

JUNE 15.

A report of the death of the son of the late king of France, and of the surrender of Luxembourg to the French, was circulated yesterday with much confidence.

On the truth of that report, the Moniteurs and other Paris papers of the 7th 8th 9th and 10th inst. which we received by express this morning, enable us to afford a confirmation, together with a very ample detail of the circumstances that attended both those events.

The son of Louis XVI. died in the afternoon of the 8th inst. By the report presented to the Convention by the committee of General Safety on the next day, it appears that he had for some time been ill of a swelling in his right knee, and his left hand.—The symptoms at first were by no means alarming, nor were any dangerous consequences apprehended until loss of appetite, accompanied with a violent fever, ensued. At eleven o'clock, in the morning of the eighth, the disorder, it was pronounced would prove fatal, and at a quarter past two o'clock on the same day, he died.

According to the statement of the Committee of general safety, the deceased was attended by the most eminent surgeons and physicians, and there is no reason for supposing that any of the duties which humanity dictates were neglected. This event puts the combined powers in a situation of some delicacy and difficulty. We can scarcely suppose that they will recognize the brother of Louis XVI. but we certainly are of opinion, that whether they do or not, will be of very little importance with regard to any impression to be made on France. On the modifications of which the Republican Constitution may be susceptible, there may be much difference of opinion; but we have every reason to believe, that to the republican principles the attachment of the people of France is very general.

The important fortresses of Luxembourg surrendered by capitulation on the 7th inst. By the articles of the capitulation, the garrison were allowed to march out with all the honours of war, to lay down their arms on the glass of the fortresses, and to be conducted to the right side of the Rhine. They are not to serve against the French Republic or her allies during the present war, the emigrants, as usual, unconditionally given up.

The loss of Luxembourg will probably induce the Emperor to relinquish every idea of attempting the passage of the Rhine, and may perhaps convince him of the propriety of opening an immediate negotiation for peace, the only mode of conduct by which he can regain his influence in the affair of the Empire, and disappoint the project of Prussia.

The Toulon fleet, we understand, have put to sea with twenty sail of the line, and as many frigates.

Admiral Hotham has also put to sea with fifteen sail of the line to meet the French, and ten frigates and four Neapolitan ships of the line.

The channel fleet passed Plymouth, with a fair wind, the day before yesterday.

JUNE 16.

A report has for some days been industriously propagated at Paris, that another insurrection would break out on the 25th Prairial (the 13th of June.) The report decides neither upon the authors nor the subject of the insurrection. It wavers between the party of the Terrorists and the partisans of the Chouans; and, alternately attaching itself to each, leaves the public in doubt whether the revival of the system of Robespierre is the object, or the restoration of Royalty.—From the present tranquility, how-

ever, that exists at Paris, we should incline to infer, that there is as little foundation for this report as there was for the rumour circulated some months ago with such pomp & circumstance of alarm, of an insurrection that was to take place in London. Yet the report has been noticed by the Committee of General Safety, who have given a solemn assurance that they have taken the proper measures to quell any insurrection that may occur.

DREADFUL FIRE AT COPENHAGEN.

Yesterday advices were received in town from Ellsneur, by a ship arrived at Yarmouth, giving an account of a most dreadful conflagration having broken out at Copenhagen, which has destroyed one third of that city, and continued burning with great fury.

A Liverpool paper of June 13, contains the following:

A letter, directed from Paris was received on yesterday se'night, by a respectable house in Manchester, from M. Perregaux and Co. the French national bankers, giving important information.—“That the decree of the National Convention, on the 10th of October, 1793 ordering that all property belonging to English subjects should be confiscated, is reversed, by a second decree of the third of January last. All specie, and effects of every kind, are ordered, therefore, to be disposed of, as the respective proprietors in the kingdom may direct.”

NEW-YORK, July 25.

The following is an authentic extract of a letter from a gentleman of character and information, in Vermont: for the truth of which we pledge ourselves. It comes from a man of seventy-six, and is dated July 18, 95

The Treaty of peace is now become a general subject of conversation, but is not as yet enough known to force the public mind. It is impossible for the mad men in politics to communicate their madness to the substantial and numerous body of country farmers. They do not reverence the customs, manners, or violent party inflammatory writings of our zealous political tanatics. And while those kind of writers please themselves with the conceit that they are enlightening the age and the world, they have no idea in what contempt their productions are viewed in the country. In sentiment and information they are below the understanding of every country farmer; and the declamatory violent style sinks them still lower in estimation. We are apprehensive that some of the large cities will endeavour to set their mobs in motion, with a view to dictate to the President and Senate. Be assured we will protect the Federal Union before we will be governed in the country by the mobs of Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston. Moderation in such a case would be an error. And the moment your mobs are set a going, you establish a distinction between the town and country, which you will not easily get rid of. The greatest and the worst of all political evils that the country would suffer, would be to have the government of it under the direction of such tumultuous, outrageous, lawless assemblies.

The above is to carry to you some idea of the horror we entertain of a mob government. Be so good as to remember the articles of business.

July 28.

Letters received yesterday from Paris, by the arrival from Havana, mention the probability of a peace being speedily concluded with Spain, but gave no particulars, on which

we can form a judgement.

Last evening arrived the schooner Dolphin, Capt. Wm. Cunningham, in 42 days from Havre-de-Grace.

Capt. Cunningham informs us, that previous to his leaving Havre, a merchant of that place read to him a paragraph from a French paper, of a peace having been concluded between France and Spain. This intelligence was universally credited in Havre, and may be relied on.

Provisions were high at Havre, flour 20 crowns, pork 22, beef 12, and rice 15 livers per pound.

SAVANNAH, August 13.

The Honorable and Right Worshipful Brother WILLIAM SMITH jun. was last evening installed Deputy Grand Master of Masons in this State.

The ship Harmony, Teglaet, from Rotterdam, is arrived at Charleston.

The ship Diana, of Kennebeck, from Jamaica, bound to Norfolk, put into Charleston the 5th instant in distress. Capt. Coffin and three of his men died about ten days before.

Capt. Carter, of the schooner Sculpion, arrived at Charleston from Havana; reports, that it was currently believed there that a war would soon take place between Great Britain and Spain, in consequence of Spain having made peace with France; in confirmation of which a passenger on board the schooner says, that a Major Allwood, the British Agent in the Havana, had been ordered to pay into the treasury there all the monies he had received on account of the recapture of British prizes brought into that port.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. DAVIS,
As I consider the present crisis big in its consequences to America, I cannot forbear troubling you with a request, that you would give a place in your paper to a remark of one of the most Venerable Sages that any age ever produced.

The immortal Franklin, speaking of the friendship of France towards America, makes the following remark.

“It is a friendship of the utmost importance to our security, and should be carefully cultivated.— Britain has not yet well digested the loss of its dominion over us; and has still at times some flattering hopes of recovering it. Accidents may increase those hopes, and encourage dangerous attempts—A breach between us and France would infallibly bring the English again upon our back; And yet we have some wild beasts among our countrymen who are endeavouring to weaken that connection.”

“Let us preserve our reputation by performing our engagements; our credit by fulfilling our contracts; and our friends, by gratitude and kindness, for we know not how soon we may again have occasion for all of them.”

Now Mr Davis, in what manner shall we do this if the treaty pending with Britain is ratified. Will not a measure like this on our part be such a pollution of public honor, public justice, ingratitude and truth, as most fully to justify France if she should instantly rank us among her enemies, and declare upon war against us? It unquestionably will—and that republic will not act with her usual firmness and spirit if this be not the consequence of a ratification—Is there then Sir, a man who has a drop of American blood in his veins, who would hesitate, if war be the word, to say with whom it shall be? Whether with an artful, designing, treacherous nation, who

would deprive us of our dearest rights and property, or with a nation magnanimous, and benevolent; contending for, and endeavouring to establish throughout the world, the rights of human nature? I hope there is not—Let the treaty then be damn'd and let all the people say
AMEN

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 29.

Extract of a letter from Capt. James Art, at Martinique, July 9th 1795, to a merchant in Philad.
“The British convoy with troop, on board, from Europe for the West Indies, has been captured in sight of Barbadoes, by three French frigates, to the amount (it is said here) of nineteen sail, and all got safe into Gaudaloupe. The solders wives has been sent to this port three days past in three French cartels: These women mention that the French sunk many of the transports which they could not man.”

PRUDENCE and REASON.

Prudence keeps company that's vastly sober;
Prudence is mildly breathing smiling May,
So full of balmy blossoms, all for gay;
Passion, the mad, wide-wasting, wild October.
Prudence, a pretty, pleasing, stealing rill,
Winning with easy lapse its winding course,
Passion, a torrent rough, from hill to hill;
Tumbling and tearing, drowning man and horse.
Prudence is also a fresh water eel,
So calmly gliding thro' the liquid glass;
Passion, a porpoise, tempests at his heel,
Flound'ring amid old ocean's thundering mals.
Prudence is that small pleasing worm of light,
The mild hedge-regent of the dewy night;
A little moon to many an insect race,
Who by her silv'ry radiance find their way,
Nibble the fairest flowers, and sip and play;
Gaze on their loves, dance, ogle and embrace.
Passion's a meteor, skipping here and there,
Rooping o'er hedge and ditch, and fen and pool,
Amidst his wild and fierce and mad career,
Making himself indeed a downright fool:
And after all, what is this, thing of of cager?
A simple child of stinking mud and vapour.

A public Caution.

WHEREAS there have been several white people, lately caught purchasing produce from my negroes, & in the mean time secreting their villainous designs from me—I think proper to forwarn all persons from purchasing any property in future from any negro slave I have in my possession at their peril, as the law will be rigorously put in force against them.

Wm. Vann.

Fayetteville,
Aug. 29, 1795.

* Advertisements unavoidably omitted for the want of room—Will appear in our next.