

The French fell back, but returned again to the attack—At this moment a sluice was opened, which had the desired effect—upwards of 1000 of the enemy were killed by the fire of the Syren, the spirit and vigour of the garrison, and the effect of the inundation. Dumourier found it in vain to persist. He abandoned his works, and retired to the distance of a league, up to the middle in water.

HAGUE, March 4. An account has been received of a complete victory gained over the French at Venlo, by Prince Frederick of Brunswick. The circumstances of this action are not yet accurately detailed; but it is said that 1500 Frenchmen are taken prisoners, with 22 pieces of cannon.

The siege of Maestricht is raised. The tide of the affairs of France begins to change. The immense force of the empire begins to get in motion, and its weight will be found irresistible.

Dumourier has withdrawn himself from before Williamstadt; it is conjectured, in consequence of the news of 2 such signal defeats as his colleagues have experienced. He has retired to the distance of a league from that fortress. If he is not expeditious in retreating out of the Dutch territory, it is more than probable that his retreat will be entirely cut off; for the victorious armies of Clairfait, & the two princes above named, will pour in upon him and surround him.

The effect this intelligence has had in Holland, is inconceivable.—The people before were calmly determined to sacrifice their lives for their country, now they look forward to victory and revenge, for the unprovoked aggression of the French, and the evils which it has brought upon a part of their country.

DOVER, March 8. A person just arrived from Flushing, and who left that place yesterday, asserts it for a truth, that Breda has been retaken by the Dutch and Prussian troops.

HARWICH, March 8. Mr. Sylvester, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived express this morning by the Prince of Orange Packet, from Helvoetsluis.

In consequence of Gen. Clairfait's marching for the relief of Maestricht, the French have raised the siege of that important fortress.

A report prevailed in Holland previous to the sailing of the Prince of Orange Packet, that the Prussians had taken 100 pieces of cannon, and a large supply of ammunition that were on the road for the supply of Dumourier's army; and further, that the Duke of Brunswick had had an engagement with the French, and totally defeated them; in consequence of which between three and four thousand were taken prisoners, and left dead in the field.

The Austrians had attacked a body of French, detached across the Meuse to keep Juliers in check; upwards of 2000 were killed or taken prisoners, and the whole detachment put to the route.

Miranda, in his retreat to Ruremonde, lost 8 pieces of cannon.

Prince Frederick of Prussia had attacked Ruremonde, and had a complete victory, by which that important post had come into the hands of the Austrians.

Gertruydenberg has surrendered to the French, after 3 days bombardment, on the same terms as Breda.

The Prince de Cobourg has successfully attacked the French at Aix-la-Chapelle, who after a vigorous resistance, in which 4000 men were killed, and 1,600 taken prisoners, were obliged to evacuate that place, and leave behind them 120 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of military stores.

In addition to the foreign news already detailed, we have to state, that Gen. Beaulieu was marching to the attack of Liege, and that the French were in the utmost confusion.

The Stadtholder has given the command of the naval force to Admiral Koningsbergen; and from the activity which prevails, it is probable Dumourier will not advance further into the country.

Domestic Articles.

KNOXVILLE, March 9.

We learn, the reward offered by the President of the United States for apprehending the leader of the party who destroyed the Cherokee town of Teuchotee, has induced some persons to apprehend David McClosky, of Tugelo, in Georgia. On his being apprehended, and until his arrival at Augusta, he considered it as a trivial affair; but upon his arrival there, the officers of government had him confined in heavy irons, and from thence sent to Savannah, to be tried before the federal court.

On Wednesday last the Hanging Maw visited the encampment of the federal troops, commanded by M. Rickard, on which occasion a federal salute was fired.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) April 27.

Yesterday arrived at New-Castle, the ship American, Capt. Ewing, from Londonderry, in five weeks, with 253 passengers. Captain Ewing informs, that Capt. Sylvester, of the ship Washington, was to sail from Londonderry the 20th of April—and that Captain Jefferies, of the ship Wilmington, was to sail the same day from Belfast.

This morning passed this place, the P'Embuscade, a French frigate of 38 guns, the same which landed the French Ambassador at Charleston, S. C. We are informed she has brought up two prizes, the brig Little Sarah, mounting 14 guns, bound to Jamaica, taken off Senepuxent, and the ship Grange, bound to Liverpool, taken at the Brown, or rather brought back, it being within the limits of the United States.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) April 15.

Yesterday P'Embuscade added to the number of prizes already sent in here, by the capture of the Dutch ship Succes, Lang, maltha, from Bremen, laden with dry goods, iron, &c.

A house of rendezvous for entering seamen for the French service, was on Saturday opened in Queen-street, at which the national flag was displayed the greater part of the day. In the evening, however, it was lowered, said to be in consequence of orders from the highest executive authority.

Fort Johnson and other points of defence in our harbour, are ordered to be repaired and fitted up with artillery, &c. in order to prevent or repel any national insult, as well as all outrages against the established law of nations.

The ship Succes, of Bremen, which was sent into this port on Sunday last, as a prize to the frigate P'Embuscade, has been returned to the Master for the original owners.

Philadelphia, May 1.

The Governor of this Commonwealth has issued two proclamations; One, corroborative of that issued by the supreme executive of the United States—declarative of the neutrality of the General Government in the present war; the other respecting the treaty shortly to be held with the hostile Indians—interdicting and prohibiting any hostile incursions into the Indian country, until the effect of the proposed Treaty shall be ascertained.

Monday afternoon the brig Little Sarah, a prize to the French Frigate P'Embuscade came up. By the account of a French officer on board this prize it appears, that the Grange was taken just in the bay, while under sail. It seems to be generally allowed, that she consequently cannot be considered as a lawful prize.

Capt. Hayes of the American Sloop Sally arrived Monday, says that the Frigate fired at her several times in the bay or river, we do not positively recollect which, to make her shew her colours and come to.

Sunday night the ship Mary, Capt. Colley, belonging to Newburyport, caught fire—which was not extinguished till the cabin and quarter-deck were consumed.

By authentic letters from Madrid of the 1st of March last, we learn that the King of Spain had, on the 27th of February, appointed his Excellency Don Diego de Gardoqui, to negotiate with the American Plenipotentiary.

Letters from Cadiz of the 9th of March mention, that the French had captured some Spanish vessels, and that there are orders at Cadiz to stop all French vessels at that harbour.

A soldier was lately shot at Legionville, for being concerned in a conspiracy to rob and murder two of the paymasters.

On the 8th of January last, Lunardi ascended in a balloon at Madrid, in the presence of their Catholic Majesties, the Royal Family, and a great crowd of people of all ranks. He changed the figure of his aerostatic globe to that of a temple in the clouds, adorned with columns and statues, afterwards he changed it to a Chinese building, with arches and statues, then to half temple and half Chinese building, and cast anchor at twenty miles from Madrid; he then proceeded to a vast height (almost out of sight)—at four o'clock he cast anchor again, at 38 miles from Madrid, where he stripped his balloon of about 700 yards of the linen with which he had made the above mentioned changes! he then set sail again, and at dusk landed near the city of Orcaico, 56 miles from Madrid. His aerial voyage last five hours.

On Monday the 15th inst. departed this life, in the 69th year of his age, the Rev. ROBERT SMITH, D. D. pastor of the Presbyterian church at Pequea, and on Wednesday following his remains were interred in the presence of a numerous concourse of people, of various denominations, amongst whom he was generally and highly respected. The Rev. Nathan Grier, of Brandywine, delivered an excellent eulogium of the deceased, and a very affecting address to the people upon the occasion, from 2d. Kings, 2, 12.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated Jan. 20. "Grain is now very scarce here, and demanded at the prices below; also all articles of provision—and the demand likely to continue during the war, or until a plentiful crop supplies the real and imaginary wants. The value of the assignats have considerably depreciated lately, and exchange on England is now 54 ster. per livre—uncertain and fluctuating. Articles of subsistence do not fluctuate with the exchange, though it is the thermometer for most others. This may be attributed to the system adopted by the government for procuring their supplies through agents of government, and not in the ordinary channel of commerce—wheat and flour are not higher now than in November, when exchange was 70 ster. per livre, or thereabouts—Tobacco is ready sale, and not a great provision in market.

"There is a late decree of the Convention to arm immediately 30 sail of the line and 20 frigates, which added to the number already equipped of 22 sail of the line and 30 frigates, will make a considerable fleet—The sailors, carpenters, rope-makers, &c. &c. are classed as under the former government, and they have heretofore gone off without murmuring to the dock-yards, and I think they will continue to go, at least from this and the neighboring places, without difficulty. The underwriters refuse all premiums of insurance.

Exchange. London 15 1/2 a 1/2 livres. Amsterdam 29 1/2 a 30 Madrid 27

Wheat	23 a 24 per Boisseau.
Flour	52 a 55 per barrel.
Indian Corn	12 per Boisseau.
Rice	36 a 38 per Ct.
Tobacco	40 a 60 per ditto.
White Oil	50 a 55 per ditto.
Sperm. do.	80 a 85 per ditto.
Whale bone, short	160 a 200 per ditto.
Peat Ash	70 a 76 per ditto.
Pearl ditto	70 a 80 per ditto.
Beef	60 a 80 per barrel.
Pork	90 a 110 per ditto.

Extract of a letter to Henry Drinker, Benjamin Rufin, M. D. and Tench Cox, of the city of Philadelphia, dated Cooper's-Town, head of Susquehanna, April 9.

"Gentlemen, "Being convinced that you feel an interest in the manufactory of maple sugar, and that your wishes and exertions to prevent the destruction of the trees from whence it is produced, have been of public utility, we are encouraged to transmit to you the statement we have been able to make from actual observation, of the quantity of sugar which has been made this season in the former township of Orfego, and which was an entire wilderness in 1786. We find, upon a moderate calculation, that there has been made at least 160,000 lb. which, at 9d. per pound, is equal in value to 15,000 dollars. This plain demonstration of the importance of this article will, we hope, induce you to continue your endeavors to promote and encourage it; and we would submit to your consideration whether it is not an object of sufficient consequence to claim the encouragement of the legislature of your state." Signed, William Cooper, Richard R. Smith, Reuben Williams, jun. Charles Francis, Lewis de Villers, Ebbel.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"The example of France (says a writer in the National Gazette) hath struck terror into all governments"—the indefiniteness of this expression, plainly implies that the writer considers all government as injurious; this is but an old objection of the enemies of public tranquillity, now revamped. There are persons in the world to whom all government is intolerable.

The provision for paying the interest of the public debt has long been a grievance to persons of a certain description, because the discharging our obligations, involved the necessity of taxes and revenue; but these consistent politicians now take it in dudgeon, that the government will not involve the people in incalculable expence, by plunging them in an unnecessary war!

It is too apparent, that the enemies of the public credit of this country, despairing of success in their machinations to overthrow the funding system, are now attempting to implicate the United States in the war raging between France and the combined powers, doubtless expecting in that event to be favored with an opportunity of executing their favorite plan by rendering the public burthens requisite for both objects, insupportable.—It is impossible that the people should not justly appreciate such politics.

The old Congress had the hardiness to stamp on their paper money this injunction, mind your business; how well this applies to our volunteer statesmen, it is not difficult to shew; but, modern politics contradict the old saying that what is every body's business, is nobody's business.

When success crowns our enterprizes it is indicative of their having been planned in wisdom. The men who have been the principal agents in conducting the affairs of this country to a situation far more eligible and prosperous than any age or nation ever before experienced, are, through the favor of Providence at the Helm at this critical juncture in the concerns of Europe. Let experience teach us wisdom, and inspire the people with confidence in those who have so long enjoyed their their approbation. If those who have done worthily for their country are rewarded with opprobrium and abuse; "the post of honor will soon be considered as confined to a private station."

A letter from a gentleman in Londonderry, to his friend in this city, dated March 18th, says, "It is scarcely possible to convey to you an adequate idea of the present state of Europe. All its Kings, all its Priests, are combined against the new republic of France, and ma-

ny hundred thousand of men are now in arms, to restore Kingly Power, and the influence of the Church in that country. None of the hostile powers have entered into this war with a greater zeal and acrimony than England, the people whereof, at any rate, a great majority of them, are as keen for exterminating Liberty in France, as they were formerly for subjugating the thirteen Colonies. The Scotch, however, are not so unanimous upon this occasion, as they were then: a great number in Scotland being against the war. As to Ireland, I think I may safely say, that two thirds of the people, in their present discontented state of mind, are completely adverse to the present system of English politics. As to the French themselves, if they were unanimous at home, they might be a match for all their enemies. Two of their Generals, Dumourier and Custine, are men of wonderful fortune and ability: But the questionable execution of their King, which has estranged many moderate men from their cause, and the horrible diffentions in Paris, conducted or excited by the execrable faction of Roberpierre & Marat, have caused a doubt, at least a fear, that the really virtuous men among them, are too few and too weak to carry their upright intentions into effect. In the mean time, the government of Ireland is carrying on a high and strong band in conjunction with the English minister—A man dare not speak, or scarcely think, for fear of the Secret Committee of the Lords, who have renewed all the arbitrary proceedings of the Star Chamber. Every man or body of men, who presume to talk of liberty, or a reform of a corrupt Constitution in Church and State, are prosecuted and persecuted, fined or confined, or both, after a very summary trial; and the IATSH VOLUNTEERS, once the glory and the boast of their country, are now openly calumniated and proscribed."

LONDON, March 14.

A letter was received in town on Monday last, from Col. Grinfield of the guards, who commands at Helvoet, dated Saturday the 9th inst. at noon—He states, that on that morning, Dumourier, after having fired upon the town of Williamstadt for 24 hours without intermission, with red hot balls, was refused to make an attempt on the north of the town by water, for which purpose he embarked 13,000 of his men in boats—These boats were pursued and vigorously attacked by the Dutch armed boats, and every one of them sunk; not a single Frenchman out of the 13,000 escaped. A big story this.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship American,	Ewing,	Londonderry
Brig Nancy,	Harris,	Martinique
Aurora,	Cross,	Charleston
Chester,	O'Neal,	Halifax
Sloop Sally,	Haves,	St. Croix
Supply,	James,	Bermuda

Port of Norfolk, April 16, 1793.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Beacons are put down at the following places: Willoughby-Point Beacon, in 4 fathom water. The light-house bearing from said Beacon, E. by S. 1-2 S. 5 leagues—Back river point, N. 1-2 W. 3 leagues—Sand Hill on old Point Comfort, the leading mark W. by N. a little northwardly. Horse-Shoe Beacon, in four fathom water. The light-house bearing from said Beacon, S. E. distance 3 leagues—Crumph's Hill bearing S. W. Back river, N. W. by W.—Willoughby's Bluff bearing W. by S. Middle-Ground Beacon, in 4 fathom water. The light-house bearing S. by W. 1-2 W. distance 2 leagues—Smith's Island N. N. E. distance 5 leagues—The Horse-shoe Beacon W. 1-2 N. distance 3 leagues.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

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

DEPARTMENT of STATE, to wit.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons interested in the property or the proceedings of CLAUDIUS PAUL RAGUETT, a citizen of Pennsylvania, lately deceased, at Bourdeaux, in France, that on application at the Office of the Secretary of State, they may receive information relative thereto, as transmitted by Mr. FERWICK, Consul for the United States at Bourdeaux.

GEORGE TAYLER, jun. Chief Clerk. Philadelphia, April 30, 1793.

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors of the Glass-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR and Co.

BE leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than imported Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHOADS and M'GREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indentured as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass-Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given. May 1, 1793.