

not been out of Paris, and is at this present moment in a state of requisition, to make shoes for the soldiers.

GENERAL PICHEGRU,
Commander in Chief of the Army of the North, to the

SOCIETY OF THE JACOBINS.

Brethren and friends, as soon as I had received my appointment to the command of the northern army, I resolved, to come among you for the purpose of repeating the oath which is engraved on my heart, and of assuring you that I will defend to the last drop of my blood, Liberty and Equality and the unity and indivisibility of the Republic. Orders, however, which have been transmitted to me and which command me to set off instantly for the army, deprive me of the pleasure which I had proposed to myself.

"I fly to my brethren in arms, determined never to separate from them till we have bowed to its base the column of despotic power.—I glory in the successes of the army of the Rhine, and I am convinced that the soldiers of the army of the North have equal courage and equal patriotism. A French Republican fighting for liberty must be invincible.

"Founded on the rights of man continue to propagate the love of the Republic, while we are fighting in defence of it.

"I solemnly swear that the arms of the Republic shall be triumphant, and that either the tyrants shall be exterminated, or I will sacrifice my life in the contest. My last words shall be *Vive la Republique!—Vive la Montagne!*

(Signed) "PICHEGRU,
Commander in Chief of the army of the North.

February 11.

Barrere made a report on La Vendee, not not to alarm the Convention, not to speak of the resurrection of La Vendee, a resurrection impossible, though much desired by bad citizens and the partisans of the foreign powers. Some mistakes have been committed in La Vendee, which had given fresh hopes to the remnant of the banditti; some bodies of them had collected, but the troops of the republic had already dispersed them in several places. He proposed several measures which were adopted, and a monument ordered to be erected to the memory of young General Moulin, who killed himself to prevent his falling into the hands of the royalists.

The convention decreed, that the memory of General Moulin being dear to the republic, a monument should be erected over his grave with this inscription—"Republicans! he destroyed himself that he might not fall living into the hands of the ruffians!"

The Representatives of the People with the army at the Western Pyrenees to the Convention.

"Long live the republic!—*Chauvins-dragons, Pluviose 17 (Feb. 5.)*

"This morning we were attacked by five columns of Spanish troops, composed of about 15,000 men. Their intention was to fire the barracks of the Sans-Culottes, and to penetrate into the interior; but we have vanquished, and forced the Spanish General to retreat, after having lost about 1200 men. Our loss consists in 60 killed, and 150 wounded. The battle lasted eight hours. This is one of the most glorious days of the republic. The French, attacked on all points, have triumphed every where."

February 19.

Barrere, in the name of the committee of public welfare, made a report respecting some fresh victories gained over the remains of the royalists of La Vendee. "I hope," said Barrere, "this will be the last time that I shall speak to you of that disgraceful part of the Republic." He first read a letter from the Representatives of Saumur, dated Feb. 15th, announcing, that the royalists were reduced to 7000 men at most, who were not even all armed—that the division of Charette consisted of not above 4000 men, and that of Laroche Jaquelin of 3000.

General Haxo wrote from Nantz, Feb. 15th, that General Cordelier, after the victory of Chollet, pursued and overtook the banditti near Montrevaux; the combat lasted two days; the banditti were completely put to the rout; 1500 remained dead on the field, and 1500 drowned themselves in a neighbouring river. A young woman, who seemed to command the rebels, has also been killed. This victory has been obtained over the remains of the army of La Roche Jaquelin.

February 15.

Letter of the Representatives of the People at Brest, dated Feb. 10.

The sword of the law begins to strike the guilty heads. The Revolutionary Tribunal has just condemned to death three naval officers of the faction of the infamous Lariviere, who delivered up our ships to the enemy in the Leeward Islands. They were convicted of having hoisted the white flag, and of having brought to the scaffold the patriots of those countries. In consequence, Montclair, Robert Rougemont, and Kercon, all three ex-nobles, have been dispatched here, amidst the shouts of *Vive la Republique!*

"The fleet is excellently disposed: it

applauds the conduct of the Convention, in having rejected all terms with the despots. The commonalty of Brest some time ago contained men, who wanted to lacerate their country with the daggers of federalism, but now it only contains men worthy of liberty; and I can assure you that will for ever belong to the Republic.

"P. S. I forgot to inform you, that we hold here in the castle, converted into an house of arrest, the ex-deputy Giroud, of the department of Eure and Loire.—He disappeared in the convention on the 15th of June ult.; he probably overran the rebellious Departments. We found upon him false passports, and he hovered about among the miners of Poullaouen, some little mutinies among those miners are certainly his work. We write to the committee of Public Welfare, to know if he has not been out lawed."

Insertion in Bulletin.

Oudot, in the name of the committees of General Safety and Legislation, made his report respecting Chaudot, the Notary, under sentence of death. He read several pieces which served to convict Chaudot, and analyzed the defence made of this public functionary. He assured the Convention, that they had been misled respecting his affairs. He urged that Chaudot had received sentence, not for having signed, as a secondary agent, the loan opened for the Prince of Wales, but because he had been convicted by a Jury of being an accomplice in the plot which existed to favor the foreign enemies of the Republic, by supplying them with specie. He concluded by moving, that the decree by which the execution of Chaudot was suspended, be revoked.

Cuffroy, member of the committee of General Safety, demanded that the sentence of the Revolutionary Tribunal be annulled—and quoted many instances to prove the patriotism of Chaudot.

The Convention decreed, that the report of the sentence of Chaudot be revoked, and himself left for execution.

Jeanbon Saint Andre presented a report in the name of committee of Public Welfare, respecting the claim of a privateer who had taken an American prize bound to England; the privateer who carried his prize into Havre-de-Grace, was there fined for having brought in that capture. The Reporter demanded, that the claims of the privateer be disregarded.—Decreed.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

By recent intelligence from Canada, we can assure the public, that they in that quarter are not making the least preparation for war.

The following Copy of a Protest entered on the Minutes of the Council of Appointment, has been communicated for publication, by

A CORRESPONDENT.

DISCOVERING soon after the appointment of the present council, that a majority of its members entertained ideas of their powers repugnant in my opinion to the constitution, I took an early opportunity of explaining to them my construction of their constitutional powers, as sanctioned by the uniform practice of the preceding councils.—They notwithstanding proceeded to increase the number of Civil Magistrates in several Counties, and without a hearing or any adequate cause assigned, to displace many officers. After expressing my disapprobation to them of such proceedings, I was at first content that it should only be enforced by others from my omitting to subscribe the minutes in every case in which I deemed the acts of the council exceptionable; but as I conceive it my duty to bear testimony in the most explicit and unreserved manner against every departure from constitutional principles, I now deliver in writing, my reasons for dissenting from the measure pursued by the council, lest my silence on the subject should be construed to sanction a precedent detracting from the powers of the executive, and injurious to the interest of the state.

The constitution vests in the governor, the supreme executive power and authority, and enjoins him to take care that the laws are faithfully executed to the best of his ability; also authorizes him, by and with the consent of the council, to appoint all officers, other than those who are directed to be appointed in a different manner, but neither expressly nor impliedly, empowers the council to increase or diminish the number; on the contrary as the execution of the laws is confided to the Governor, in his capacity of Supreme Executive, and as in the exercise of that very essential and important trust, a proportional degree of responsibility is incurred, it is to be forcibly inferred, that in every instance in which the number of officers is not ascertained by law, the power of determin-

ing what number is necessary, was intended by the constitution to be lodged in him. For if this construction is not admitted, the council has it in its power to weaken and perhaps prevent the interposition of the executive in enforcing the laws, either in a direct way by refusing to appoint such officers as are requisite for their effectual execution, or in an indirect manner by appointing more than is necessary, and thus degrading the respectability, and diminishing the energy of the magistracy. The constitution declares that all offices, the duration of which is not particularly ascertained, shall be held during the pleasure of the council. By the pleasure of the Council is intended in my opinion not a capricious, arbitrary pleasure, but a sound rational discretion to be exercised for the promotion of the public good; a contrary doctrine renders the constitution unsafe, and its administration unstable, and whenever parties exist, may tend to deprive men of their office, because they have too much independence of spirit, to support measures which they suppose injurious to the community and may induce others from an undue attachment to office, to sacrifice their integrity to improper considerations.

(Signed) **GEO. CLINTON.**
In Council of Appointment, Albany,
27th March, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA,
MAY 1.

Extract of a Letter from Cowes, (England) dated 18th February, 1794. It may be depended on as authentic.

"I have now to inform you that Government has issued an order to their collectors of the customs, to stop all ships having on board pot or pearl ashes, and to prevent their departure till further orders; in consequence of this the Iris, from Boston, arrived here on Sunday, is stopt for the present, as her cargo consists in part of the above articles."

In the debates in the British Parliament, the conduct of the government of the United States has been brought forward with distinguished marks of approbation, as well by members of the administration as by those in the opposition: The following passage occurs in a speech made by the Marquis of Lansdowne in the House of Lords against the war:

"The conduct of the Republic of America was worthy the emulation of every other power. The Americans could not brook the insult offered by England, and while the spirit of the people was willing to meet the misfortunes of war, the wisdom of that great, that good and wise man, his Majesty (I mean General Washington) called them back, and they unanimously agreed to accede to his recommendation to preserve their neutrality. If it were argued that they were in want of money, he would ask what was the situation of Holland? Its credit was so low, that it could not borrow money at five per cent, and her debt had accumulated so much, that she could not borrow money in future, at the most exorbitant interest. The king of Prussia was in a worse state, and the Emperor was reduced to the expedient of encouraging private donations, which did not promise by any means to replenish his coffers. The noble marquis intreated his majesty's ministers to beware how they incurred a war with America: there were various reasons why the measure should be most cautiously avoided; and at the present it was well known to ministers, that Jamaica was obliged to open her ports, to receive heavy timber, and other important articles from America. There was a time when the West-India islands were valuable to this country, but that period, in a great measure, had passed away. The French had given freedom to the blacks, and the spirit of liberty was not only diffusing itself in St. Domingo, but throughout all the West-India islands. The West-Indies will become so many money traps; and though the monopoly may be advantageous to them, it cannot longer be an advantage to this country. If ministers were of a different opinion, why not conciliate America, as the best and most useful ally in that quarter."

Lord Grenville in his speech in support of the war—has the following remarks: "As to America, which the noble lord had said was disposed to go to war with us, his lordship said that he had reason to be of a different opinion; on the contrary, he was persuaded, that if she departed from her neutrality, it would be on the side of her allies.

"He declared that he wished well to America—was desirous that the utmost harmony should subsist between the two

countries, and earnestly wished to obliterate and wipe away, by every act of goodwill and friendly intercourse, that animosity, which the unhappy contest with this country had left upon the minds of the people."

His Lordship here said, that there was one thing which had fallen from the noble Lord, respecting America, which astonished him beyond measure, and gave him the utmost concern, namely, that it had been the policy of the British government to excite the savages of America to commit hostilities against the Americans. This was a charge of so detestable a nature, and so unwarrantable an assertion, that he thought it his duty to declare it was a gross falsehood: so far from stimulating them to war with the Americans; the British officers and the governors of Upper and Lower Canada had interfered and negotiated, and done the utmost they could to settle their differences, and to bring about a lasting peace between them.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

ARRIVED.

Ship American Hero, Macey, London Capt. Macey, of the Hero, spoke, in lat. 32, the ship Active, of this port, and parted with her off the Banks of Newfoundland. The Active is full of passengers, many of whom have the small-pox; a young lady, passenger, died on board the Active, and her body was committed to the deep.

BALTIMORE, April 29.

A gentleman who arrived here from Norfolk on Sunday last, informs us, that a Danish sloop attempted to sail from that port—that Captain Blancy, in a schooner manned with volunteers, immediately pursued and overtook her—and that on their return they saluted the French frigate, when a swivel burst and killed one of the volunteers. Our informant adds, that on the schooner's arrival at Norfolk, a person (being made acquainted with the melancholy accident) expressing a wish that every one who assisted in saluting the frigate, might share the same fate, was tarred and feathered, and led through the principal streets.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, February 13.

On the 31st of January the whole division of Maubeuge was almost barefooted, and without stockings or boots.

A letter from Morlaix, dated January 22, states that three French Frigates, including the Carmagnol, had carried into that port 30 vessels bound to England.

The head-quarters of general Hoche are now at Saarlouis, where the army of the Moselle has collected in great force. It is said that it will shortly attack Treves in three columns. There is also a considerable army collecting about Thionville.

The House of Representatives of the United States has been principally engaged for several days in discussing the report of the committee on the ways and means

The ship George Barclay come up to the city this day.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

May 2.

Will be performed,

A TRAGEDY, called

OTHELLO,

The MOOR of VENICE.

Duke of Venice, Mr. Wignell
Brabantio, Mr. Green
Gratiano, Mr. Warrell
Lodovico, Mr. Cleveland
Othello, Mr. Fennell
Cassio, Mr. Moreton
Iago, Mr. Chalmers
Roderigo, Mr. Bates
Montano, Mr. Harwood
Senators, Messrs. De Moulin, Blisset, &c. &c.

Desdemona, Mrs. Morris
Emilia, Mrs. Shaw

To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, written by the Author of the Poor Soldier, called

Peeping Tom of Coventry.

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.