

the axe of the law. Follow the thread of this conspiracy.—Strike.—It is of no consequence that the criminals are related to us by blood.—Inferior agents have seconded the projects against liberty, formed by their chiefs.—They ought to account for their conduct and for their riches. Can we assist you? point out the means, and, like you, we will be the guardians of liberty and the laws.—The justice of the people is a lesson to traitors.—Honorable mention and insertion in the Bulletin.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 27.

The Courier Francois of yesterday, contains the following article: "By a letter received by the ship Thomas Wilson, Capt. Goelet, from Bourdeaux, we learn, that General Galbaud arrived in France the 1st of April; from the port where he landed, he went freely to Paris, where he has had a hearing by the National Convention; they say, that struck by the means of defence of Galbaud, the deputation sent by Santhouax, has experienced the disgrace which they had excited against this General in his absence.

The following contains the expression which has given rise to the numerous paquinades, satires, &c. which have appeared against the author:—Extract from Mr. Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution—page 117—"Along with its national protectors and guardians, learning will be cast into the mire and trodden under the hoofs of a swinish multitude."

Several letters published in the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 21st inst. strongly indicate that the Six Nations are on the eve of joining the western Tribes against the United States.

A letter from Brandt, dated May 30, to the Complanter, invites him to a council to be held at Buffalo Creek: Another from Capt. Denny to General Gibson, dated at Fort-Franklin, June 14; represents that place as in an incompetent state of defence:—and a third from General Wilkins, of June 16, to Col. Nevill, informs, that "the British are exerting all their influence to induce them [the Six Nations] into the war;—and that Complanter is going to Buffalo Creek to meet Brandt and Johnston, and to receive a message from their brethren, the western Indians.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, June, 23.

Last Saturday afternoon arrived here Capt. Coffin, in 45 days from Nantz—many women passengers, but nothing new.

Also the ship Union, of Wiscasset, Johnson, master, 47 days from Bourdeaux, last from Ireland, in 30 days; by whom we have been favored with Cork papers to the 17th of May, from which the following intelligence is extracted, viz.

"That a Convention for the common defence of the Liberty and Safety of the Danish Commerce and Navigation of his Majesty the King of Denmark and Norway, &c. and his Majesty the King of Sweden, &c. was concluded at Copenhagen, March 27, 1794.

That a letter from the duke of York, dated Tournay, May 6, gives an account that on the 4th of that month the enemy attacked the post of Rouffear, where Col. Linington was cantoned with one squadron of the Hanoverian regiment of light dragoons. They were however, repulsed, with the loss of 3 pieces of cannon, and 200 men killed.—Luxembourg, May 1

Gen. Beaulieu has driven the enemy from Arlon and its vicinity. Yesterday at three in the afternoon the attack commenced, and at half past five the Austrians were masters of the place; 1200 at least were killed, and 200 prisoners taken.

Ghent, May 4.

The French are still at Courtray; we have recovered from the alarm occasioned by the report that they were within two leagues of this place; the Noblesse and all the priests fled to Dendermand, and Axtwerp and Brussels; 25 and 30 Louis were given for a carriage and horses to Axtwerp.

That a conspiracy had been discovered at Naples to set fire to his majesty's palace, &c. and that more than 300 of the first rank had been arrested.

Valenciennes, May 2.

The garrison of Landrecies, to the amount of 7600 men, passed this morning by the glacis of our city; it is said

that before the siege the garrison amounted to 9000 men; the town was so injured by the fire of the besiegers, that there were scarcely 12 houses that were not damaged.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Army of the Ardennes.

The success of the army of the Ardennes is equal to our most sanguine expectations. The dispatches of the 6th Floreal, (April 25) state, that the army had been engaged with the enemy for three days successively, and that 1200 Austrians have bitten the dust.

On the 7th of Floreal, [April 26] the army rendered itself master of the heights of Bossu with considerable loss on the part of the enemy.

Army of the Eastern Pyrennes.

Equal success attends the army of the Eastern Pyrennes; all Spanish Cerdagne is in the power of the Republic. The brave Dagobert after having taken the city of Urgel, was killed by a cannon ball.—In Italy every day is the herald of new victories, of which the capture of Oneglia was but the prelude, 500, chiefly Austrians, were killed. Ormea, on the Tanaro and the country of Nava are in our possession—Gezezzic, three leagues from Ormea was summoned to surrender, and the summons was immediately obeyed.

Letter from the Representative of the People with the Army of the North to the Committee of Public Safety.

Courtray, April 27.

Yesterday the army put itself in motion in all points. Its first movements were followed by important successes. We took Courtray, and our line advanced in front towards the enemy's territory. We have not time to give you the details; to-morrow we hope to be able to announce to you fresh advantages. The troops fought with incredible valour.—We took several magazines of provisions, which we have sent to Lille, and likewise several prisoners and cannon.

Letter from Pichegru, General in chief of the Army of the North.

Head Quarters at Courtray, 8 Floreal. Yesterday the attack was general on all the lines from Dunes Libre to Givet, and perhaps even the Army of the Rhine; I am ignorant as yet of what has passed in the centre and the right. The left has succeeded in the attack; we entered here about five o'clock in the afternoon; the enemy did not make all the resistance of which the post was capable, and we have not lost one man. We have taken 100 prisoners of whom four are Officers of artillery. Ypres and Menin are still occupied by the enemy, but already blocked up by different bodies of troops, who are waiting for those who are here; and who are here to attack the latter when they shall have made sure of their ground. At Courtray there are several magazines of forage, hay, grain, &c. We hope to obtain part of it. We are going to put in a state of requisition the iron, steel, hides, &c. and we will drain from the country every thing that we can.

(Signed) PICHEGRU.

LONDON, May 5;

Whitehall, May 3.

Mr. Tims, one of his Majesty's Messengers, arrived this morning with a letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, dated Cateau, April 30, 94, of which the following is a copy

Sir,

It is with peculiar satisfaction that I have the pleasure to acquaint you with the surrender of Landrecies.

At ten o'clock this morning the town offered to capitulate, and requested a suspension of arms for forty eight hours, to arrange the articles; but this was absolutely refused, and they were allowed only half an hour to come to a determination, which, upon a second request, was extended to an hour. Before however, this time was elapsed, the deputies of the town came out, and after a very short conference, agreed to deliver up the place this evening at five o'clock, and that the garrison (about 5000) should be prisoners of war.

This fortunate event, which was not expected to happen so soon, makes up for the disagreeable intelligence which we received this day of a check which General Clairfayt had at Mouveron. This post had been retaken from the enemy a corps of Hanoverians, under the command of Major-General Oenhauen, the night before; but the enemy having in a manner surrounded it, General Clairfayt, who had joined the Hanoverians with six battalions of Austrians, was at last obliged to retreat, and had taken up a near position, in

order to cover the high road from Tournay to Courtray.

In consequence of this intelligence, the Emperor has desired me to march this evening, as quick as possible, to St. Amand, and from thence if necessary, to Tournay, to the assistance of General Clairfayt.

I am, Sir, &c. FREDERICK. Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

May 9. Whitehall, May 6.

A Letter of which the following is an Extract, dated St. Amand, May 2. 1794, was yesterday received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, for the Home Department.

"IN consequence of the Emperor's request, which I mentioned in my letter of the 30th, I marched at twelve o'clock the night before last, with all the troops under my command, from the camp near Cateau, and proceeded here, with part of the cavalry, yesterday evening; but from the excessive heat of the day, and a severe storm, which lasted the whole night, the infantry was not able to arrive till this morning.

"I went over by appointment today to Tournay, to meet General Clairfayt, in order to consult with him upon the necessary operations for compelling the enemy to retire from Flanders, and had, at the same time, an opportunity to enquire more fully into the unfortunate affair of the 29th.

"General Clairfayt told me, that the enemy had taken the advantage of his absence at Denain to attack and carry the post of Mouveron, and consequently Courtray itself which was incapable of defence. That, with regard to the affair of the 29th, it had been his intention to attack the enemy as soon as six battalions of Austrian Infantry, which had been sent to him from the Emperor's army, were arrived; but that the enemy had been before hand with them, and began themselves the attack. That his troops behaved with much courage and resolution, from eight o'clock in the morning when the attack began, till four o'clock in the afternoon; but that as soon as the order was given to retreat, from the intricacy of the country—they fell into a confusion, from which it was even impossible to rally them.

"I have not as yet received the returns of the loss upon this occasion;—but I fear it is pretty considerable.

"The brave garrison of Menin, under the command of Major-General Hammerstein, after sustaining the attack for four days, finding no probability of success, gallantly determined to force their way through the enemy, which they effected without any great loss, though continually harassed in their march.

"This garrison consisted of four battalions of his Majesty's Hanoverian troops, and four companies of the Loyal Emigrants.

"I am sorry that, from some recent changes in the distribution of the troops of Flanders, I have it not in my power to name the regiments which have distinguished themselves so much. They retired to Ingelmunster.

"The enemy has not as yet made any attempt to penetrate into the country." FREDERICK.

PRICE OF STOCKS. 6 per Cents, 18/4 } Interest off. 3 per Cents, 10/4 } U. S. Bank stock, 16 } Dividend Penn. do. do 16 } on.

For Sale, The Brig NANCY, (As she came from Sea.)

IS a good double decked vessel, and will carry 900 barrels. Inventory to be seen on board at Race street wharf, and the terms made known by

Wharton & Lewis, Who have for sale, WEST INDIA AND New-England Rum, OLD BILL Madeira Wine, Coffee, &c. June 27

For Jeremie, The Schooner BELINDA, Captain Steffon.

SHE is a remarkable fast sailing vessel; will sail very shortly. A little freight will be received, and a few passengers well accommodated. Apply to LOUIS OSMONT; No. 117, north Second street. June 27 dtrJ

THE BRIG Noah's Ark, FOR New-Orleans, HAS begun to take in her cargo at Clifford's wharf. Gentlemen who will favor the Subscriber with some freight for what room her cargo may leave, are requested to send down their goods as shortly as possible. LOUIS OSMONT, No. 117, north Second street. June 27

NEW THEATRE.

MAD. GARDIE'S & MISS WILLEMS' NIGHT. This Evening, JUNE 27. Will be Presented, A TRAGEDY, written by Shakespeare, called

MACBETH.

With the original music and accompaniments by Mr. Locke.

- Duncan, Mr. Green Maleolm, Mr. Cleveland Donalbain, Master Warrell Macbeth, Mr. Fennel Banquo, Mr. Whitlock Macduff, Mr. Moreton Lenox, Mr. Harwood Fleance, Master T. Warrell Seward, Mr. Warrell Seyton, Mr. Francis Doctor, Mr. De Moulin Messenger, Mr. Bliffet Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Whitlock Gentlewoman, Mrs. Cleveland Heate, Mr. Darley First Witch, Mr. Bates Second Witch, Mr. Finch Third Witch, Mr. Wignell

The vocal parts by Messrs. Marshall, Dadey, jun. Lee, Bafon, Rowson—Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Warrell, Mrs. Rowson, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Finch, Miss Willems, Miss Rowson, and Miss Broadhurst.

With new Scenery, designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

End of the Tragedy, LE MINUET CONGO, will be performed by Mr. Francis and Miss Willems. By desire, "The Box Lobby Lounger," or "Tippy Bob, from Covent Garden,"—by Mr. Bates.

To which will be added, A new serious, historic PANTOMIME, under the direction of Mr. Francis, called

Female Heroism; Or, the Siege of Orleans.

The Overture by Martini. The rest of the Music compiled from different French masters, by Mr. Relain. FRENCH.

- Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans Malame Gardie St. Dennis, Mr. Cleveland Dunois, the French general, Mr. Marshall La Tremouille, Mr. Belona French Peasants, Messrs. Bliffet and Lee

Porte Guidon, Mr. J. Darley Male and Female Prisoners, Messrs. Warrell, J. Warrell, T. Warrell, Mrs. Rowson, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. De Marque, Miss Oldfield, Miss Rowson, & Miss Willems. ENGLISH.

Chandos, the English general, Mr. Moreton Officer, Mr. De Moulin Padlock, the Goaler, Mr. Francis

The pantomime to conclude with a grand assault of a Fort, a combat between Joan of Arc and the English General;—the Manual Exercise, by the Troops, and a grand March.

The Public are respectfully informed that the Tragedy of CYMBELINE is unavoidably postponed.

Tickets to be had of Madame Gardie, at Oellers's Hotel, Chestnut street, and of Miss Willems, at Mrs. Kean's, Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. * * Mr. and Mrs. Rowson's night will be on Monday.

A new Comedy, interspersed with songs written by Mrs. Rowson, called SLAVES IN ALGIERS, or A STRUGGLE for FREEDOM. To which will be added a farce, called THE CITIZEN.

Mr. & Mrs. Cleveland's Night will be on Wednesday.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN, THIS being the last year of the present Sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a Candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his successor for said office; in doing which, you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by

Your most obedient, and humble servant, JOHN BAKER. estf. May 3.

MANHEIM, April 30.

A grand council of war was held yesterday at Heidelberg, the result of which is said to have been, that the Austrians are immediately to repass the Rhine and commence offensive operations.

We just learn that the French, after driving back the Prussian advanced posts, have taken possession of Lunheim and Franckenthal.

RIOT AT EDINBURGH.

Thursday, April 10.

On Monday last the tragedy of Charles I. was represented at our theatre, as was to have been expected at a time when men's minds are so much agitated about political opinions, very different sentiments were entertained by the audience—the one part applauding those sentiments which favored Liberty, and the other those which favored despotism.

It was not likely, that people possessed of such opposite opinions, could long agree, and accordingly the one party having ordered "God save the King," and the audience to take off their hats and stand up while the music was playing—the other party, although they did not dispute with them about playing the tune, did not obey the mandate to take off their hats; upon this the officers of the Argyllshire regiment of fencibles, about 12 or 14 attended by a considerable number of gentlemen, leaped from the boxes into the pit, and attacked those who had not taken off their hats, some of the officers drew their swords, and exercised them upon the heads of those who were next to them. At the same time having ordered in the soldiers of their regiments they turned out some of the gentlemen who had not taken off their hats, with much insult and abuse.

On Wednesday evening, some officers having again ordered the same tune to be played, no objection was made, but the order for taking off hats was disputed in the most determined manner; much altercation ensued, and one gentleman addressed the officers—"I have no idea of being dragooned into anything, and being determined not to take off my hat upon the occasion, I shall resist any attempt that may be made against me on that account, and desire that any gentleman who may attempt anything of the kind, may impute to himself the consequences that may follow.

In this resolution he was seconded by so very numerous a part of the audience, that those gentlemen, who had expressed their resolution to turn out every man who did not do as he was ordered, found it necessary to lower their notes, and allow the audience to do as they pleased.

The matter I am afraid is not over—the insult offered to the audience by the officers will not easily be forgotten; indeed, I believe, they have already been required to give satisfaction.

But, if this matter is allowed to rest it will be well. Those concerned may never have learned, that to make a man give up his opinions, it is not the best way to force others down his throat with a drawn sword. The tumult has by no means subsided—the magistrates last night, and their friends, nearly filled the house, and insisted on the audience being uncovered at the playing of God save the King.—They succeeded in their demands, for the opposite party on a supposition that the transaction was at an end, had neglected to attend. They mean, however, to proceed in great numbers to the theatre, to-morrow night—the most alarming consequences are apprehended.

Monday, April 14.

The riot, as we expected, was renewed at the theatre on Saturday night, a great part of the audience, still making no objection to the air of "God save the King" being played, refused to pull off their hats, in consequence of which swords were drawn, and pludgions exercised in the most violent manner. Several young men were knocked down, and cut most severely, and we are sorry to hear that the virulence of faction, thus introduced into a place of amusement, is likely to produce the most serious consequences.

The tumult began by the performance of Haverd's insipid tragedy, of Charles I. which Mr. Kemble was directed by the magistrates to bring out. A narrative of the tumults will be published.

The magistrates of Edinburgh have offered a reward of fifty guineas for discovering the seditious, disaffected persons who began the late riots. They certainly offer this sum unnecessarily, for it must be obvious to them, that the officers who insisted on the audience taking off their hats, were the authors of the riot.