

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16.

Capt. Dodge, of the ship *Astrea*, who arrived in this port last evening from Ostend in 47 days, informs, that since the raising of the siege of Nieuport, nothing of consequence had happened between the French and Combined Armies at the time he left Ostend. It was given out, that the English and Dutch troops were immediately to go into winter quarters, and the Austrians were to keep the field.

The brig *Minerva* of this port, was bilged in heaving down, and is likely to be condemned.

The brig *Neptune*, M<sup>rs</sup> Namara, of this port, lost her rudder, and put into Ostend the 1st of Nov. *D. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter, received last Saturday, by a gentleman in this city, dated Dublin, Oct. 29.

"An express to the Lord Lieutenant, brings intelligence, that the Prince de Cobourg had surrounded and beaten the French army, by which the latter lost 40,000 men. The Austrians having passed the river Sambre, forced all their works. The glory of the day, was in some degree, owing to a successful feint of the Prince de Cobourg's falling back, by which he ensnared and turned the left flanks of the French line."

Extract of a letter from onboard his Majesty's ship *Courageux*, dated off *Sardinia*.

"Monsieur St. Julian, late commander of the French fleet at Toulon, after proceeding for Marseilles, returned in disguise, without entering that city, and fearing equally from the resentment of the Toulonese and the National Convention, he came to the determination of trusting to the clemency of Lord Hood, and actually got on board the *Victory*, and surrendered himself to the British Admiral, who with that clemency that ever accompanies a British officer, put him on board a frigate destined for Barcelona, in order completely to put him out of the reach of any resentment his countrymen might entertain against him."

Lisbon, Oct. 29.

The captains of the American vessels at Lisbon, desirous to make an acknowledgment to their friend and fellow-citizen Edward Church, Consul of the United States at this port, for the very eminent and happy services he has rendered to them in obtaining a convoy from her Majesty of Portugal, gave him an elegant entertainment at the principal hotel in this city: After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The Queen and Royal Family of Portugal.
2. The land we reside in.
3. The United States of America.
4. George Washington, may his successors in office imitate his virtues, and aim to be as useful to their country.
5. Thomas Jefferson, and all the true friends to the rights of man throughout the globe.
6. Our true friends and allies, may success, unity, peace, liberty, and prosperity, speedily crown their glorious struggles.
7. Fidelity and competent abilities, to all the servants of the people.
8. May the flame of American Liberty never be extinguished by British engines.
9. May the citizens of the United States never acknowledge any god or king of man's making.
10. St. Tammany; may he always stand first in the list of American tutelary Saints.
11. May the towering Eagle of America disdain to stoop to be tied by ribbands, or to button-holes.
12. Freedom to the Press, and Independence to the Printers.
13. The Fair of America; may they honor merit, and merit honor.
14. May no Crown ever be valued above five shillings in America.
15. May the professed enemies of African Slavery never sell themselves.

FRENCH CALENDAR.

Humanity is not more shocked at the Gothic barbarities of the French, than religion at their impiety. The divine law, ordaining a Sabbath once in seven days, is violated by the National Convention, who have decreed, that a week shall consist of ten days, and every tenth day be appropriated to rest and to the celebration of the revolution. GOD ALMIGHTY has said, *Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; the Convention say nine days shalt thou labor and do all thy work.*

Query, how will poor laborers like the alteration? The divine institution of the Sabbath, allows fifty-two days in the year for repose; the French, mighty zealous friends of the poor, decree that they shall be allowed only thirty-six days in the year for rest!—If however the bodies of man and beast can sustain this additional labor, it will be no small saving of time. There are at least eight millions of laborers in France, whose labor is worth twenty cents a day—sixteen days labor in a year amounts to three dollars and twenty cents, which each laborer will earn in a year, more than he did under the divine establishment. This sum multiplied by eight millions, gives a product of twenty-five millions six hundred thousand dollars, the annual extra earnings under the new institution. This is no trifling sum; indeed such an extra sum will be wanted to repair the loss of Lyons, and other towns wantonly burnt by order of the Convention or the Generals of their armies.

Died at the island of Curacao, the 14th of Dec. last, Dr. Paul Michean, who sailed from this city in October, with a view of settling there as a Physician and Surgeon.

BOSTON, January 8.

Yesterday arrived in this town, Capt. Benj. Calley, who on the 10th of Oct. last, was taken in the schooner *Two Brothers*, of Newburyport, by the privateer *Pallas*, of Jamaica: and who on the 22d of the same month, whilst in the possession of the said privateer, was cast away on Auckland's Keys, where the vessel and cargo, which was very valuable, and consisted of cotton and coffee, were entirely lost, as were two of the crew. After experiencing this disaster, Capt. Calley took passage for Jamaica, where he entered his protest against the said privateer. Capt. Calley informs, that the most disagreeable proceedings mark the conduct of the Jamaica privateers, who frequently destroy the papers of the American vessels they capture, and thereby deprive the commanders of the evidence necessary to prove their being American bottoms, and loaded with American property—that several vessels and cargoes which he believed to have been American, have been condemned; and that those libelled at the time he left Kingston, which was on the 19th Dec. were under the disagreeable necessity of being detained there, until March next—until then no admiralty court sits. When Capt. Calley left Jamaica, the following, among other vessels, were detained there, viz. brig *Beaver*, Capt. Peirce, of Newburyport, brig *Nancy*, Capt. Clements, of Portland—schooner *Malahy*, Captain Wadsworth of Duxbury—brig *Dolphin*, Captain Bradbury, of Kennebunk. All the cargoes of which, were libelled—and that of the *beaver* condemned.

We understand, that Captain Calley intends again to enter his protest against the above spoliation; and it is hoped, that such spirited measures will be pursued by the government of the United States as will, besides restoring to him, and his owners, the property they have lost, prevent similar vexations from being practised.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 18.

The National Convention, after having heard the report of the Committee of Public Safety, decrees as follows:

GOVERNMENT.

- Art. I. The Provisional Government of France is revolutionary, until peace.
- II. The Provisional Executive Council, the Ministers, the Generals, the Constituted Bodies, are placed under the superintendance of the Committee of Public Safety, which shall render an account of their proceedings once in eight days, to the Convention.
- III. Every measure of safety is to be taken by the Provisional Executive Council, under the sanction of the committee, which shall render an account thereof to the Convention.
- IV. The revolutionary laws must be speedily executed; the government shall correspond immediately with the districts, as to the measures of public safety.
- V. The Generals in chief shall be appointed by the National Convention, on the presentation of the Committee of Public Safety.
- VI. The tardiness of government being the cause of the miscarriage of operations,

the term for the execution of the laws and of the measures of public safety shall be fixed. The transgression of the fixed term, shall be punished as an attempt against liberty.

SUBSISTANCE.

VII. The statement of the productions in corn of each district, made to the committee of public safety, shall be printed and distributed to all the members of the Convention, to be put into execution without delay.

VIII. The provisions necessary for each department, shall be estimated by approximation, and guaranteed. The supplies shall be subject to requisition (*at the disposal of government.*)

IX. The statement of the productions of the Republic shall be laid before the Representatives of the people, before the ministers of marine and home departments, and before the administrators of subsistence. They shall make demands in the different divisions respectively assigned to them. Paris shall form a distinct division.

X. The demands in favor of the barren departments, shall be authorized and regulated by the provisional executive council.

XI. Paris shall on the 1st of March be supplied with one year's provisions.

GENERAL SAFETY.

XII. The direction and employment of the revolutionary army shall be regulated without delay, in such a manner as to check the progress of the counter-revolutionists. The committee of public safety shall present a plan for this purpose.

FINANCES.

XIV. There shall be created a tribunal and a jury of responsibility. This tribunal and this jury shall be appointed by the National Convention; their office shall be to prosecute all those who have had the management of the public monies since the revolution, and to demand of them an account of their private fortune. The organization of this tribunal is referred to the committee of legislation.

That an American citizen has a right to leave the United States and go where he pleases, in a peaceable manner, unarmed, and without hostile intentions, no one will dispute. But that any citizen may arm himself or enlist others and arm them, with a view to commit hostilities on a nation with whom we are at peace, is a doctrine highly dangerous to the government and to the peace and prosperity of this country. Such a doctrine would lead us into endless confusion, and perpetual war. Yet this doctrine is preached and strongly inculcated by certain anti-patriotic people, called democrats, who pretend every one has the privilege of doing what is right in his own eyes; that town meetings and evening clubs are the great safe guards of our liberties, and that patriotism consists in condemning government, and finding out a world of evils and dangers, which no man feels nor has reason to fear.

From all such dangerous doctrines, and all restless hypocritical patriots, who would overthrow the government that protects them—Good Lord deliver us.

[*Am. Minerva.*]

From the General Advertiser.

Great pains are taken in an evening paper to cry down all popular associations, and to propagate an opinion that government can do no wrong, or that the people have no right to watch over the conduct of their servants, and prevent their doing wrong. If individuals have a right to express their opinions on the subject of public measures, those individuals have surely that right collectively, and the exercise of it is necessary at this moment, when public officers, not content with their individual influence, club it to carry points which individually they would not dare to advocate.

ECHO.

"Club it to carry points, &c."

Married, at Baltimore, Mr. William Messersmith, merchant, of that town, to Miss Frances Cromwell, of Baltimore County.

Died, in the 64th year of his age, Mr. James Franklin, of Baltimore County. In Boston, Thomas Wooldridge, Esq. Etat. 54, late an alderman of the city of London.

Mrs. Rebecca Holbrook, relict of Mr. Abiah Holbrook, formerly master of the South Writing School, in that town.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

Last evening arrived in this port, the ship *Astrea*, Capt. Dodge, from India, and 47 days from Ostend.—From the recent departure of this vessel from Ostend, and the precarious situation of that place from the last accounts, one must suppose that this vessel would have been the harbinger of important news; but from ignorance or obstinacy, the application of several gentlemen to obtain information, had been ineffectual when this paper went to press—except, some one on board believed that Ostend and Nieuport were not taken. *Col. Gaz.*

January 17.

COMMUNICATIONS.

By the ship *Astrea*, Captain Dodge, in 74 days from Ostend, we are informed, that the Duke of York, had ordered the several regiments, lately landed at that port, to embark, and join other corps at Portsmouth, to proceed for their original destination against Martinique, Guadeloupe, &c. under the command of lieutenant general Sir Charles Grey, convoyed by the fleet of admiral Sir John Jervis.

*Thus wing'd by Rumor's double tongue, Successive falsehoods fly along.—*

Express dispatched from Citizen Genet at Philadelphia, to Citizen Hauterive.

The Duke of York is taken with his whole army: Toulon is re-taken with every ship which were in the port and harbour. All this, my dear fellow-citizen, has been announced to the Congress, not officially, but as certain: the Congress could not stay in their sitting. The whole people in Philadelphia are in the greatest joy; and compliments and salutations are coming to me from every part. It appears to be certain that this news was bro't in by the vessel sent to France by the President. Let all our friends know this news—and let us all cry out together, Vive la Republique.

Signed, GENET.

Copy, HAUTERIVE, Consul.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

STOCKHOLDERS.

The men who make us boots and shoes, Our patience constantly abuse; Keep our feet bare in dirty weather, And give us paper 'stead of leather; What shall be done in such a case? Why keep the culprits out of place. But as the constitution's plan, Gives equal rights to every man— Then let it speedily be mended, And one grand effort will be ended; Proscriptions shall come on of course, And many a beggar mount a horse. Change shoes to stocks, a fact appears Which well may tingle freemen's ears. With rapid strides we post away To the dark glooms of gothic sway, When crimes shall be compos'd of riches And men of wealth be fons of b—s.

A candid Contrast.

When J—y speaks—should chance let fall a pin, The noise would mar the stillness of the scene;— But when opposing eloquence we hear, Blest be the head that's born without an ear!

Arrived at New-York.

Ships, *Nancy*, *Cunningham*, *Liverpool*; *Mary*, *Cashedy*, *Londonderry*; *Nancy*, *Butler*, *Cadiz*.

Brig *Industry*, *Lowert*, *New-Orleans*. Schooner *Woolwich*, *Limpon*, *Cork*. The Algerine fleet consist of 4 frigates, 3 xebecs and 2 brigs.

The Subscribers to "the Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the useful Arts," are hereby notified, that an Election for Officers to serve during the present year, will be held at the Dispensary in Chestnut-street, on Monday the 20th of January, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

T. M. WILLING, Sec'y.

This day is published,

THE

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