

the usual and last refuge of the rejected flatterers of the Muse—after many unsuccessful attempts to gain an honest living, you have engaged in one more insupportable, though indeed less honorable—I mean a professed slanderer of good men and good government, and a disturber of the public peace—there is no community to purged of wicked and designing characters, whose prosperity depends upon the troubles and convulsions of their country, or whose restless, uneasy tempers cannot bear an hour of peace, but that a mind willing like yours, to prostitute itself indiscriminately to all the measures and sentiments of such characters, and usher their venom into the world, may find sufficient employment, and earn the bread of the most degrading dependence, a dependence on the vices of others—while I execrate thy conduct, I almost pity thy necessity—but look up and behold the arm of JUSTICE.

Philadelphia.

From the (CHARLESTON) STATE GAZETTE.

*A Dedication in an unusual style.*  
THIS BOOK,  
IS DEDICATED

TO that man (whenever he may appear) who, blessed with a soul superior to all lucrative and ambitious views, will dare to stand forth, the generous advocate and benevolent protector of the public welfare.—Who, when in office, will make the happiness of his fellow-citizens, his sole object; and who, when out of office, independently of every partial consideration, will steadily and uniformly adhere to the same honest plan.—Who, while in power, will boldly oppose all measures, however profitable to himself or his friends, that may be detrimental to the cause of his country—and who, when deprived of power, unshaken by present disappointments, or uninfluenced by future expectations, will as boldly support every measure, which may be beneficial to that cause, though it originates from his most hated adversary.

Such a man may be justly honored with the glorious title (hitherto, alas! ideal) which in all ages has been frequently conferred, but, perhaps, never yet merited, of a PATRIOT.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, April 29.

GENERAL CUSTINE's second letter to the President of the National Convention.

Head Quarters General at Weissenbourg, May 7, 1793.

Citizen President,

I CANNOT command the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, which have been entrusted to me, after having lost the confidence of citizens Ruamps, Montaut, and Sobraile, the commissioners of the representatives of the people. I cannot doubt that the first has brought with him the most disagreeable and most unmerited prejudices against me.

These three commissioners, on Saturday the 27th of April, brought me to a trial before them, giving me as antagonist, Lieutenant Col. Offenstein, one of the least respectable subjects of the Republic.

At present after returning from a journey which I was obliged to take to the Upper Rhine, for the interest of the Republic, I was violently accused by one of these representatives, in presence of a number of the officers of the army, respecting a letter which I wrote to the Duke of Brunswick; an exact copy I have here subjoined, with my private thoughts, by which it was dictated, explained in the margin. As long as I was obliged only to interpret my expressions, I answered with all that moderation which the commissioners had a right to expect; but when one of them, whom the rest applauded, accused me of having displayed in that letter sentiments unworthy of a republican, I can no longer after such an injury continue to command the armies of the Republic; and for its interest, I request that you will appoint some one to succeed me, for I cannot command the French troops if their delegates announce to me that they refuse me their esteem; I it would be dishonoring the Republic to which your confidence raised and be shewing myself unworthy that testified to me by my

fellow-citizens, if through ambition I should retain an office in which such language would deprive me of the means of being able to discharge the duties of it.

The character which I had ever before the States General, the opinions which at the epoch were in me the result of long experience, and of mature observation, made in the midst of courts (an experience and observations which gave rise to my republican principles) are the same at present; but as they are the result of principles long ago deeply studied, they have not produced that exaggeration which makes some despise all kings, because they have had the misfortune to be born on the throne.

I beg the representatives of the people to remember, that I demanded the restoration of a villain; and that I was not making an eulogium; but I will again repeat, let impartial men read my letter, and they will see whether I offer incense to the virtues of the king of Prussia—On the contrary, they will read, that I hope not to be compelled to pronounce opinions so unfavorable to him, as those which would be excited in my mind by his granting protection to traitors.

I shall not here mention the harsh expressions with which this charge was accompanied, because they concern myself personally. I insist only on the impossibility under which I am of being able to discharge those functions which I am desirous to see taken from me.

My wishes for glory of the arms of the Republic are, however, not less sincere. I wish that another more fortunate than myself may unite the confidence of the commissioners to the talents necessary for enforcing our success. Till the last moment I shall neglect nothing to attain that end, the object of all my vows; but I must inform you, representatives of the people, that it is absolutely requisite that some one may be appointed to fill my place as soon as possible. I shall wait for my successor and give him an account of all my plans.

(Signed) "CUSTINE."

LANDAU, May 7.

This city has been summoned a second time last night. Our commandant Guillot read upon the parade, the summons which had been sent him by the Prussian General Szeruli, who commands the Prussian van, and the answer which he returned. M. Guillot swears not to surrender the fortresses till it should be converted with the works into a heap of ruins.

General Guillot has since given in his resignation; and M. Dentzel, one of the commissioners of the national convention in the department of the Lower Rhine, has emigrated to Switzerland.

FRANCKFORT, April 30.

The King of Prussia, accompanied by the Prince Royal and Prince Louis of Prussia, his two eldest sons, arrived on the 24th ult. at Darmstadt, where those two young Princes were betrothed to the Princesses Frederica and Louisa, the daughters of the Duke of Mecklenburgh Stralitz. This double marriage will be celebrated at Berlin after the campaign, the opening of which may be retarded by the very difficult sieges of Metz and Cassel.

BRUSSELS, May 4.

We have learnt from a courier who yesterday passed through this city on his way to Vienna, with dispatches from the army, further accounts of the late engagements. The Austrian Generals consider the action of the 1st inst. as the most important that has yet taken place. In fact, the whole army is advanced near four leagues. The French lost, in killed and wounded, more than 2000 men. We took 1400 prisoners, a great many baggage waggons, horses, and ammunition caissons, seventeen of which were entirely loaded with powder. The Imperial troops are in possession of the formidable entrenchments of Hauffin, which command from thence the town and citadel of Va-

lenciennes, and menace all the towns in Hainault.

Brussels Gazette Extraordinary, May 4.

The object of the French forces, who amounted to more than sixty thousand men, in attacking all our advanced posts, at the same moment of time, seems to have been to re-establish the communication between Valenciennes and Conde. The battle was long and obstinate, but the valour of our troops rendered a good cause once more triumphant.

PETERSBURGH, April 25.

A courier, arrived from London, has brought here the Treaty of Commerce, which was renewed between Russia and Great Britain, and signed at London on the 25th of March, by Count Woronzow, the Envoy Extraordinary from our Court, and Lord Grenville. The Commercial advantages granted to the English in the Russian States, were stipulated and continued on the same footing as by the Treaty of 1766, the term of which expired at a time when the Courts of Petersburg and London were at variance.

LONDON, May 11.

The articles concluded on by the Diet of Ratisbon, directed that no member of the Germanic body shall remain neuter, points directly at the Elector Palatine, to whose irresolution all the misfortunes which Germany for three months past has suffered, is owing; for had he in time given a passage by Mannheim to General Wurmsler, the retreat of Cuffine and his whole army would have been cut off; however, notwithstanding his having promised the National Convention to remain neuter, he has now agreed to furnish his contingency.

The Alliance, French frigate of 26 guns and 200 men, is taken by the Spaniards, and carried into St. Sebastians, after a strong resistance, which lasted upwards of two glades. Several men were killed and wounded on both sides.

May 13. The first exchequer bills under the new act are intended to be issued on Wednesday next, and one of the manufacturers at Manchester will be among the first to be relieved with 200,000l. who otherwise would have been obliged to discharge all his workmen.

May 19.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Guards, near Tournay.

This country has suffered much by the war. Friends and foes, French and Prussians, have vied in plundering it. Our people hitherto behave amazingly well, and are very popular.—Last night on entering the village in which we are now quartered, the Coldstream grenadiers were to occupy a farm house, the miserable inhabitants of which were in the utmost distress; the Prussians had robbed them of every thing, not leaving them even a morsel of bread. Their new guests gave them fresh alarm; as they had now nothing to give, nor nothing that could be taken, they expected and dreaded the most harsh usage. Their joy and surprise may easily be conceived, when they saw the British soldiers empty their haversacks, and were cordially invited to partake of the humble repast. Their gratitude soon spread the story, which has gained us much credit in the country.

May 20. We stated a few weeks since, that the French Executive Council had sent over two gentlemen to this country, to convey letters to Lord Grenville, with a view of endeavoring to open a communication between the two governments. Lord Grenville received these letters. A time has of course been required, to convey the proceedings of what passed to Paris; and we now learn, that an answer from M. Le Brun, the French Minister, is daily expected.—We offer no opinion of what may be the result of this agency; but this is certain, that there are persons in this country, commissioned by the French ministry to open the channel of a negotiation, and that they continue to be occasionally seen by those who

are very intimately connected with administration.

The Duke of York's head quarters are at Tournay. The British army has not yet been encamped, but the troops are cantoned in the neighborhood of Tournay.

The commissions given to the revenue cutters, which have been fitted out by government as privateers, differ from all the letters of marque hitherto issued in our service.—They have the usual authority to burn, sink and destroy—but instead of having all the prizes they take, subject however to the damages which they would incur if they took vessels which were not legal prizes, they now have only one half of the prize, but the Admiralty indemnify them against all risk.

A letter from Petersburg says, that on the 19th the ice upon the Neva began to give way after the river had been frozen 143 days successively. On the 20th several vessels were rowed over, and shortly the usual communication was entirely restored.

Two Russian men of war are arrived in the Humber in 14 days from Revel.

It was yesterday reported, that the Count d'Artois was arrived in the Humber, in a Russian frigate from Petersburg—but that doubts were entertained on the expediency of his landing, as bills drawn in his name to a considerable amount are said to be in the hands of several persons in this country, who might send a sheriff's officer to demand payment.

Another report went farther, and said that the Count and his elder brother, Monsieur, had been in London, incognito, since Friday, on their way to join the royalists in Brittany.

DUBLIN, May 11.

Brest and Toulon are the two most spacious and secure harbors in France, where the largest ships are built and stationed, with a multiplicity of yards and docks, and arsenals also furnished with amazing quantities of naval stores.—In 1754, the English attempted to destroy the works of the former, but the scheme transpiring, and the French having previously collected a larger army than the invaders, with a heavy train of artillery, the British forces were discomfited, and General Talmarth, the chief commander mortally wounded. No attempt of a like kind has been made on that important harbor with its fortifications ever since.

Since the commencement of the present war, there has not occurred an event so pleasing, if duly considered, as that which the last packets announced, respecting the avowed neutrality of the Swedish Court, for by this means a safe and happy conveyance in neutral bottoms for the immense quantities of our manufactures will take place, and again set our starving artificers to work.

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) July 13.

Last Thursday arrived here, the sloop Alexander Hamilton, Capt. Bacchus, in 6 days from New Providence. Capt. Bacchus was on his passage from Aux-Cayes to Baltimore when taken by the privateer schooner, May Flower, and carried into Nassau; where, on his arrival, he received an order from the court of admiralty to land his cargo; it being libelled on the plea of its being French property. He landed it, and supposes it will be condemned and sold. The captors alledged, that they had found letters in a schooner which they had taken a few days before, purporting, that the goods shipped on board the Alexander Hamilton were French property. The goods were shipped at the Cape by an American agent, to an American house in Baltimore.

The brig State's-General, of this place, was taken on her passage from Cape Francois to this port, and carried into Bermuda, where both vessel and cargo are libelled.

When Captain Bacchus left the