

SUMMARY.

The Rhine, at the present, flows quietly along, and then mingles its waters with the flowing streams of the adjacent countries. We wait to hear, whether the alarm in Italy will arouse the expecting armies to new conflicts. General Moreau, who is to be chief in command, was to leave Paris in the middle of April. Jourdan was in all the activity of his character, making new distributions of the troops under his command. There are various conjectures respecting the first place of action, which are more interesting to the inhabitants of those countries than to us. The accounts from Russia are filled with terror. Not only is the empress from her northern hive, to attack and overrun Turkey, but to destroy the Swedes, and even the Spaniards are said to take an early alarm from the danger of her conquests. Her rod is to swallow up all other rods. The military preparations of Sweden are reported to be great, to oppose her progress on their quarter, while the Turks are preparing for the last struggles of the empire, at least upon the seas. How much truth there is in this alarm we can not determine. If the facts are not more probable than the political reasons for the Spanish armaments, we may expect that the Russian empire will remain the same in extent and glory to the end of the year.—The greatest difficulty in understanding the reports from Europe, arises from the want of a fair representation of facts, without the conclusions which are drawn from them, and which often disfigure them. All Europe is in constant expectation of some great events, and they know not what a day may bring from Palestine, the country so famous in religious history, that the arbitrary government have given some late vexations to the Greek Christians, both in and out of the catholic communion, and threatened their city of Jerusalem, and their most precious relics. The partiality to the hopes of this country, makes us attentive to every incident upon this Land of Promise. The Jews in Holland have asked citizenship of the states, and it is thought that they will not be refused. This will begin a new era in their history, and while it consoles the hopes of this dispersed people, may contribute to destroy their alienation from other families, and annihilate their pretensions to a distinct national existence.—In France, the council have voted to supply two hundred millions for the war department, a proof that the war will be prosecuted with fury, should hostilities again commence. The late example of violated neutrality in the Mediterranean has elated Tunis. The neutral powers, it is expected, will lessen their number. It is presumed, that if the war opens again, all the powers will necessarily be involved in it. This appears to be the disposition of the powers at war, in the little respect shown to the rights of nations, should no new causes of war appear. In our Gazettes, the French papers are often condemned, for ungenerous insinuations respecting our country.—These articles which provoke the public indignation, are inserted chiefly by transcribing from other American Gazettes. The man who is bold enough to honor the extravagance of his own prejudices by the name of some distant person or place, or to publish the opinion of some ill informed correspondent, is sure to have his opinion read, if not propagated.

Lies are not made with a good heart, and ought to have the ingenuity of bold strokes at the times, or at parties. Of all our complaints against the French papers, this is the principal cause, particularly in regard to the politics of France and America. Among thousands of papers from that country we have never seen one unkind reflection on the political measures of our own country, or any wishes to interfere in its domestic concerns. Of the Dutch fleet we have no satisfactory information. The reports respecting the English in the Dutch colonies of America are questioned. We have news of Dutch ships in the West Indies, and of several prizes they have taken. In the West Indies, the same embarrassments arise to the neutral vessels as in Europe. There is a competition in the Gazettes to prove which are most mischievous. There are numerous captures on both sides, and some ships of war. The rapacity of pri-

vateers is hardly to be restrained by the most exact papers, when there is no power to controul them. The pleasing change in Europe and America respecting grain, is deserving of notice. The English speak of it in their country, as in a great measure artificial. The quantities reported from different exportations are immense.

Victor Hugues from Guadaloupe has taken the Saints, small islands, south of that island. After the capture of Lucia by the English troops under general Abercrombie he is expected to join general Nichols in Grenada, who holds himself ready to co-operate with him in the recovery of that island.

At home. The abuses which our seamen receive, are subjects of complaint, but every measure is pursued to prevent them. The British have used some uncommon freedoms with their own subjects to supply their immense navy, and have even obliged the labour of slaves, who have fallen into their hands. We hear that Simeon de Witt is appointed surveyor-general of the United States. Obloquy is not yet forced to blush in our country.—Peace has not its full triumph in successful measures. There are men who hate Washington, and hate Gallatin. We are happy to believe that the best citizens love their president, and are content with victory without insult.—Posterity must learn the value of Washington, as every part of our country bears his name. Volney tells us, in Syria every thing bears the name of God, and reports the former state of that country. Every thing that can bear the name of Washington will transmit the public gratitude to our posterity. We learn, that the Patterson Linen Manufactory in New-Jersey is to be rented. Manufactures have not the success we hoped, in this country. Happily it is not an indication of the want of public prosperity. We are happy to hear that an history of Connecticut by Benjamin Trumbull, is offered to the public, upon subscription, including its affairs from 1630 to 1712, in one octavo volume. The public have been insulted by the work which heretofore appeared under his name.—We hear of the Bristol Academy, in Massachusetts, with great pleasure, especially when it appears under such able patronage. An eulogy upon the late Mr. Gorham, formerly president of congress, has been directed by Charlestown. The intrinsic worth of this firm and consistent patriot, will deserve the public acknowledgments, and the highest tribute of respect from a grateful people.

BRUSSELS, April 14.

The cities of Brussels, Alost, and Dendermonde, will soon be declared in a state of siege, and the military government is to take place.

LONDON, May 13.

At Coblenz the French have evinced a disposition to renew the Robespierian system of tyranny—a system evidently most congenial with their minds—by issuing a peremptory mandate to the inhabitants, to deliver in an exact list of all the emigrants to whom they have afforded refuge since the 1st of May, 1792. This may be considered as a prelude to plunder, if not to murder.

Advices were yesterday received at the transport office, that seven vessels, laden with troops, ammunition, and provisions, bound to Gibraltar, had separated from their convoy near the mouth of the Channel, in consequence of the ships of war having gone too far to leeward of them; and much fear is entertained that they have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The assertion, however, of their having actually been taken, and that one of them was soon after seen on fire, does not appear to be true. The convoy consisted of a frigate and a sloop of war.

The disturbances in Corsica, though extremely unpleasant, are very grossly exaggerated in the Paris gazettes.—The immediate cause of them proceeds from a tax lately imposed by the viceroy, which the Corsicans conceive to be unjust and oppressive. Only a very small part of the island is in a state of insurrection. We are given to believe that the disaffection of these islanders is more against the confidential minister of the viceroy, who is a Corsican, than against the British government. It is thought the disturbances will soon be quelled.

Extract of a letter from on board the Lowestoffe, dated Mahon harbour, 28th of March.

“ On the 19th of February we left Leghorn, in company with the fleet, and went off Toulon to offer the French battle. We stood in so near, that the enemy's shot from the fort passed over all our ships. Notwithstanding this daring insult, the republicans kept close to their anchorage. For four or five days we remained with the fleet, when we parted, in company with the Lively, to look into Toulon. On the 7th of March being close in with the French land, at 11 o'clock, A. M. came on heavy squalls of wind, attended with much thunder, lightning, hail and rain.—At a quarter past 12 the lightning struck three men on the mast head, who fell down and one of them was killed; the rest were much burned, and otherwise hurt, the shock being so great as to effect all upon deck, many of whom were knocked down by it. At half past 12 another flash of lightning struck many others on different decks, rendering them motionless, and shivering the mainmast to splinters. A few minutes after, another flash set the ship on fire in several places about the masts and rigging, but it was speedily extinguished by the torrents of hail and rain. It nevertheless broke several hoops of the mainmast, and shivered it to splinters; splitting the fore-topmast, and carrying away the fore-top-sail yard. At the same time knocking many men down into the top, one of whom was killed on the spot, and differently affecting the bodies of those on deck. The lightning entered between decks made an explosion so as to affect all who were there, rendering the limbs and sides of some totally benumbed, and flying in different directions into every part below, saving in its course, most providentially, the magazine. The mainmast being in such a state, was cut away, to prevent its falling in any dangerous direction, or carrying away the other masts yet standing. We bore up for Minorca, and on the 11th anchored in Mahon harbour. On our arrival here it was found that the fore-topmast also had received so much damage that it was necessary to remove it. We are shortly to sail for Ajaccio in Corsica.”