

## UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Sally, Capt. Griffith, from Amsterdam, which place she left the 8th of Nov. last. By this vessel we learn, that the French had compelled the Duke of York to raise the siege of Dunkirk a second time—that they had likewise forced him to evacuate Ostend, in a very precipitate manner, where they found a large quantity of cannon, ammunition, &c. together with the Duke's military chest—that the Duke embarked for England—that the French had again entered the Austrian Netherlands, penetrated as far as Mons, and were rapidly overrunning that country.

Capt. Griffith, in lat. 24, 30, lon. 29, spoke the ship Joseph of Portland, Massachusetts, from Lisbon, bound to Charleston. The Joseph, he was informed by the captain, was one of a fleet of 40 sail which had been convoyed as far as lat. 40, by a Squadron of Portuguese ships of war.—The captain also informed him that the ship President of Philadelphia, was captured by the Algerines, off Cape St. Vincent.

LEYDEN, Oct. 21.

The bulletins we have received from the Austrian army on the frontiers of the Netherlands, go as far as the 23d inst. when head quarters were at Bernmerain. They contain details of different actions against the French. In that of the 21st, Baron Dornsteir, aid-de-camp to lieut. colonel Comte Tarsienzier, who was with the Imperial army, as representative of the king of Prussia, was killed by a cannon ball, at the side of field marshal Prince Cobourg.

Adjutant General Sir James Murray reports to his court, on the 19th of October, that in the two actions of the 15th and 16th, which preceded the raising of the siege of Maubeuge, the Austrians had lost 2000 men killed and wounded, but no cannon, and took 24 pieces of cannon and two howitzers. The loss of the French, no doubt, he writes, was more considerable. The Austrians then (the 19th) occupied the left banks of the Sambre. Of the movements of the enemy there was no certain account.

## PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 20.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, October.

The National Convention charged its committee of Public Safety, to make report, within three days, on these three questions.

I. Is it not expedient to demand an account from all those who have administered the public monies, since the accession of Louis the Guillotined to the ci-devant throne of France?

II. Would it not be expedient to put all the officers of the army, on the same pay with all their brothers in arms, on the condition of giving to them, at the end of the war, a capital proportionate to their rank?

III. Would it not be necessary that the Committee of Public Safety, should give orders to the Generals, to effect the raising of such a particular siege, to take such particular place in a certain limited time, on pain of death, and to cause them to be executed by martial law, in case of their having fulfilled the intentions of the Committee, in the time limited?

Barrere, concludes his report upon the act of nation (which report we will soon give to our readers,) with the following sentences.

Carthage must be destroyed! This was the conclusion of all Cato's speeches in the Senate of Rome.

Let England be ruined and annihilated! Such ought to be the concluding article of every revolutionary decree of the National Convention.

MR. FENNO,

By publishing the following in your paper, it may be serviceable to owners of Furnaces, Your's E. T.

The following melancholy accident happened in the township of Little Egg-Harbour, the evening of the 8th inst. at Martha Furnace.

AS the founder and three others were at work in the furnace, she suddenly blew the hot metal from the temp, or belly; it flew in almost every direction, set fire instantly to the building, and consumed the whole, with two of the men in the flames, and burnt the other two men to such a degree, that they died in a few days.

The aforesaid accident happened by filling in the furnace with frozen ore and wet coal, and by giving an over charge, (which got in a body, and fell into the hot metal (as is supposed) and caused the disaster.

Little Egg-Harbour,

Jan. 15, 1794.

## By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 18.

Latest News from Europe.

Captain Dodge in the ship Astrea, arrived here on Wednesday from Ostend, which place he left the 28th of November, by whom, and by Mr. Dixon, a passenger in the Astrea, we learn, that since the retreat of the Prince of Cobourg from before Maubeuge, no action of importance had taken place.

That on the 4th of November the French army raised the siege of Nieuport.

That on the 14th of November the British troops, in number about 4000, which had lately arrived at Ostend, embarked and sailed for the West-Indies.

That the British army under the Duke of York were going into winter quarters, part at Ostend, part at Bruges, and some other place, and that the Austrian army were to keep the field during the winter.

We further learn, from Mr. Dixon, that he was in London on the 5th of November, that in London, by the latest accounts they had had from Lord Hood, they were informed that Toulon was besieged by about 16,000 men; and that the army which defended it was supposed to be about 7,000—a force which was thought sufficient to defend the place till further succour should arrive to them.

It was said at Ostend that 30,000 men had been dispatched from the French northern army to assist at the siege of Toulon.

From the American Minerva.

The correspondence between the executive officers of the national government and the French minister, Mr. Genet, together with Mr. Genet's instructions, are now published at length. By the instructions of the French minister to Mr. Genet it is ascertained, that the French ministry expected the government of the United States would make a common cause with France in the present war, and that Mr. Genet was furnished with 300 blank commissions for such Americans as might wish to cruise against the vessels of England, Holland, Austria, Spain and Russia. These facts explain Mr. Genet's conduct, and account for his constant efforts to make the Americans commit hostilities against those powers.

From this correspondence it appears also that the President, and the heads of departments have been uncommonly vigilant in restraining all acts of hostilities and punishing aggressors. In short these letters afford the strongest proof of the integrity, wisdom and firmness of our President and all the higher officers of our government.

## SHIP NEWS.

Boston, Jan. 11. Entered, Brig Peregrine, Hallet, Ostend; sloop Hannah, Bartlet, Guadaloupe; schooner Godfrey, Lovett, St. Johns.

Cleared, Ship Thomas and Sarah, Nicholas, Corunna; Franklin, Lane, Amsterdam; brig Harriot, Story, Cowes; schooner Hester, Bailey, West-Indies; schooner Elizabeth, Tower, St. Eustatia; Two Friends, Lincoln, West-Indies; sloop Dolphin, Calder, do.

On Thursday arrived here from Cape-Nichola-Mole, Capt. Meech in the schooner Polly, which place he left the 10th of Dec. who informs that all the French part of Hispaniola, except Cape-Francois and Aux-Cayes, were in the possession of the British—that some time before he sailed from Cape Nichola-Mole, a report prevailed, that Aux-Cayes had been laid in ashes.

## PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1794.

6 per cents, 18/1  
3 ditto, 10/1  
Deferred, 11/1  
U. S. Bank, 12 per cent. advance.  
N. A. ditto, 20 ditto ditto.  
Pennsylvania do. 7 ditto ditto.

## CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Monday January 20.

A memorial was read from the people called Quakers, the prayer of which is, that Congress would pass a Law, which shall prevent the citizens of the United States from transporting slaves from the coast of Africa, to the West-India islands—laid on the table.

The committee of ways and means, appointed pursuant to the resolutions of the House, on the communications from the President of the United States, relative to Algiers, brought in a report, which was twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole house, on the state of the Union. Ordered that 150 copies of the report be printed for the use of the members.

This report states that the naval force for the protection of the trade of the United States, shall consist of four ships of forty four guns each, 18 and 9 pounders, and two of twenty guns each.—The aggregate sum wanted for this purpose, is estimated at 600 thousand dollars—to raise which, one per cent additional duty is proposed to be laid on imported goods now paying 7 1/2 per cent—Five per cent additional, on stone, marble, &c. and on all stone and earthen ware—three cents additional on salt, per bushel—Six cents additional per ton, on all vessels of the United States, employed in foreign trade—and twenty five cents additional per ton on all other vessels.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, an addition was made to the committee of ways and means, so that it now consists of a member from every state, who are to make another report respecting the fortifying the ports and harbors of the United States.

Mr. Coffin presented the petition of Trilram Coffin, praying compensation for losses sustained on public account—read & referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. W. Smith, after remarking, that in the discussion of the resolutions respecting commercial affairs, much stress had been laid on the suggestion, that Great Britain had not discovered any disposition to enter into a commercial treaty with the United States, informed the house that in the correspondence between the Executive of the United States and the Minister of Great Britain as printed by order of the house, it appears that there is a chasm occasioned by the omission of a letter from the secretary of state, to that minister, which letter is referred in a subsequent letter.

He therefore proposed a resolution, the purport of which is, that the President of the United States be applied to for information on the subject, and requested to lay before the House the omitted letter, or such parts of it as he may think proper—this motion was agreed to—and a committee of two appointed.

The memorial of Martha Dow was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, on the subject of the recall of the Minister of the French Republic. This message states, that the conduct of the minister has met with the most decided and unequivocal disapprobation, and the government of France promises, that his recall shall be expedited without delay.

In committee of the whole on the bill for completing and better supporting the Military Establishment of the United States.—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The bill was discussed by paragraphs. The second section proposes in substance that those who continue in service to the expiration of their enlistment shall receive thirty dollars in addition to their pay—to be paid to them personally, in proportion to the time they have been in service.—This section, after some debate was struck out.

A motion was made to strike out the last section which provides that the widows and orphans of officers who die or are killed in the service, shall be entitled to 3 years half pay—this motion after considerable debate was carried.

A section was then proposed which provides for a donation of 200 acres of land to every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the army at the end of the service, provided they settle on the same. This motion after several amendments was agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with amendments.

Adjourned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fayetteville, N.C. dated 6th inst. in the evening.

“Two gentlemen just arrived here from Charleston (S. C.) report, that a French 20 gun ship, & an English 18 gun frigate, had had a severe action near the harbour; that the English ship was taken and brought into Charleston, in consequence of which a riot took place between the French and English on shore—that the City Constable was killed in suppressing the fracas.”

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The wonderful acuity with which fabricated news are circulated in order to misinform the public of the real state of things in Europe, is no small evidence of the designs of their authors. But the citizens of the United States cannot certainly be disposed to thank those who are perpetually deceiving them. When great events take place, they will be known here by the usual and frequent channels of communications; the anticipation of events frequently lead to disappointments, and does more injury than good to that cause on the side of which they are anticipated.

They can answer no other purpose than to give a temporary aid; when they are afterwards found to be false and fabricated with improper views, they produce a permanent evil.

The great news of last Tuesday, which the public were amused with, and which Mr. Genet tells us prevented the Congress from staying in their sitting, turn out to be without foundation, notwithstanding the Extraordinary Gazette of Sunday, which indeed defeats itself.

If the intelligence was calculated to have any influence on certain measures depending, the folly of such a project is obvious, for the speedy contradiction must convince the reflecting, how dangerous it is to suffer the shifting and varying hazards of war in Europe to weigh in the decision of great national acts.

An independent nation should pursue its own policy, and not suffer the measures on which its prosperity depends to shake in the wind from every breath of rumour. Miserably dependent indeed should we be on European politics, if the gain or the loss of a battle is to be the standard of merit and the rule of decision in great questions of government.

The events of war are fluctuating; in a war, like that in Europe, a great victory on one day is counterbalanced by a great defeat on another—the capture of a town in one quarter is an offset against that of another in another quarter, and it may be years before the ultimate decision of the contest will be seen.

In the mean time, whatever private sentiments may prompt, public measures should steadily follow up the true national interest of the United States without a deviation, occasioned by this victory, or that defeat. Thus, while the great powers of the world are weakening themselves by war, this happy country will be strengthening itself by peace.—Unless this guarded and steady policy be pursued, we shall, by entangling ourselves with hazardous connexions, blast all our prospects of peace and put ourselves back where we were in 1782.

NORTHAMPTON, (Mas.) Jan. 8.

The following is a list of Deaths and Baptisms, within this town, from January 1st, 1786, to January 1st, 1794, viz:

Years.	Deaths.	Baptisms.
1786	31	42
1787	26	31
1788	23	36
1789	9	34
1790	23	49
1791	17	34
1792	17	55
1793	15	47

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The above mentioned Deaths, were within the several periods following:

viz. from the birth to 2 years	50
from 2 to 10	10
10 to 20	10
20 to 30	12
30 to 40	9
40 to 50	4
50 to 60	6
60 to 70	17
70 to 80	16
80 to 90	8
90 to 100	1