

The infantry, in number 2000, remain on board the transports which are moored to the quays, but disembark daily to air and exercise.

General Hunter's brigade, consisting of the 54th, 57th, and 59th regiments of British troops, is to continue at this place—the 78th Highland regiment marched yesterday for Newport, to be quartered there for the winter.

Lord Moira occupies the house built by the late Mr. Mark Gregory, and receives daily, at a splendid table, the English and foreign officers of distinction—they principally compose his staff.

In the harbor are, upwards of 100 sail of transports and vessels of different nations.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

THE twelve royalists, arrived at Jersey, are said to come from Anciene, whence they have reached the coast of Brittany, and effected their escape on board a vessel they found near the coast. These gentlemen, no doubt, belong to the corps of general Biron which according to the reports read in the Convention, was on the 22d of December, defeated and dispersed near Avenay. This corps consisted of no more than 3 or 4000 men. The accounts of those fugitives cannot, therefore, inform us of the situation of the corps of royalists on the right bank of the Loire, and still less of those on the left banks of this river, under the orders of the Chevalier Charette.

But however this may be, certain it is, that Lord Moira is continuing his preparations for the intended descent. Some people are apt to find fault with the slowness of its execution, because it enables the Republicans to encrease their means of defence. But the wisdom of our government, and the prudence of the general to whom this important expedition is entrusted, entitled to suppose, that all the obstacles able to oppose its success have been foreseen, and the most effectual measures taken to counteract them so as to ensure success.

A rumour has been spread, that the Emperor now refuses the troops promised for the above expedition. But we are convinced that this report is groundless, and that his imperial majesty, instead of withdrawing his assistance in the execution of this enterprise, would readily encrease it if required. The revenue of the customs for the last quarter, ending the 5th January, 1794, exceeds the same quarter of the former year, in the sum of 486,579l. 16s 1d. This branch of the public revenue has certainly not felt any material deficiency by the war.

Accounts from Alexandria state, that the caravan, which goes every year from Mecca to Grand Cairo with all sorts of the most precious merchandize has been attacked and totally pillaged by a numerous horde of Arabian banditti.

February 12.

The Editor of the Leyden Gazette, the friend of truth and liberty as far as the circumstances under which his paper is published will permit, introduces the Speech of Mr. Washington, on opening the Congress in December, with the following preface:

"While Europe, towards the close of the eighteenth century, presents an aspect the most doleful to philanthropy, deeply afflicted by the inconsiderate zeal with which men rush into opposite extremes, equally averse to public happiness; it seems to have been reserved for the New-World to furnish the consolation of this melancholy period, &c. perhaps an asylum for the friends of freedom, the basis of permanent tranquility. The United States of America, afford the example of a government truly just and moderate. For this, next to the public spirit and a national character of equity and wisdom, they are indebted to some great men; among whom none will dispute the first place with the illustrious Washington. It is impossible to read, but with real pleasure the successive productions of his pen, either as a statesman or a soldier."

SUPPLY.

The following are literal Copies of Mr. Pitt's Resolutions.

10d per gallon on single brandy imported
20d ——— on brandy above proof imported
8d ——— on rum from the British Colonies
16d ——— on ditto above proof
8d ——— on warehoused rum
16d ——— on over-proof ditto
10d ——— on single spirits imported

20d ——— on over-proof ditto
To be paid by the Importers.
1d per gallon for Wash for extracting Spirits for home consumption
1d per gallon for Cyder and Perry, or any other wash for ditto
2d per gallon for wash made from refused wine, or foreign cyder
2s 8d for every 96 gallons of wash made by Bishop of Maidstone

To be paid by the makers or distillers.
5d half-penny per gallon for spirits made in Scotland and imported
Also an additional duty in proportion to the over proof

To be paid by the importers.
20d per 1000 on bricks
18d ditto on plain tiles
4s 6d per 1000 on pan tiles not exceeding 10 inches square
2s 2d ditto addition exceeding ten inches
1s 10d per 1000 for tiles other than the above

To be paid by the makers.
And a drawback to be allowed on exportation.

1l 3s 4d per cwt upon books imported
1s 6d for every 1000 bricks imported
1s 10d per 1000 plain tiles imported
4s 10d per 1000 for pan or ridge tiles imported

1s 10d per 1000 for ditto above ten inches

1s 10d per 1000 for all other tiles imported
10s per ton upon slates carried coastwise
2s 6d ditto upon stones, gurnet and marble

That the duties of excise on papers, pasteboard, mill boards, scale boards, and glazed paper, do cease, and that there be charged in lieu thereof.

No I. 2d half-penny per lb excise duty upon paper for writing, drawing and printing

No II. 1d per lb upon coloured and whitened brown, except elephant and cartridge.

No III. Half-penny per lb for writing paper

No IV. 2d half-penny per lb upon all other papers, except sheathing and button-paper.

No V. 10s 6d per cwt upon pasteboard, millboard, scaleboard and glazed papers
A drawback to be allowed on exportation.

That the duties of Customs of the above do cease, and there be taken in lieu thereof,

10d per lb. on No. I. imported
2d per lb. on No. II. imported

6d per lb. on paper hangings imported
10d per lb. on all other papers imported
2s per cwt. upon pasteboards, &c. imported

10s 8 3-4 on flint glass imported
8s. and 3 farthings on materials used in making window glass

A drawback of 8d 3 farthings on every foot of Plate glass imported

14s 6d per cwt. on flint glass exported
9s 11d per ditto. on crown ditto. exported
1d 3 farthings per foot on French plate ditto exported

14s on French Plate ditto. imported
9s 11d on French Window ditto. imported

14s per cwt. on other glass imported
10s 8d three farthings per cwt. on plates of glass not less than 1485 square inches, made in Great Britain

A stamp duty of 100l. upon contracts of persons serving as clerk to attorneys

100l. admittance for every attorney
50l. for contracts of clerks to Attornies in courts of conscience

50l. for admittance of attornies in the Welsh courts

That the additional duties upon foreign spirits imported, granted and continued by Acts of 31 Geo. III. be made perpetual.

Also upon sugar by Act 31 Geo. III. be made perpetual

Also a drawback on sugar, allowed by the said act, to be made perpetual

That the said duties be carried to the consolidated fund.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 6.

The LOAN and TAXES.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the different resolutions moved yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the committee of ways and means, for raising money by loan, and creating a fund rising out of new taxes for paying interest for the same.

The Clerk, according to the usual form, read the resolutions twice—on the second reading.

Mr. Fox rose, not for the purpose of giving any opposition to the resolutions, but simply of asking for some information on a subject, which did not appear to him very clear. He observed, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of his speech yesterday, had drawn a comparison between the produce of the permanent taxes of two different years, on which

he grounded his opinion of the probable future produce that might be expected from them. The account of the last year ending the 5th of October, 1793, from which it appeared that the total produce of all the taxes for that period amounted to 14,800,000l. but then from the sum must be deducted the produce of taxes that were not permanent, and which could not of course be taken as part of a permanent fund. It was stated in that account that no less a sum than 700,000l. was deducted from the above sum, because such was the amount of temporary taxes, if then this statement was correct, it would follow that the Right Honorable gentleman had greatly overstated the fund, which might be considered as permanent; and consequently he would next year have occasion to apply for aid to make good a deficiency in a fund which he considered yesterday as productive to the amount at which he had taken it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he had proceeded upon the most authentic accounts that he could procure, and he believed, they were perfectly accurate. He had first estimated the gross produce of the taxes, forming the aggregate fund at 15,400,000l. and from this sum he had deducted what had been paid into it out of the produce of temporary taxes, and afterward made allowance for the defalcation that would be occasioned by taxes already repealed, or about to be repealed, which, together amounted to 10,000l. so that the sum which he might return as permanent, would be 15,290,000l. The printed account of the three first quarters of the year 1793, quoted by the Hon. gentleman, was very authentic and correct; the difference between it and that on which he himself had argued might arise from the different way of making up accounts in the different departments of the revenue. In the customs, for instance, was generally given the gross receipt, without mentioning how much was to be paid out of it under the head of drawbacks or bounties;—whilst the accounts made up at the Exchequer stated the sums actually paid in there; so that on the first view of the totals of the two accounts, it would seem as if there was some very capital mistake in one of them, though in reality there was none.

After some little further conversation, from which it appeared that Mr. Fox was satisfied with the explanation given by Mr. Pitt, the Speaker put the question on each resolution separately, which passed without any observation, except that when the resolution for laying an additional tax on bricks, slates, tiles, &c.

Col. Bastard said, that in the West of England the principal manure of the country was marle; he hoped therefore, that care would be taken in the framing of the bill which should be brought in on this subject, that marle so used should not be subject to the tax.

No one spoke in consequence of this observation, so that the resolution passed without further remark.

And then the question was put on the last resolution, for subjecting every person to be admitted in future to act as an attorney to the payment of 100l.

The resolutions having been all confirmed by the house, it was ordered that Mr. Hobart, Lord Mornington, Mr. Rose, &c. should prepare and bring in bills founded on the same.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sunday February 2.

On account of the great influx of business pressing on the committee of General Safety, the care to watch over the fabrication of false Assignats was transferred to the Committee of Assignats and Money, this Committee empowered to issue mandates of arrest.

General Laroque, on trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal, desired that the whole army in which he served, might be examined as witnesses. The Convention considering this as an artifice to evade justice, ordered that the Tribunal should pay no attention to it.

Ordered that the Council of Health prepare a report, on a plan discovered by Guillon Morvaux, for purifying the air of hospitals at a small expence.

The Committee of Vigilance of the department of Paris denounced a woman who had sold her daughter to prostitution. Referred to the Committee of General Safety.

The Committee of Public Safety proposed a decree on the Marine, which was adopted. The same Committee proposed, that the Capt. and officers of any ship of the line that should strike to less than double her own force, should be punished with death, as traitors to their country; and that the mariners who should take a ship one third stronger than their own, should be rewarded and promoted.

The Committee of General Safety proposed to release Generals Roufin and Vincent, against whom no charge had been preferred.

Leonard Boudon said, the Committee of Contracts had heavy charges against them both.

Danton said, there was reason to fear that these charges, made by Philippeaux, were the offspring of malice; that the indiscretions of Roufin and Vincent were the effect of patriotism too ardent to be prudent—and the Convention decreed their release.

Monday, February 3.

The National agent writes from Chateigneraye that the National Guards of the free Communes of that district are employed night and day in hunting the Rebels like beasts of prey. They had just brought in an ex-noble of the name of Marai, late president of the Revolutionary Committee at Bretigny. He owned that he had lived for six weeks in the woods. He had a quantity of assignats upon him.

From the American Minerva.

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

THE answer of the Swiss Canton's to the Declaration of Lord Fitzgerald, published in the Minerva of yesterday, furnishes a most brilliant lesson for all good patriots in America. These Cantons enjoy almost exclusively the little portion of Freedom left under the old governments of Europe, as the United States do the freedom of the New World. The allied powers have been incessantly importuning the Cantons to take part in the war against France, as certain Jacobin emissaries and incendiaries have been plotting to drag America into the war in favor of France. But the parallel goes farther. The Swiss Republicans suffered most atrocious insults and indignities from a faction in France, and nearly one thousand of their brave soldiers were massacred on the 10th of August 1792, without a crime. Just so the United States have been robbed and plundered by the British cruisers of an immense amount of property, and their seamen and flag grossly insulted. As the allied powers made use of the massacre of the Swiss guards to inflame the resentment of the Republics, and made them take part in the war; so the incendiaries of France and America have made use of the injuries done to our trade to hurry us into a long desolating war.—There is something very interesting in this comparison.

But mark the words of the Cantons in their note to Lord Fitzgerald—Listen, ye incendiaries, ye fire-side heroes, ye enemies of your country, listen, and learn wisdom from the brave and venerable Republicans of Switzerland—They say

"However afflicting the remembrance of those terrible events in France (which your excellency has brought to our recollection) and the sad fate of our brethren who suffered so unfortunately may be, yet our grief must nevertheless yield to the principles of our constitution: these principles have rested for several centuries on the relations of peace, amity, and good neighborhood with all the surrounding powers.

"The operation of these principles has never been interrupted by foreign wars.—A rigid and exact neutrality was the invariable maxim of our ancestors, and having received it as a sacred inheritance, we have conceived it to be our duty to abide by it in the present war. And this conduct has produced a salutary influence, not only on our external safety, but on our internal peace."

Mark the last sentence—it is full of good sense and sound political reason. They proceed to declare that accustomed to observe scrupulously all engagements, they will not wander from their neutrality—and they will unite their force to repel even the slightest attempts to disturb their repose.

In this resolution of the Helvetic body, there is found morality, and true national policy united with the dignity of a free government. Revenge is laid out of the question—the unprovoked slaughter of nearly a thousand of their brethren, commands their grief, but does not change their policy—They will not risk ten thousand lives to revenge the loss of one thousand; nor plunge millions in distress to gratify a savage passion. How heroic this conduct, and how amiable as well as patriotic the principle from which it springs! Reflect on the Swiss Cantons, ye false patriots, who would expose thousands of lives, and thirty, perhaps forty millions of