

most convincing proofs of the imposition and villany of the commissaries of clothing of the republican armies; the convention decreed that these commissaries should be brought before the revolutionary tribunal, as well as the aristocrat minister of war, to whose department the matters belonged.

On motion of Billaud de Varennes it was decreed that all the general officers condemned to die by the revolutionary tribunal shall be executed at the head of the armies; and that the above mentioned commissaries and assistant minister, if found guilty and condemned, shall share the same fate.

Letter from the President and Members composing the Military Committee with the army of the West, to the Commonalty of Paris, dated Saumur, 6 Nivose, (December 25.)

"We have to communicate to you the interesting news of the total destruction of the banditti on the right banks of the Loire. There are here and there yet some small remains of these monsters in the interior parts of La Vendee, but as our armies are no longer obliged to divide themselves, they will undoubtedly soon clear the whole country. Those who solicit the Convention to prevent the great measures of public welfare, and try to inspire them with a false compassion, are either traitors or egotists. If you had seen like me, what this fanatic herd is capable of! Patriots thrown into the fire alive, others cut and chopped to pieces. Two days before the siege of Angers, in a country which was supposed to be all sacred to Liberty—three hundred soldiers were assassinated by these monsters, in the neighbourhood of Chemeville, and nevertheless the evening before they had cried *Vive la Republique!* and declared that they sincerely repented of their errors; and in different parts of this unhappy country, similar events have taken place.

(Signed)

FELIX & MILLIE."

Paris, Dec. 19.

Anacharhis Cloots, expelled from the National Convention as a stranger, has been arrested as suspected, and all his papers sealed up, Thomas Paine shared the same fate.

Another letter to Minier, Member of the Commonalty of Paris, dated Nantes, December 25, from the right banks of the Loire.

"My friend, I inform you that the enemies are at last totally destroyed.—The Generals, the Representatives and the army which were in pursuit of them, are to re-enter the city this day. The number of banditti, which are brought in here every day, these ten days past, is unaccountable; they come in every moment. The guillotine is too slow, and as this is the same case with shooting them, which besides takes a great deal of powder and balls, they have taken a measure of putting them to a certain number into the holds of boats, then conduct them to the middle of the river about half a league from the city, and then sink the boats. This operation is going on constantly. All the caissons and cannon, which the rebels had yet, have been brought in here. Most all their chiefs are killed; the ci-devant prince de Talmon, duke de la Tremoille is said to be taken; a fine prize for the guillotine indeed. There will not one of the banditti be left alive, for not one is pardoned, and this is highly necessary. Some detachments of our troops are yet searching all the villages in the neighborhood of Savray, because there are arms found here and there, and some of the banditti, who have concealed themselves in houses, but these are few; not above 600 in all have escaped, and these will certainly be re-taken. Ancennis, Angers, St. Florent and other places are full of prisoners, but they would not be long so; for they will certainly soon receive the Patriotic baptism."

## PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 21.

*The question, shall an embargo for Thirty Days be laid on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, except those employed in the coasting trade and fisheries? was this day determined in the House of Representatives of the United States, and passed in the negative—Forty-six in favor of*

## the embargo---and forty-eight against it.

The following list of the Ships, Stores, &c. burnt and taken at Toulon, is an interesting article.

List of Stores, French Ships, &c. burnt and taken at Toulon, Dec. 1793.

### BURNT,

Grand magazine, rope, hemp, tar and pitch. Stock of timber for ship building. Mast house with 8 English lower masts, and several French.

Two frigates on the stocks of 40 guns, and a number of boats.

### SHIPS BURNT.

Triumphant,	80
Deflin,	74
Le Lys,	74
Duguay Trouin,	74
Dilatateur,	74
Centaure,	74
Suffisant,	74
Commerce de Bourdeaux,	74
Themistocle,	74
L'Heros,	74
L'Iphigenie,	32
Serieuse,	32
Courageuse,	32
L'Iris,	28
Montreal,	28
Auguste,	24
Caroline,	20
L'Alerie,	18

of the line 10  
total Ships 18

### BROUGHT OFF

Commerce de Marseilles,	120
Pompee,	74
Le Puissant,	74
L'Archibut,	40
Le Perle,	40
La Topaze,	32
L'Alerie,	32
L'Aurore,	32
La Lutine,	32
Le Proelie,	32
La Belette,	26
La Poulette,	26
L'Eclair,	22
Le Muier,	18
Le Ca Ira,	18
Le Tariton,	10

Of the Line 3  
Total 16

### Store houses in the Arsenal not burnt.

Large store house near the dock's gate, upper part full of Corn, under it ship timber.

Store house near the slaves, upper part flour, under it some English stores, cordage, canvas, &c. Long building in the center of the arsenal, composing the different offices.

Store houses near the gun wharf for every ship's stores separate from each other, with some few stores in them.

Gun wharf, and artillery store house, gun carriages, &c. &c.

### Ships left in the basin not destroyed.

Le Dauphin Royal,	120
Le Tonnant,	80
Le Languedoc,	80
La Couronne,	80
L'Heureux,	74
Le Genereux,	74
Le Conquerant,	74
Le Mercurie,	74
Le Centeur,	74
Le Guerrier,	74
Le Souverain,	74
L'Alcide,	74
La Boudeuse,	32
La Friponne,	32
Le Bieton,	14

of the Line 2  
Total 15

### Ships in different parts of the Levant and Mediterranean.

Le Du Quesne,	at Tunis,	74
La Minerve,	do.	40
La Melpomene,	Corfica,	40
La Sybille,	do.	40
La Sinfiole,	do.	40
Le Fortune,	do.	32
La Junon,	Ville Franche,	36
La Vestale,	do.	32
Le Hazard,	do.	18
La Badine,	do.	24
Le —,	do.	14
La Brune,	Cette,	24
La Fauvette,	Levant,	24
La Fleche,	do.	24
Le Pluvier,	Bordeau Corvay,	20
L'Orion,	dissolved men	74
L'Entrepreneur,	sent to Brest,	74
L'Apollon,	Rochefort and	74
Le Patriote,	L'Orient,	74

A vessel is arrived at Baltimore which left Rotterdam the 7th January—in the British channel she was boarded by several British Cruisers, from whom no injury was sustained.

We hear that the French Minister has declared that the French Government will allow and pay damages for the detention of the American vessels at Bourdeaux—at the rate of twenty five livres per day, for each.

A correspondent says that notwithstanding the late denunciation, certain persons are loading their vessels with the produce of the country, with all possible expedition, and for British ports too—Calculating on an embargo here, and no risk abroad—flour at 12 or 15 dollars a barrel—no doubt an East India voyage may be made.

A gentleman who left England the 24th December, says that no idea of a war with the United States was in existence there at that time.

## By this Day's Mail.

PROVIDENCE, March 13.

The Master of a vessel arrived here from St. Eustatia informs, That previous to his leaving that place an account was received that the British fleet and army in the West-Indies had made an attack on Martinico; that in attempting to land on a place called Pigeon Island, which was strongly fortified, they had lost near 2000 men; that the Admiral's ship was much disabled—and that they finally retreated, and had left that place.

Sunday last arrived here, in 30 days from Curacao, the schooner Zeruiah, Capt. Metcalf Bowler. He left at Curacao the brigantines William and George, Buckley, of Farmington (Con.)—Friendship, Haff New-York, and John, Cooper, of Philadelphia—and schooners Winthrop, Lombard, of Boston, and Mary, Cassan, of Philadelphia.—Capt. Bowler was, on his passage home, boarded by a British frigate, by a Letter of Marque, from London, and by a Bermudian privateer—who after examining his papers, dismissed him. The Master of the Letter of Marque informed him that he had a few days before spoken a British privateer, fitted in the West-Indies, the Captain of which said, he had orders to take all American vessels, having French property on board, or provisions, and bound to or from a French port.

NEWARK, March 12.

At a meeting of a respectable number of inhabitants of the Town at Mr. Seabury's Tavern, assembled in consequence of an advertisement contained in the Newark Gazette of this day.

Colonel Matthias Ward was chosen Chairman, and William S. Pennington Secretary.

The propriety of instituting a Republican Society in this Town was taken into consideration, and after some deliberation it was agreed to with only one dissenting voice, and the plan of the institution after being considered article by article was unanimously agreed to, and signed by upwards of thirty persons.

Major Samuel Hays, Capt. Thomas Ward and William S. Pennington, were appointed a committee, to see that the proceedings of this meeting and the institution be published.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

Orders have been given by the British Lords of Admiralty, to all their commanders, to capture after the 1st day of January, all neutral vessels whatever, bound to or from France, or the Islands of Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Domingo, &c. which are declared to be in a state of siege. A similar order has been given by the French Minister of Marine, to capture all vessels bound to any of the belligerent powers. In both cases, the order extends only to those vessels, having provisions, naval stores, &c. on board, and which the laws of nations authorize. The French are said to have captured 13 sail of Danish ships, laden with provision. Which nation issued the first order, is not known; but each nation charges the other with beginning.

(Bost. Cent.)

### FRANCE.

#### ARTS AND TRADES.

Extra of the Journal de France, published by Etienne Feuilant, No. 394.

Every year France imported six million pounds of foreign wool for the making of cloth. She has shut up her ports, and matters of the first necessity are absolutely wanting.

In consequence it has been proposed to establish new manufactories of cloth, in which shall be used only two-thirds of the wool of animals, and one third of the hair of men and women. A petition was made, praying the Convention to authorize these establishments.—Referred to the Committee of Commerce.

We are assured, that afterwards the decree was passed, and that there will be a general shaving in the republic, which, says the author of the gazette, will to the epithet of Sans Culotte, add that of Sans Cheveux.

From the Virginia Gazette.

MR. DAVIS,

It was a custom among the Romans, to trust the care of the Republic to the Most Tried and Experienced men. It might perhaps be wise for America to pursue a similar policy.

Youth is naturally fond of action and innovation. At that period of life, Ambition appears in all its charms:—Until men are cured of its follies, they certainly are not the most fit to be entrusted with the happiness of a nation. Among the ancient Germans, the Old ruled in the Council—the Young executed in the field.

The Romans took particular pains to instruct their youth in the social institutions, and the most celebrated Republics, and they were sent to learn and imbibe on the spot, every thing which might conduce to the happiness of their own country.

The young men of our state possess genius, generosity, and courage: A similar system of education, might render them invaluable members of society.

The noblest examples of Republican virtues now existing, are to be found in the New England States. There our youth could not fail to imbibe lessons—perhaps superior to those formerly furnished by Athens itself. A sojourning among these virtuous people, previous to any public employment, might be attended with the most beneficial effects.

The rendering of matrimony a prerequisite to public honours, could not fail also, of producing the best effects: Perhaps no man can feel sufficiently his social duties, or a proper attachment to his country, who is not bound by such strong and endearing ties.

## PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

### ARRIVED

days  
Snow Peggy, Conyngham, Havanna, 18  
Schr. Federal, Lewis, N. York, 6  
Mary Ann, Little, N. Carolina, 11  
Good Intent, Dewey, Jeremie, 14  
Hetty, Oswald, returned in distress  
Sloop Hope, White, Perth Amboy, 5  
Delaware, Bird, New-York, 8  
Accounts from Jeremie by Capt. Dewey state, that there was no embarrassment in the way of doing business at that place.

That on his passage home he was boarded by several British cruisers, who after examining his papers left him. That it was true 2 or 3 American vessels had been sent down to Jamaica from Hispaniola—and that it was reported that arms and ammunition had been found on board of them, which was assigned as the reason of their being thus treated.

Capt. Dewey heard of no general orders for sending all American vessels down to Jamaica.

Accounts of the depredations on our commerce, and detentions of our vessels, are perpetually received in all the American ports, by arrivals of our own vessels.

## For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP  
**ANDROMACHE,**  
(An American bottom)  
John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expense. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to  
**WHARTON & LEWIS.**

March 21.

dtf

## NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

March 21,

Will be performed,

A COMEDY, called the

*School for Wives.*

General Savage,	Mr. Bates
Belville,	Mr. Chalmers
Torrington,	Mr. Morris
Leeson,	Mr. Moreton
Captain Savage,	Mr. Cleveland
Connolly,	Mr. Whitlock
Spruce,	Mr. Francis
Leech,	Mr. Green
Crow,	Mr. Blissett
Wolf,	Mr. Warrell
Miss Walfingham,	Mrs. Morris
Mrs. Belville,	Mrs. Whitlock
Lady Rachel Mildew,	Mrs. Rowson
Mrs. Tempest,	Mrs. Bates
Miss Leeson,	Mrs. Francis
Maid,	Miss Willems.

To which will be added, a COMIC OPERA called,

*The Deserter.*

Henry,	Mr. Marshall
Ruffett,	Mr. Darley
Skirmish,	Mr. Bates
Simkin,	Mr. Francis
Flint,	Mr. Blissett
Soldiers,	Messrs. Rowson, Warrell, and Darley, jun.
Louisa,	Mrs. Marshall
Jenny,	Miss Broadhurst
Margaretta,	Mrs. Bates