

new government, in the same manner as he contributed to the support of the old. I would demand no more, nor would I be satisfied with less. The baneful example of the neutral is not only dangerous, but infectious. When a few of the principal men in a county pursue such a conduct, it creates caution and distrust, suspicion and fear, in the inferior rank. They conclude the neutrals foresee a danger, and are aware of consequences above their comprehension. A pretext is thus afforded for imitation, and the security supposed to arise from such a situation, allures votaries to the doctrine. I am satisfied that the inhabitants of this state would have been generally united, from the beginning, but from the fatal example of one man. His learning and abilities are great, his influence extensive, and he may now be justly hailed the father and patron of the tories. His superior talents might have been of service to his country; but his attachment to the old government, his natural timidity of soul, the supposed security from the resentment of both parties, if an open friend to neither, and his hatred to individuals, has chained him down to the appearance of a neutrality, injurious to his native country, and infamous to himself. Cowardice may claim compassion, hypocrisy merits contempt. Can it be believed that he would relinquish his share in the success, if he did not hope to profit by our misfortunes? Each county affords a few men with similar principles, and actuated by the same motives, though with inferior abilities. Without virtue to acknowledge or support the justice of our cause, and without courage to oppose it, may eternal infamy be their portion, and as they deserve, so may they meet the scorn and contempt of both parties. Let us profit by their folly, and benefit by their vices.

#### RATIONALIS.

PARIS, March 30.

IT is asserted that the court has sent orders to Count Duchafault to sail with his squadron the first fair wind. It consists of 12 ships of the line and 6 frigates, and is said to be bound to the French settlements in the West Indies; and it is likewise said that orders have been sent to Toulon, to augment the squadron there with 15 men of war and frigates.

MADRID, April 5. The English ambassador having solicited an order, to oblige Mr. Lee, who is said to be charged here with a commission from the Congress, to quit the kingdom; answer was made him, that his demand was contrary to the law of nations, and that the said Mr. Lee therefore should not be disturbed during his residence in Spain.

April 10. Letters from Malaga advise, that they were preparing quarters for 15 or 20,000 troops; that they were laying up a great quantity of grain, and other provisions, for the King's account; and that as the magazines were not sufficient to contain them, several convents were made use of for that purpose.

MARSEILLES, April 13. All the ovens of the marine are employed in baking biscuits for the port of Toulon, where they are preparing to arm all the ships fit for service. The eight companies of marines here received orders to set out for Toulon the 6th of this month, and are to be relieved by three companies of the regiment of Guyenne, now at Aix.

LISLE, April 26. Twelve battalions from French Flanders have received orders to march to Brest. The regiment Dauphin, in garrison here, set out yesterday, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, for the same place, and is to be followed tomorrow by the regiment of Chartres. These troops are all to be at the sea ports in 32 days. A detachment of the artillery has also taken the same route.

LONDON, April 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday, April 9.

The Earl of Suffolk, after a short introductory speech, delivered the following message; which was read by the Lord Chancellor.

GEORGE R.

"It gives his Majesty much concern to find himself obliged to acquaint this house with the difficulties he labours under, by reason of debts incurred by the expences of his household, and of his civil government; which being computed on the 5th day of January last, do amount to more than 600,000l. His Majesty, relying on the loyal and affectionate attachment of this house to his person and government, which he has experienced on so many occasions, doubts not of their readiness to concur in enabling him to discharge this debt; and for making some further provision for the better support of his Majesty's household, and dignity of the crown.

The Earl of Suffolk then presented to the house copies of all the accounts respecting the civil list, and the titles thereof were read by the clerk. His Lordship then moved, that his Majesty's message be taken into consideration on that day se'nnight, and the house summoned; which was put, and agreed to.

April 15. On Thursday the Lords with white staves waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with the address voted by the House of Peers on Wednesday, in answer to his Majesty's message rela-

tive to the debt of the civil list. To which address his Majesty made a most gracious answer.

The House of Commons, in a committee of supply, on Wednesday, came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be granted 618,340l. 9s. 6d. to his Majesty, to discharge his debts and arrears due and owing upon the civil list to the 5th of January last; and that for the better supply of his Majesty's household, and for the honour and dignity of the crown, there be granted to his Majesty, during his life, out of the aggregate fund, the clear yearly sum of 100,000l. to commence from the 5th of January, over and above the 800,000l. settled on his Majesty by act of Parliament on his accession to the throne.

Very large orders are now executing in town for New York, to the amount of 50,000l. among five houses only.

The last dispatches from Sir Basil Keith brought advice that four more men of war of the line, and three frigates, were arrived at the Havannah from Old Spain; and that the whole force in that harbour at present is 11 sail of the line, from 66 to 80 guns, 7 frigates, 3 fire ships, and 4 xebecs. They have also 7000 of the best troops of Spain there, and a numerous staff of general officers. These advices have given infinite anxiety to administration.

Administration are called upon, as men valuing their characters, not to amuse us longer with tales relative to the pacific disposition of the court of Versailles, if they do not first explain to the public the true reasons which prevented the march of the 20,000 Russians, and their consequent embarkation for America, to assist in the reduction of that country.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 22.

"The arrival of the Emperor here on Saturday last, at this critical juncture, however indifferent a matter it may seem in the eyes of the generality, appears to the thinking part of mankind an event portending consequences justly alarming to Great Britain. This circumstance, added to the universal favour and partiality shewn the Americans, whose best recommendation are their being natives of that distracted country, will (I have too much reason to dread) ere we are many days older, furnish the world with a striking instance how much superior the court of Versailles is to all other nations, in point of that ingenuity and art so essentially necessary in the cabinet."

Orders were yesterday sent to Portsmouth for three men of war to sail immediately to cruize within a few leagues of Bourdeaux, though not so far as to give offence to the French, but in the proper tract to intercept the American ships which trade to that place.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April 25.

"Arrived at Spithead his Majesty's ship Exeter, Capt. Moor, who fell in with a French ship of 74 guns, prepared for action; the Exeter hailed her, and desired a boat might be sent on board; her answer was, she had none; on which one of the lieutenants of the Exeter went on board to inquire the reason of their behaviour, as their guns were pointed, and men in the top with small arms; when the French captain shewed him their orders from the French court, which were, to protect any American ships in their seas."

The Guerney, Capt. Doyle, from Cork to Bourdeaux, was taken the 15th inst. by the Freedom privateer, and burnt; and the Britannia, Wicker, from Topsham to Newfoundland, was taken the 17th inst. only 30 hours from Plymouth: She was one of the Fox fleet. The captain of this last was put on board a Dutchman, who landed him at Dover, and related on Saturday morning at Loyd's coffee house the above, as also that the said privateer had been up the channel beyond Falmouth.

In consequence of some dispatches received from Admiral Gayton and Sir Basil Keith, orders were given this week for some troops and artillery to be got ready to embark as soon as possible for Jamaica.

It is said General Sir William Howe has solicited a reinforcement of 20,000 men, in order the more effectually to finish the war in America this campaign.

May 8. On Tuesday night Mr. Hellep, one of the King's messengers, was sent off with dispatches for Sir Joseph Yorke at the Hague, by way of Hanover, in the room of some dispatches which were destroyed on board the Prince of Orange packet, taken by an American privateer near Harwich.

ST. GEORGE'S (Grenada) June 7.

On Thursday was sent in here, by the Lord Howe privateer, of this port, the sloop Orange, Capt. Leighton, from Boston for Surinam, with a cargo of fish, lumber, staves, hoops, tallow and spermaceti candles, &c.

The same day the Cygnet sloop of war, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Stratford, arrived here, and brought in a small schooner with French papers, having on board some Americans. She was bound from Martinico to St. Eustatia, with a considerable sum of specie, in order to purchase a fast sailing vessel as a tender to the Rattlesnake privateer.