

the brave sailors of Holland be one body of men with France.

The first who stand forward shall enjoy the first spoils of tyranny!

I am at the head of 60,000 free and ever victorious Frenchmen—60,000 more, the defenders of Brabant, are ready to follow me if needful—We go to seek at the Hague the plotters against our and your liberties—for them we reserve our vengeance.

Batavians, confide in a man whose name is known to you—who leads Frenchmen to battle, before whom have fled the auxiliaries of your tyrant. The Belgians call me their deliverer, I will speedily be yours!

DUMOURIER.

DUTCH MANIFESTO.

In answer to Dumourier's proclamation, a manifesto has been published, which confutes, and at the same time treats with contempt that idle gasconade, as well as the obscure faction called the Batavian Committee, to which it is more immediately addressed,—it concludes thus:

WE rather expect that all citizens, laying aside any party spirit which disunites them, will unite their efforts to ours and to those of all the true friends of his country, to defend and preserve, under Divine protection, the territory which has given them birth, and in which they have been bred—that they will snatch religion and true liberty, those guarantees of our happiness, from the insupportable yoke of foreign and barbarous hordes.—We expect every thing from their courage and bravery; and we are persuaded that they will not suffer themselves to be intimidated by the exaggerated statement of the forces which are represented as advancing against them. We persuade ourselves, that they will neither forget the invincible valour with which our immortal ancestors resisted successfully these very Frenchmen, at a time when the greatest powers in Europe did not, as at this day, combat with us, but on the other hand, were leagued with our enemies;—nor the situation of our country, which more especially in this season, opposes unsurmountable obstacles to an hostile invasion; no, the diligence and energetic activity of the government, which will neglect nothing to secure the successes of our common efforts; nor, lastly, the efficacious succours we expect in a little time from our faithful allies. If after so many important considerations, they may still need a motive to confirm them in their resolution to sacrifice every thing to the defence of their dear country, we will place before their view the example of our neighbors the inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands, who have called on and welcomed as friends, the very general who dares to call himself their deliverer, and those very Frenchmen he commands; those Belgians now reap the bitterest fruit of their heedless credulity.

Deign, thou Supreme, and All-puissant Being, who hast so often extricated this republic from the most imminent dangers—deign to preserve it at this day from such a deliverance, and from such friends.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Lady Elizabeth Pratt has kept her bed this fortnight, from the dreadful accident she met with by burning her handkerchief and head-dress. She was alone when it happened, and had the presence of mind to endeavor to roll herself in the carpet, which unfortunately was nailed to the floor. Her cries, on the discovery of this, brought Mr. Stewart to her assistance, who immediately pulled off his coat, threw it round her, and extinguished the flame. Her ladyship is attended by Dr. Farquhar, whose method of cure is a very simple one, namely, the application of ice, which extracts the fire, without leaving any scar after the part affected is healed.

An industrious exhibitor of rarities, commonly called a shew-man, is now travelling round the country with Mr. Burke's dagger, which he displays to the curious at a penny a head.

Philadelphia, April 27.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN NEWS.

A body of French troops have taken by surprise Carlsburg, the residence of the Duke of Deux Ponts—the Duke with his family had a narrow escape.

The Pope it is said has written a penitential letter to the National Convention—expressing his sorrow for the murder of M. Basseville, and acknowledging in fawning and abject terms the French republic.

M. de Burgoing the French Ambassador at Madrid has not been received at that Court since the death of the King of France; the Leyden Gazette says he was to have been arrested, but found means to escape. The Duke de Cullion is to have the command of the Spanish army—It is said there is a scarcity of bread in Paris—great uneasiness is apprehended in consequence. The Convention of France has decreed that all the ports of the French colonies should be open to the vessels of the United States of America, paying duties as French vessels.—The deputation from the French West-India Islands now in England, have received, it is said, an answer from the British government—and that the French Islands as offered by the deputies, will be accepted by the English.

Prosecutions abound in England of persons who publish or vend seditious writings—several booksellers have been severally fined for selling "Paine's Rights of Man"; and some, it is said, for only expressing an approbation of the sentiments it contains.

The French it appears, have a fleet of nineteen sail of the line in the Mediterranean—Two French prizes captured by two British ships of War are estimated to be worth 70,000l.—Eight thousand Hanoverian troops are to march into Holland. It is reported that the Grand Signior is dead, and that his successor is going to renew the war against Russia.—A Mr. Butler and Mr. Bond—who had signed a publication reflecting on the committee of the House of Lords in Ireland—as Chairman and Secretary to the Society of United Irishmen—have been condemned to 6 months imprisonment, and 500 pounds penalty each for their offence.—Lord Barrymore of the Queens Regiment—was lately killed by a fuzee which went off accidentally as he stepped into a carriage with the gun in his hand.

The field pieces belonging to the different volunteer corps in Dublin have been lately seized by the military and lodged in the government arsenal.

English papers of the 9th of March contain the King's proclamation for a general Fall.

The Prussian army was at Venlo and Cleves in February, and part of the French at St. Michael, opposite, and at no great distance; an engagement was hourly expected.

The fortification of Choczim has been evacuated by the Austrians, and possession given to the Turks.

The city of Hamburg being threatened by the King of Prussia with having 6000 men quartered in it, in case they do not send away the French emissaries who were purchasing supplies there, the magistrates complied with the requisition, and issued orders accordingly.

The French national guard in Paris has been new organized, and a new commandant appointed.

The new French Constitution has been reported by the committee appointed to draft the same. It contains a bill of rights. The Legislature is to consist of one House of Representatives, to be elected annually; the Executive, of seven principal officers, each to act as President alternately, for fourteen days. A new convention to be called in twenty years, to revise and improve the Constitution. The army to be under the control of the executive. The punishment of death for all private offences to be abolished, and all foreign conquests renounced.

The city of Lyons is reported to be in a state of insurrection.

Four English ships were carried into L'Orient, one supposed to be an East-Indiaman.

The British frigate, the Juno, has captured six prizes, two of them said to be valuable.

The French are making the most active preparations to equip a fleet equal to the English. 50,000 seamen are ordered to Brest. A letter from Havre-de-Grace says, that men are as plenty as assignats. M. Dehotte, the French Consul at Rome, who escaped when M. Basseville was murdered by the mob of that city, is arrived at Paris; he gave an account to the Convention of the murder of two more Frenchmen, and demanded vengeance against the Pope and his subjects.

Hostilities against the Dutch on the part of the Algerines, were to commence the 13th February.

The new Constitution of France was ordered to be printed and sent to all the Departments. When the Constitution was reported, a member reminded the Convention that they had decreed that their assembly should be dissolved the moment that the committee had presented their plan of a Constitution; he demanded an immediate execution of that law. The Convention passed to the order of the day.

The new Constitution do not meet the approbation of all parties; the Jacobins in particular are dissatisfied with it. It is approved however, it is said, by the great mass of the citizens of Paris.

The following sketch of the Debates in the Jacobin Club, Feb. 21st, will illustrate the foregoing.

Anthoine said, it was a master-piece of nonsense and treachery. Couthon complained, that a clear exposition of the natural rights of man was not to be found in it.—The principle of resistance to oppression was expressed in an absurd, and almost unintelligible manner.—The theory of election was too complicated, and favored the intrigues of the rich. Above all, he found it ridiculous to indicate a legal manner of resisting oppressions; as if, said he, when an assassin is to be got rid of, time ought to be allowed him to consummate his guilty designs.

The society came to the following resolutions. That they considered the plan of the constitution as a public calamity, and would make incessant efforts to prevent the adoption of it by the people.

The society also took into consideration the means of punishing such deputies as had voted against the execution of the late King.

Tho' there appears to be an extraordinary unanimity of the people of England for supporting the measures of government, yet some petitions against the war have been brought forward; and the object of a parliamentary reform is by no means lost sight of.

The House of Commons of Great-Britain have agreed to a grant of 437,837l. 1s. 11d. for an additional number of men for the land service; 139,000l. for the 100 independent companies; 32,000l. for staff-officers; 285,428l. 3s. 6d. South-India military; 65,000l. bread money, and 15,639l. 5s. 11d. for West-Indies—all this is an overplus of the former establishment.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT.

A cursory view of foreign intelligence will serve to shew that the spirit of falsehood and misrepresentation was never more alert than at the present day. Not to advert to palpable contradictions in the European prints, it is evident, from the greatest part of the paragraphs relative to the Belligerent powers, that the writers anticipate events agreeably to their wishes, and in many instances palm them on the public for facts.—The public is frequently cautioned to be on its guard against the misrepresentations of French affairs in the English papers—but it is evident that there are British publications as much in the interest of France as any published in Paris—the partisans on both sides no doubt are guilty of great exaggerations—but it is a fact that truth has fled from the earth, and that not one solitary printer can be found who finds it for his interest to publish a just representation of the important transactions now passing on the European theatre?

In assigning reasons for the war with France, an English paper says—"It is the cause of human nature we are engaged to support; of a constitution which our ancestors cemented with their blood, which is the source of our pride, and the foundation of our happiness against a system of innovation which has swept before it, like an overwhelming torrent, the sacred institutions of antiquity, the pure consolations of religion, the duties of domestic life, and the obligations between man and man. In ancient times war was conducted with dignified ferocity; among the moderns it has been carried on with scientific skill: the recent hostilities of the French have been ferocious without dignity, and scientific without humanity; and if we meet their forces with such accumulated horrors, we have still the comfort of reflecting, that to abstain from war is impossible, and to doubt of success would be impious."

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman at Nantz.

"WANTZ, FEB. 3. An embargo is laid upon all vessels here, except American and Spanish. The greater part of the powers of Europe are hostile to France, but she will triumph over them all. England will pay dearly for her folly in this war. Be assured the resources of France are inexhaustible. The greater the danger, the less will be their division.

"All Europe is astonished to see with what rapidity they go on. I verily believe they will make a descent in England, in the course of the Spring, with 60, or 80,000 men:—To raise such an army, is but an affair of 3 or 4 weeks; for men are as plenty as assignats."

This day, and Monday, the Commissioners for holding a Treaty with the hostile Indians will leave this city, on their route to the Indian country.

We hear the time fixed for holding the Treaty is the first of June next.

COMMUNICATIONS.

It is not without example to find persons who like the treason, and yet despise the traitor. Those who throw rotten eggs at a government, may do a piece of service to the public. But those who like to see the government thus adorned and perfumed, would be ashamed to be seen in the company of the men who furnish their amusement. These Grub-street writers may say, the world is not our friend, nor the world's law—and therefore that description of persons very naturally, some will say very justly, make war upon both.

We are commanded to love our enemies.—There are in every country persons who find the laws their worst enemies—enemies, which inflict imprisonment, fines and stripes. This is too much to be forgiven. It is cheaper, as well as more honorable, to carry on war with such persons, than to buy a peace.

What is public credit?—It is the animating principle of public exertion—which, having braced the nerves of industry, and set the machine of general enterprise in motion is at the present moment, the tenure on which hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens hold the means of subsistence.

Every attempt (and many are made) to depreciate the public confidence in the honor and faith of the government of this country is a stroke at the vital principle of our social existence.

It has been called an insult to republicanism for the free citizens of the United States to express their feelings on the fate of the unfortunate King of France; but the people of this country know how to distinguish between the principles of humanity and justice, and those which cast a shade on the best cause that mankind can possibly be engaged in—the cause of Freedom—Americans will eternally reprobate the cruelties of arbitrary and despotic power, under whatever sanction they may be exercised.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM advised that it will be improper, in the present circumstances, to bring before you the merits of my cause, on the subject of the article of impeachment which you have lately seen in the public papers. I was anxious that an investigation of those charges should have taken place before the adjournment of the legislature, that justice might be done, and you be acquainted with the facts; and I pressed it with all the earnestness in my power. As the opportunity is lost until another session, all I have to request is, that my fellow-citizens would suspend their judgment until I have an opportunity to be heard.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

FROM THE BALTIMORE DAILY REPOSITORY

Revenue Cutter Active, April 22, 1793.

MR. GRAHAM,

Please to give the following a place in your useful paper, that the public may be benefited thereby, and that dangers may be better guarded against.

WE, the Officers of the United States Cutter Active, did, on the 18th Inst. examine that dangerous Cluster of Rocks which lie, in a true direction, half way between North and Sparrow's Point, and bear from

North-Point, N. W. by W. 1/2 W.
Sparrow's do. S. E. by E. 1/2 E.
Bodkin do. N. N. W.

White Rocks, lying at }
the Mouth of Rock- } N. N. E. 1/2 E.
Creek. }

Major Jones's House, S. S. W. 1/2 W.

There is about 7 Rocks, some of which are not more than 3 feet under water, and but a small distance apart. The Shoal is round, about the size of half an acre, and has a hard bottom.

That this dangerous place may be the better avoided, we have fixed a long Spar on the most dangerous spot, with a red Flag at the top, on which is the word "Rocks," in large white letters.

As these Rocks have occasioned many heavy losses, the printers in the different seaports in the United States, are requested to publish the above, for the information of those who may not be apprised of the danger.

DAVID PORTER, Captain.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Mate.

A Dr. Gant, who had been committed to the goal of Baltimore, on suspicion of having robbed the Eastern Mail, has made his escape. A generous reward will be paid for apprehending him.

The ship Industry, arrived at Norfolk, the night before she made the Cape, whilst running at the rate of 9 knots an hour, struck a schooner, and from the dreadful cries of her people, and from her disappearing immediately, it is supposed she must have sunk. The ship received such damage, as rendered it dangerous to put her about.

The Indians have made incursions to Kanawha county; taken two negroes belonging to William Morris; a Col. Boone and another person were killed or taken.

Other accounts of murders and depredations by the Indians are published in some of the southern papers; but the flat and pointed contradictions of these accounts, which so frequently succeed their publication, may well beget a degree of incredulity till time shall ascertain what foundation they rest upon.

From the active preparations that are making, it is anticipated that the Bridges over the Hack-inack and Passic will be erected the ensuing summer, and be passable next autumn. Mr. Nottage, of Boston, is arrived at Newark for the purpose of directing these important undertakings.

A letter from Guadaloupe, dated April 3, to a gentleman in New-York, says, "The English colours are now flying on one corner of the works at Martinique, and the white flag on the other; the inhabitants having submitted to the English."

Died at Woodbury, Gloucester county, New-Jersey, on Sunday the 14th instant, Mrs. ANN HUNTER, wife of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, of that place; and on Tuesday following her remains were attended by a large concourse of her friends to the Presbyterian church, where, previously to her interment, a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, from Psalm xc. 12. "So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." She had borne much affliction with patience and resignation, and finally left the world with christian confidence and composure.

(AUTHENTIC.)

PRICE CURRENT—AMERICAN PRODUCE, BRISTOL, Feb. 16, 1793.

Pot-ashes, first, 30s. Pearl-ashes, do. 32s. 35s.
Rice, short price, 18s. Indigo, Car. 2s. 3d. 5s. 6d.
Pitch, 8s. Tar, 17s. 18s. Turpentine, 5s. 6d. 10s.
Bees-wax, 9l. 10l. Deer skins in the hair, per pound, 17d. 18l. Ditto half dressed, ditto 22d. 2s.
Pine boards and plank, per 100 feet, 10s. 15s. Oak ditto ditto, 14s. 16s. Staves, pipe, red oak, 10l. 10s. white oak, 16l. 16s. hoghead, ditto, 5l. 5s. ditto 8l. 8s. barrel, ditto, 4l. ditto 5l. 10s.
Flour, first, 18s. pr C. Wheat, 6s. 9d. pr bush.
Pig iron, 6l. 7l. pr ton. Tobacco, 2d. 4d. pr lb.

Letters for the British Packet, will be received at the Post-Office in this city until Tuesday next, 12 o'clock.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Sally, Weeks, Calcutta
Fabius, Kerr, Bristol
Clothier, Gardner, Hull (G. B.)
Brig Mercury, Gardner, St. Croix
Fame, King, Havannah

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 17/6
3 per Cents, 9/10
Deferred, 10/6
Full shares Bank U. S. 9 to 10 per cent. prem.