

However, for the present, notwithstanding our defenceless state, our danger is not great. The enemy are very weak, having only 25 or 30,000 men in their intrenchments behind the Quiech. Strong detachments of cavalry and artillery have been sent to their army of the North and to the army employed in Vendee.

The French commissioners having completed the object of the mission have at length quitted Frankfort to return into their own country.

BRUSSELS, March 25.

The precipitate and unexpected departure of his Royal Highness, the Archduke, for Vienna, has just put us into the utmost surprize. A thousand contradictory, even ridiculous reasons, have been assigned for it—but the cause believed to be simply this:

That at the General Council, held at Ath, where the plans for the operations of the campaign, brought by the Count de Haddick, from Vienna, were submitted to the General, one of the settled parts of the plan was, that Gen. Clairfayt should command the advanced army over the Duke of York. To this his Royal Highness positively objected. A discussion of the most serious nature took place, and two meetings were held, at which Prince Charles and Lord Elgin assisted, in hopes of settling the affair, but without success. The Duke of York persevered in demanding to have the chief command of the army in Flanders, under the direction of the Prince de Cobourg. The debates were extremely warm, and personal altercation rose, it is said, to a violent height, inasmuch that the Duke of York, in consequence of some words between the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and himself, declared that the British troops should not act, until he had taken the direction of his Court; and Lord Elgin, after a long conference with his Highness at Courtray, set out for England. Prince Charles had appointed 9 o'clock in the morning of Friday last, for his departure, but it was retarded until midnight, on account of his Chamberlain, the Count de Werterlaw not having returned from Valenciennes, whither he was sent on a special mission to M. de Cobourg.

We have an unfortunate piece of news here—it is said that the King of Prussia is determined to make a separate peace with the French Republic, and that his troops are retiring into the Margraviates of Anspach and Bareuth. This last event is confirmed by the letters received this morning from Frankfort.

OSTEND, April 2.

We expect something very extraordinary within a few days. Our Generals think it necessary to take precautions against any thing that may happen. Accordingly, not only the stores and the greatest part of the provisions, but all the heavy baggage of the army is to be moved to Antwerp; and all the shipping of any value are ordered quickly to leave Ostend harbor. They already talk of evacuating the Flemish and Belgic country.

PARIS, 2d Germinal (sprout month.)

Chabot, since he attempted to poison himself, has constantly refused to take any nourishment. He has been removed to the Infirmary of the Conciergerie.

The military Committee of Bourdeaux has, in addition to its former sentences, lately condemned to death Dival, a ci-devant Counsellor of the Court of Aids; La Roque, Knight of St. Louis; Morin, Brigadier of the armies; Bacque, a Physician, and Louftan, a non-juring Priest.

Our Revolutionary Tribunal has just sentenced to death 20 persons, almost all of them belonging to the Department of Nievre.

Letters have been this day received from Berlin, which assert, that the King of Prussia is determined not to furnish a single man to the Allied Powers beyond his contingent, unless his demands are complied with.

MENTZ, March 14.

We have positive assurances that the French, after having plundered all they could lay their hands on at Spire, and laid waste a great number of the houses belonging to the emigrants, have laid on that city a contribution of 400,000 livres, under penalty of fire and ravage. The inhabitants are entirely stripped of the poor remains of their property and as, notwithstanding this last effort, they have been unable to muster so large a sum, they have supplied the deficiency as far as they have been able, by provisions and forage for the French army. The wretched inhabitants of Spire are now plunged in an almost incredible degree of distress and perplexity.

DUBLIN, April 3.

We have authority upon which we can rely, to assert, in opposition to all the Guillotine prints, that his Prussian Majesty will not withdraw his power from the general alliance; but, on the contrary, that he will bring more troops into the field this campaign than he did the last.— [Dublin Journal.]

LONDON, March 26.

It may be depended upon as certain, that the King of Prussia, our great, faithful, humane, and good ally, will give no more assistance in the war against France. This country may even be thankful if that virtuous monarch avoids taking an active part in favor of French Republicans.

It is rumoured that Prussia is not the only power that has shewn symptoms of defection from the grand alliance. Spain too, it is said begins to think, that its best policy will be to take care of itself.

March 29.

By an express which left Portsmouth last night we learn that Lord Howe had in the afternoon made the signal for all Captains, and several Line of battle-ships and frigates were immediately ordered for sea. Their probable object was the relief of Jersey, which seems to be seriously threatened.

Further particulars respecting Jersey.— Captain Bennet states, that part of the troops embarked on the coast of France, is advanced as far as Choisey island, within five leagues of Jersey; and the scouts belonging to Jersey have seen a vast number of troops on Choisey Island, and have been fired at by them. A great number of flat-bottomed boats are also there, and they are forming entrenchments and magazines upon the island, to retreat to in case Jersey should hold out longer than they expect.

Capt. Bennet brought 50 women and children of the principal families.

Lord Elgin, since his arrival in London, has communicated a final determination of his Prussian Majesty, but we are given to understand his Lordship has been empowered to stipulate, that the future services of the King of Prussia may still be obtained—on certain conditions. Should, however, his Majesty be pleased to withdraw himself from the alliance, we cannot conceive, when we recollect the following passage in this treaty, by what mode of reasoning he will justify himself.

“II. Their Majesties the King of G. Britain and the King of Prussia, reciprocally promise, not to lay down their arms but by common consent, without having obtained restitution of all the conquests which France may have made upon either of the two contracting parties, or upon such other of the powers, friends or allies of their said Majesties.”

Our letters from Brussels say, that just as the post was setting out, accounts had arrived, that on the 27th inst. an attack was made on the French Camp, near Cambrai, by the Austrians, under the command of Col. Maek, of which we are promised details by the next mail.

Eight thousand and sixty French prisoners, ransomed at Frankfort by the French commissaries, passed through Cologne, on the 17th, on their way home.

The Russian navy in the Black Sea, is at present in a very respectable condition. There are in the ports of that sea 24 ships of the line, besides a great number of vessels of smaller force.

Monday, in the House of Commons, Mr. Grey said, “There was one question which had been particularly put by some honorable friends of his, and which had not yet received any answer from Ministers—it was respecting a rumour that prevailed every where for some days past, and was received with every appearance of a truth—He meant the plain question, “Whether the king of Prussia had, or had not, withdrawn from this confederacy of the powers allied against France? and thus left us engaged in a destructive and expensive war, after taking from us so essential a part of the import which he was bound to give.” He considered the whole of this as requiring from its importance a speedy discussion; in hopes, therefore, that it would soon come before the house, he would not now detain them longer.”—Mr. Pitt remained silent.

April 1.

In our paper of Saturday we stated, that the French had landed about 18,000 troops on the island of Chauve, which lies about 8 leagues from St. Malo, six leagues from Granville, and six from Jersey. The official accounts received on Saturday, make this force amount to 20,000 men. There are 34 sail of the line, and three French frigates lying

in Cancale Bay, besides three more frigates cruising off Chauve.

April 4.

In the house of Commons on the first inst. the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he was sorry the house was not fuller, but he must now give notice of a subject of considerable importance. It might in the course of the next campaign become advisable for his Majesty to avail himself on the continent of the assistance of Frenchmen who are willing to be employed in his Majesty's service there, and that this was likely to be to a very considerable extent; and he should move for that purpose to bring in a bill on Friday for that purpose.

The French fleet, according to an account brought to Weymouth by the master of an American vessel arrived from Brest, has failed in three divisions; the last division consisted of seven sail, and one frigate. This division steered an easterly course on Friday last, when the master quitted it.

British Army in Flanders.

St. Amand, April 1.

On Wednesday the 26th ultimo, the army of his Royal Highness the Duke of York was put in motion. The guards and heavy cavalry marched from Courtray and its environs to Peck. The brigade of the line from Menin to Courtray.

On the 27th, the guards marched to this place, and Hainou, and the brigade of the line took up their quarters at Peck.

On the 28th, the light cavalry and brigade of the line, marched through here to the different villages in the neighbourhood, where they are at present cantoned; and the park of artillery marched from Courtray to a village near Tohrnay; and on the 29th to le Celle, which was the quarter allotted for them.

On the morning of the 29th, a heavy cannonade was heard from the Cambray quarter, which proved to be the Carmagnols attacking the village of le Ceteau. At first they were successful from their great number, which is reported to have been above twenty thousand, and carried two batteries; but the Austrians assembling a considerable force of cavalry before they could well form their line, attacked them with such impetuosity, that they were put into confusion, and driven off with the loss of five pieces of cannon, five hundred killed, and about one hundred taken prisoners.

Prince William, of Gloucester, is arrived here.

PLYMOUTH, March 30.

Just arrived the packet from Guernsey; she failed the 28th, at which time no attempt had been made on either of the islands, but says, that they were constantly on the watch in expectation of an attack from the French.

There was a smart press yesterday on the river for seamen: and, in many of the avenues to the town, several hundred were picked up, and put on board the receiving ship at the Tower.

The alarm beacons, and long flag staffs, now erecting on the Suffex and Western coasts, are on a similar plan with those, which were established round the whole coast of France immediately on the commencement of hostilities, between the two countries.

The Hessian troops as well cavalry as infantry, lately stationed on the Isle of Wight, are all embarked on board the transports, and are to proceed without delay to Ostend.

The major part of the British regiments, composing Lord Moira's army, are in the vicinity of Southampton; which town, it is said, will shortly be made his Lordship's head-quarters.

LONDONDERRY, April 8.

In this day's paper we have impartially collected every article relative to the alleged extraordinary conduct of the King of Prussia, and the following seems to be the substance; The ministerial prints confidently assert, that his majesty will take the field this campaign with a greater force than he did last year; and insinuate, that it would be prudent to give him his demand, two millions of money, rather than lose his assistance—On the other hand, all the other papers concur in stating that a negotiation is certainly on foot between the Prussian monarch and the French Republic, and that his majesty will either retire from the war altogether as a principal, or he will hire 30,000 of his troops, at 30s. a head to England! A short time will shew which of those opinions is the true one. In the mean time, the campaign has not yet seriously commenced—before this day last year, much human blood was shed.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Catherine, M'Callum, Oporto

Brig Mary, Flemming, St. Croix 16
Fame, Swasey, Charleston 11
Schr. Ranger, Benion, Egg-Harbour 3
Hetty, Ruby, Norfolk 5
Fredericksburg-packet, Anderfon Virginia 4
Eagle, Burden, Ditto
Phebe, Smith, Martinique 24
Dolphin, Watfon, N. York 5
Nancy, Collin, Virginia 4
Sloop Three Friends, Bunker Ditto
Abigail, Oran, Portsmouth 12
Mary, Webb, New-York 8
Sixty seven vessels have cleared at the Custom-house, since monday last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS on the subject of the Washington Lottery, being by mistake repeatedly addressed to the Commissioners for the City of Washington,

Persons concerned are hereby informed, that all such should be addressed either to W. Deakins jun. of Washington, or to the Subscriber. The commissioners never having contemplated any further concern in this business, than in their assent to receive the bonds and approve the names of the managers. The prizes have been paid and are paying on demand by W. Deakins, Washington, Peter Gilman, Boston, and by the Subscriber.

For the Lottery No. 2, the securities already given will be retained by the commissioners, or transferred by them at their option to the Bank of Columbia; and the Commissioners will be consulted respecting a judicious and equitable disposition of the houses to be built thereby; their treasury or the Bank of Columbia will receive the money intended for the National University, and they will be consulted in the nomination of the 24 managers; but all the responsibility respecting the general disposition of the tickets, and payment of prizes, will rest as in the Hotel Lottery, on the persons whose names are and may be hereafter published as assistants to forward this business with

S. BLODGET.

Philad. May 28, d—3t.

Cincinnati of Pennsylvania,

May 28, 1794.

A STATED meeting of the standing Committee will be held on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock at the Concitogue waggon. Arrangements for the 4th July being necessary to be formed, the members are requested punctually to attend.

JOSEPH HOWELL, Secretary pro Tem.

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. WHITLOCK'S NIGHT. THIS EVENING, May 28.

On account of the Indisposition of Mr. Fennell—the Tragedy of JULIA, is changed for that of

JANE SHORE.

End of the Play, a humorous vocal PARODY, on Shakespeare's SEVEN AGES, by M. Bates.

End of the Tragedy, a new Comic Pastoral Ballet, composed by Mr. Francis, called

L'Amour trouve les Moyens;

Or the

FRUITLESS PRECAUTION.

By Mons. Belona, being his third appearance in America, Mr. Blissett, Mr. Darley jun, Master T. Warrell, Mr. Francis, Mrs. De Marque, and Madame Gardie.

To which will be added,

(Written by the late David Garrick,) a Comedy in two acts, never performed here, called

BON TON;

OR

High Life above Stairs.

Sir John Trotley, Mr. Whitlock
Lord Minikin, Mr. Moreton
Col. Tivy, Mr. Cleveland
Davy, Mr. Harwood
Lady Minikin, Mr. Bates
Miss Tittup, (with the song) “the Soldier tired.” Mrs. Shaw

Tickets to be had of Mr. Whitlock, the corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets, at the usual places, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre, where places for the boxes may be taken.

Mr. MARSHALL'S Benefit will be on Friday.

A Comedy, written by Shakespeare, called AS YOU LIKE IT, with a Comic Opera, called HARTFORD BRIDGE; or the SKIRTS of a CAMP.

Mrs. WARRELL'S Benefit will be on Monday next.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-street, and at Carr & Co's Musical Repository, No. 122, Market-street