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H A V R E, March 21.

Since the resolution which has created two milliards 400 millions of territorial mandates, on the national property; the strangers, who have sold their cargoes here, payable in specie, at one month, are much dissatisfied, lest the resolution should have a retro-active effect, and force them to take paper in lieu of the specie which they expected, though it is certain that the mandates will be equal to specie. In the mean while, however, these strangers have closed their magazines, and will not deliver their merchandise until they receive the money they bargained for. Thus commerce is in a very disagreeable stagnation.

H A M B U R G, March 14.

Letters from Petersburg contain intelligence, that Gen. Koutousoff has been lately removed from Petersburg to a fortress thirty miles distant from Moscow.

C O P E N H A G E N, Jan. 3.

In the last year passed the Sound, 7053 vessels, among which we count but one Dutch vessel, 2549 English, 226 Swedish, 1029 Danish, 946 Russian, 227 American, 34 Russian, and 33 Hamburg.

M A Y E N C E, March 13.

Europe fatigued with the calamities of the war, implores and demands with a loud voice the return of peace; the thousands of families ruined by its scourge, the millions of men who have been snatched from the present generation, and sacrificed to the ambition of some individuals, the false glory of others, and the unreasonable ambition of a great number, have already paid too dear for that tranquillity which Europe reclams, and which it has a right to obtain. In the mean time the powers engaged in this terrible sport of war, fatigued as they all find themselves with four years of murder and devastation, assume a more commanding attitude than ever, and display those means of force which must completely exhaust them.

If we can credit the most accurate accounts, the French on this side the Wepper, and in the neighbourhood of Dusseldorf, have mustered five hundred thousand fighting men. The allies, on their part, on this side the Sieg, and in Hindtrunk have supplied their want of men by multiplying entrenchments, in successively attacking which, the impetuosity of the French has been considerably retarded, and, by a considerable quantity of cavalry troop, which made a charge in the places attacked. Hence we may infer, that if the approaching campaign opens soon, it will be more bloody than all that has preceded it, because the measures which have been taken will render it more obstinate, and more full of post manoeuvring.

In the mean time while the hour for the renewal of hostilities is not yet struck the belligerent powers seem to be occupied in seeking, after some means to prevent the effusion of blood. They all perceive that peace must be the result of the campaign which is about to open, and that the power in favour of which the chance of war shall decide, will still have occasion to regret the loss of its men, and the ruin of its finances, which it is now in its power to spare.

All the letters from Vienna, from Berlin, and from Bale, concur in announcing that the different Cabinets of Europe are approaching us with new propositions which they either are making themselves or by the mediation of neutral powers. They no more think of the system of invasion, or laying the foundation of a solid peace upon conquest; they add that it only rests with the minister of his Britannic Majesty, to recognize this principle; Pitt, who has separated the interests of his nation from those of the rest of Europe, demands, they say, as a preliminary to all negotiation, that the national possessions of Europe shall be restored to the status quo they were at the commencement of the war; but he pretends that England,

which has taken nothing in Europe, except Corica, ought to be exempted from those restitutions which the minister so obstinately demands; and he excepts her upon a principle of injustice truly Machiavelian, in order to settle in his favour the balance of that murderous account which he contrives to lengthen exclusively for the advantage of England. Thus those who abhor this minister, and who represent him as the eternal disturber of Europe, or as the father of the Crown of every country, seem to have some reason for laughing upon such delusions.

In time, time the grand rectifier of wrongs will prove, in the end, whether Pitt be judicious in this mode of acting in behalf of England, which perhaps, may throw upon it the hatred of all the commercial nations of the world, a hatred, to which the new Carthage may one day fall a victim.

L O N D O N, March 30.

The New Dutch Colonies differ from the old, in having a white Jack in the centre of their red flag, on which is depicted a virgin seated on a green bank, holding in one hand a lance surmounted by the Cap of Liberty, and resting the other on a falch of a row. At her side is a Lion, who also grasps the lance, and turns his head around with an air of menace!

The present is called by Mr. Burke the age of mediocrity; and yet every thing is upon the grand scale. If we have a Fete, it is good for nothing if there are not four or 5000 people present; every new scheme is for hundreds of thousands; every speculation in the funds, is for millions. We see mediocrity nowhere but of talents and virtues.

Falshion!—The Captive Drefs is now the rage;—it is composed of a loose vest of clear mulin, draws in large gathers round the neck, and braced with gold or silver chains, as denoting the wedded, or the virgin slave.

From the contents of the last Paris Journals, we learn that the Abbe Syeyes is the leader of the Orleans faction. It is this faction which, step by step, has brought the revolutions to its present stage, it evated Robespierre and it destroyed him. It was lately divided into two parts, the violent and the moderate. The latter are the ruling party and the former with Syeyes at their head, still retain the name. One of the Journals informs us, that Lejourneur indirectly menaced Syeyes to his face, on account of the movements of the violent Jacobins which he is supposed to direct. It is the Orleans faction that contends for making the Rhine the limits of the Republic; it is this faction which the government principally dreads, and in its struggle with which it is supported by the great body of the people, who have long been disposed in favour of moderation.

Yesterday was launched at Woolwich, a fine new frigate, to carry 46 guns called the Glenmore—This ship takes her name from a forest of the duke of Gordon, situated on the banks of the Spey, of which she is partly built.

She is to be commanded by captain George Duit, late of the Ambuscade, who has obtained the removal of most of his former officers into her, and those being, with only one exception Scotmen, it is thought, if possible to make any addition to the beauty and elegance of the Glenmore, that it would have been a Highlander in the Gordon dress, for a head, as emblematic of her name and officers.

Forgery of L'Eclair.—It is a circumstance rather curious that the celebrated imposition of a preliminary convention between the emperor and France, in the forged Eclair, should on the 7th instant, have been inserted in the real Eclair, without any remarks from the editor to prove the falshood of the intelligence.

It is now said that the last dispatches from India relate chiefly to the situation of the company's military establishment. The treatment of one of the corps of Sepoys, pre-eminently distinguished for courage, discipline and obedience, has estranged the affections of the people of that description, and loosened the bands by which deters them, from dressing

food on the water, and had always prevented them from embarking on ship board till Lord Cornwallis succeeded so far as to prevail on them to make such voyages as could be accomplished on victuals previously dressed on; and some instances occurred, even in these, wherein they were to long kept at sea, that they almost perished, determined rather to die than violate what they believe the laws of God. In the eagerness to seize the colonies of our ally the Dutch the most chosen battalions of Sepoys were ordered to embark for Malacca, or Batavia,—a very long voyage.—They refused. British troops were drawn up to compel them, but they were inviolable. They were fired upon, and all of them either killed or driven into the woods, excepting about forty was made prisoners and executed! by this harsh proceeding, the hearts of all the Sepoys, on whom we wholly depend for the security of our Indian territories, have been lost. The British officers, too, are generally discontented at the conduct of the government at Calcutta; and while the proprietors of India Stock are amused with the intrigues of the Dundas Faction against the old owners and the bickerings of parties in Leadenhall street, the props and bulwark of their power in the East are broken down and destroyed, by the misconduct of a man, who though an able and honorable guardian of their revenues, and sufficiently obedient to the board of controul, is totally inadequate to the government of a vast empire.

APRIL 3.

FROM LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

Horse Guards, March 31.

Dispatches from Major Gen. Stuart, commanding his Majesty's and the East India Company's troops in the island of Ceylon, dated Trincomale, October 10, 1795, have been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, by which it appears that the fort of Batticaloe, in that island, surrendered on the 18th of September, to a detachment under the command of Major Fraser, of the 72d regiment. That on the 24th of the same month, General Stuart embarked from Trincomale, with a considerable detachment of troops and artillery, on board of the Centurion man of war, the Bombay frigate the Bombay store ship, and the Swallow and John packets, and on the 27th, disembarked the troops at Point Pedro, about twenty four miles from Jaffnapatam, of which important place he took possession on the following day. That on the 1st of October, Captain Page, of his Majesty's ship Hobart, with a part of the 52d regiment, under the command of the hon. capt. Monton, on their return from Point Pedro to Trincomale, took possession of the Factory and military post of Molletiove; and that on the 5th of the same month, the fort and island of Manar surrendered to Capt. Barbut, whom General Stuart had detached on that service, with the flank companies of the 72d regiment and two companies of Sepoys, immediately on his having taken possession of Jaffnapatam.

The great speculation in the funds is the topic of general animadversion, and they reports concerning it are as various as they are contradictory. It is certainly unexampled in its magnitude, and its consequences to the country are afflicting beyond calculation. These set of men to whom the public eye points as its authors, deny all connection with it, and it is, therefore, involved in inscrutable mystery. In the meantime the persons who so successfully accomplished the forgery of L'Eclair, are its loudest supporters.

N O R F O L K, May 23.

We have endeavoured to trace the report in circulation yesterday respecting the probability of Peace in Europe, and are enabled to lay before our readers the following particulars:

Mr. Cronier (formerly a merchant of respectability a Jacquemel, in Hispaniola) arrived at Baltimore last Wednesday from Havre-de-Grace, which he left the 4th April. On his route from Baltimore to Charleston he anchored in Hampton Roads, and came up to town yesterday for a few hours. He re-