

to the holders of scrip, they must in the same proportion withdraw it from our distressed commerce. In such a situation there will be only one consolation left: Cobourg's army having retired behind the Dutch fortresses for safety, may contribute to the defence of that country; this will give us time to reflect; the eyes of this nation may at last be opened, they will then perceive the danger into which they have been led by his Majesty's ministers, and compel them to relinquish a situation for which they have proved themselves so totally unfit. Peace may then be made, for peace only can raise our funds, or revive our drooping commerce. Peace only can save this country from ruin.

UNITED STATES.

NEWBEDFORD, April 7.
Thursday, March 27—Arrived, ship Maria, of Nantucket, Captain Hillman, from a whale voyage on the coast of Peru—820 bls.—730 sperm, 90 whale oil.
26th Dec. Captain Hillman left at the Falkland Isles, the brig Caliope, Capt. Shell, belonging to New-York, with 17,000 sealskins—brig Nancy, John Barnard, of Hudson, with 12,000 skins—also Captain Green, of New-York, in a brig, filled with skins, and in readiness to sail for Kamtschatka, and from thence to the East Indies.
In lat. 44, 29—Coast of Brazil, spoke ship Diana, Capt. T. Long, gave information of Captain Kersey, in the ship Rebecca, of this place, on the coast of Brazil, having obtained 900 bls. oil.
Lat. 6. S.—On the coast of Peru, spoke Capt. Judd Fitch of Nantucket, in the British Tarr, of London, 1000 bls.—all well—Also, Capt. Benjamin Baxter, in a ship from London, with 1000 bls. sperm oil—and saw Captain Daniel Coffin, in the ship Venus, of London, with 1400 bls. sperm oil.

PHILADELPHIA,
APRIL 21.

The Delaware, Captain Truxton arrived yesterday in the river from London, which he left on the last of January and Deal ten days after. By this arrival we collect the following particulars:
Important dispatches are received from Mr. Pinckney to our government.
French affairs, appear to be in a most prosperous train. The Duke of Brunswick has resigned, the Duke of York returned to England. A passenger on board the Delaware, assures us that he had a conversation with Colonel Fox, three days before his departure, who had just arrived from the camp of the allies, and gave it as his opinion, that Cobourg could not maintain his ground against the superior forces commanded by Jourdan.
Serious fears were entertained in England of an invasion of the Carnagnoles, who were, under the direction of d'Arcon constructing a fleet of gun boats, intended to fire hot-shot only and so built as, by the means of hides, to protect the invaders from the effect of musquetry.
Admiral McBride was yet in the channel waiting for a wind.
Lord Cornwallis had arrived from India.
A body of Hessian Troops have landed in England. The supply bill provides, that 85,000 seamen be granted for the year 1794, including 12,115 marines. Thirteen millions are also voted for the services of the current year.—A bill was brought into parliament January 28, for continuing the law now in force, for regulating the trade, between England & the United States. Mr. Wilberforce has again brought forward his motion for abolishing the Slave trade.

ABSTRACT of EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE, from the London Morning Chronicle, of the 29th, 30th, & 31st January last.
In the French National Convention, January 17, it was decreed that the linen of the suppressed Churches, should be applied to the use of the military Hospitals. A letter was read in Convention, the 18th from Clerburgh, which informed that fifty two sail of prizes; all richly laden, had arrived in the road, a Convoy captured from the English.—In the same sitting, ten million livres was voted for the support of the families of the National Soldiers.
Barre on the 21st Jan. announced to

the Convention that Fort Louis, now named Fort Vauban was in the hands of the Republicans. He concluded his speech on that occasion with the following words: "Let our popular societies seize every means of developing the crimes of the British Government, and of proving that its Minister has familiarized national despotism, and in a pompous manner has substantiated the Royal Tyranny.—It is the form of this government, that you ought to destroy!"

According to the India papers, received by Captain Ashmead, the French Cruisers in the Indian Seas, have been very successful—they have taken a Dutch East Indiaman, worth 100,000 pounds sterling; also a valuable Dutch Brig—an English ship, the Recovery, Captain Greenway, ranomed for 30,000 dollars, and the Canton, a ship belonging to this port, some of the crew, having informed the Captain of one of the Privateers, that there was a large quantity of English property on board.—It is supposed some of these prizes were carried to the Mauritius, which the India papers say, is the only spot held by the French in Asia.

The brig Fair American, Capt. Angus, left Antigua on the 24th ult. and informs, that immediately on the arrival of the second orders from England, a stop was put to the condemning of American vessels and their cargoes; that the said orders arrived there on the 13th March, and at the moment they arrived the schooner William Lindfay, of Norfolk, —Williams, master, was on trial, and that the Judge was then making up his mind, when the orders came into court and were read. He then adjourned the court, and the schooner was afterwards cleared, with several others that had been libelled, amongst which was the brig Yorick, Capt. M'Allister, of this port. That the schooner Eliza, privateer, was hauled up and sold, with some others laying in the harbour of St. John's. That the brig Nancy, William Hilly, master, was condemned after the second orders arrived, for having naval stores on board, and that the schooner La Fayette, Joseph Wyatt, master, of Wilmington, N. C. it was thought, would share the same fate, being in the same predicament with the Nancy.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 20.
From a Correspondent.
A gentleman just arrived from Newport, Rhode-Island informs, that on Tuesday evening arrived there from Martinique, an English transport, having on board general the Count Rochambeau, with his Suite, consisting of 8 officers. The transport was conveyed by the Vesuvius bomb-ship, which left Newport the next morning. By the Captain of the transport we learn, that Fort Royal, Martinique, was attacked and carried on the 21st. and that Fort Bourbon capitulated on the 23d of March. In the Fort were 150 regular troops, and about 800 mulattoes. It was stipulated that the General and his Suite should be sent to America, and the troops to France.
The above Captain says, that Fort Bourbon surrendered in consequence of the English having discovered and destroyed the pipes by which they received their water in the garrison.
It was reported before the above vessels failed that a French fleet and troops had arrived somewhere in the West-Indies—and that the English were at present ill-manned, owing to their having garrisoned the forts they had taken with the sailors.

By the vessel arrived from Shelburne about two days ago we learn that the February mail from England was arrived at Halifax: the letters brought by her may be daily expected.
The Comte de Rochambeau is expected in this City on his way to Philadelphia. The Vesuvius sloop of war, we are told, is returned to the West-Indies, and the Britania transport which brought his Suite from Martinico, is still at Newport. Gen. Grey's army is gone against the island of Gaudaloupe.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Ambuscade, dated Chesapeake Bay, April 5, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.
"We have made two cruises, but with little success, having taken only 3 prizes 2 of them English and the other Spanish; we expect with impatience the New-York convoy, and have orders to hold ourselves in readiness to sail immediately on their arrival.

"We have found many friends in the brave Americans of New-York. Those of Norfolk and Hampton, have shewn us an attention no less flattering. We cannot quit the American shore without some regret, but shall have the pleasing satisfaction on our arrival in France, of informing our countrymen of the friendly conduct of the Americans towards us.
"The late Triumphs of Liberty, however, will make our return doubly agreeable.
"The Frigate La Concorde, and a Corvette, remain on this station."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
MR. FENNO,
YOUR correspondent of Saturday, L. E. in language of triumph and abuse, stigmatises Democratic Societies, as conspirators against equality, because they are designed to acquire influence.
The disguise is too thin, to conceal a cloven foot. The influence he opposes, is the influence of reason, and the equality he contends for, is an equality in ignorance. The human mind, in proportion as it excludes this species of influence, is fitted to bear the frauds, as the body is to bear the burthens, of those privileged orders, who teach ignorance, and who yet extort for their tuition, an extravagant compensation.
L. E. allows to a citizen, the occasional equality of a solitary vote, but if three citizens assemble to confer upon public affairs, he exclaims in all the rage of aristocratical pride—"You are a club of conspirators—mind your own business!"—Shoemaker to your last.

This doctrine proposes a crusade in favor of a political papacy, for the extermination of all writings and opinions, violating the pure divine pretensions of the powers that be. It may be thus epitomized.
"Several citizens must not confer and deliberate upon public affairs, lest their deliberations should influence one citizen. Without conferences public affairs cannot be understood, and if several citizens cannot publish their political opinions, without being chargeable with the insolent intention of influencing others, a portion, a single citizen cannot do it. It would evince a monarchical design in the one, as it is a proof of aristocracy in the many. All men have minds, but all men are not equally informed; and any attempt of those informed (the well born or paper men always excepted) to instruct the uninformed, is an insolent claim of superiority." Therefore the right of thinking, and the right of voting, are all the rights which equally allows, in the opinion of this aristocratical champion. According to him, the art of printing, and the law to secure to authors their own works, are emblems of slavery, because they imply, that one human being may impudently attempt to inform others.
Indeed Mr. Fenno, the reservoir of aristocratical deception is, almost exhausted, for this last potion, appears so evidently to be intermingled with the lees, that the good taste of the people of America (tho' it is unjustly insinuated that they are somewhat base and ignorant) will at once perceive its poisonous quality.
A DEMOCRAT.

A letter from Havre of the 24th Jan. to a gentleman in this city, informs, that the National Convention has decreed the release of the American shipping—but whether they will be permitted to depart, loaded, or not, the letter does not say.
A paper of the 10th February, received by Capt. Truxton, contains the British Minister's budget and speech—from which it appears that the war against France is to be prosecuted with all the resources of Great Britain. The Minister says they fight *pro aris et focis*—for their Altars and Fire Sides.
From several respectable quarters we are informed that the dispatches from the American Minister at the Court of London just received, do not as has been published, shew that the British administration are unfavorably inclined to the United States.

The Minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic, has not received any official account of the recapture of Valenciennes. A report of that event was brought by the vessel arrived at Norfolk, from Rochfort—the printed accounts from France, by this vessel, are to the 11th of February, at which time, General Jourdan was preparing to make an assault on Prince Saxe Cobourg, with an army of 150,000 men.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.
ARRIVED.
Ship Delaware, Truxton, London
Schooner Experiment, Israel, St. Croix
Endeavor, Smith, Newbern
Sloop Nancy, Barker, Nantucket
Ann, Waite, St. Eustatia

C L E A R E D.
Brig Molly, Fennel, Barbadoes
Schooner Harriet, Roberts, Baltimore

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6 keys and additional joints; and a few elegant Coloured Prints.
April 21. *mw&cm

Treasury Department,
Revenue Office, April 19, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue until the sixth of May next inclusively, for the supply of all Rations, which may be required during the current year, at the city of Philadelphia, for the recruiting service.
The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.
One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3/4 of a pound pork
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky
One quart of salt,
Two quarts vinegar } Per 100 rations
Two pounds soap
One pound candles
April 21. mw&2w

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
April 21.
Will be performed,
An Historical TRAGEDY, written by
Shakespeare, called
King Richard III.

King Henry VI.	Mr. Whitlock
Prince Edward,	Master Warrell
Duke of York,	Master T. Warrell
Duke of Gloster,	Mr. Chalmers
Duke of Buckingham,	Mr. Wignell
Earl of Richmond,	Mr. Fennel
Duke of Norfolk,	Mr. Moreton
Ratcliff,	Mr. Francis
Catesby,	Mr. Cleveland
Treffell,	Mr. Marshall
Oxford,	Mr. Blissett
Lieutenant of the Tower,	Mr. Finch
Lord Stanley,	Mr. Green
Lord Mayor,	Mr. Bates
Tyrell,	Mr. De Moulin
Blunt,	Mr. Warrell
Queen Elizabeth,	Mrs. Morris
Lady Anne,	Miss Oldfield
Duchess of York,	Mrs. Shaw

With new Scenery, designed and executed by Mr. Milborne.
End of the Tragedy,
A Pantomimical Dance, called
The Sailor's Landlady,
OR
Jack in Distress.
To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA
called
The Son-in-Law.