

best surgeons and physical gentlemen that ever attended an army.—Three regiments are said to have been thus rendered unserviceable.

The Prince of Saxe-Cobourg has his head-quarters at Valenciennes. General Maek 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 Cambrai.

The merchants, bankers, notaries and persons in easy circumstances, have followed the clergy, the nobles, and the military, as victims of the French Rebellion. The land-owners and farmers are now the order of the day, and are about to undergo the same persecutions. In one of the last fittings of the Cordeliers, Hebert attributed the present scarcity to the avarice of the land-holders. "Why, (said he) should the country people refuse us provisions. Ought not every thing to be common to all?" This expression was loudly applauded; and we have no doubt, but we shall immediately see the Revolutionary army preceded by the Guillotine, make the inhabitants of the country feel all the influence of a rebellion, which they have been so often told to have been brought about solely for their advantage.

The French have experienced very great distress, from the disappointment of their not receiving the cargoes of wheat which have been shipped from the ports of Denmark for their supply. There is reason to think, that very few of these ships have escaped our cruisers.

RAMSGATE, March 13.

This morning was brought into this harbour, a large Swedish hoy, having on board ten thousand stand of arms, and a considerable quantity of gunpowder. This vessel was taken by the Thetis frigate, very near Dieppe. She had made the signal for a pilot, and was lying too until there should be a sufficient depth of water for her to enter the harbour. When the Thetis's boat boarded, the crew of the hoy had emptied all their water casks, and they pretended that they were waiting off Dieppe for a fresh supply of that article. Also, was brought in this morning, an American brig from Havre, bound to Hamburg: she has a considerable sum of specie on board, which, it appears, is to purchase corn at Hamburg, to be delivered at Havre, at which place this vessel has already carried three cargoes of that article, and was making the fourth trip for the same purpose, when she fell in with the Thetis frigate; and it has been thought proper to detain her.

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XVIII.

Mr. FENNO,

LAST evening, *Jane Shore*, and Garrick's *Bon Ton* were performed at the New Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. Whitlock; the house was tolerably filled; which considering the badness of weather, was evincive of the expectations formed of seeing Mrs. Whitlock again, and of the approbation, which Mr. Whitlock has very deservedly obtained of the public.—Both Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, are actors of high reputation, but the Observer cannot suppress the pleasure he feels, in being able to announce them to the public, as characters calculated, for almost any rank in Society.—It affords a high compliment to the virtuous discernment and Taste of the Ladies in Philadelphia, that such a character as Mrs. Whitlock attracted thro' the storm more than two hundred of them, last evening to the Theatre.—May you, my fair friends, pass thro' the storms of life without shrinking, and reach that goal, where virtue, like Mrs. Whitlock's, meets its eternal reward.

Mr. Green has improved so much, and exhibits such talents as an actor, that it would be injustice, not to give him, a tribute of applause, he certainly deserves much for his last evening's performance.

The Observer would hint, with caution, to the managers, that so good an opinion is formed of Mr. Harwood, as an actor, that the public would be gratified, in seeing him, more frequently, on the stage.

Mr. Bates, as usual for him, received great applause.

Mr. Wignel, never filled a part, with more propriety and dignity, than that of Lord Hastings. He has been generally applauded for the exhibition of Darby, Little John &c.—but his performance last evening, ought to rescue him from all imputations, of acting well, only in the lower grade of characters; all who saw him last evening must be convinced of the justice of this remark.

May 29.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES

MR. FENNO,

Please to insert the within, in your paper of this day.—If the General Advertiser fails us, we must have resort to your paper, which will help its credit; this I think

will be a sufficient motive for you to publish.

May 29th.

A DEMOCRAT.

To the EDITOR of the GENERAL ADVERTISER

YOUR paper of this morning contains not a word, accusing the Executive, Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, of treason against the people.—Nor is there any expression calculated to keep up distrust, in the people, of the Federal Government, so necessary, for the purposes of maintaining, our Democratic Societies. Are you not sensible, Mr. Editor, that we are ruined, unless we lay about us with unremitting attention? The people, feeling as they do, the blessings of the General Government, will soon become perfectly quiet under it; and then, sir, our Societies are at an end.—If all your correspondents failed, could not you have added some little apt stroke, like, we hear, news is received by the Executive, indicative of very hostile feelings in the British Court, which is kept secret from the people, &c.

Please, sir, to pay better attention; your paper is now our last resort, if you fail us, you are sensible we are in a sad situation indeed.

A DEMOCRAT.

May 29.

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 29.

By this Day's Mail.

BRUSSELS, March 16.

The French, it is positively asserted, have agreed to give a large sum of money to the King of Prussia, part of which has already passed their frontier, in consideration whereof, his Majesty, who, it is said, does not consider himself immediately interested in the war, signs with them a treaty of peace and alliance.

The two French commissioners at Frankfort are to put a finishing hand to this business.

The demand made by his Prussian Majesty for bread and forage, to so large an amount, is estimated at 20 millions of florins. The Emperor has offered to pay the half, which has been refused, because he owes the King of Prussia already 30 millions, furnished him during the present war, the payment of which is now required. The King of Prussia, instead of diminishing his demand upon the Circles, in consequence of the difficulties it has met with has augmented it. He now demands, that they shall all make good to him 260 German florins for every man that may desert, or be killed during the war.

There is another report equally important, and which, if equally true, develops the views of the King of Prussia. It is said that his troops having been admitted into that part of Silesia still remaining to Austria, have seized several posts of importance and particularly the passages in the Carpathian mountains, which separate that country from the other states of the house of Austria.

In short, some believe that his design is to possess himself of the remainder of Silesia, which formerly belonged to his family, as an indemnity, for the money lent the Emperor.

OSTEND, April 2.

No action of consequence has yet happened, tho' there is much skirmishing towards Bouchain and LeCateau; and from present circumstances, it appears probable, that a general engagement, in that neighbourhood will soon take place. The head quarters of the British army are removed to St. Amand.

Tournay is almost wholly evacuated, the troops being moved, & formed to cover the Austrians upon the frontiers. The Commissary General's station is now at Antwerp, whither all the stores are now removing.

The defection of the King of Prussia from the alliance is now generally believed; tho' the German papers in general affect to discredit it—the following avowal has appeared in the Gazette de Cologne, under the date of Mayence, March 23.

"His Majesty the King of Prussia having ordered that none of his troops should remain with the army of the Upper Rhine, beyond his subsidiary corps of 20,000 men, the Prussians begin to leave us. This day, passed through this city, the regiments of Kleift and Crobelsdarff, as well as the battalion of Legat, directing their march towards Cologne. They are to be immediately followed by the regiment of Saxe Weimar Horse.

LONDON, April 1.

Letter from the King of Prussia to the Elector of Mentz—Berlin, Jan. 21, 1794.

"The extraordinary urgency of the present circumstances, induces me to write this letter to your Highness, in full assurance of your Highness's perfect knowledge of the situation of Germany, our country. The dangerous crisis in which this country is thrown, by a war without example, with a formidable, furious and destructive enemy, who already menaces

the Six Frontier Circles to enter them with fire and sword; such a crisis is too well known to your Excellence; not to see the necessity of concurring with me, and with every State animated with a patriotic zeal in the most proper measures to ward off the danger.

Among all the measures which the Empire can employ, there is none which appears to me more inefficacious against an enemy, whose numbers diminish not, and who oppose a frantic fury in battle, to the resources of tactics, and a numerous artillery; nothing, I say, is more insufficient than the general armament of the inhabitants of the Circles, which has been proposed. This measure, "so dangerous, and so singularly delicate in itself," is still more inadmissible, because it can in no wise accord with the defence of the empire by my troops, and their retreat must infallibly be the consequence.

As it is impossible for me to continue a war so far distant from the frontiers of my estates, and which is so expensive, I have, some months since, frankly opened myself on this head to the principal powers who take part in the war, and I have entered on negotiations with them, which cannot yet be terminated.

It is for this reason now I find myself obliged to demand of the Empire, to charge itself with the provisioning of my army.

In reality, the necessary measures on this subject have been lately made at the Diet, but your Highness will consider, that it is impossible to wait its decision: so that the only thing which remains to be done for the Six Frontier Circles, who have most need of defence, is to assemble immediately for the purpose of furnishing the said provisions provisionally, until the Diet has made its conclusion.

In consequence, I beg of your Highness, in the most pressing manner that your Highness, in virtue of your quality of Arch-Chancellor and Director of the Circles would immediately convoke the said Six Circles.

The speedy convocation of the Six Circles and their furnishing my army with provisions, is the only means of saving Germany at the grand crisis. Without this, it will be impossible for me to make my troops maintain the field any longer against the enemy. I shall not fail, though with regret, to order them back into my states, for their own defence, and to abandon the Empire to itself and to its fate.

It is in the hands, therefore, of your Highness that I put the safety of the Empire; and confident of your wisdom and patriotism, I expect you will employ the means which the laws of the Empire give you in such a manner, that my views, directed to the good of the country, may be fulfilled, and that, by my troops being supplied with provisions, I may be able to assure the Empire of the most efficacious protection and defence.

Letter from the Elector of Mentz—Feb. 11.

"Your highness will see, by the copy of the letter I herewith send, the manner of thinking of his Majesty the King of Prussia, in the singularly dangerous circumstances of the present war, the demand he makes of the Empire and of the six Frontier Circles provisionally. His Majesty having solicited me, for this purpose to proceed to a speedy convocation of the directors of the said circles, I cannot fail to pray to your Serene Highness, in conjunction with the other Prince Directors of the Circles of the Empire, to inform the High states of those Circles of this matter as soon as possible, and at the same time to send, by the first of March to Frankfort on the main, the Codirectorial Deputies, with full powers to deliberate, resolve, and decide, upon what may be judged convenient, with the ministers appointed by his Prussian Majesty."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Days. Ship Jean, M'Pherson, Hamburg 56 Sloop Abby, Eames, Boston 11

CLEARED.

Brig Mary Elizabeth, Latimer, St. Bartholomes Sch. Bell, Butts, Newbern, N. C. Nancy, Kellam, Folly-Landing Mercury, Weeks, Boston Captain M'Cullum in days from Oporto, informs, that on the 26th of April, in lat. 36, 26, long. 20, 45, he was boarded by a Spanish 74 gun ship, on a cruise from Cadiz, 40 days out, the Capt.

of which, informed Captain M'Cullum, that he saw no Algerine pirates, during his cruise on the coasts.

An Inward-bound brig, was seen coming into the Delaware Capes, on Monday last—name unknown.

The bill imposing a tax on pleasure carriages, passed the House this day—also a bill authorizing and empowering the President of the United States, to lay an Embargo, in the recess of Congress, if in his judgment, the public exigencies should render it necessary—was passed to be engrossed. A motion to add a section providing for the laying an Embargo from and after the 10th of June next, was almost unanimously negatived.

ERRATUM.

In the Observer, first page of yesterday's paper, 17th line, for "notified"—read notified.

A special meeting of the American Philosophical society will be held at their Hall, on Friday evening at seven o'clock; in order to consider and determine on proposals made by Mr. Peale to rent part of the Hall, for the purpose of accommodating his Museum.

A full meeting of the members is requested. By order of the President.

R. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

May 29.

HORSES.

Anthony Wechter, living in Third street near Callowhill street, at the sign of the Pennsylvania Arms No. 214,

HAS FOR SALE,

One Pair

Bright Bay Horses,

6 years old, upwards of 15 hands high—and one pair Chestnut Brown with blazes, 4 years old, about 15 hands high. The terms will be made known, by applying to Mr. Wechter.

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. MARSHALL'S NIGHT.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

May 30.

Will be presented;

A COMEDY, called

As You like It!

(Written by Shakespeare.)

Orlando, Mr. Moreton Adam, Mr. Whitlock Duke Senior, Mr. Green Duke Frederic, Mr. Warrell Amiens, (with songs) Mr. Marshall Jaques, Mr. Chalmers Le Beau, Mr. Finch Oliver, Mr. Harwood Jaques de Bois, Mr. Darley jun. Dennis, Master J. Warrell Charles, Mr. Rowson Touchstone, Mr. Bates Corin, Mr. De Moulain Sylvius, Mr. Cleveland William, Mr. Francis Rosalind, (with the Cuckoo song) Mrs. Marshall Mrs. Francis Mrs. Cleveland Mrs. Shaw

End of act I, DIBDIN's favorite ballad, called POOR TOM; or, the SAILOR's EPITAPH, by Mr. Darley.

End of the Play, a comic dissertation on HOBBY HORSES will be delivered by Mr. Marshall, in the character of a Jockey—descriptive of—The Soldier's Hobby—The Lawyer's Hobby—The Beau's Hobby—The Ladies Hobby—The Manager's Hobby—Mrs. Warrell's Hobby—and his Own Hobby.

To which will be added, An OPERATIC FARCE, never performed here, called

Hartford Bridge;

Or the

SKIRTS OF A CAMP.

Sir Gregory Forrester, Mr. Bates Peregrine Forrester, Mr. Moreton Captain Fieldair, Mr. Marshall Captain Forrester, Mr. Cleveland Cartridge, Mr. Francis Peter, Mr. Blisset Waiter, Mr. Finch Clara, Mrs. Marshall Susan, Miss Willems Bar Maid, Mrs. Rowson Soldiers, Messrs. Warrell, Darley jun. T. Warrell, Lee, Bafon, &c. Soldier's Lasses, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Bates, Miss Rowson, &c.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Marshall, No. 66, north Eighth street. At Carr and Co's Music shop, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre, where places may be taken.

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

The Comic Opera of LIONEL and CLARISSA, with a farce and entertainments.