

LONDON, April 19.

The Count D'Artois is arrived at Petersburg, where the Empress has lodged him in her palace, given him a household guard, &c.

The city of Liege has paid the contribution of 600,000 florins, of which sum the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg has sent 76,000 dollars to the Duke of Brunwick.

The Fernigs, two female warriors, and Aids-de-Camp to Dumourier, have followed the fortunes of that General.

The Count de Merce is every day expected in London on a secret embassy from the Emperor—the sending this gentleman at the present crisis, while there is an Imperial Minister at our Court, occasions a good deal of conjecture among politicians, as to the object of his mission.

It appears probable that the Count de Merce's embassy to this Court, is on one or other of these motives; or probably on both:—

To arrange the plan of operations of the army under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York: and whether it is to act separately, or under the orders of the Prince de Cobourg; or 2dly, what is still more likely, to negotiate with our ministry, whether in case the French Netherlands are reduced by the Austrian forces, the Emperor shall be allowed to retain possession of these after the war.

The conquest of the French Netherlands will ensure that of the Province of Picardy.

When the Duke of York failed for Holland, his orders were to remain at a small distance from the place of landing, to observe the motions of the Dutch. If they did not shew strong symptoms of vigour and resolution, it was not judged expedient to risk the sacrifice of the Guards to the defence of an ally, who were suspected of inactivity in their own cause. On a sagacious enquiry, the Duke found that Dort had scarcely 200 men to defend it. He concluded, that if Williamstadt surrendered, the former could not prevent, in its weak state of defence, the enemy from marching to Rotterdam. Using, therefore, a discretion in which, perhaps, the fate of Holland depended, he marched to garrison Dort; a measure which inspired the gallant defenders of Williamstadt, and had an electrical effect on the councils and conduct of the Dutch.

On the 6th of April the members of the Sovereign Council of Brabant were reinstated with great ceremony in all their functions.

On this occasion, the Count de Metternich Winnebourg, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Imperial Majesty, addressed them in a long and a very popular discourse, in which he promised “to revive the happy reign of Maria Theresa; but he at the same time recommended that they would abjure the spirit of party, and make a liberal and instantaneous provision by way of indemnity for such Citizens as had evinced their attachment to the Constitution.”

After this, his Excellency shewed himself at the balcony to the people, by whom he was received amidst the most joyous acclamations.

Of English now at Paris, are Mr. Merry the poet, Miss H. M. Williams, Mr. Stone, Tom Paine, &c. &c.

Dampierre, the French General, resided some time in England, and was known as the devoted enamourer of the Dowager Lady R—d—n. He was the first Frenchman who made a voyage in a balloon, at Lyons, some years since.

It is said, that when the deputies of the convention were sent to M. de Gaston, the leader of the insurgents of Brittany, demanding of him, whether he had taken arms for or against the republic, he replied, “If I had conducted myself like those who have sent you hither, I should have had you hanged up instantly, without any form of trial; but I will not thus disgrace an honorable cause; we have only taken arms to purge France of the villains who despoil her, and we will not lay them down till these shall be de-

stroyed. Depart instantly, and inform the tyrants of Paris, that the heads of the municipal officers and administrators, which are in our hands, shall answer for the safety of those persons attached to our cause, whom the convention have put in fetters.”

Were a foreigner to enter any of our places of public amusement, he would consider us as the most prolific nation on earth. There is not a female of eleven to a tabby of sixty, who does not appear in the different stages of pregnancy; but how would it surprize a stranger to be told, that this strange appearance of future population proceeds totally from—the Staymaker.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In the sitting of the 11th inst. the following address was presented, in the name of the section des Halles:

“Citizens! we are come to speak truth to you; we trust you will not make it necessary for us to speak to you again. Hitherto our petitions lie buried in those committees, where the guilty sit for the purpose of deceiving you with artful reports; when an honest man wishes to claim your attention, his voice is drowned.

“We come this day to present you with a petition from the 48 sections, which is expressive of the wishes of all France. Hear us then for the last time. The nation is wearied; it is tired with beholding perfidious representatives; it wishes that the traitors should be given up to the sword of the law. Had you punished Dumourier when he permitted the Prussian despot to escape in the plains of Champagne; Had you not protected the faction which seconded the projects of that traitor, you would not this day hear the people of Belgia and Liege accusing the French with barbarity. Roland has been guilty of a thousand faults; yet he lives to concert new crimes. Look which way we will, traitors present themselves to our view. Our armies are commanded by Generals and Officers named by Bourbonville. The tribunes judge none guilty, but set them at liberty. Twenty times you have promised us a precise law against stock jobbing, yet no law for that purpose is yet enacted. Are you then the protector of monopolists; or do you hope that the people by the knowledge of their grievances will demand of you a master? No! the people will perish if it must be so, under their miseries, but they will not perish without first seeing the destruction of all intriguers.

“You have sent into the departments the most patriotic commissioners, by which means we now perceive a corrupt majority deciding the fate of France. Unfortunate country! You wished to call forth those who could defend you, and have named those who live but to injure you!

“We demand, 1st, A decree of accusation against Roland. 2d, That the administration of the post-office be renewed. 3d, That all guilty deputies be decreed in a state of accusation, &c. Men of the Mountain! It is to you we address ourselves; save the republic. If you imagine you have not force enough to accomplish the task, we trust you will have courage to tell us so, and we will undertake the care of our Saviour.”—[Applauses from the Mountain followed the reading of this address.]

Danton demanded that honorable mention should be made of it. A tumult ensued. The President put on his hat; and Danton addressing himself to the Valley, said, “You are all villains!”—[Applauses from the Mountain and the Tribune.]

Petion said that the address from the section des Halles tended to dissolve the Convention, and to confide the safety of the republic to a party, who breathed nothing but robbery and murder. Behold, cried he, how they inflame the people! [Tis you who inflame them, exclaimed many voices.] Petion concluded by demanding, that the President and Secretary of the section

des Halles be sent to the bar; that they should declare the names of those who had signed the address, and in case they avow the signatures, that they be sent to the revolutionary tribune.

Danton—“It is incontestibly true that you have no right to expect more wisdom from the people than you yourselves shew. May not the people experience a patriotic delirium? Is not this tribune itself, become an amphitheatre for gladiators? Have I not been beset and threatened? Consider the nature of the passions which should agitate a great people during a revolution; Consider yourselves, and pronounce. This is the species of argument I address to Petion, and which I have often before offered to the Convention. If you deliberate on the address of the section des Halles, deliberate likewise on that of Marseilles. Recollect that the law should be the same, whether to protect or to punish. Instead of amusing yourselves in the rectifying of political errors, labor for the constitution and the happiness of the people.

“I demand the previous question.”

After a violent debate, Petion's motion was adopted.

Cambon from the Committee of safety, proposed that Monge should be removed from his place, as the Minister of Marine, and that Dalbarret should be appointed to succeed him. Decreed unanimously.

The Assembly decreed, 1st, That, to the number of counter-revolutionary attempts, the provocations to the re-establishment of royalty should be added.

2d, That the Executive power do forthwith give the necessary orders, conformable to the law of the 7th of the present month, that the criminal tribunal of the department of the north, should send, without delay, to Valenciennes, and to the other places in the jurisdiction to which they belong, to be there judged definitively, all arrangements against those who sought the re-establishment of royalty, or were guilty of counter-revolutionary commotions, and to pronounce against them the punishments decided by the law of the 10th of March last, and in the forms prescribed by the law!

3d, The criminal tribunals of all the departments of the Republic are equally charged to proceed in the same manner.

APRIL 12.

On the proposition of Cambon, from the committee of public safety, the Convention decreed, “That provocations to the re-establishment of Royalty is another counter-revolutionary crime; and those found guilty of it shall suffer death. 2. That the same punishment shall be inflicted on every individual who shall vary the price of merchandize because sold for assignats. 3. The exportation of gold or silver from the territory of France, besides the punishment now ordered by law, shall be further punished by a fine of not less than 2000 livres. 4. Every person who shall refuse to take assignats in payment, shall be forced to it, and be subject to a fine to the amount of double the sum refused.

La Haye read a letter by which it appeared, that on the 22d of March, Egalite passed through Sez under the name of Fecamp, who is one of his stewards. He asked the landlord, at whose house he put up, whether Egalite was beloved in that Canton, and whether the people would like to see him King. From thence Egalite went to Alencon, and a few days after there was a violent insurrection at that place.

The Convention decreed, that four Commissioners should be named, by nominal appeal, to go to Sez, and find out the track of Egalite's journey; to take depositions, and bring the guilty before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

On the other hand it was announced, that the rebels were masters of the island of St. Gilles and Noirmontier; were in great force on the road leading to Nantes; and that a detachment of National infantry, destined to protect a convoy of provisions, had halted in a town,

in order to plunder it, when they were taken by the rebels, and made prisoners with their convoy.

In the sitting of the 13th, a letter was read in the National Convention from Gen. Custine; in which he complains very bitterly of the contradictory orders he has received, and of the want of discipline in the French armies. He tells the Convention that nothing can save the Republic, but to place the whole executive power in the hands of one man; that if the Convention will entrust him with that power, he will undertake to save the Republic; if it will not, he desires to have his successor appointed. Differing from Dumourier, he observes, that should a King be proclaimed, he will instantly emigrate from the country.

DUBLIN, April 10.

The progress of philosophy, liberality, and union, was last night evinced here in a manner which must affect every patriotic mind with the most pleasing emotions.—On account of the Catholic bill having received the royal assent, very splendid and general illuminations took place in almost every house occupied by a Protestant over the city.

Notwithstanding the happiness this spectacle, as well as the cause of it, must have afforded the Catholics, they with a dignified modesty, which does them the highest honor, exhibited no public mark of rejoicing whatever.

Some contemptible hacks, taking advantage of the occasion, wished to deprive the Protestants of the honour which this act reflects upon them, by ascribing it to another motive, viz. That of joy on account of the vile story of Dumourier's tergiversation—but this must appear evidently absurd as a set of Right Hon. Gentlemen, high in the confidence of administration; enemies to Catholic emancipation (particularly one near the Castle) had their houses gloomy as Erebus.

April 20. Of all the forms of government, the Aristocratical is most to be dreaded. In a despotic monarchy, the dangers and inconvenience may be always seen and avoided; but the other is a masked battery, which in a moment overturns the liberty of the subject—unprepared and unresisting. It can be maintained only by subordination, perjury, spies, informers, secret imprisonments, secret executions, rack and tortures; besides, once in two or three centuries, the first might possibly produce an Augustus or a Titus, but whoever heard of a virtuous Aristocracy?

Died at Cottage, near Longford, after a short illness, Miss Charlotte Brooke, daughter of Counsellor Brooke,\* a young lady, the brilliancy of whose genius could only be equalled by the purity of her piety. In her, Ireland has lost an ornament, and the widow and the fatherless a friend. Her “Reliques of Irish Poetry” are well known to all lovers of elegant literature, and her “School for christians” will ever hold a distinguished rank among those books which are best calculated to promote the truth of the Gospel. In the edition of her father's works, which she published in 1792, she has raised a monument to his genius, and to her filial affection. At passage, Mrs. Judith Parker, aged 100 years.

\* Author of the Fool of Quality, &c. &c.

GRENADA, May 2.

Monday the ship Calippo, of 40 guns, belonging to commodore Malvo's squadron, arrived here on private business, the nature of which has not transpired. She sailed again on Tuesday night.

The la Firme, of 74 guns, now commanded by Monf. Malvo, passed by this day, running close in shore, accompanied by the schooner mounting 16 guns, which was here a few days since.

St. J O H N's (Antigua) May 21. Major General the Honorable Thomas Bruce, at present in Barbados, is, we are told, appointed commander in chief of his Majesty's troops in the Leeward Islands, in the room of major Gen. Gayler, who, it is said, intends for England, the beginning of July, where he will receive those marks of honor and attention, which his late valiant conquest of Tobago entitle him to.—We are also informed that Col. Myers, is appointed Quarter-Master-General.