

a Commodore's pendant on board the America. The destination of this squadron is given out to be for the Cape of Good Hope, and its object the reduction of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. A regiment of regular troops replace the marines belonging to the above ships.

The charges against Collot d'Herbois, &c. upon which the commission of twenty one could not tell on the 23d when they should be able to report, are still the source of dissention, and of alarm, real or pretended. The clamour against the parties accused appear to be so strong, that the commission will hardly venture to report that there is not sufficient ground for putting them upon their trial.

Delacroix, the author of the pamphlet containing expressions in favour of Royalty, has been acquitted, because it did not appear that his pamphlet was written with a view of disturbing the public peace, or with counter-Revolutionary intentions.

Another prisoner who, having repeatedly demanded in vain to be brought to trial, wrote to the public Accuser that he knew how to compel him to bring him to trial, and added that he was a Royalist, and not only wished for, but called loudly for a king, was acquitted upon the same grounds.

On the 27th, assignats to the amount of fourteen millions of livres, were burnt making with those before cancelled, 2, 596, 683, 000.

The private letters from Dublin give the most alarming account of the ferment in that country.—The counties were all assembled for the purpose of addressing the Lord Lieutenant on the present dangerous situation of affairs; and it is generally believed that the Noble Earl will not think it safe to quit the country in the present temper of men's minds, until his successor shall arrive. The rumour was, that Mr. Windham had written a most pressing letter to his Lordship, beseeching him to continue, and to wait the result of the explanations that would yet be attempted.—This the Noble Earl certainly will not do; but it is probable he may postpone his return beyond the 8th inst.

The Sardinian Ambassador to the States General of Holland, having thought it prudent not to remain at the Hague, fled from that place and arrived at Embden, with an intention of getting a passage to England, but in coming across the ice to get to the vessel it broke under him, and he was drowned. Two or three other persons shared the same fate.

The Begleburg of Romelia was to be sent against the rebellious Pache of Scutari, but it was feared that this Commander would experience the fate of many others, who have been defeated by the rebels, especially as the former is without military experience.

The Duke Regent of Sweden has thought proper to deviate from the first article of the late King's will, which expressly forbade him and the young King to make any Knights of the Seraphim during his minority; but upon the King's late return to the Capital he was persuaded by his Uncle to make a great number of these new Knights. Among their names are those of the Barons d'Essen, Kenterholm, Wachtmeister Ste. dinn, and Count Brake.—The Duke Regent as Grand Master of the order, pronounced a long discourse on the occasion.

An event, we understand, has occurred, which every person must have been prepared to expect—the king of Prussia has, it is said, actually concluded a treaty of peace with the French Republic.—The glory and happiness of fighting for morality, religion, justice, humanity, good government and civilized society, have thus devolved upon Great Britain and the Emperor of Germany.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Belfast, yesterday se'night, it was unanimously resolved that an address to his excellency the lord lieutenant be presented on behalf of the inhabitants of that town: A resolution passed at the same time.

That the day of his excellency's departure (if such an event shall immediately take place) be observed by them as a day of national mourning, by the merchants and tra-

ders shutting up their counting houses and shops."

March 12.

Admiral Hervey, who sailed on Monday last from the Downs, with 5 sail of the line is gone into the North Seas, with a view of affording a strong convoy to the princess of Wales, who is probably now on her passage to England.

Earl Camden is appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, and he is to set off forthwith.

March 18. We have the satisfaction of stating the arrival at Falmouth of the Lanza-rotte, a Spanish packet, after a very quick passage of only three days from Corunna, which brings advice of the Spanish army in Roussillon having attacked the French, killed 700, and taken 1800 prisoners, with 20 pieces of cannon.

The account of admiral Langara's squadron having captured four French frigates is confirmed.

MARCH 19. It was yesterday reported, and generally believed, that the squadron of Toulon having failed for the expedition against Cornea, had met at sea to violent a gale, that they had lost seven ships of the line, five of which had foundered, and all the crews perished. Three of those ships were reported to be Le Languedoc, of 80 guns, Le Souverain, and Le Mercure, of 74. This last was in the number of those burnt by Sir Sidney Smith; but probably the configuration had not been such as not to leave a possibility of repairing her from the water's edge.

MARCH 20. It is with great satisfaction we have to record the spirit, activity, and success that now distinguish our naval operation. Sir Edward Pelew, that gallant and enterprising officer, on the 9th inst. fell in with a French convoy, consisting of 50 sail, which had sailed on the preceding day from Brest for Bourdeaux.—He had captured 18 or 19 vessels and dispersed the convoy. To our Falmouth letter we refer for all the particulars that were known at the time of its date.

MARCH 21. In our paper of yesterday we stated, upon the information of a correspondent, there, the arrival at Yarmouth of three Dutch merchants and an Englishman the Mate of an English transport sunk at Rotterdam, who made their escape from the Texel on Monday night last in a Schuit. As the intelligence was not contained in the whole of our impression of yesterday, we beg leave to recapitulate it to day for the satisfaction of all our readers.

There had been no particular occurrences at Amsterdam, but letters had been received there with very extraordinary intelligence from Paris.

These letters state, that on Wednesday the 11th inst. late in the afternoon, judgment of death was pronounced by the revolutionary tribunal against Barrere and his accomplices. The same night, on some rockets being fired from the observatory, a banditti assembled in the suburbs of St. Germain, St. Marceau, and St. Antoine, led on by the most enraged of the jacobins, and accompanied by a shoal of Poissards, to the number of about 15,000.—They proceeded to the Thuilleries, beted the guards of the district, and took possession of the barriers and the bridges.

The general cry was "a bas les Moderes, vivent les Jacobins," while another part of the mob exclaimed, "Du Pain, et un Roi!" the issue of the tumults was not known when the accounts came away.—The ferment had been some time brewing, as was evident from several circumstances, particularly from the cry that was raised in the Parterre of the opera of the night before, a bas les Muscadins, on the entry of Madame Tallien or Cabarrus, in her superb Greek drets into one of the boxes.

In the course of the night a large party was detached from the Carouel to the Temple. From the divided sentiments of the mob, it appeared quite uncertain what was their design, whether to put to death the illustrious prisoners confined there, or liberate and proclaim Louis XVII.

Such is the statement which reached us yesterday, and which we thought it our duty immediately to communicate.—We

have this day nothing to add in support of its credibility, having, when this paper was put to press received no further account nor confirmation.—We shall look however with more than usual anxiety for papers of the date of the rumoured transaction in that capital.

MARCH 23. Our Portsmouth correspondent gives us, this morning, information of the arrival there of an American vessel from Havre de Grace, which place she left on the 19th inst. By this vessel an account is brought of the trial, condemnation, and execution of Barrere and his accomplices.—Nothing is said of any tumult at Paris, but the confirmation of the above important event, proves that our intelligence of Friday was not entirely unworthy of credit, and forms our complete justification in laying it before the public.

P A R I S, January 27.

In the evening of January 21, the people celebrated a fete of their own invention:—namely, that of the evil of Jacobinism. An effigy with a double face; representing on one side a Royalist, and on the other a Jacobin, was in procession carried through the streets, and afterwards burnt before the ancient den of the Jacobin monsters, who inundated France with streams of blood. Under continual shouts of applause, the ashes were collected in a chamber pot and carried to the common sewer, the mob crying out, Plus de Jacobins; Vive la Convention!

The double faced effigy wore a crown on its head: round, black hair; a red shirt, red pantaloons, and blood seemed to flow from every pore. With its left hand it pressed to its bosom a port-folio, well stocked with the produce of pillage; and in its right hand it held a poignard, the emblem of terrorism. It was seated on a kind of throne, somewhat like in shape to the elbow chair, which was occupied by Robertpierre in the Commons of Paris, when he was arrested and sent to the Conciergerie. Its mouth, wide open, seemed to be parched with thirst, which caused some wags to exclaim—"Why don't you refresh him with a good draught of human blood; you see, he is dying with thirst."

The procession having arrived in the Court yard of the Jacobins, a profound silence ensued, and one of the people in their name, read the following act of accusation against the double faced figure:

"I accuse thee of having, fifteen months together, pillaged and devastated the Republic, of having arrested French citizens, and assassinated the people of France. I accuse thee of a design to dissolve the Convention, to destroy its members, and reduce France to the most object state of thralldom. I charge thee also, with having wickedly opposed all the beneficent decrees of the Convention in favour of confined citizens; all the laws of justice, and every principle of reason; and with having supported the seditious addresses of Dijon, and other writings of the same description, for the mere purpose of counteracting the benevolent intentions of the Convention. I accuse thee of having undertaken the defence of the arch scoundrel Carrier, and declared that thy own body should serve him for a rampart. Lastly, I accuse thee of all the calamities which have distressed, and do still distress, France; In expiation of which, I demand that thou be burnt alive, on the very spot which was the principal theatre of thy crimes."

This judgment being passed by an unanimous acclamation of the assisting multitude, a funeral pile was dressed, and the double-faced figure thrown on it, with repented and uninterrupted shouts of Down with the Jacobins, the Royalists, the Terrorists! Long live the Republic, Long live the Convention.

In order to render the impression of this mock execution more powerful, it was followed by a real one, viz, that of the Jacobin Maurin, the assassin of the patriot Olivier, who was guillotined the same evening; and whose death closed the festival of the day, which by some is called the celebration of the death of the tyrant; and by others, the funeral of the Jacobins.