

addressed to Congress, be transmitted to the President, and that he be requested to cause the same to be answered on behalf of the Senate of the United States, in such manner as shall manifest their sincere friendship and good will for the French Republic.

Read in the House of Representatives of the United States yesterday.

(TRANSLATION.)

**LIBERTY—EQUALITY—OR DEATH.**  
The Representatives of the French people, Members of the Committee of Public Safety.

To the Citizens, Members of the Congress of the United States of America.

AFTER having laid the foundation of our liberty, it became incumbent on us to secure it. A national government is born, and with it victory. Emanating from the will of the people, it has their energy. For the salvation of the state it has been resorted to, and the state is saved. At its voice 15 armies are in motion, and triumph. At its signal, interior order is restored—fruitful industry is expanded—the conspirators fall.

We impart the news of the success of our armies to a people, who, having obtained liberty in a similar manner with ourselves, cannot learn, but with enthusiasm, of the victories of republicans, & the downfall of tyrants.

Policy already appreciates the advantage of the retaking of Toulon. Already have the neutral powers proclaimed themselves, and Genoa, indignant at the atrocity of our enemies, who have filled her territory by the vilest and blackest of crimes;—Genoa has resumed all her energy, and driven the English and Spaniards from her ports.

In the North, our Triumphs, not less brilliant, have given the combined powers some severe shocks.

They had dared to menace Dunkirk, Maastricht, and Landau. Every where have they been beaten—every where have they been put to flight;—and even towards the Rhine, our army in pursuit of them had advanced to the very gates of Mayence.

Such is the long catalogue of success which unfolds itself at the same moment, at every point to which the French Republic sends her invincible phalanxes.

So many victories will convey nothing astonishing to you;—you, magnanimous republicans, who will easily conceive the prodigies which liberty is capable of performing, after having in this vast career left to the defenders of the people memorable examples.

You had already participated in our triumphs as well in thought as political union: Our successes reverberate on you, and the fall of our eternal and implacable enemies, will be as satisfactory to America as to outraged France. Our cause is reciprocal;—it is that of every people who honor humanity.

It is under these glorious auspices that the representatives of the French people are pressed by the desire of drawing closer more than ever, the bonds of friendship, which unite two great, generous, and free nations.

Thus liberty will have two points of fixity on the world, and being an immovable Colossus, she will rest one foot on each hemisphere.

At her voice let Agriculture and Commerce, those two sources of national prosperity, pouring out under our hands their mutual exchanges, multiply, aggrandise and cement our friendly relations and public felicity.

Let us discard every thing which may disturb that necessary harmony pointed out by the nature of things, still more than by a reciprocal interest;—that harmony which has not a cautious, selfish mercantile policy for its principle, but the esteem, the fraternity, all the social and beneficent virtues which flow from Liberty.

Honor, Prosperity, Safety, and Fraternity.  
The Representatives of the French people, Members of the Committee of public safety.

Jean bon Andre, Robespierre.  
C. A. Prieux, Couthon,  
P. Barere, Carnot,  
Billaud Varenne, Collot D'herbois.  
R. Lindet.

Paris, 22 Pluviose, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(10th February, 1794.)  
Faithfully translated from the original by  
GEO. TAYLOR, Jun.  
23d April, 1794.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Duquely, a member of the Irish Parliament, February 5, 1794.

We love the House of Hanover; but is that a reason why we shall fight the French until they love the House of Bourbon; which for centuries had been the oppressors of the people? We have had our bloody days—and had the same combination attempted to punish the murder of Charles the First, the same disorders and massacres would have taken place, which began with the manifestoes of the Duke of Brunswick. Why did not AMERICA DRAW THE SWORD FOR LOUIS, who fought for her and against us, and who filed himself her

deliverer?—Because! AMERICA ACTED WITHOUT PASSION, and though in an infant state, has GIVEN LESSONS OF WISDOM AND CAUTION TO OLD ENGLAND.

This day in the House of Representatives of the United States, a bill, entitled "An Act to suspend the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize" was read the third time and passed. The preamble to this act recites the resolution published yesterday, in which the injuries suffered by the United States from Great Britain are enumerated, and then goes on to prohibit the importation into the United States, of any goods, wares, or merchandize whatever of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, from and after the first day of November next—excepting such articles as are now exempted from duty. This prohibition to cease as soon as the claims and demands of the United States against Great Britain, shall be satisfactorily adjusted—and proclamation thereof made by the President of the United States.

Says a Correspondent.

Never was there a time when false news was made with more industry and impudence.—One Newspaper in this city deserves to be called the Brussel's Gazette. Two printers at least will enquire, is it mine?

The lying paragraph of last Monday deserves some investigation. If a printer had the secret of the dispatches from London, it shews a leakiness of the Cabinet that is extraordinary. But there is no ground for this aspersions. If the story was made out of the whole cloth, and made to influence the vote of that day, it shews, exactly what every body knew before.

That Newspaper being known as the Brussel's Gazette, may now claim a patent for making and vending false news, without a competitor, and without injury to the public.

This country is wonderfully changed—a preacher of the gospel is abused in the General Advertiser, for warning and exhorting his flock against the atheism so shockingly prevalent in France—He is stigmatized as the friend of bigotry and superstition, whose altars says the paragraphist are overturned.—The style of the paragraphs in that paper is equally friendly to religion and government.

Yesterday evening was married, by the Reverend Dr. Helmuth, Mr. John N. Irwin, merchant, to Miss Eliza Muhlenberg, daughter of the Honorable Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, all of this city.

## By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

Yesterday arrived here in 50 days from Bourdeaux, the brig Liberty, Capt. Penfield—who informs us, that it was expected that the embargo would soon be taken off the American vessels, as they had received advices from the deputation at Paris, which gave them every reason for an event so much wished for by the unfortunate Americans—the situation of whom, is particularly described in the letter which follows, it having been sent to their deputies at Paris.

Capt. Penfield has brought 24 French passengers, and it was through the influence of some of these passengers, that Capt. Penfield was permitted to sail.

From a French paper of the 21st February, received by Capt. Penfield, we learn that Mæstricht and Breda, were taken by the French.

Bourdeaux, February 24, 1794.

CITIZENS!

WE have intelligence from Paris thro' the means of private letters from two of our deputies, that you have met with conduct in the course of your application for justice in our behalf, which we conceive truly unbecoming Frenchmen, or Republicans of any country.

We are fully convinced of your knowledge of our situation—of the wise measures you are no doubt taking, when in your power, to meliorate it; but circumstances that have transpired since we wrote, as well as the feelings that torture the breasts of every American here on the receipt of such information, induce us to write you, that you may be well informed of the general wish of us all, and that you may act therefrom.

Since you left us, the representants on application of the Consul, advanced 100,000 livres on account of the indemnity. They fold us 40 casks of rice, after paying for which, and with other deductions, this amount was not sufficient to pay the general debt to the butchers, independent of

the demand for bread, wood, &c. Thus this money in a few days vanished, and your distressed countrymen here were again left destitute of the means of procuring the necessary subsistence for their crews.—This cause, in addition to the want of bread throughout the whole fleet, the absolute impossibility of procuring fresh meat on any terms, and most of the vessels being without salt provisions, has alarmed our apprehensions, particularly when we can, with difficulty, procure bread from the public—in allowing every 12 days to each vessel, 1-2lb. bread per man per day, biscuit at 55s. per cwt. payable in cash on the delivery. Thus the unfortunate men who are destitute of money, must remain without bread; in short, it is a fact, that most of our vessels have not had a pound of fresh meat on board for ten days past, and many of them have actually used the last morsels of their sea provisions, which are not to be replaced at any price, had we money to do it.

This gentleman, is a state of our situation as respects subsistence; we now require your attention to the general suffering by daily detention in the advancement of the season. We pass over the discussion of the Algerine rîque, 'tis a theme too well known to you, and occasions in our breasts a pang too severe to dwell on; we only observe that our demand magnified ten fold, however it may appear exorbitant, can never, if granted, atone for the loss of the liberty, and for the captivity of those who receive it. This idea, to a nation who declare eternal war to tyrants, and to be the eternal enemies of slavery, the supporters of liberty, and friends to freemen, ought to bias every mercenary consideration, and intrigue should be driven by the common laws of humanity into the darkest obscurity.

A gentleman from America informs us, that one of the first steps Congress took at the meeting, was a discussion of the propriety of enacting a law to prevent the importation from England, and that a very great majority appeared to be in favor of the act—this will have an important affect on the situation of America; in short it is our opinion, that you ought immediately to make a remonstrance to the Convention, stating your proceedings, the actual situation of your countrymen here, and on their behalf to demand an answer to your petition; it is time we should know our fate. Our situation is tenfold more cruel than that of prisoners of war. Our money and means are exhausted, and it is no time to prolong an application for a final answer. We have a right to claim it—If it is their disposition to render us justice, and they are prevented by intriguing men; it is your duty to search for proof, and if found, to denounce the authors of this deception.

We further direct you, to mention in your application, that your constituents fatigued with delay in bringing forward their business, have desired you to demand an answer, or passports to return in three days. After obtaining an issue to this, you will use your discretion with respect to returning—but we trust that you will return, and relieve us from a further expence, the moment you lose a prospect of bringing into effect your different claims.

At a meeting last evening, it was observed that the committee at Paris, had not given us a full idea of the situation of our claim respecting the cargoes unfold, and we also inform you that this letter is not written by the committee individually, but after a debate of a very full meeting; you will therefore consider this as the wish of the whole.

We are yours, &c.

(For the Americans at Bourdeaux)  
R. BENNET FORBES.

A Letter from Boston, dated April 16, from a gentleman of character says "the agreeable news of the release of American vessels in the West-Indies, is confirmed by several arrivals at Salem from Antigua.—A brig has just arrived here from Guadaloupe. We have intelligence that 20 sail of liberated vessels have arrived at Martha's Vineyard."

## PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Dairymaid, Hammell, Havannah  
Sea-Flower, Tillett, N. Carolina  
Sloop Sally, Tracy, Nantucket  
Ann, Gardner, do

Captain Hammell informs that about 6 days ago in the Gulph Stream he was chased for 3 hours by one of the French

fleet from Norfolk, which were then at a considerable distance, all under way—he spoke the Sans-Culottes in the Bay.

Arrived at Baltimore,

Brig Pegasus, Mangels, Exeter, (Eng.)	Charleston
L'Oncle, Michel,	Hampton
Hope, Latouch,	Martha and Mary, Stansbury, St. Kitts
Sch'r Colley, Deagle,	Jeremie
Hope, Mackie,	North-Carolina
Pilgrim, Chadwick,	Beaufort
Sloop Betsey, Brown,	Alexandria
Sally, Luff,	George-Town
Betsey, Taylor,	Currituck
Juliana, Fulford,	Washington

ESSENCE

## For the Tooth-Ache,

Prepared and sold by Dr. LEE, Golden-Square, London.

THE public is offered one of the most efficacious and safe medicines, that ever appeared, for that most excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous instances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into universal estimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmost service in curing the SCURVY in the Gums, in preventing the disagreeable smell that is produced from un'found teeth, & will occasion a sweet breath; it likewise prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preserver of the TEETH and GUMS. Sold in Philadelphia only at

Poyntell's Stationary Store,

No. 21, Second street.

April 24.

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—NO. 21—

Second street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

POYNTELL'S

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

WHERE he keeps up a constant stock of ten thousand pieces for sale, comprising every variety of colours, in grounds and figures, of the most modern and tasty patterns, for every part of a house. The perfection attained in this manufactory, in peculiar neatness of workmanship, durability of colours, variety in designs, and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the same moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich fancy festoon & narrow borders, and of stucco and other coloured pannel papers.

Plain grounds made to any colour or shade. Wholesale orders for any quantity, from the country or for exportation, executed on a short notice, on advantageous terms, on usual credit.

In addition to the above assortment, he has a beautiful variety of

French paper hangings

of very superior quality, (Paris manufactory) with a variety of Rich Borders.

April 25

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## NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

April 25,

Will be performed,

A TRAGEDY, called

HAMLET,

PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet,	Mr. Fennell
King,	Mr. Green
Ghost,	Mr. Whitlock
Horatio,	Mr. Marshall
Laertes,	Mr. Moreton
Polonius,	Mr. Morris
Rofencraus,	Mr. Francis
Guildenstern,	Mr. Cleveland
Player King,	Mr. De Moulin
Francisco,	Mr. Darley jun.
Marcellus,	Mr. Harwood
Bernardo,	Mr. Warrell
Ostrie,	Mr. Finch
Officer,	Mr. Bliffet
Grave-diggers,	Mr. Bates & Mr. Wignell
Queen,	Mrs. Shaw
Ophelia,	Mrs. Marholi
Player Queen,	Mrs. Rowton

To which will be added,

A FARCE, called the

Wrangling Lovers,

OR,

Like Master, Like Man.

Don Carlos,	Mr. Moreton
Don Lozenzo,	Mr. Green
Lopez,	Mr. Bates
Sancho,	Mr. Wignell
Leonora,	Mrs. Francis
Jacintha,	Mrs. Rowton

\* \* \* As inconveniences to the public have arisen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten 'till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is respectfully re-quested, may be addressed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box-Office.