

of the English redoubt and the whole promontory, and saw all the heights of Pharon occupied by the division of General Lapoye, terror seized them. They entered Toulon in treachery, they kept themselves there like cowards, and quitted it like villains. They blew up the Themistocles, which served as a prison for the patriots; happily the latter, except six, found means to escape during the fire. They burnt nine of our ships, and carried away three; fifteen are reserved to the republic, among which must be remarked the superb Sansculottes, of 130 guns. Some boats approached as far as the harbor whilst we were in Toulon; but two field pieces placed on the quay, dispersed them. Four frigates were already burning, when the galley slaves, who are the most honest people in Toulon, cut their cables and extinguished the fire. The rope yard and the wood magazine are not damaged. Fire threatening to consume the general magazine we commanded 500 workmen to cut off the communication. There are some frigates left, so that the Republic still has a respectable naval force here. We found provisions of every kind, of which a statement is making out, which we will send to you.

The national vengeance is displaying itself, and shooting goes on briskly. All the marine officers are already terminated.

The Republic shall be revenged in a manner worthy of it! The manes of the patriots shall be appeased.

One of our batteries has sunk an English frigate.

"Saliceti, Freron, Ricard, Robespierre, Barras."

December 29.

Barrere appeared at the tribune. Citizens, said he, you have heard with rapture the successes at Toulon, you will learn with courage the check we have received at Perpignan. If the Mediterranean is free, and the Eastern Pyrenees are still in slavery, it is in the midst of vicissitudes that Republican minds receive a double temper and rise with renovated vigour.

The courage of a chosen body of our troops had retaken Villelongue, but new treachery has surrendered places in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. Perpignan is threatened. The treacherous commander Daffaux surrendered the fort St. Elme, after having fired on our troops with safe shot. Thus the most ignorant of all the soldiers of Europe, the most superstitious people in the world, have alone obtained any success on the soil of liberty; but orders are already given, every thing is at this moment changed, representatives, generals, etat-major, troops, all is regenerated: The iron of France will overcome the gold of Mexico; and the slaves of Madrid will soon shrink from the presence of the conquerors of Toulon.

If the Vendee is destroyed, as I have confirmed to you by the report of the Representatives of the people and generals. If the interior parts of the Republic are shortly to be entirely cleansed from the filth of Royalism and purged from the counter-revolutionary leaven, what have we to fear? A formidable army is about to appear at the foot of the Eastern Pyrenees. We hourly expect happy tidings from the Rhine. The North will feel our strength in its turn, and the coasts will be preserved.

Barrere then communicated the letters of the General division d'Aout, of Boisset, and of the representatives of the people at eastern Pyrenees. They inform that Bagnols, port Vendre, Callioure are in the hands of the Spaniards. The forts have been surrendered: The army is entirely routed: It is suspected that some persons are highly criminal. It is not known what has become of Fabre, and Gaston is blocked up in Perpignan. The greatest expedition has been used in putting Aignes-mortes, Certe and Agde in a state of defence.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 31.

Extract of an authentic letter.

It is utterly in vain for the Emperor to trust to the resources of his own dominions, for they are exhausted, and unless he is countenanced in making a loan in England, his efforts must be feeble. The King of Prussia does not disguise his meaning. He either is, or effects to be poor, and he says explicitly that he must be subsidized: and we are given to understand that the British Ministers are resolved to go on, and that a treaty for subsidizing Prussia is actually in negotiation.

Of the events which have passed in France we have the most afflicting accounts. Nothing can resist the impetuosity of the Republicans. Every where they have been successful. We cannot give you a perfect idea of the gloom that has overpread this place

by the news from Toulon, and no less disastrous accounts from the Rhine. No less than 30,000 men of the combined armies of Europe have fallen within the last fortnight. Not less than 50,000 souls in all have within the last fourteen days of this disastrous year perished, and so far has this butchery been from promoting the objects of the war, that it has almost to a certainty secured the triumph of Republicanism in France. We are disgracefully expelled from the Mediterranean frontier; and letters from the Rhine say, that after the fatal 24th, Wurmsler had resolved, by a Council of War to try the issue of only one more attack, to retrograde with all the force, and to resume the strong position at Weissenbourg, here to make his last desperate stand. On the 24th, according to daily custom, he was attacked by 30,000 Frenchmen, though he had been reinforced by the troops of the Palatinate and by the Prince de Conde, and fought the whole day with his usual courage and obstinacy, his line was broken. His left wing in part composed by the troops of the Palatinate, was by the enemy, charged, and routed towards the evening; and nothing but the night saved them from total ruin. Their loss was considerable. The Emigrants also left 500 on the field—and the whole army is so extenuated, and reduced by those daily attacks, so harrassing as well as so murderous, that we have lost all hopes of the capture of Landau, or of being able to continue in France.

## PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 25.

The following resolution in substance passed the House of Representatives of the United States this day: By a very great majority—viz.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, (the Senate agreeing thereto,) that all trade be prohibited from the United States, to any foreign port or place; for a term not exceeding thirty days; and that the President of the United States be authorized and empowered, to give the necessary directions to the Officers of the Revenue, to carry this resolution into effect.

A message was received by the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, communicating two letters from Mr. Skipwith, consul of the United States at St. Eustatia, exhibiting a detail of the depredations and spoiliations of the British cruisers on the commerce and navigation of the United States—It appears from these letters, that nearly 130 American vessels have been condemned in the British Islands. The message and letters, on motion of Mr. Sedgwick, were referred to a select committee, to consider and report thereon, particularly with respect to providing the means for discharging the expenses incurred by Mr. Skipwith, in supporting a large number of American captains and seamen who have lost their vessels, and furnishing them with the means of returning to their own country.

### ABSTRACT.

At a meeting of the Citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, held in the State House Yard, the 22d inst:

A report was received from the committee appointed at a former meeting to form a plan to carry into execution a resolution for establishing a fund to relieve and redeem our unfortunate fellow-citizens who, sailing in vessels belonging to this port have been captured and enslaved by the Algerines, or any other piratical state.

This report proposes that a committee of five persons be appointed in each ward to solicit donations for this benevolent purpose—that a board of trustees, consisting of 13 persons and a treasurer, be appointed to manage the business—and that the board endeavor to procure the establishment of a similar fund in each of the United States.

The report was unanimously adopted, and George Latimer, John Barclay, John Swanwick, Jacob Morgan, Thomas Mifflin, Geo. Meade, Thos. M'Kean, Israel Israel, Alex. Boyd, Caleb Lowmes, John Dunlap, Robt. M'Kean, and Stephen Girard were appointed as the board of trustees, and were empowered to select their committees for collection in the several wards.

The following letter from Messrs. Wignell and Reinagle by order was read—

To the gentlemen of the committee appointed to report a plan for the relief of American citizens, captured by the Algerines.

Gentlemen,

We perceive by an advertisement in today's newspaper, that the citizens of Philadelphia contemplate the establishment of a fund to relieve and redeem our brethren who languish in captivity at Algiers. From motives of fraternal humanity towards those unfortunate citizens, and with a grateful solicitude to manifest our respect for a community to whose liberality and patronage we are so highly indebted, we beg that on behalf of the managers and company of the New Theatre, you will be pleased to present to the general meeting, summoned for this evening, the offer of contributing to the pro-

posed fund the profits of one night's entertainment at the Theatre.

We are with respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most ob'dt. servants,  
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

On motion,

Resolved, That the benevolent contribution meditated by Messrs. Wignell and Reinagle's letter, as above be accepted, that their beneficent communication with the proceedings of this meeting be published, and that the thanks of this meeting be presented to Messrs. Reinagle, on behalf of the managers and company of the New Theatre, for their truly charitable interposition.

JACOB MORGAN, Chairman.  
ROBERT M'KEAN, Secretary.

March 22.

The trustees above named are requested to meet this evening at 5 o'clock P. M. at the City Hall.

## By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 22.

AUTHENTIC.

Bourdeaux, December 26, 1794.

Joseph Fenwick, Esq.

SIR,

WE, the subscribers, exhausted by daily applications on the subject of our situations, and finding not only our future prospects defeated, but extreme misery staring us in the face—we do now, All of us, call upon you as our organ to speak through, to demand of the Representatives of the people, whether we are to be considered as friends or enemies: if the former, you are then to claim the fulfilment of the treaties existing between the two Republics—if the latter, you will then demand a sufficient number of ships to carry us and our people home, and we will without delay, abandon our vessels and properties, and seek that justice from our own government, which is denied us here.

We also observe with astonishment, that partialities are going forward, and that particular interests are gratified without any reason for so doing, that will bear daylight. Sir, it is your duty, as Consul of the United States, and it is becoming you as a man, to look into these transactions, and if the representatives have been deceived, to set them right; for it is obvious to all of us, that since their arrival, the old regime has been overthrown, which dealt out jobs and favors to particular individuals at the expence of the many; and as Americans, we are all equal, and there ought to be no preference.

We make not these observations from jealousy against our fellow-citizens who have got away and are now going; but for the sake of truth and justice, which it is your duty to do us, and your duty to the representatives to make known. And we further add, Sir, that your personal character will be implicated, if you do not fulfil our wishes on this head.

[Signed by Thirty-Seven.]

Bourdeaux, Dec. 27, 1793.

To all the Captains, and other Americans at Bourdeaux:

Gentlemen,

I have received your letter of this inst. and note your remonstrances. I sincerely wish I had the means of relieving your present situation as Consul of the United States. I have exhausted every means of conciliatory negotiation with the supreme executive authority now in this department, and I have regularly communicated our situation in my correspondence to our Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, without receiving any positive assurances of a speedy redress of our grievances. I am still prepared to adopt and execute with that celerity our critical situation demands, any other measures consistent with my situation, that may be thought for the public good. If the measures we have heretofore pursued, have not been productive of that justice we, as friends to the French nation, are entitled to, I have done my duty, and not neglected the important interest my country has placed under my care, which my correspondence will clearly manifest; and as to you, gentlemen, I am equally assured, that your general conduct has been such, as to leave no ground or even colour of reproach, for the long and rigorous detention we have experienced here.

We have, in my opinion, still more duty to do, which is to join our efforts in other friendly measures to obtain redress as long as we have the means of keeping possession of our vessels; then in the case of failure, we shall be justified towards ourselves, our families, and our country, for the a-

bandoning our vessels, and seeking any other mode of living, and returning home, that our circumstances and prudence may dictate. I therefore propose to you, that we assemble three times a week, (say every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening) to concert measures of redress, and that as our case is important and pressing, we begin this evening, at 5 o'clock, at the Hotel of the United States, for that purpose.

I am respectfully,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOSEPH FENWICK.

### SHIP NEWS.

The following is a list of American Vessels, condemned on the 24th ult. at St. Kitts—by Captain Sullivan of the Brig Kitty of Philadelphia, viz:

	[Valued at Dollars.]
Ship Sidney, Porter, Baltimore,	5000
Snow Neptune, Town, Boston,	1000
Brigs Murray, Windsor, Connecticut,	6100
Sally, Birchmore, Salem,	10000
Diana, Gardner, New-York,	2300
Bethiah, Lanthorp, Boston,	27174
Stork, Holland, Newburyport,	17635
William Trade, do.	27700
Martha & Mary, Stanbury, Baltimore,	
Kitty, Sullivan, Philadelphia,	17320
Elleguido, Glover, Norwich,	13428
Schooners Lucy, Grant, Boston,	4000
Atlantic, Marshall, do.	3900
Sally, Crowninshield, Salem,	9600
Sally, Gray, do.	4700
Nelly, Wallis, Alexandria,	8000
Dolphin, Crampton, Rhode-Island,	8000
Commerce, Fairfield, Boston,	10945
Alethia, Sprag, Providence,	6870
Ceres, Robinson, New-York,	10500
Betsey, Freeman, Portland,	4000
Swallow, Fitch, Norwich,	4800
Dove, Isaac, Baltimore,	20000
Sloops Dove, Harmstead Weathersfield,	6700
Union, Wormer, Hartford,	6000
Fanny, Hoyt, New-Haven,	4800
Sally, Telleton, New-York,	4000
Sally, Colley, Salisbury,	6700

Condemned 250072  
Liberated 69000  
Total 319072

Letters for the Brig Nancy, bound to Falmouth (England) will be received at the Post-Office till 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The memorial of the Merchants of Charleston, South-Carolina, was presented to the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Pickens—through misinformation, Mr. Smith was inserted.

\*\* In the "Card" of Mr. S. published yesterday the disbursements on the "John" should have been stated at 9000/ster. instead of 9000—which is a typographical error.

## SALES.

At 12 o'clock,

TO-MORROW,

On Walnut Street wharf, will be sold on account of the Underwriters, The cables, fails, standing and running rigging, &c.

Saved from the wreck of the brig Betsey, Captain Chase, from the island of Jamaica, lost on the island of Cuba.

EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer,

March 25.

## NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

March 26,

Will be performed,

A TRAGEDY, called

*The Fair Penitent.*

End of the Tragedy, a characteristic

Pantomimical DANCE, called—

*The Sailor's Landlady,*

OR,

*Jack in Distress.*

Jack, Mr. Francis  
Ned Haulyard (with a new song) Mr. Dar-  
ley, jun.

Sailors, Messrs. Warrell, Blisset,  
Warrell, jun. Lee, Baf. n  
and De Moulin.

Lasses, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs.  
Bates, Miss Rowson, &  
Miss Willems.

Landlady, Mr. 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 FARCE, called

*Catharine & Petruchio,*

OR

*The Taming of the Shrew.*