

The French have their new plan for the present campaign, as well as the combined princes of Europe. They are to declare all Austrian Flanders, Brabant, Liege, &c. *non partie integrante de la republique*; & it is possible that this decree has already passed as a preliminary to the attack on the armies, that all the friends of France in those countries may be roused to join them.

But, what is of more consequence to their cause, they have succeeded in procuring an armed neutrality. Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and Venice, have entered into a negotiation for maintaining the rights of nations; and to this confederacy they have invited America, Florence, Genoa, and all other states who have been threatened, as well as those now at war, who have been forced to join the allied powers.

Commodore Elphinston, who was appointed commandant at Toulon, on its being first possessed by the English, is on his way to England, with two very fine ships of the line, taken in that port—one of them is the *Commerce de Marseilles*, of 120 guns.

There are French papers in this town of the 27th. By these it appears, that the Royalists have, since the former accounts in the convention, gained some considerable advantages over the forces of the anarchists. There is reason to believe, that discontent and despair are the general sensations of the people of Paris.

In fact, the Royalists in Brittany, who have been so often extirpated by the national conventionists, and have as often risen from the dead, are at this moment in as great force as they were at any period of the last year; and it now appears, that the chiefs of that party have been actively, and with secrecy, employed all the winter months, to collect a very formidable force against the opening of the campaign; and such as will induce our government to send them succours. The Royalists are now attempting to gain some port, where our troops may land with safety; and Lord Moira is arrived at Jersey, in order to be on the spot to receive the speediest intelligence from them. Government has, there is reason to believe, the most certain information, of the strength of their force, which promises the most important advantages. The whole country of the Bas Limosin is in arms against the convention; and by private letters we know, that M. de Prey, who commanded the Royalists at Lyons, and retired to Rovergue after the evacuation of that city, is now in the Bas Limosin country, at the head of 6000 men, and is making the best of his way to join the Royalists of Brittany.

We learn by the Dutch mail, that the States of Holland and West-Friesland have published a placart to the same purpose as the bill brought into our parliament relative to Bills of Exchange drawn by and in favor of persons resident in France since the 1st of January, 1794.

Several English men of war entered the Gulf of St. Florenzo; and after having directed their fire upon some adjacent heights, they effected a landing of the troops, whom they brought with them, at a place called Parallo, at the distance of four Italian miles from Fort Morafella. This latter fort being immediately attacked by land and sea, surrendered, after a resistance of two days. Soon after, the British troops joined by some of the Corsicans, went to attack another fort, called Fornali, the issue of which expedition has not yet transpired. At the same time a most violent cannonade was heard at Capo Corlo.

On Sunday night, about midnight, his royal highness the Duke of York set off from York-House, to join the enemy in Flanders. His royal highness was attended by general Huise, colonels Hewgill and Calvert, and Captain Murray.

Yesterday general Fox set off from the War-Office to join the army on the continent.

A terrible plot to deliver the important fortresses of Luxemburg to the French, is said to have lately been discovered, just in time to prevent its execution.—Part of the fortifications were to be blown up, in order to facilitate the entry of the French. General Schroeder, the Governor, was the principal in the conspiracy. On its detection he blew out his brains, according to some: according to others, he has escaped into France, with several officers and cannoniers.—All strangers are sent out of the town of Luxemburg; and several arrests have been made.

The government of Florence have published

an edict ordering all French men, of what description soever, who cannot prove their residence in that Dutchy, ever since January 15, 1793, to quit the Tuscan territories in the space of a month from the publication of the edict.

The grand Fleet remains at Spithead almost daily reinforced by fresh ships, with East and West-Indiamen transports and all sorts of vessels for convoy.—So large and noble a collection of shipping was never scarcely in the universe collected together, as are now at St. Helens, Spithead, Cowes, Portsmouth harbor, and Southampton river.—No talk at present of sailing.

The latest accounts from Brussels state that a general movement is observed among the French troops from Thionville as far as Dunkirk. The garrison of Lille consists of 15,000 men—that of Douay of between 12 and 14,000.

General Van Damme is in the camp before Dunkirk, with a considerable body of troops, threatening to invade maritime Flanders.

A letter dated Mans, Feb. 22, states, that the Royal Christian army still marches in three columns; and that all young people have received orders to take up arms, and to march and repulse them. Those youths who married to avoid being out in requisition, are not exempted.

A letter from Rouen, of the same date, states that there is an assemblage of discontented persons in the environs of Dieppe, who may probably act in favor of the Royalists.

Yesterday arrived several letters and papers from the Continent, of a very recent date. Our Paris Gazettes reach down to the 27th ult. but, excepting the universal cry for provisions, the extreme want of which is publicly declared in the Convention and in the clubs, there is no particular news.

The desertions from the French Northern army are more numerous every day; and all deserters agree in one point, that this army is very destitute of Provisions.

Intelligence was received yesterday morning in the city, that the valuable French fleet of St. Domingo men had got safe into the ports of France, under the convoy of two 74 gun ships. Oracle.

The markets at Bristol are at present higher, taking all articles of food upon an average, than can be remembered. The prices are, beef and mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. and from 5s. 4d. to 6s. per stone; sucking pigs, from Wales, are advanced from 2s. 6d. to 3d. 9d. each; and all kinds of poultry are dearer in a like proportion, salmon sells at 4d. per lb.

A Dutch Mail arrived this morning; according to this, nothing new has occurred upon the Rhine.

### PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 29.

Passengers in the William Penn from London.

Mr. Richards, Mr. Maulby, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. McLaws, Mr. McLaws, 2 children, Mrs. Boumie, Mr. Toleroan.

From the General Advertiser.

The General Advertiser has been compared to the Brussel's gazette, by a democratic paper in this city, and forsooth the comparison is very pertinent. The Brussel's gazette is the humble panegyrist of monarchy and aristocracy, and so is the General Advertiser! the Brussel's gazette is the enemy to liberty, and so is the General Advertiser! the Brussel's gazette is the creature of a court, & so is the General Advertiser! the Brussel's gazette strives to give the people the rank of swine, and so does the General Advertiser. How apt then the comparison. But what character is to be given to the paper that contains this eulogium? The gazette of the United States is the paragon of excellence—is a philippic upon the swinish multitude desirable; it may be found in that gazette. Is it requisite to picture the horrors of the reign of liberty, apply to that gazette. Do you wish to see an abject devotion to knights of a tunding system, search for it in the gazette of the United States. Do you wish to see Great Britain vindicated, take a peep into that gazette. Do you wish to see republicanism upon the rack, behold the instrument of torture in the Gazette of the United States.

The decision is left with the Public.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

Friday evening in a violent squall, a boat overboard in the North river, and 3 French officers belonging to the Partridge, the mate,

the surgeon, and the boatswain, were unfortunately drowned.

The King of Great Britain, by proclamation of February 12th, removed the quarantine laid on all American vessels, on account of the late fever in Philadelphia.

### ARRIVED.

Ship Union, Whitlock,	Liverpool
Cleopatra, Keele,	Ile of France
Sally, Ferris,	Demerara
Belvedere, De Peyster,	London
Brig Friendship, Haff,	Boneira
Union, Keaquick,	Antigua
Molly, Morgan,	New-Orleans
Schrs. Hope, Higby,	Cape Francois
Swallow, Peale,	Charleston
Sloop Ranger, Gates,	Philadelphia
Eliza, Brown,	Charleston
Fair Play, Williams,	Edenton

The Schooner Hope, from Cape Francois, is lost from New-Providence, cleared by the British, and they have released all American vessels at New-Providence.

The brig Prosper, Tyler, from Curacao, to Boneira, is dunnaged and put into Curacao.

The ships Mercury and Jay, and Brigantine Enterprize, are arrived at Cork.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, February 16.

Madame Elizabeth, and the children of the late King, are in good health at the Temple, and are allowed a greater degree of liberty than formerly.

Very vigorous exertions are making for the purpose of preventing the Royalists from becoming again formidable. Troops are sent from Paris daily, with orders to march at the rate of fourteen leagues a day.

The Society of the Commune of Basque have made an offering to the Convention of 2000 livres, as a reward to the first Republican who shall land in England.

The works in the harbors of the Republic are carried on with the greatest order and alacrity, and considerable fleets will soon be ready for sea.

February 23.

On the 13th inst. seven rebels were guillotined, and 28 shot at Lyons. Despremeil is said to have been arrested at Havre, and removed to the prison at Paris.

A great scarcity of provisions still prevails at Paris. The section of Quinze-Vingt has lately denounced to the commonality, that they had imprisoned a number of butchers, who had, out of 180 sheep, killed 150 which were with ewe, and desired that the culprits might be punished with death. The Council mean to supply to the Convention on the subject.

Thomas Paine has wrote to the Society of Cordeliers, from his prison, to request their interference, but the only answer he received, was the speech he made in favor of the King.

A new president was elected in the evening of the 19th, and St. Just, out of 138 votes, had 120; he was in consequence proclaimed president.

### NATIONAL CONVENTION, Feb. 15.

Arrival of French East Indiamen.

Jean Bon Saint Andre read a letter from the commander at l'Orient.—He writes, that the frigate Atalanta, coming from the Ile de France, having informed him that he had failed in company with the frigate the Faithful, within ten leagues of that port; and the last mentioned frigate having under her convoy ten large East-India ships, had been separated by a thick fog, the commander immediately sent out a number of vessels to fall in with the said ships; and that the next day, the ships the Fawni the Felicite, the Lucile, the Ganges, the Juste, the Constance, the Baile de Suffrein, the Indien, the Argilette, and the Reciproque, anchored in that port.

In consequence of a report of St. Andre, the Convention passed the following Decree:

1. The Maritime Flag decreed by the National Constituent Assembly is suppressed.
2. The National Flag shall henceforth be formed of the three National Colours, disposed in three equal bands, put in a vertical direction, in such a manner that the Blue be affixed to the Staff of the Flag, the white in the middle, and the Red floating in the air.
3. The Flag called the Jack, and the Flag on the stern of the ships, shall be disposed in the same manner, observing the usual proportion of size.
4. The streamers shall likewise be formed of three colours; of which one fifth shall be blue, one fifth white, and three-fifths red.
5. The new National Flag, shall be hoisted in all the ships of the Republic on the 20th of May; and the Minister of Marine shall give the necessary orders for that purpose.

LONDON, March 1.

From Peterburgh there is intelligence,

that the celebrated Count Ostermann, Prime Minister of the Empress of Russia, has resigned the helm of State Affairs. He will be succeeded by the Privy Councillor, Markow, but the latter is not to bear the title of Vice-Chancellor.

### PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

### ARRIVED.

Ship Prosperity, Watts,	Turk's-Island
Brig Mary & Elizabeth, Latimer,	Jamaica
Hope, Anderson,	Antigua
Betsey, Kean,	St. Eustatia
Sch'r. Polly, Pershey,	Virginia
Illinois, Robson,	St. Eustatia
Winfield Packet, M'Meran,	Virginia
Sloop Betsey, Lacey,	ditto
Polly & Sally, Dickey	ditto
Sally, Coffin,	ditto
Eliza, Smith,	St. John's
Peggy, Benthale,	Charleston

Captain Latimer of the Brig Mary & Elizabeth arrived here in 32 days from Jamaica—he informs that on his passage from this port to Jamaica he was captured and sent into Jamaica, where his Cargo was sold, and the Brig liberated on condition of giving security for her full value; as also about 60 fail of other American vessels; he further informs that they still continue sending in American vessels notwithstanding the late instructions.

These instructions had not reached Jamaica, when Capt. Latimer failed.

### PASSAGE POUR ST. DOMINGUE.

Tous les François qui se sont presenté ou voudront se presenter pour avoir une prompte passage pour St. Domingue, sont instamment priés de laisser leurs noms aujourd'hui ou demain, dans le comptoir de James Mc. Curach & Co. No. 42 Dock street, qui se proposent d'envoyer son batiment le Samedi prochain 3 de Mai: le batiment est tout prêt pour faire à la voile avec des bonnes accommodations pour prendre passagers a bord.  
April 29. 3 t.

### A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.

This Day is Published by  
MATHEW CAREY,

118, Market street,

Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, sewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of *Victoria*, the *Inquisitor*, the *Fille de Chambre*, &c.

Of *Charlotte*, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real distress.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a school, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governess, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is postponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconstancy of her lover, and treachery of his friend.—The situations are artless and affecting—the descriptions natural and pathetic; we should feel for Charlotte if such a person ever existed, who for one error scarcely, perhaps, deserved so severe a punishment. If it is a fiction, poetic justice is not, we think, properly distributed.

Said Carey has just published,

A 2 sheet map of Kentucky compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the West Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jersey—Half a dollar.  
Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia—Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29.

tuth&sgw

### NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

April 30.

Will be performed,

A COMEDY, called the

*Highland Reel*,

To which will be added,

A New serious Pantomime, called

LA FORET NOIRE,

OR THE  
NATURAL SON.

With New Music by Mr. Reinagle, and New Scenery by Mr. Milburn.  
The Pantomime under the direction of Mr. Francis.