

to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbor of New London, and in Providence river, and other places."

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act to encourage the recruiting service," was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Brown and Mr. Gunn, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act to establish the post office and post roads within the United States," was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Brown, Mr. Butler, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Foster, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. King, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Morris, Mr. Potts, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Strong and Mr. Vining, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, April 8, 1794.

The Senate assembled,
On motion,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Dutch Mail which arrived yesterday, brought no German papers, nor any news of importance—if we except the details of the various difficulties which concur to impede the preparation for the ensuing campaign.

The present Loan amounts to more than fifteen millions of three per cents, and when the Navy is funded, amounting to two millions more, the weight upon the market will be equal to eighteen millions.

General Jourdan's arrest has not yet been confirmed, and it is now said, that he will command the army of the Ardennes, which is to advance from Givet, and General Pichegru that of the North, coming from Lille.

Great movements have been observed lately among the enemy. An officer of the first requisition, who deserted from them, has, however, betrayed their plan, which was, with a very strong column to penetrate through the country of Namur and the district of Liege; and with a second column, much stronger than the first, to attempt the Austrian cantonments about Tournay, and to blockade Conde, Le Quesnoy, and Valenciennes.

When the last accounts left Flanders, a report prevailed (at Ghent) that a violent commotion had broken out at Paris two days before, in which a second butchery of prisoners had taken place. This Flemish rumour is of the date of Wednesday last.

In consequence of the failure of a capital house at Brussels, four other commercial houses there, and at Ghent and Courtray, have stopped payment.

From Brussels the letters by the Mail of yesterday say, that the French are again assembling in such numbers near Steenvoorde on the sea coast, as to seem to threaten the whole of West-Flanders; numerous conjectures are also formed from their flying camps, and various other movements in Picardy, Cambresis and Givet. One of their patrols, of 16 men, lately advanced close to Furnes, and set fire to a brewery.

The Diet at Ratisbon has received strict charge from the Imperial Commission, to consider, without delay, upon the most effectual means of putting the laws in force against such of the states of the Empire as have not furnished their full contingent, or been otherwise disobedient; as well as of the surest means of defending the Emperor's faithful subject in the present dangerous crisis. In consequence of these alarming apprehensions, the Elector of Cologne has set the Russian example of forcing the Fathers, or other relatives of any peasants that may be excused from the forced levies, to serve in their room. Youth are forbid to go out of this territory; and such of the petty principalities as have hitherto furnished their contingents in money, must send men for the service of the next campaign.

Almost all the Royalists brought from Toulon to Leghorn are half naked, and in a most deplorable state, and as an asylum could not be afforded to them all, 8000 were sent to Porto Ferrago.

Much expectation was on foot at Genoa

on the 13th ult. all the harbour being then nearly blockaded up by the English, and an edict received from the King of Naples, forbidding any commerce with his subjects; from this circumstance, and the pressure of the allies to force the state to abandon their neutrality towards France, it was expected that every person capable would be ordered to take up arms.

Answer of the Swiss Republic to Lord Robt. Fitzgibbon's Declaration.

"Your Excellency in a letter dated the 30th of Nov. thought proper to recommend to the serious consideration of the Helvetic Body, some important observations on the relative situation of the Republic to the belligerent powers.

"These observations we have examined with all that care and attention which is due to the interests of our country, and we think that we afford your Excellency a proof of the esteem which we entertain for your character by making an open and sincere exposition of our situation and our conduct.

"However afflictive the remembrance of those terrible events in France (which your Excellency has brought to our recollection) and the sad fate of our brethren who suffered for unfortunately may be, yet our grief must nevertheless yield to the principles of our constitution: these principles have rested for several centuries on the relations of peace, amity, and good neighbourhood with all the surrounding powers.

"The operation of these principles has never been interrupted by foreign wars.—A rigid and exact neutrality was the invariable maxim of our ancestors, and having received it as a sacred inheritance, we have conceived it to be our duty to abide by it in the present war.—And this conduct has produced a salutary influence, not only on our external safety, but on our internal peace.

"Accustomed to observe scrupulously all engagements entered into, we will neither wander from our declared neutrality, on any pretence whatever, nor will we listen to any insinuation which might give rise to just complaints.

"It is for us to preserve the enjoyment of that happy and peaceful situation to which all our most zealous efforts tend. We will unite our force to repel even the slightest attempts that may be made to disturb our repose, or to undermine the foundation of it by any destructive principles.

"It is towards this end that our foresight is directed by carefully guarding our frontiers, and by endeavoring to prevent any difficulties by a correspondence inseparable from our local relations.

"We intreat your Excellency to assure his Britannic Majesty of the invariable determination of the Helvetic body: and it is with entire confidence we expect, from his good will, that following the example of his illustrious ancestors, who at all times have maintained the independency of the Helvetic Confederacy, he will continue henceforth to entertain a sincere affection for our prosperity and our repose."

We are, &c.

BRUSSELS, February 4.

"A council of general officers, in consequence of the imminent situation of things, is now holding here. The Prince of Cobourg, Generals Clairfayt, Coloredo and Sechen-droff, the Duke of York, Prince Ernest and General Walmoden, arrived in this city, three days ago. The first conference was held on the 2d inst. at the Minister's Hotel, the Count de Metternich; at which the Arch duke Charles, Marshal de Bender, and Col. Maek, assisted.—It is impossible for me to know what passed in this grand council, but it is evident that its object was to concert measures for the defence of Flanders against the meditated torrent. The young Prince of Orange is expected this day, and there is to be another grand conference to-morrow.

"We seem here to place all our hopes in Col. Maek. He was at the theatre for the first time on Saturday evening: the moment that he appeared in the Governor General's box, the house burst out in an exclamation of "Vive le brave Colonel Maek." "Long live the Emperor, who has sent us back the hero of Famars! and on Sunday when walking in the park with the veteran Generals and the young Princes, he alone attracted all the notice of the multitude: they pressed around and blessed him.

"An officer of chasseurs, who in the affair of Thursday last came over to the Austrians, has given important information to the Prince de Hohenloe, who commands in the absence of the Prince de Cobourg: he says, that since the arrival of Pichegru, the French armies are increased to 170,000 men; that a part of the army of La Vendee has arrived, as well as the garrisons of Valenciennes, Conde, and Le Quesnoy; and this officer supposes that by the 15th their artillery, horse, and ammunition, will be arrived so as to commence their grand scheme of attack.

PARIS, February 3.

A number of chymical operations are practising to produce a composition like salt petre of which there is a great want. The committee of public safety has published a proclamation on this subject in which is to be remarked the following passage:

There have been multiplied speculations on the manufacture of salt petre, but the best have hitherto only offered very distant, and therefore useless advantages. Bring to us citizens, in a mass your acquired lights, founded on theory and experience, and soon we shall be able to trace out a new art, which shall serve for the defence of our liberties.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, April 23.

The writer of a pamphlet just published, predicts that France will, not only defeat the allied powers, but be able to make an offensive war in Europe. He supposes the energy of the French character will be very much increased by the Revolution, which, after an established government shall secure life and property, will amazingly extend the agriculture, the arts and commerce of France. At the same time he describes most strikingly the deplorable effects of Faction in that fine country, which has drenched it in blood; he exposes the errors of the ruling party, and gives salutary caution to Americans, who are deeply interested to avoid similar factions and preserve union, and their excellent constitution. This pamphlet, entitled the "Revolution in France," is recommended to the perusal of all good citizens.

PITTSBURGH, April 19.

The latest accounts from our army mention, that General Wayne was preparing to march, with 900 picked men, to some Indian towns on a branch of the Miami, where he understood a number of warriors were assembled.

An obliging correspondent has favored us with the following

PRICES CURRENT,

At Greenville, Head-Quarters of the United States Legion, March 10, 1794.

Spirits, per gallon,	50/
Kentucky made brandy	36/
Whiskey	22/6
Cyder	20/
Common wines	40/
Beans, per bushel	60/
Corn	30/
Potatoes*	60/
Loaf sugar, per lb.	5/
Brown sugar	4/6
Coffee	4/6
Chocolate	5/
Butter	4/6
Cheese	3/9
Candles	4/
Soap	3/
Pepper	15/
Common chewing Tobacco	4/6
Apples, per dozen	3/9
Eggs	3/9
Salt, per quart	2/6

* And all other vegetables in proportion.

NEWARK April 23.

Last week the Latin, French and English Schools, in the Academy in this Town, were publicly examined; after which, the pupils to very respectable audiences, gave specimens of their oratorical powers. It is but justice to mention, that the improvements in science, and the performances of the students, gave general satisfaction; reflected much honor on their teachers and upon themselves. It was observed with peculiar approbation, that those youth who had been studying Latin and French, were thoroughly instructed in the principles of these languages, and that the French, especially by the young ladies, (who publicly delivered exercises in this tongue) was spoken with great elegance and propriety.

BALTIMORE, April 22.

Yesterday arrived here in 20 days from Jeremie, the schooner Colly Capt. Deagle —by whom we learn that an insurrection took place at Port au Prince the 25th of March, among the negroes and people of colour, in opposition to the whites, who were obliged, in number 1,800 or 2,000, to fly immediately and take refuge at Leogane. The sailors on board the shipping in the harbour, to the amount of near 60 sail, also fled, leaving their vessels with valuable cargoes on board, at the mercy of the insurgents.

The party who rose against the whites, massacred every person they could lay hands on, that they thought was an enemy to them, and with much difficulty the inhabitants effected their escape from the savage fury of the Brigands.

On the 24th of April Capt. Deagle took up 4 men which had belonged to a brig from Halifax, wrecked on the island of Henneagua—vessel and cargo lost.

Capt. Deagle lays he saw a Jamaica paper which mentioned the acquittal of Capt. Barney, by the superior court of that island.

SAVANNAH, (Geo.) April 3.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Citizens of Savannah, strongly impressed with the danger and mischief to which the United States have been exposed, by the possibility of their being involved in the war existing between those European Nations with whom we are most intimately united in amity, and connected in commerce, beg leave to take this method of expressing to you the sincere and cordial sentiments of approbation and applause with which the measures you have adopted in this very interesting situation have inspired them.

The services performed by you, for our common country, on so many, and such various and important occasions, in the exercise of the highest civil and military authority, were such as not to have rendered necessary the public declaration of our sentiments concerning this last instance of the paternal zeal with which you have incessantly watched over the public happiness: But, when some of our citizens have spared no pains to inflame the public mind, and to stimulate individuals to actions contrary to their duty as citizens, and destructive of the most important interests of the United States, and when such individuals have not only been publicly countenanced and encouraged by the French Minister, but that he has dared to distribute commissions and instructions for enlisting soldiers, in the name of the French Republic, within the jurisdiction, and without the approbation or knowledge of our government, we think it right thus publicly to declare, that, in our opinion, the timely notice given by your proclamation of the neutrality of the United States, your instructions for preventing the fitting out of armed vessels in our ports, the sentiments contained in your speech to Congress, and your message concerning the conduct of the person employed in America as the Minister of the French Republic, are agreeable to the principles of our excellent Constitution, and wisely calculated to ensure a continuance of peace, promote the public prosperity, and preserve the dignity of the American Nation. To the wisdom of these measures, and the good sense and manly firmness of the great bulk of the American people, it is owing that we have not yet experienced the horrid carnage and devastation of an unnecessary war: And we rejoice that Congress have so cordially expressed their approbation and concurrence in the measures you have adopted for the preservation of peace to your country.

Accept, Sir, the tender of our grateful acknowledgments for your past services, and the sincere profession of that perfect confidence with which such an uniform series of great and virtuous actions have inspired us with respect to your future conduct.

Signed by order of a public meeting of the Citizens of Savannah,
NATHL. PENDLETON, Chairman.
City of Savannah, Jan. 8, 1794.

Philadelphia, 3d March, 1794.

SIR,

THE sentiments expressed by the Citizens of Savannah are a very acceptable addition to the testimonies of public approbation already given to my late conduct with respect to the Belligerent powers of Europe.

The favorable views in which you have placed my past endeavors receive my warm acknowledgments, and I request you to convey them to the Citizens whom, on this occasion, you represent.

GO. WASHINGTON.

NATHANIEL PENDLETON, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 25.

We hear that the following vote passed the Senate of the United States unanimously, yesterday:

ORDERED,

That the letter of the Committee of Public Safety of the French Republic,