

the Count was 4 times attacked near Bifingen, by 25,000 Sans Culottes, but the enemy were each time repulsed, and left about 1000 men killed on the field of battle.

On the 20th the French made a fifth attack upon the Prussians, who repulsed them, and took 7 pieces of cannon.

On the 18th ultimo at day break, the French made a general attack on general Wurmer's position from the Rhine to Hoekfeuded. The conflict which was long and bloody, ended in the defeat of the French, from whom 43 prisoners were taken. The allies had 23 men and thirteen horses killed, and 200 men and 62 horses wounded.

The French at the same time attacked the Corps of Conde, supported by the battalion of Wallis, a division of Hussars of Dedody, and another of the Imperial dragoons. On this occasion they were defeated, and left at least 1000 men dead on the field of battle. The loss on the side of the allies consisted of 61 men and 18 horses killed, and 241 men and 45 horses wounded. Unfortunately Major Francout de Huff was among the killed.

The master of a vessel, arrived at the Ile of Wight on Monday from Guernsey which place he left on the 8th at 11 in the forenoon, reports, that admiral Macbride, with the fleet and transports under his command, was then at anchor in Guernsey road, waiting the arrival of more troops from Ostend.

It was said at Guernsey, that the great body of Royalists assembled at St. Maloes had been obliged to retire back into the country, from the difficulty of getting provisions for so numerous a body. He added that the Crescent, Sir James Saumarez, had been cruising along the French coast, and had driven on shore, near the ile of Briac, 2 French armed ships and a cutter.

NEW THEATRE.

To-morrow Evening, Feb. 21,
Will be performed, a COMEDY, called

The Dramatist,

OR, STOP HIM WHO CAN.

Lord Scratch,	Mr. Bates.
Neville,	Mr. Cleveland.
Florville,	Mr. Moreton.
Willoughby,	Mr. Green.
Ennui,	Mr. Finch.
Peter,	Mr. Francis.
Vapid (with the Epilogue)	Mr. Chalmers.
Miss Courtney,	Mrs. Francis.
Lady Waitfort,	Mrs. Shaw.
Letty,	Mrs. Rowson.
Marianne,	Mrs. Marshall.

End of the Comedy a DANCE, called the

HIGHLAND FROLIC.

To which will be added, a COMIC OPERA,

called the

Fitch of Bacon,

OR, DUNMOW PRIORY.

Justice Bembow,	Mr. Warrell.
Major Bembow,	Mr. Harwood.
Capt. Greville,	Mr. Marshall.
Capt. Wilton,	Mr. Darley.
Tripple,	Mr. Francis.
Eliza,	Miss Broadhurst.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-street, and at Carr & Co's Musical Repository, No. 122, Market-street.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performances begin at 6 o'clock precisely.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

No places can be let in the side boxes for a less number than eight, nor any places retained after the first act.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places, at half an hour past 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as soon as the company are seated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the first act.

N. B. No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person admitted on any account whatever behind the scenes.

The managers request, to prevent confusion, servants may be ordered to set down and take up with the horses' heads towards the Schuykill, and drive off by Seventh-street.

Vivat Republica.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cente,	18/2
3 ditto,	10/1
Deferred,	11/1
U. S. Bank,	12 per cent. adv.
Pennsylvania do.	10 ditto ditto.

MR. PENNO:

The enclosed was sent to Mr. Burke for publication, and as he has refused it a place under the idea that it could not appear with propriety in his papers, because the piece to which it is a reply, was by him rejected—I request you to give it a place.—You will further evince your impartiality by republishing the piece under the signature Gracchus, which first appeared in the General Advertiser. The public will judge how far the Editor of that paper is justifiable in rejecting this essay, for no other avowed reason than because he did not give a place to that of A. B.—I will only ask whether he never did insert answers to essays, which themselves never were admitted in his Gazette? If the Editor of the General Advertiser wishes to preserve a consistent conduct, he will give a proof of it by a republication of this essay.

Feb. 17. GRACCHUS.

To the Editor of the General Advertiser.

SIR,

IT would be worse than hypocrisy to shrink from the attack of the redoubtable champion, who wished to enter the lists in your paper—It would be starting at a shadow, which if shunned might indicate fear, altho' it had not substance to create alarm. Liberal as this irritable gentleman has been in his abuse, bountiful as he has shewn himself in invective, his impotent ravings shall not draw me aside from the right I feel to give my opinion on men and things; neither shall they deter me from pursuing him, thro' the maze of absurdity which his clouded imagination has created—His signature is emblematical of himself; for no one who has seen his supposed prodigy of genius, but will subscribe to the opinion, that he is in his A. B. of republicanism, and political knowledge, and that by the time he progresses further in the alphabet he will be less confident, less dogmatical, and less ignorant.

It is not a little surprising that a man who makes a boast of his wisdom, and a parade of his knowledge, should have so far misconceived plain things as to say, that "the President is a Sovereign for the people"—The sovereignty for the people, or the representatives of their sovereignty, are their legislators; the President is merely the Executive of the will of the sovereign; if he was the sovereign for them, he would be charged with the power of making laws: for legislation is an essential of sovereignty, and as the people delegate a portion of their sovereignty, that body which has the legislative power is the sovereign for them—The President is limited even in his executive functions; for he cannot make appointments to office without the consent of the Senate—The declaration of war and peace is an attribute of sovereignty, and if A. B. does not know it, I will inform him, that the constitution has vested this act of sovereignty for the people in Congress—The executive of the United States is the representative of the power, the legislative of the will of the people—The will is an emanation of the sovereign, but not the sovereign itself, for this is an unalienable right of the people—The power is an emanation of the will, for without the will, the body politic could not act—There may be will without a power, but no power without a will; for if the people will not a power, it cannot exist—To suppose a sovereign is to suppose a will and power, self-existent, and dependent on themselves; it also supposes a superiority, and to suppose a superior being to the people themselves in a free government, is high treason against liberty. The man who can assert that the President is a sovereign for the people, must be willful, or ignorant; if willful, he must wish it, and to wish it, he must be the friend of monarchy and the enemy of republicanism; if ignorant, he ought first to make himself acquainted with the Constitution under which he lives, before he commits his opinion; for as much mischief oft times arises from ignorance, as from design.

A. B. charges me with "ignorance," and to gratify his wishes I will acknowledge it, if he can point out a single instance of a "civil" action having been cognizable by a grand jury. Criminal process was issued against Du Plaine, he was arrested by the Marshal of the Federal Government, prosecuted by the Attorney of the district, and acquitted by a grand jury, tho' previously sentenced by the Proclamation of the President, revoking his exequatur—Du Plaine was a citizen of the United States, and as such was entitled to the protection of our laws, he had a common claim to a fair and impartial trial; but the Proclamation was a species of outlawry, which interdicted him, before the tribunal of his country had an opportunity to take cognizance of his offence. An individual in this city, has been imprisoned for publishing an opinion upon a cause sub judice, and if the law contemplates this so great an offence in a private citizen, how much greater must be the injury and injustice, when to the publication of criminality is annexed the influential name of the President of the United States!

To lessen the decision of the grand jury in Du Plaine's case, and to cover their opinion with contempt, A. B. modestly asserts, that they were "ignorant," meaning, no doubt, that every person who dares to dissent from the infallibility of his opinion, is a blockhead. To sum up his idea of them, he ought to have charged them with obscurity of character; for it begins to be a fashionable opinion with certain gentlemen, that every man who is

not within the vortex of government, or its systems is obscure, and that every one who questions any of the governmental measures, is either a beggar, an incendiary, a fool or a rascal. Thus far has our freedom already proceeded!

'Tis true, that the people and the government ought to be the same, but it is no less true, that they have not been the same, that they have spoken different sentiments. Henfield was declared guilty by the government, he was acquitted by the people, Du Plaine was declared a criminal by the government, and was declared innocent by the people, does it appear, therefore, that the people and the government are the same? If we take A. B's ideas as the standard of truth and judgment, we must suppose that juries are not the people, and that government alone is wise, and all else is folly.

That A. B. is not under the influence of Hamilton or Knox, or that he is not a dependant or expectant of the President, I have no more reason for believing, than he has for supposing me the creature of a French Minister, or the tool of a faction.—Men who make such loud declarations in favor of their own integrity and disinterestedness beget suspicion; for the man of real virtue, never makes it a subject of public declaration—As a man ought to be moral, and ought to be public spirited for his own sake; and as we have reason to believe, that man to be a hypocrite, who boasts of his virtue, so we have reason to conclude him to be a fycophant, who vaunts of his independence—If to be of the order of paper noblemen, is to be independent, I have no claims to it—I have, neither have I ever had any expectations from government; disappointment, therefore, cannot be laid to my charge—I am easy in my situation, and neither the smiles nor frowns of government shall draw me from my duty.

As a freeman, I have a right to give my sentiments on public men and public measures, and as a freeman, I will assert it; and altho' such sentiments should curdle the rich stream of submission, which flows in the veins of the idolater A. B. even this shall not excite dismay. I have not, neither do I deny, that the President has rendered important services to our country; but does this prove that he cannot do wrong, that he is above the lot of humanity, that we ought not to challenge the exceptional parts of his conduct, or that we ought to prostrate ourselves in slavish submission before him? I repeat that I am not his enemy, that I admire his virtues; but I also declare, that no admiration of his character shall shadow the just repugnance that every freeman ought to have, when he sees his rights and security invaded even in the person of another—To a state of debasement indeed have we arrived, if we are not at liberty to point out exceptions, because the general rule of his conduct has been good.

A. B. has dragged a Minister of the French Republic, before an American tribunal—he has exerted all the force of his eloquence to render him odious; but in the extremity of his zeal, he has defeated himself, by substituting abuse in the place of fact and argument. The officer who is amenable to the people of this country, he strives to cover with the mantle of inviolability, and the officer who is not responsible in any degree to us, he rains vengeance and condemnation upon; but his hissings, like those of the harmless black snake, indicate the will without the power to injure—The protection which is afforded by the law of nations to foreign Ministers, has no consideration in the heated mind of A. B. he is determined to revile, and no obligation of truth or justice, has power to restrain him.—He says that he is neither a slave, nor a tyrant; for that "he has not tameness for the one, nor power and influence, nor congeniality enough with Gracchus, Genet, or hollow democrats of any party, for the other"—I wish he had given a better proof of his assertion;—for he has come in such a questionable shape, that he might be spoken to, as the ghost of republicanism, or a tool of the Dey of Algiers.

Feb. 15, 1794. GRACCHUS.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 20.

Interesting Intelligence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, to a gentleman in this city, dated Feb. 11, 1794.

"A fleet of French men of war are arrived here, with an Ambassador and Consuls; and from report, full of treasure.—They took an English frigate loaded with the spoils of Pondicherry, and the colors—and several other vessels—but before this gets to hand, you will be furnished with better accounts than I can give, as the Consul for Philadelphia is gone on.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, Feb. 11. to a gentleman in this city.

"Two French ships of the line, two frigates, and two sloops of war are arrived in Hampton Road. They sailed from France the 25th of Dec. Ostend was not then taken but closely besieged; that a great number of towns in the Austrian Netherlands had fallen into the hands of the French. That the French army were

in possession of the Spanish province of Catalonia—That Toulon had twice proposed to capitulate, but refused by the French General—That the combined army were retired from Straßburgh—That the Squadron fell in with the British East-India fleet, took a frigate, a large ship, and several small ones—on board were the treasure and colors taken at Pondicherry.

"The new Minister is surely on board, and several Consuls.

A Baltimore paper contains a report, via Norfolk, that the Cork fleet of 70 sail, destined for the West-Indies, is captured by some French ships, sent from Brest for that purpose.

The English papers under the Brussels head, state that in three Battles fought on the 28th, 29th & 30th Nov. between the French, and the Combined Forces commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, the French had 18000 men killed, and 5000 taken prisoners—the Allies, lost 16000 men killed, and 138 officers, Saxon, Prussian and Imperial—and 212 wounded; three of them Generals—Kalkreuth mortally. The Allies remained masters of the field. The victory, tho' signal, the accounts add, was dearly purchased.

The ship Norfolk is arrived at Norfolk from Belfast, with 400 passengers.

Letter from GEORGE FOX & SONS, dated Falmouth, 13th Dec. 1793.

We have now to inform thee, that the American ship Cleopatra, Capt. Donovan, having taken in a cargo of hemp and dry goods at Hamburg, for Philadelphia, was on his passage taken by the French man-of-war, le Radoirey Nationale, of 80 guns, on the 24th ult. Capt. Donovan and all the crew, were taken out except the mate, and she was re-taken the 10th inst. by part of Lord Howe's fleet and sent into Plymouth; where we shall desire our friend to do what is necessary, and shall this evening write our mutual friends, J. & J. K. in London, on the business.

HALIFAX, N. S. Jan. 28.

We find in a report made by Roberfpierre, in the National Convention, of the political situation of the French, as it respected the conduct of other powers towards them, among other observations, the following remarks on the conduct of M. Genet:

"By a very singular fatality, the Representatives of the French Republic in America, are the agents of the traitors whom she has punished—The brother-in-law of Briffot is Consul-General with the United States from France; another man of the name of Genet, sent by Le Brun and Briffot, with the charge of Plenipotentiary Agent, resides at Philadelphia, and has faithfully fulfilled their designs and instructions. He has made use of the most unaccountable means to irritate the American Government against us; he affected to speak without any pretence, in a menacing tone, and to make proposals to that government equally contrary to the interest of both nations; he endeavoured to render our principles suspected or formidable, by exceeding them by the most ridiculous applications. By a very remarkable contrast, while those who had sent him to America, persecuted at Paris, the popular Societies denounced as Anarchists the Jacobins, courageously struggling against tyranny, Genet, at Philadelphia, made himself chief of a club there, and never ceased to make and excite emotions equally injurious and perplexing to the government. Thus the same faction which wanted to subject the people in France to the aristocracy of the rich, endeavoured in a moment to set free and arm all the negroes to destroy our colonies."

Last evening the Tragedy of ISABELLA, with the Comic Opera of ROSINA, were acted at the New-Theatre, with the highest applause, from a crowded Audience—Something further, To-morrow.

☞ This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription encreases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debit side of the Account.

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street—

A FEW bales of Russia Sheetings; Barcelona Handkerchiefs in boxes; a bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs; a Quantity of Souchong Tea. Hyson and Tonkay, ditto; Holland Gin in Cases; a Quantity of Brimstone, with a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. g2w6w