

Such a measure would be unsafe, as they had observed, that the troops were universally favorable in their inclinations towards Madelinsky and his cause; and on this account, no forces has been sent against him. We have learnt nothing lately of this Chief, except that he was in the districts of Plock and Dobryzn, from whence he had passed the Vistula into South Prussia, ravaging those of Sochaczew and Gombin, and intending to march to Petukow. This was the more probable, as the post due from that place on Friday had not arrived at Warsaw on Sunday.

March 27. This Capital, at this moment, is in the utmost state of fermentation; and within these few days it has assumed quite a military aspect. In the town, and its vicinities, there are no less than 15,000 Russian mercenaries. The arrival of these troops is in consequence of the resistance of the people to the yoke, imposed on them by the Empress of Russia. The people appear actuated by one glorious sentiment, which breathes a spirit of pure and unadulterated liberty.

The Russian Placeman, Gen. Ingolfröhm, who is the proprietor of five thousand Russian slaves, has delivered an official document to our permanent council. It represents the danger which threatens the King, who the people declare is both destitute of patriotism and fortitude. It also states, that the prevailing conspiracy not only menaces Stanislaus, but Ingolfröhm himself, and every member of the government. In consequence of this circumstance, the Police is charged to seize every person suspected of being inimical to the existing government, with a promise in the case of resistance, of the active support from a blind, sanguinary, and bigotted military.

Yesterday advice was received, which has considerably cheered the spirits of the Patriots. It states, that 1800 men, commanded by M. Manget, have also revolted, and joined the army commanded by that brave and resolute Patriot, Madelinsky. The latter is now at the head of 4000 men at Nove Miaske, and several squadrons belonging to another Patriot have joined these brave fellows.

On the 22d a decree passed, by which the insurgents are declared rebels, subject to the most arbitrary punishments. Another circumstance which occasions considerable alarm and anxiety here, is the official declaration communicated by the Prussian Ambassador, which states, that a body of Prussian troops were to enter yesterday into the Woywodricks or shires of Scudomir, and Cracovy.

Numerous red caps have lately been exhibited in the public streets, and in the Dietine held at Chelm, a resolution has actually passed to adopt the French dress there. The King is guarded by Russian soldiers, as he is unpopular, and even despised by the Poles. Ingolfröhm has requested the commissioners of the department to send a body of Polish troops to oppose Madelinsky, and his army of Patriots, but they have refused.

FRANKFORT, March 23. The orders transmitted to Marshal Mollendorf, to leave here only the contingent of 20,000 men, and to march the remainder of the army back to Prussia, by way of Colonge, were so positive that several regiments have actually set out.

Letters from Holland announce—That advices from the Cape of Good Hope have brought the news of the taking of Batavia by the French.

The lips of the Orator of the Human Race, are closed forever. He was once a great man in the National Convention—but the life of a person in France is now so insecure, that though he is even head of a great party to-day—to-morrow, he may fall beneath the axe!

In consequence of the force which the Royalists have again shewn in la-Vendee, the Convention has ordered 4000 troops to march from St. Maloes, to reinforce Gen. Kossignol in the Vendee country.

LAUSANNE, March 15.

The considerable purchases of cattle and provisions made by the French in this quarter, is threatening us with a scarcity. The Senate of Berne has, in consequence, forbid the exportation of provision of every description. The sums expended by the French, in the purchase of provisions, during the present winter, are calculated at five millions of specie. At the late markets of Berne they paid as much as 25 Louis for each heifer.

A M E R I C A.

HALIFAX, (Nov. Sco.) May 3. Last Thursday arrived from New-York the schooner Margery, Captain

Thompson, in 11 days—This vessel has been permitted to depart by the President of the United States, at the particular request of Mr. Hammond, the British Minister, to bring his dispatches here to be forwarded to England by the Packet.

May 13. On Saturday last arrived here his Royal Highness Prince Edward, in his Majesty's frigate Blanche, commanded by Robert Faulkner, Esq. in 10 days from St. Kitt's.

May 20. Last Wednesday evening the town was handsomely illuminated on account of the arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Edward, and the brilliant success of the British arms in the West-Indies.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

Yesterday Charles Wilkes, Esq. was unanimously elected Cashier of the Bank of New-York—vice William Seton, Esq. resigned.

Yesterday evening the committee appointed by the Tammany Society; to address their congratulations to the Rev. Joseph Priestley, having reported their address and his answer thereto, and that the first opportunity had been taken to wait on him agreeable to their direction. The society resolved unanimously the publication of their report.

To the Rev. J. PRIESTLEY, L. L. D. S I R,

A numerous body of freemen who associate to cultivate the love of liberty and the enjoyment of the happy republican government under which they live, and who for several years have been known in this society, by the name of the Tammany Society, have deputed us a committee to express to you their pleasure and congratulations on your safe arrival in this country.

Their venerable ancestors escaped, as you have done, from the persecutions of intolerance, bigotry and despotism, and they would esteem themselves an unworthy progeny were they not highly interested in your safety and happiness.

It is not alone because your various useful publications, evince a life devoted to literature and the industrious pursuit of knowledge; nor alone because your numerous discoveries in nature are so efficient to the progression of human happiness; but they have long known you the friend of mankind and in defiance of calumny and malice, an assertor of the rights of conscience and the champion of civil and religious liberty.

They have learned with regret and indignation the abandoned proceedings of those spoilers who destroyed your house and goods, ruined your philosophical apparatus and library, committed to the flames your manuscripts, pryed into the secrets of your private papers, and in their barbarian fury put your life itself in danger. They heard you also with exalted benevolence return unto them "blessings for curses;" and while you thus exemplified the undaunted integrity of the patriot, the mild and forbearing virtues of the christian, they hailed you victor in this magnanimous triumph over your enemies.

You have fled from the rude arm of violence, from the road of lawless power: and you shall find refuge in the bosom of freedom, of peace, of Americans.

You have left your native land, a country doubtless ever dear to you—a country for whose improvement in virtue and knowledge you have long disinterestedly labored, for which its rewards are ingratitude, injustice and banishment. A country although now presenting a prospect frightful to the eye of humanity, yet once the nurse of science, of arts, of heroes, and of freemen—a country which altho' at present apparently self devoted to destruction, we fondly hope may yet tread back the steps of infamy and ruin, and once more rise conspicuous among the free nations of the earth.

In this advanced period of your life when nature demands the sweets of tranquility, you have been constrained to encounter the tempestuous deep, to risque disappointed prospects in a foreign land, to give up the satisfactions of domestic quiet, to tear yourself from the friends of your youth, from a numerous acquaintance who revere and love you and will long deplore your loss.

We enter, Sir, with emotion and sympathy into the numerous sacrifices you must have made, to an undertaking which so eminently exhibits our country, as an asylum for the persecuted and oppressed—and into those regretful sensibilities your heart experienced when the shores of your native land were lessening to your view.

Alive to the impressions of this occa-

sion we give you a warm and hearty welcome into these United States. We trust a country worthy of you; where providence has unfolded a scene as new as it is august, as felicitating as it is unexampled. The enjoyment of liberty with, but one dispraceful exception pervades every class of citizens. A catholic and sincere spirit of toleration regulates society, which rises into zeal when the sacred rights of humanity are invaded. And there exists a sentiment of free and candid inquiry which disdains the shackles of tradition, promising a rich harvest of improvement and the glorious triumph of truth.

We hope sir, that the great being whose laws and works you have made the study of your life, will smile upon and bless you—restore you to every domestic and philosophical enjoyment, prosper you in every undertaking beneficial to mankind, render you, as you have been of your own, the ornament of this country, and crown you at last with immortal felicity and honor.

To the Members of the Tammany Society in New-York.

Gentlemen,

I THINK myself greatly honored; flying as I do from ill treatment in my native country, on account of my attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty, to be received with the congratulations of "a society of freemen associated to cultivate the love of liberty, and the enjoyment of a happy republican government." Happy would our venerable ancestors, as you justly call them, have been, to have found America such a retreat to them, as it is to me, when they were driven hither; but happy has it proved to me, and happy will it eventually be for the world, that, in the wife and benevolent order of providence, abuses of power are ever destructive of itself, and favorable to liberty. Their strenuous exertions and yours now give me that asylum which at my time of life is peculiarly grateful to me, who only wish to continue unmolested those pursuits of various literature to which, without having ever entered into any political connexions, my life has been devoted.

I join with you in viewing with regret the unfavorable prospect now exhibited by Great Britain, formerly, as you say, the nurse of science, and of freemen, and wish with you, that the unhappy delusion that country is now under may soon vanish, and that, whatever be the form of its government, it may vie with this country in every thing that is favorable to the best interests of mankind, and join with you in removing that only disgraceful circumstance, which you justly acknowledge to be an exception to the enjoyment of equal liberty among yourselves. That the great being whose providence extends alike to all the human race and to whose disposal I cheerfully commit myself, may establish whatever is good, and remove whatever is imperfect from your government, and from every government in the known world, is the earnest prayer of.

Gentlemen, Your respectful humble servant, J. PRIESTLEY. New-York, June 5, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 13.

Thro' the favor and patronage of the public, the Editor is enabled to enlarge the size of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES. His advertising customers are thanked for the favors already bestowed—continuation of them is solicited.

As the expence of the publication is augmented, without an enhancement of the annual subscription—and the size of the paper will admit not only an addition to the miscellaneous articles of news, politics &c. but also of ADVERTISEMENTS, the Editor requests a further participation in the ADVERTISING LIBERALITY of the Public.

The following very interesting article, was received by the Cæsar, Captain Bell, from Lisbon:

Translation of the Declaration of the Court of Portugal.

Having certified with all certainty in the Royal presence of the Prince our Lord, that the Truce between this court and the regency of Algiers was broken, our said lord was pleased to ordain that the war with the said regency should be continued as formerly; for that purpose taking all possible precautions that the Algerine corsairs should not pass into the ocean, which the royal board of commerce, agriculture, ma-

nufactures and navigation commands to be made public by this present edict.

(Signed) Theo. Gomes de Carvalho. Lisbon, April 10, 1794.

By this Day's Mail.

PITTSBURGH, June 7.

Friday morning last about 25 miles from this place, in the Alleghany river, a loaded canoe with three men on board, was fired on by the Indians; one of the men was killed, the other two wounded. The same day, about half an hour before sunset, a Kentucky boat, with about 20 persons on board (all women and children, except five men) was fired on in the Kiskiminitas, seven miles from the mouth; three men were killed, and one badly wounded, the other being on shore, made his escape—one Indian was killed. The boat arrived here the next day with the dead men on board—the inhabitants of this place took immediate measures to have them decently buried, and raised a generous collection for the present support of the women and children; one of whom, with six small children, had her husband and son killed. It is supposed this was the same party that fired on the canoe in the Alleghany.

The brigade inspectors in this county, received orders on the 30th ult. for drafting 1000 men, in order to assist in the establishment of fortifications at Presqu'isle, and on Monday morning last an express arrived from Philadelphia, countermanding the orders for a draft, and ordering the troops raised by the state for the purpose of garrisoning the fortifications to be erected at Presqu'isle, not to proceed further than Le Boeuf, where there is already two block-houses built and garrisoned by a small party of state troops, for fear of giving offence to our good friends the Six Nations.

Accounts from Fort Washington, as late as the 15th ult. inform us, that an effort between that place and Head Quarters, had been attacked the day before by the Indians, and eight men were killed.

Our army were still at Greenville.

CHARLESTON, May 27.

Yesterday arrived from a cruise, the French privateers L'Ami de Point Petre, Capt Talbot, and L'Ami de la Liberte, Capt. Ballard. About the 20th inst. in fight of the Havannah, they fell in with a fleet of Dutch Merchantmen, under the convoy of a frigate, from Curacao and Jamaica (which last place they went into for convoy) bound to Amsterdam. In the evening, the privateers engaged a large Dutch ship, carrying 8 guns, & 22 men, in the rear of the fleet, which they captured, after fighting an hour and an half. She was about 600 tons burthen, and said to be worth 150,000l. her crew fought with great bravery; five of them were killed and ten wounded.

The next day about 12 o'clock, the frigate bore down upon the privateers, and Capt. Talbot finding it impracticable to bring off the Dutch ship, as she failed very slowly, he took out all his men, and abandoned her. Of the above fleet, they took a Dutch brig, laden with cotton, coffee, &c. said to be a valuable cargo, which arrived here on Sunday evening.

During the cruise, Capt. Talbot also captured an English schooner, which was ransomed; and two Spanish vessels in ballast, which he set at liberty.

May 28.

On Wednesday last, the ship Grenada Packet (prize to the French privateer L'Ami de Point Petre) laying at Savannah, took fire by the oversetting of a pitch-pot, and was burnt down to the water's edge.

BOSTON, June 9.

Arrived here on Saturday last the ship Hope, Swain, from Havre de Marat, 75 days.

Also ship Friendship, Watts Moulton, from London, 54 days.

The following intelligence is received by the latter.

BAYONNE, March 19.

The Spaniards made an attack on the 17th instant, at six in the morning. Their force consisting of 16,000 men, was divided into 5 columns.

As the attack was unexpected, the Spaniards were at first successful. They obliged our troops to abandon the post of Rocher on the left, and to retreat from the post of La Croix des Bonquets. Already had they begun to exclaim—Victory! Victory! and to think that the Republicans would make no more resistance; but at the redoubt of La Liberte, the Patriots rallied, received the slaves with such resolution that they were soon dispersed, and driven back with prodigious slaughter—in the short space of an hour, all the posts

were retaken and the enemy lost at least 1200 men.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ARRIVED.

Sch. Hopewell, Capt Hacket, Pentacolis, 37 days. Brig Two Sisters, Capt Rotche Savannah, 16

Bank United States,

June 13th, 1794. PROPOSALS will be received at the Bank of the United States until the first day of July next, for the Masons and Carpenters work of the Banking House, to be built in Third-street.

It is not expected, that more than the foundation will be completed this season. The plan may be seen by applying to JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Richard Johns } In the Chancery Court of the State of Maryland, May 26th 1794.

The Complainant hath

ed his bill, for the purpose of obtaining a decree, to vest in him a complete leg to two tracts of land, lying in Baltimore county, one called Painters-Level, containing 100 acres; the other called John Wells on the 16th day of March contracted to sell the said land to the Mordecai Cole, &c. executed to him a conveyance, that the said Cole, on the day, executed to the said Wells a bill of sale for the purchase money, amounting to £675 Pennsylvania currency, the said Cole hath since discharged the purchase money, and hath applied to the complainant the said bond for conveyance; that the said Wells hath executed a deed, agreeably to his contract, but hath removed out of the state of Maryland, and now resides in the state of Kentucky.

It is thereupon, and at the request of the complainant, adjudged, and ordered, that he procure a copy of this order to be printed at least six weeks successively, beginning the first day of August next, in the United States Gazette at Philadelphia, to the intent, that the said John Wells may have notice of the complainant's application to the court, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in October next, to shew cause wherefore this court should not proceed to decree, agreeably to the prayer of the complainant, and to his act of assembly, for such cases made and provided.

Test, Samuel Harvey Howard, Reg. Cur. Can. June 13 mws66v

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. FINCH'S NIGHT. THIS EVENING, JUNE 13. Will be Presented, A COMEDY, (written by Shakespeare) called the

Merchant of Venice.

Duke, Mr. Green; Antonio, Mr. Whitlock; Bassanio, Mr. Moreton; Gratiano, Mr. Finch; Lorenzo, (with songs) Mr. Marshall; Solario, Mr. Cleveland; Salanio, Mr. Harwood; Shylock, M. Chalmers; Tubal, Mr. De Moulins; Launcelot, Mr. Bates; Old Gobbo, Mr. Francis; Leonardo, Mr. Blisset; Balthazay, Mr. J. Darley; Stephano, Mr. Warrell; Portia, Mrs. Whitlock; Jessica, (with a song) Mrs. Marshall; Nerissa, Mrs. Francis.

End of the Play, a NEGRO DANCE, taken from the Opera of Inkle and Yarico, and composed by Mr. Francis, called the

Emancipation of Slavery.

The characters by Mr. Bellona, Mr. Darley, jun. Mr. Blisset, Master Warrell, Mr. Lee, Mr. Bafon, &c.

After which, The Picture of a Play House; Or, Bucks have at ye All I by Mr. Finch. To which will be added,

A new FARCE, in two acts, never performed, and written by a Citizen of Philadelphia, called

The Embargo;

OR Every One has his own Opinion.

Mr. Neverret, Mr. Bates; Capt. Standby, (with a song) Mr. Darley; Ben Standby, Mr. Green; Jack Mainstay, Mr. Francis; Bob Overhaul, Mr. Blisset; Patrick O'Flanaghan, Mr. Blisset; Mrs. Neverret, Mrs. Shav; Lucy, (with a song) Mrs. Warrell; Ruth Doublecore, Mrs. Bates; N. B. The Public are most respectfully acquainted that the Tragedy of Julius is unavoidably postponed. Tickets to be had of Mr. Finch at No. 68, north Eighth street, at the usual places, and of Mr. Franklin at the Theatre; where boxes may be taken. On Monday the Tragedy of CUS-TAVUS VASA, the Deliverer of his country, with a new Pantomime, call'd FARELEQUIN SHIPWRECKED, or, the Gates of Lion, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Francis. Miss BROADHUST's night will be on Wednesday.