the intelligence that Dumourier has set out for Paris.

A suspension of hostilities between the Austrian and French armies has taken place.

United States.

ALBANY, May 20.

The spirited and enterprising Mahlon Taylor, Esq. of Troy, has formed a CANAL from the North-river to his new saw-mill, rising of a quarter of a mile in length, with two locks. This undertaking he commenced, prosecuted and completed, contrary to the advice of his friends, who joined in the public opinion, that the project was visionary, would cost a very large sum of money, and never answer the purpose intended.—But mark the sequel—the canal is completed, with much less expence than calculated, and in half the time allotted—the most sanguine expectations of the projector and proprietor are realized—and it is beheld with admiration.—300 saw logs are, with the greatest ease, conveyed from the river to the mill in a day, by two hands—and we are assured by Mr. Taylor that, for the expence it has cost him, he would not be without it one season.

It gives us the most singular pleasure to observe, the great number of spirited robust young men, who daily arrive in this city, and immediately file off to join the different canal companies, which have already commenced business, with every appearance that the most promising success will attend this noble undertaking.

Extract of a letter from the President of the Northern Inland Lock-Navigation, to Barent Bleeker, Esq. dated at Half-moon, on Saturday last.

"The carpenters and labourers are already in good and comfortable barracks—behave well, and I believe will soon become expert in the work assigned them. Difficulties are daily vanishing, and I am very sure that the estimate in the report of the last year's committee, for completing the canal from Still-water to Waterford, will be amply sufficient for the purpose; and that the work will progress with celerity, if the number of men we relied upon arrive. We have now about 130 here, and I am just advised, that two companies will arrive to day; and when people see that the men are regularly paid, comfortably lodged, well supplied and well treated, I doubt not but very considerable numbers will from time to time reinforce us."

WINDHAM, (Con.) May 18.

Mr. John Fuller, of Wilmington, has this present season, begun, and completed the setting out of 1200 rock or sugar maples on his farm, at the distance of 15 feet from tree to tree, all in handsome order, and on a moist side-hill. Should this laudable example be followed by the farmers in general throughout this State, no doubt we may in a short time, be able to bid defiance to the West-India planters to extort either money or provisions from us for their sugars.

Mr. Fuller, for the small sum of 30s. has an insurance of all the above mentioned trees; and those that may happen to die, are to be replaced from time to time, till there shall be 1200 living trees standing and growing on his farm.

STOCKBRIDGE, May 21.

In whatever society the citizens of all descriptions are secured against punishment so long as they remain innocent—where ample redress is provided for every injury—where no man, however distinguished by rank or fortune, can oppress his neighbor, or violate the laws with impunity, and where the government keeps good faith with all its citizens; the political institutions of that country have arrived at the point of perfection. Think of this Americans! Be grateful for your lot, and transmit to posterity the glorious inheritance you have purchased for them!

While war, tyranny, oppression, or anarchy, are desolating or afflicting every civilized country excepting America; we by the beneficence of a gracious Providence, are in the possession of peace, plenty, good government, and all the freedom which can be enjoyed consistent with that protection and security which are the most beneficial purposes of political association. Every generous mind, that wishes these blessings may be perpetuated; that liberty may be defended by government, and government supported on principles of liberty, will cheerfully contribute to the means of education. It is a truth which ought to be deeply impressed on every American mind, that rational freedom can securely rest on no foundation, but virtue and intelligence.

PROVIDENCE, May 18.

Thomas Moore, Esquire, his Britannic Majesty's Consul for this State, with his lady and daughter, arrived here on Monday evening last, and on Tuesday proceeded to Newport.

BALTIMORE, May 23.

Sunday evening last arrived here the schooner Sans Culotte, (a French privateer) commanded by J. B. A. Ferey, who left Charleston the 25th of April, and on the 29th took the schooner Eunice, of New-Providence bound to Philadelphia.—On the 5th of May chased a Bermudian sloop on shore, on Currituckbeach.—On the 6th took the brig Fanny, of London, from Jamaica, and sent her to Philadelphia; the same day, in the afternoon, took the schooner John, of New-Providence, Capt. Richardson.—On the 13th took the sloop Spry, Capt. Brown, from Norfolk, bound to New-Providence; and on the 22d, in the morning, spied 4 English vessels, the Joseph, Fanny, Hero, and a barque, about 20 leagues off our Capes, and about 11, A. M. came up with them, when an engagement ensued, the Sans Culotte being in the midst, during which the Joseph (being to windward) hove her main-top-sail to the mast, and got all her guns to bear upon the Sans Culotte, with an intention

to discharge and run her down. After an engagement of five glasses, the Joseph of Appledore, from Norfolk bound to Cadiz, loaded with wheat, struck, which they brought with them into this port. The Captain of the Joseph, during the engagement, lost both of his hands, and a ball went through the thick part of his right thigh. The mate also was wounded in the hand. During the engagement a squall came on, which obliged the Sans Culotte to leave the Fanny, Hero, and the barque, to take care of her prize; and on finding the Captain dangerously wounded, actuated by principles of humanity, gave him every assistance in their power. The Sans Culotte had but 20 men, including officers, on board, when she took the Joseph, three of whom were wounded.

On Saturday last arrived here the Martha and Mary, Captain Tobias Stansbury, from St. Eustatia, by whom we learn, that at Martinique, a party of planters had armed their negroes, and were determined to oppose Gen. Rochambeau, who was in possession of all the forts and the town of Pierre; Rochambeau was to march against the planters after Capt. Stansbury left St. Eustatia. Guadaloupe was strongly fortified, and General Colot was well equipped, and determined to make vigorous resistance against the enemies of the French Republic, should they attack it.

The duties on American vessels were lowered 1 per cent. import, and 1 per cent. export—and every encouragement given American vessels to bring produce.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

ON FOREIGN LOANS.

SOME over refusing persons censure the government for borrowing money in foreign countries. They admit that there is a large saving by getting it at a very low interest—but they dislike the sending money out of the country to pay the principal and interest.—If the rate of interest is high in this country, it should be noticed that we have the capital borrowed abroad to be employed at a better rate in trade or manufactures than the interest it bears.

But the test of the objection to foreign loans will be, to suppose the loans made in this country. Restrain the government by law to borrowing in America—what is the consequence? First, you throw the government into the hands of the money-holders, and as the law removes all rivals, they will have the plucking of the treasury entirely to themselves. Had such a scheme been proposed, we should have heard an uncommon peal rung about speculators, and jobs, and favoritism. But in the next point, the mischief of confining government to domestic loans would injure the merchants, manufacturers and farmers. For this violent drawing of the monied capital to the treasury to lend it to government, would drain the channels which it filled before. Instead of buying land, improving farms, dyking and draining marshes, making canals and roads, engaging in manufactures and trading enterprizes, the means of giving success to these will be engrossed by the government loans. It is not denied that this country, compared with England and Holland, is deficient in monied capital.—If the government will not give better terms than a man can make by his own management of his capital, he will refuse to lend—and if the government should comply with the terms, it is plain that he will give up other less profitable employment of his money to lend it. Foreign loans are therefore forced upon almost every government—otherwise the people would suffer a loss in the rate of interest—greater taxes to pay the increased interest—and a disturbance in the value of money, which ought to be the standard to measure all other articles by—a sinking of the price of land, and a suspension of enterprize and employment, which would on fair computation make a considerable loan negotiated in our own country, twice as burdensome, and in fact twice as great a drain on the wealth of the people as an Amsterdam or Antwerp loan.—However it may be seen proper to attack the wisdom and purity of the conduct of government, the public will not be at a loss to decide that its interests have been faithfully provided for in the case alluded to. B.

Philadelphia, June 1.

A Paris paper, entitled, "Le Moniteur Universelle," of the second of April, contains the procès verbal of the conferences of the civil commissioners with Gen. Dumourier, as stated in substance in the last page of this paper.—These commissioners were Citizens Proly, Percry, and Dubuisson. It does not appear that they were specially deputed, but had been some time previous to the interview, with the army. Generals Valence, Montjoye, and Egalité, were present; and it appears from the detail, that while Proly was particularly engaged with Dumourier, the two others entered into conversation with Valence and Montjoye. These spoke with great vehemence against the revolutionary tribunal; they said that the Convention had no right to compel them to obey laws to which they had not consented.

Last Tuesday arrived at New-York the ship Hunter, Capt. Olmstead, in 5 months from Canton. It is said that 200 tons of this ship's cargo is of sugar, the rest of teas, nankeens, &c.

Capt. Potter, arrived at New-York the 28th ult. from St. Kitts, informs, that he spoke an English 74, and a privateer brig, who informed him, that Martinico was taken by the British.

Josiah O. Hoffman, John D. Lacey, William Wilcock, James Watson, Richard Farman, Jotham Post, and Robert Boyd, are elected Representatives in the State Legislature for the city and county of New-York.

Captain Paul, master of the American vessel, the Amiable, on a late occasion, shewed the kindest attention to the crew of a French ship, on the point of perishing, and preserved from destruction a number of citizens, of which the French Republic stands in need more than ever, since her enemies have increased upon her from every quarter.

This generous action was long unknown to the representatives of the nation, who are nevertheless at all times attentive to the reward of virtue; the Convention has therefore passed a decree, charging Citizen Genet, minister of the French republic to the United States, to return thanks, in the name of the French nation to Captain Paul and his crew, for the generous attention shewn to these French citizens. The satisfaction they must feel in having saved the lives of these unfortunate men, in the last extremity of distress, cannot be otherwise than highly increased, when they come to be acquainted with the sentiments of the French nation on the subject.

Citizen Genet, being ignorant of the place of Captain Paul's residence, takes this method, of a public newspaper, to request information of the same, that it may be in his power to discharge the agreeable duty assigned him by a decree of the National Convention. [Capt. Paul is arrived in this port since our receding the above.] Nat. Gaz.

Late accounts from Europe speak confidently of peace.

Extract of a letter from Maryland.

"The general sentiment excited here by the events in Europe, I believe to be in favor of neutrality as qualified by treaty. The love of the French cause, and the wish for their success in the establishment of their republic, which are sincere, do by no means blind the public eye to the charms and the profits immediate and remote of neutrality.

"This sort of loving is pretty much the sort which actuates friendships in general, and ends in good wishes, when to act would hazard ease and safety.

"Should party names however excite dissensions, a fever may be raised which might not favor of neutrality in its effects. It is therefore of consequence to steer as wide of old animosities in modern dress as possible."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Baltimore, dated the 6th Inst. to a gentleman in this city.

"I arrived here after a passage of 14 days from St. Eustatia. Tobago was taken by the English when their fleet arrived; it was expected they would attack Martinico and Guadaloupe, and I believe those Islands are now in their possession. There may now be less disorder and bloodshed—for, during the four months I spent there, I was witness to very cruel scenes. I am glad to be far from them; no other person could obtain a passage to leave the islands at that critical moment."

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated May 21, 1793.

"We are so absorbed in politics here, that one can scarcely snatch an instant to light the torch at the altar of friendship.—Our old rest less demagogues, who wish to keep the work forever in boiling water, but who do no much with by the way to be in danger of scalding, are continually drumming the old tune as if the freest people upon earth were in a conspiracy against their own liberty.—They men pretend to be friends to peace and neutrality, but are clamorous for measures which would plunge us in war.—But all steady we oppose them. For my part, I respect the principles of the French revolution—they are rooted in the good of mankind, and will, properly cultivated bring forth much fruit but the conduct of their present rulers is degradingly erroneous—they have in my opinion swerved from all and every of their fundamental maxims, as expressed in their old, or even the new bill of rights.—But whatever the issue may be, as respects their present system the sober sense of France must be gainers. Our democrats are in favor of plunging us in a war on account of France, of course they are opposed to Britain.—Here I disagree with them also.—It is my opinion, that in a few years Great-Britain will be the firm friend and ally of the United States. They have already experienced our valour, and they respect us as a nation.—We are united by language, by policy, by habits, by religion and consanguinity—and a union thus original cemented must, notwithstanding it may be broken, like the parts of the adder, continue and re-unite.—It is said that when friends fall out, it serves to strengthen friendship—may be applied as well to political as to natural friends, and when the heat of the hour controversy is abated and over, and the justice of ignorant or narrow minds is do away, we shall, each one, see its interest in the alliance.—I have predicted—but this must be the interpreter.

"As to the opinion now propagated, no good purpose I fear, that the liberties this country are involved in the issue of European quarrels, it appears to me monstrous and absurd—there is nothing plainer than that that it is and must be for the interest of the powers of the eastern hemisphere, whether free or despotic, to cultivate a good understanding with the United States of America."

KINGSTON (Jamaica) April 1.

The five French passengers that arrive the schooner Esperance, on Monday evening surrendered themselves on board the flag, and report themselves to be Monsieur Be Capt. general and commander in chief of national guard at Port-au-Prince, two of aides de camp, a Capt. in the national guard and an inhabitant of the town. On their arrival in Kingston they expressed a wish to immediately conducted to his honour Lieut. Governor, having some important particulars to communicate, and yesterday morning sat off for Spanish town.