

Reports are in circulation, which, although factious by some of the highest names in the kingdom, we can only state the rumour of the day:

According to these reports, the French who on the 23d ult. occupied the strong position at Haguenau, from which they had driven General Wurmsler, gave orders to their General for improving this advantage. They brought him to a general engagement on the 24th, in which he was totally routed, his artillery, stores, and camp equipage taken.

On the 25th they attacked the Duke of Brunswick in his entrenchments, forced them with the slaughter of 12,000 of his men, and drove the remnant of his army into a situation in which it was supposed they must either be cut to pieces or lay down their arms.

The Neapolitan Prince taken by the French at Toulon, is son to the King of Naples, and nephew to the late Queen of France.

Accounts by the way of Brussels speaking of our late misfortunes at Toulon, state, that Fort Mulgue, which the French call the English redoubt, was occupied by 2,500 British and 500 Spanish troops, the two flanking redoubts by 200 men, picked from the troops of all descriptions, and that of the whole number not one escaped, and only 500 made prisoners.

Jan. 7.

Orders have been sent from the Admiralty for sixteen ships of the line, none of them under 74 guns, and in the best condition of equipment, to rendezvous at Spithead with as much dispatch as possible, and to be ready to sail on the shortest notice.

The French armies of the Moselle and the Rhine, having formed a junction, have at last succeeded in driving Gen. Wurmsler from his strong position at Haguenau with considerable loss; and as their principle of war is to act in great bodies, and to press constantly forward, he will probably be obliged to evacuate the whole province. Their Generals appear to acquire military skill by experience, and their soldiers are evidently worked up to a pitch of enthusiasm, which toil, nakedness, and carnage, cannot repress.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

December 26.

PECHERU, commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine, to the Minister of War.

"Head-Quarters, Haguenau, Dec. 23.

"I did not write to you an account of the action of yesterday, because General Hoche, with whom I then was, sent you a courier on this occasion. Our troops shewed a true republican courage; the most formidable positions, fortified by whatever art could add to nature, were carried by the point of the bayonet. The action was renewed this morning; but as, at an early hour, I quitted the left, to go to the right I am ignorant of what Hoche has done to-day.

"The enemy has quitted Bischofflers, Duschheim, and Haguenau, notwithstanding the almost continued works by which they had covered the line which joins the two posts. The last had been fortified with such care that it required nothing less than the dispositions we had made, and the bravery and courage which our soldiers alone shew, to oblige them to retreat. We will only wait the time necessary to refresh the troops, who are greatly fatigued, and we will not give them any relaxation.

"I have requested the magistrates to point out to me the Aristocrats who remain in the town, that I may treat them as they deserve. I do not yet know all that has been taken from the enemy; but there are cannons, ammunition, covered waggons, and baggage, in great plenty. There are at least a thousand prisoners. I hope to give you good news to-morrow."
(Signed) PECHERU."

Citizen Hoche, commanding the Army of the Moselle, to the Minister of War.

"Head-Quarters, at Verch, Dec. 23.

"I could not yesterday give you any details, being so very busy; and am yet so. However, according to the best reports I have had, we have taken 16 pieces of cannon, 24 trumbrils, from 450 to 500 prisoners, and killed or wounded 500. The brilliancy of the attack occasioned us only a small loss, of about 80 killed and 150 wounded.

"The attack was made at day-light.

The troops came without breaches. I desire you will make known to the Convention and the Republic, the names of the troops who behaved best, the 3d regiment of hussars, the 14th dragoons, the caribineers, and the 55th regiment of infantry.

"Gen. Dubois, unfortunately wounded, behaved like a hero, or what is better, like a Republican.

"Carts full of arms are yet brought in. I have given the locks to the brave volunteers. I have issued this night the most precise orders, the grand development of the army shall take place. It only remains for me to lead on the army of the Rhine; and if the right second me, I will proceed.

"I have two tatters of colours taken from the soldiers of crowned plunderers. I will send them on the first occasion to the Nation Convention. I cannot write more."
(Signed) "HOCHÉ."

December 27.

In this session the plan of a Decree presented by the Committee of Public Welfare was adopted, viz:

That a National Fete shall be celebrated throughout the Republic on the 30th of December, at which the whole Convention in a body shall be present: That the name of Toulon shall be suppressed, and that Commonalty be henceforth called PORT DE LA MONTAGNE (Port of the Mountain): That the houses within that rebellious city shall be levelled with the ground, and nothing preserved but the establishments necessary for the service of the War and the Marine; and for the subsistence and supplies; and, That the news of the capture of Toulon shall be carried to the armies and the departments by extraordinary couriers.

In this session, THOMAS PAINE, with all the other foreigners, was expelled from the Convention by a decree proposed by Barrere, and passed in the following words: "Every foreigner is, and shall be, excluded from the National Representation."

SUMMARY.

"FAUCHE, in his letter to the Minister of War, says, we have only one way to celebrate the victory, 213 rebels shall be shot this evening at Toulon."

The French have gained an important victory near Haguenau, twenty-second Dec. An union of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, having been effected, they attacked the combined forces under General Wurmsler, and obtained a signal victory over them, taking 16 pieces of cannon, 20 trumbrils, and 500 prisoners. The loss of the French 300 killed and wounded. The killed of the combined forces was supposed to be more, as the French Commissioners say, "The number of their slain must be very considerable, for our troops took no prisoners until they were tired of killings." Gen. Dubois of the French was wounded.

The Republican troops have nearly exterminated the rebels of La Vendee.

Mr. Thomas Paine, was arrested, and ordered to be tried before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Preparations for a new campaign were making; but from the dissatisfaction of the Emperor to certain proceedings, the poverty of the King of Prussia, who has demanded to be subsidized, and the fears of the Spaniards, the prospect of a negotiation for Peace is not wholly obscured.

A letter from Paris, expressly states, that the preparations for a descent on England, go on with vigour.

The French in one attack on the combined armies on the borders of the Rhine, were defeated, with the loss of 20 cannon. The Austrian papers say, the loss of the French was 5000.

NEW-YORK, March 22.

A vessel arrived yesterday from St. Luca, the Captain of which, we hear, brings positive accounts that the Island of Martinique is completely in possession of the Eng. forces.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city, dated Jan. 5th 1794.

"There is great hopes the embargo will be taken off in a few days, and compensation made for the detention, and good freight for America.

The estimate I have made for my detention is 1060 dls. 80 cts.—for seamen's wages 440 dls. 70 cts.—Hope to be with you in two months and to your satisfaction.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Bourdeaux to his friend in this City, dated 6th December, 1793.

"No doubt you will think it long to be without some account of us. When you know, we have been four months embargoed, it will account for it.—Little can be even now said to you without danger.—I will refer you to some letters forwarded to —, which will give you an idea of our situation, and how uncertain it is how or when we shall re-

turn.—At times I have thought we were held as hostages for some transaction about to be had with America.

Another Extract from Bourdeaux, dated 16th of December, 1793.

"A Committee of Merchants under the influence of the ruling Powers, have chartered 4 American vessels, to take 400 tons of brandy to your country.—By this means they intend to purchase up the flour, while the other ships are kept under an embargo.—What will your countrymen think of all this?"

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. ARRIVALS.

Ship	Days.
Ship Charleston, German,	Charleston 5
Schooner Commerce, Davidson,	do. 6
Polly and Sally, Skinner,	Norfolk 7
Sloop Luriana, Church,	St. Thomas 14

Yesterday evening arrived the Schooner Sally and Polly, capt. Skinner, 7 days from Norfolk, he informs that on the 16th inst. he spoke a sloop belonging to Norfolk, in 14 days from St. Bartholomews, who had informed him that accounts were received there that Martinique had fallen into the hands of the English.

A Schooner belonging to New-England, from Turks Island, arrived at Fort Mifflin yesterday evening.

On the 15th inst. off Charleston Bar, Capt Davidson spoke the French privateer Sans Paricelle, which had captured a very valuable prize, (a Spanish brig from the Havannah) bound to Anguline. Same privateer had captured 2 other prizes, and sent them into Charleston some time before Capt. Davidson sailed.

Captain Skinner spoke a sloop in 14 days from St. Bartholomews, the Capt. of which confirms the accounts of the capture of Martinique.

Arrivals and departures of vessels at and from the port of Philadelphia, March 1793, and March 1794—taken from the Coffee-House books.

From the 1st to 23d March 1793,	arrived	75
Same period	cleared	38
From the 1st to 23d March 1794,	arrived	80
Same period	cleared	46

Boston, March 12.—Arrived here the schooner Peace and Plenty, Capt. Nathaniel Kent, from New Providence, which he left the 2d Feb. He informs, that in the month of Dec. he was carried in there by an English privateer, and after being libelled, was informed that he might depart with his vessel and cargo, paying expenses: This he refused to do, and chose to stand trial for damages, and recovered to the amount of 3100.—Capt. Kent says, that the Judge of Admiralty at New Providence, (Grant) conducted the trial with the greatest fairness and impartiality. And informs, that in every case wherein the captains of American vessels whose cargoes were, bona fide American property, have prosecuted for damages they have invariably recovered. One instance it may be necessary to state; a schooner belonging to Mr. Thorndike of Beverly, was taken by a privateer, and while in possession of the captors, was, vessel and cargo, lost on a reef; these facts being proved to the Judge of Admiralty, he ordered restitution to be made to the full amount of the loss, which was 12,000 dollars. The captors of Capt. Kent furnished a loss for his detention, 711.

Yesterday arrived two brigs from Cadiz, 60 days passage, the Minerva, Lincoln, master, and Pallas, Allen, master.

Arrived in London from this port, The Minerva, Captain Scott.

We hear from Nantucket that one of their whaling vessels on their return home being becalmed, was attacked by an armed boat from an Algerine cruiser, the whalers bravely defended themselves by a dexterous use of their harpoons, and destroyed all except two, whom they brought home to convince Infidels of the truth of the fact.

Department of state,

March 21, 1794.

HAVING received an instruction from the President of the United States, to prepare, in pursuance of my letter to him of the 2d of March 1794, statements and representations on the several cases of vexation and spoliation of our commerce; I must request all persons interested, to whom it may be convenient, to call upon me in the city of Philadelphia; in order that I may arrange with them the proofs and papers necessary on the occasion. Those to whom it may be inconvenient from the distance of their residence to call upon me will receive thro' the mail, information of such things, as they may be deficient in their respective claims.

Edmond Randolph.

The Printers in the several states are desired to publish the foregoing notice,
March 24. dgt

WANTED AN APPRENTICE

To the Printing Business, Enquire at this Office.

By accounts just received here from St. Louis, it appears, that depredations on and condemnations of American shipping are going on in the West-Indies, on the part of the British—a great number of vessels having been condemned in the above Island—Similar accounts are stated in the publications from New-York, Boston, Salem, &c.

Two memorials and remonstrances were read in the House of Representatives of the United States this day, on the Depredations and Spoliations on the American Commerce, by British Cruisers—One from the Merchants and Traders of Charleston (S. C.) presented by Mr W. Smith—the other from Salem (Massachusetts) presented by Mr. Goodhue. The last stated, that nineteen sail of vessels belonging to that town, had been carried in and condemned in the British Islands.—The estimated value of which is about 230000 Dollars. They were read and referred to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

The bill prohibiting the carrying on the Slave Trade from the Ports of the United States, to any Foreign Place or Country, has received the President's approbation and signature.

Mr. Sedgwick's resolutions brought forward a few days since, proposing the raising of fifteen regiments provisionally, for the defence of the United States, were taken up this day in committee of the whole—the first resolution being read, was put, and negatived without a debate—the others respecting the organization, fell of course.—That gentleman then proposed another resolution, the object of which was to ascertain the sense of the committee, whether any extra provision for the protection of the country is necessary—this brought on a debate—the resolution was at length carried in the affirmative, and a committee of nine appointed to report a plan to place the force of the country in a more efficient situation.

NEW THEATRE.

In aid of a FUND, about to be established for the relief or redemption of American Citizens, captives in Algiers,

THIS EVENING,

March 24,

Will be performed,

A COMEDY, called

Every one has his fault

Lord Norland,	Mr. Whitlock
Sir Robert Ramble,	Mr. Chalmers
Mr. Solus,	Mr. Morris
Mr. Harmony,	Mr. Bates
Captain Irwin,	Mr. Tennel
Mr. Placid,	Mr. Moreton
Hammond,	Mr. Green
Porter,	Mr. Warren
Edward,	Mrs. Martin
Lady Eleanor Irwin,	Mrs. Whitlock
Mrs. Placid,	Mrs. Rowson
Miss Spinster,	Mrs. Bates
Miss Woodburn,	Mrs. Morris

The EPILOGUE by Mrs. Whitlock
Previous to the Comedy an Occasional Address.

End of the Comedy, a characteristic

Pantomimical DANCE, called—

The Sailor's Landlady,

OR,

Jack in Distress.

Jack,	Mr. Francis
Ned Hallyard (with a new song)	Mr. Darley, jun.
Sailors,	Messrs. Warrell, Blüster, Warrell, jun. Lee, Bafon and De Moulin.
Luffs,	Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Bates, Miss Rowson, & Miss Willems.

Landlady, Mrs. Rowson
Orange Girl, Mrs. De Marque
To conclude with a double HORNPIPE
by Mr. Francis and Mrs. De Marque.
To which will be added,
A Comic Opera, called

The Poor Soldier.

Capt. Fitzroy,	Mr. Darley
Father Luke,	Mr. Finch
Dermot,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Patrick,	Mr. Moreton
Darby,	Mr. Wignell
Bagatelle, (with the song)	Mr. Marshall
Boy,	Master J. Warrel
Norah,	Miss Broadhurst
Kathleen,	Miss Willems

* * * Those ladies and gentlemen who have requested boxes for the comedy of "Every one has his fault," are respectfully acquainted, that it must necessarily be laid aside after this evening, on account of other pieces now in preparation.

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