

out five or six people being executed in form, and the assassinations in the streets and houses were numberless. The prisons were all crammed full, and it was expected they were soon to be cleared by a general massacre, for provisions were become so scarce that without a very great reduction of the number of mouths the people must soon be reduced to eat each other. At Lyons that was said to be already the case—and as the army had secured what little provisions there was, the miserable inhabitants have risen en masse and fought desperately with knives, sticks, and any other weapons they could meet with, that in short, no description could equal the horrors that reigned thro' all the south of France; and nothing prevented an immediate general counter-revolution, but the absolute want of arms with every description of people, except the soldiers, who seemed determined to make an end of every body and every thing that does not directly suit their present purpose.

House of Representatives, U. S.

This day the committee of the whole house, having finished the discussion of the Report on the Ways and Means, the same was reported to the house with sundry amendments. The amendments were immediately taken up by the house. The debate continued until the adjournment.

Married on Saturday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Keating, Mr. JOSEPH WISEMAN, Merchant, to Miss CATHERINE DOUGHERTY, both of this city.

By this Day's Mail.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LEGHORN, Feb. 14.

We have had accounts from Madrid, that the Spanish court, upon receiving accounts that Toulon was evacuated by the allies, and that the French army which lay before that place was sent against the Spanish forces under Don Ricardos, in Rouffillon, which would give the French a manifest superiority of numbers, had ordered their General to evacuate all the places they had taken, after carrying off the artillery, and destroying the fortifications: In the mean time, several new corps were raising to reinforce the Spanish army in Rouffillon.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.

Almost all the letters received from the frontiers of Turkey within these ten or twelve days, announce in a positive manner an approaching rupture between Russia and the Porte; those from Constantinople are to the same effect. What renders this news the more worthy of credit is, that all the Pachas who command towards the Danube, and the Dnieister, have received orders to establish magazines; and the fortresses of Brailow, Ilmailow, Bentler and Choczim, are to be provisioned, without delay for one year.

BRUSSELS, March 15.

Last night major general Haddick arrived from Vienna, with important dispatches relative to the conduct of the Campaign, and the inauguration of the Emperor. The inauguration is to take place in the course of this month, and the Arch Duke Charles to act as proxy for the Emperor: after which it is supposed that Gen. Haddick has brought him the Emperor's leave to join the army. In the mean time, his field equipage is kept in constant readiness.

The duke of York's head-quarters are at Courtray. On Sunday the 9th he advanced with about 3000 of the combined troops and took possession of Menin, Rouque, Halluin and Roulheque, from which the French retreated in such haste as to leave some field pieces behind them. The troops were so elated, that they offered to attack the strong post before Billeul; but his Royal Highness restrained their ardour, assuring them that they should soon have sufficient opportunities of displaying their valour. Of 300 peasants who marched on this expedition, seven received the gold medals, as the reward of their zeal and bravery.

Seven thousand Pioneers are to be employed in forming entrenchments between Lanay and Turcoin. The number of troops along the frontier, from Orchies to Nieuport, is computed at 45,000, commanded by the duke of York and General Clairfait.

General Beaulieu, whose head-quarters are still at Arlon, has sent to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg for reinforcements, to enable him to oppose the attempts of the French Army of the Moselle on that part of the frontier. The Prince of Saxe Cobourg has his head-quarters at Valenciennes, General Mack is with him; and the report is that the French are to be attacked without delay, that they may be obliged to fight before they can complete the works of their entrenched camp near Cambray.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 7.

The negotiation of Rasid Muttapha, our Ambassador at the court of Petersburg, appears not to have taken a very favorable turn.

The instructions given to this minister, related to two very principal objects. The first was, that the Russians should in future submit to the new duties established in all the Turkish dominions; and the second was, to insist upon the liberation of all the Turks who are prisoners in the Russian territories.

These two demands have suspended the negotiation; but it is hoped, that the new Russian Minister, M. Codlaby, will renew them, although the Grand Signior appears determined, notwithstanding the interposition of the courts of Vienna and London, to abide by his demands.

The Divan have ordered the necessary preparations to be made. The Captain Pacha has visited all the sea-ports, and given directions for fitting out the ships with the utmost speed. At his return to Constantinople, he had a long conference with the Grand Signior. Preparations equally active are making by land, and the commandant of Bender and Annaps have received orders to spare no expence in putting these important fortresses into a respectable state of defence. A war with Russia seems to be inevitable. Distracted, however, by internal commotions, the Porte is not now in a condition to oppose with any probability of success, the mighty monarch of the North.

Mahmud Pacha's protestations of fidelity were only made for the purpose of blinding the Divan to the immense preparations which he is making—All that part of his army which had gone over to the Seraskier of Romeba, is returned to his service. Ali Pacha of Janina has also declared in his favor, and has, in consequence, refused to pay any tax to the Porte.

Roused, at length, from its lethargy, the Turkish government has resolved to check the operations of the insurgents, and for that purpose has ordered an army of 120,000 men, under the command of the Captain Pacha, to march from Navolm against them.

PARIS, March 11.

Thomas Paine, in his prison here, is determined not to remain idle. A production of his has just made its appearance in English, and bears the following title: "The Age of Reason; being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology. By Thomas Paine, Citizen and Cultivator, of the United States of America." &c. &c.

The inhabitants of this Metropolis, and its environs, to the distance of several leagues, are all extremely discontented: the poor cannot obtain the common necessaries of life, and provisions are extremely scarce and exorbitantly dear. The Convention is publicly vilified in hand-bills distributed and stuck up throughout Paris, and a division even subsists between the most hot-headed Patriots.

In the sitting of the Cordeliers on the 29th, Vincent demanded the punishment of the remainder of the Brissotines who are in confinement; and denounced a new faction, pointing out Philippeaux, Bourdon, and Camille Desmoulins, as its chiefs, who wished to destroy liberty; and those deputies have since been expelled from that society.

Richardot, general of the army of the North, died in the Conciergerie, the evening before he was to have been conducted to the guillotine.

The quantity of salt-petre collected in the several sections of Paris, during the first decade of this month, was reported to be 13,256 pounds.

The Pandour and Le Courageux privateers are arrived at Dunkirk: they took 19 prizes in the Northern Seas, many of which are safe in port.

A great number of Emigrants are now said to be in this metropolis, disguised as hackney-coachmen, barrow-drivers, and carmen.

The Revolutionary Committee of Lisle has found out an excellent way to stop bankruptcies, by refusing certificates of civism to all those who have not honorably paid their debts.

Amongst the persons who have been lately guillotined, are the Count de L'Aigle, Marechal de Camp, and Louisa de la Rochefoucault. Ninety-one priests have been conducted from Rouen to Rochefort, condemned to be transported to the coast of Africa.

The number of false assignats which now circulate in France is so very great, that nobody can distinguish them from the good ones, and the committee of assignats has published instructions on this subject.

A great number of troops flee off to the right towards Givet, and to the left towards Dunkirk, which shews that the army of the

North is on the point of making some great attempt.

The quarrel between the Cordeliers, and the Jacobins was made up by Collet d'Herbois; and one Loys announced that the Genoese had sent to Marseilles 8000 loads of wheat.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

February 27.

Le Carpentier writes from St. Maloes, that by the means of Revolutionary purgatives, he has delivered the country thro' which he passed of all the Royalists and Federalists which infested it. Latterly, a refractory Priest had been laid hold of and delivered up to justice, as well as the old devotee who concealed him.

The widow of the Ex-minister, Le Brun, appeared at the bar, with her six children, and solicited the National Benevolence, as she was at the eve of perishing for want of food.—Referred to the Committee of Succours.

The Popular Society of Dreux, presented a cavalier, armed at his expence, and chosen from among the most vigorous Sans Culottes, who compose it. "The Priests," said this society, "in our district are full of remorse for having preached impolure: salt-petre is the order of the day; which is taken from the earth to make room for tyrants; will destroy the thrones of despots, and the irons of slaves."—Honorable mention.

After hearing the report of the Committee of Finances, the Convention authorized the Comptroller of the Treasury to draw out of the chest of the Three Keys the sum of 185 millions for the expences of 1792 and 93 in arrear, and those of the month Nivose, and the deficit of which was only 41 millions.

LONDON, March, 19.

Letters from Leghorn, state, that General Paoli, having heard of the surrender of St. Florence, marched against Bastia, at the head of 6000 Corsican royalists. Being arrived at a proper place, he gave a signal to the British Squadron, which was then off the Island. The British ships of war immediately approached, and landed the troops within sight of Bastia, and at the distance of four Italian miles from it. Immediately after, Bastia was blockaded by the combined British and Corsican troops, who erected different batteries, and intimated to the Republicans, by a summons, that they must surrender the fortress in twenty-four hours. The master of the above vessel adds, that at his departure he heard a cannonade.

The Captain of a Tartane which arrived at Leghorn from Porto Ferraro, deposited, that he heard a cannonade, which lasted all day long on the 25th, and seemed to proceed from Bastia.

Yesterday Field-Marshal Freytag arrived in town from Valenciennes.

Letters from Vienna, dated the 26th ult. state, that Dumourier has sent to the Court of Vienna, several plans for the prosecution of the war in the present campaign.

Generals Pichegru and Ferrand have had a long conference at Cambray, with respect to the operations of the ensuing campaign, and the plans of the committee of public safety. As soon as this conference was concluded, a messenger was sent to Paris, and the two Generals immediately set off to take the command of their respective armies of the North and the Ardennes.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. Sch'r. Polly, Motley, Portland Sloop Mercury, Weeks, ditto The Brig Thomas, Capt. Bunker, is arrived at Fort Mifflin, in 40 days from Dublin.

POST OFFICE,

Philad. May 3d, 1794.

Letters for England will be received at this office until Thursday the 8th May, at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

Advertisement.

M. CARPENTIER, an inhabitant of St. Domingo, going to Baltimore in the stage, lost on his route the 5th inst. a POCKET BOOK containing several letters and papers, particularly a draft for 8250 livres or one thousand dollars, in favor of Messrs Zacharie Coupman and Co. of Baltimore.

Whoever shall return the pocket book and papers to M. Carpentier at Baltimore, or to the Printer hereof, shall be recompensed for their trouble.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber acquaints the gentlemen and ladies, Retailers of Dry Goods, that

On Monday the 12th inst.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, he will have ready for sale, at his Wholesale Warehouse, No. 117, north Second Street, opposite to Messrs. J. W. and Wm. Gibbs,

A NEAT PARCEL

OF DRY GOODS,

Just imported in the ship William Penn, from London.

Consisting of an assortment of

Sattins, modes & perfi-

ans, narrow corded Dimities, and fine India Mullins.

Louis Osmont,

Who has also for sale,

A QUANTITY OF

Looking Glasses, Framed,

Charet in cases of superior quality, Champagne Wine, and a few Boxes Spermaceti Candles.

May 7.

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Treasury Department.

Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, suitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the sizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the said Office.

White Oak Timber and Plank.

98 Pieces of various Dimensions, including Keels, Floor and Rising Timbers, &c. for a Vessel of 140 or 150 feet Keel.

27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wale pieces, Bilge Streaks, Clamps, &c. 200 Logs, for various uses.

Pitch Pine.

26,000 Feet of Plank for Decks. 210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 10 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.

50,000 Loose Treennails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long. 5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.

30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.

Persons willing to supply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion for the whole six, will make their Proposals accordingly.

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District of Pennsylvania

T O W I T.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty fourth day of March, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD of the said district, has deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit: "Historical Collections; consisting of state papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for a history of the United States of America."

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M. Member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia; for promoting useful knowledge; Fellow of the American academy of Arts and Sciences; and correspondent member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

VOLUME II.

Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus, Muc profugae venient, et Regna illustra condent, Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna sinistra.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

May 7

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NEW THEATRE.

By Particular Desire.

THIS EVENING,

May 7.

Will be performed,

A COMEDY, called the

Provok'd Husband;

O R,

A Journey to London.

To which will be added, a new serious Pantomime, originally performed at the Theatre in Paris, called

La Foret Noire;

O R,

The Natural Son.

Boxes, one dollar—Pitt, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.