

COPENHAGEN, April 15.

The Naval Armament carried on here with the greatest activity; and accounts from Sweden agree in stating, that the preparations for fitting out a formidable sea force, are carried on with equal zeal and vigour in the Swedish ports.

SOUTH PRUSSIA April 22.

Every thing is now safe and quiet here.—The Polish insurgents have soon found it expedient to desert from their mad enterprises against our territory.

Brigadier Anthony Madalinski, the Polish patriot, is a native of that part of Poland now called South Prussia. It is said that he has actually received a sufficient sum of money to pay his brigade, but made away with it at Malawa, without paying a single farthing to any man of his brigade. At Rudowaké Madalinski also carried off a Polish money chest, containing 80,000 florins, and four pieces of cannon.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty Office, April 28, 1794.

The letters, of which the following are extracts, were this day received from rear admiral Macbride.

Minotaur, Plymouth Sound, April 26. S I R,

Be pleased to acquaint my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that the Echo sloop arrived here yesterday morning, bringing with her a letter from sir John Warren, of his majesty's ship Flora, who was of his passage to Portsmouth, with the Pomone and La Babet, French frigates, captured by the squadron detached under his command.

The Concorde and La Nymphe arrived yesterday evening with l'Engageante, another French frigate, captured by the Concorde. Inclosed are the letters from Captains, sir John Warren and sir Richard Strachan, to me on the occasion. The Refolu, another frigate that was in company, escaped, by her outfalling the Melampus and La Nymphe, who chased her into Morlaix.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient
and humble servant,
John M^rBride.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

Flora, at Sea, April 24.

S I R,

In pursuance of your orders, I proceeded with the Arethusa, Melampus, la Nymphe, and Concorde, to cruise on the coast of France; and on the 23d inst. from variable winds being to the westward of Guernsey, Rock Dover bearing E. by S. four or five leagues, the Seven Islands S. S. W. four or five leagues, Guernsey N. E. half E. seven or eight leagues, I discovered at four in the morning four sail, standing out to sea, upon the larboard tack, the wind S. S. W. and, as the morning began to break, I saw from their manœuvres and firing of guns they were some of the enemy's ships of war. They soon afterwards appeared in a line of battle on the larboard tack, and as our ships, from having chased, were not collected, I made the signal to form in succession. We crossed each other on contrary tacks, and the enemy began the action a considerable distance; their sternmost ship having passed over, they again tacked; but the wind changing two points in our favor, I perceived it was possible to weather them, and therefore made signal for the ships to engage as they came up, so as to prevent the enemy gaining their own shore, and to oblige them to come to a close action; I am happy to say we succeeded in this object.

The engagement lasted nearly three hours when two of the ships struck: I then made signal for those who were coming up to pursue and engage the enemy, as from the situation of this ship, having led the line into action, she was incapable of continuing the pursuit.

I am much indebted to sir Edward Pellew, in the Arethusa, who was my second after, and to the officers and ships under my command, who exerted themselves in engaging and pursuing the enemy.

I have since been informed that another of the enemy's ships struck to the Concorde, sir Richard Strachan, in the evening; but, as that ship and the Nymphe have not yet joined me, I cannot yet make any return of their state and condition.

The French squadron consisted of l'Engageante, 36 guns, 18 pounders, 300 men, monsieur Desgareaux Chef d'Escadre; la Pomone, 44 guns, 24 pounders, 400 men; la Refolu, 36 guns, 18 pounders, 320 men; la Babet, 22 guns, 9 pounders, 200 men. They sailed from Concal Bay the evening before we met them.

I owe every obligation and acknowledgment to the officers and crew of this ship, for their zeal and exertions, upon this and every former occasion, in

the service of their king and country, and trust you will recommend them to their lordships notice and protection.

Enclosed are lists of the killed and wounded, and also of the ships taken from the enemy.

I have the honor to remain, sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant,
John Borlase Warren.

Rear Admiral M^rBride.

A list of killed and wounded on board his majesty's ships Flora & Arethusa, on the 23d of April.

Flora. 1 Seamen killed, three ditto wounded.

Arethusa. 1 Master's mate killed, 2 seamen killed, 5 seamen wounded.

A list of the killed and wounded on board the Conventional frigates La Pomone and La Babet, on the 23d of April.

La Pomone. Between 80 and 100 killed and wounded.

La Babet. Between 30 and 40 killed and wounded.

John B. Warren, Captain.

Flora, at Sea, April 24.

An account of the Conventional frigates taken by the squadron under the command of sir J. B. Warren, Bart, on the 24th of April.

La Pomone. 44 Guns, 24 pounders, 400 men; keel 143 feet; beam, 42 feet; 1100 tons; five years old, and supposed to be the finest frigate they had.

La Babet. 22 Guns, 9 pounders, 200 men.

(Signed) J. B. Warren, Captain.

Flora, at Sea, April 24.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

April 20.

Letter from General Jourdain,

ARLON, 29th Germinal, 18th April.

Arlon is in the possession of the Republic. Two days of marching and fighting have been sufficient to drive away the enemy, amounting to 13,000 infantry, and 3000 cavalry, though their formidable position and numerous artillery appeared to set our bayonets at defiance. All obstacles have been overcome. The enemy perceiving the dispositions we had taken and the boldness with which we charged them, had recourse to a speedy retreat.—We lost no time to pursue.—Our light troops, both horse and foot, and our brave light artillery, fell upon their rear, and made them retreat faster than they were disposed. They compelled them to abandon three carriages, and several horses. I cannot give too high eulogiums to all the advanced guard, and particularly the intrepid cannoneers on horse-back, commanded by Adjutant General Depelle. We have lost very few nor was the loss of the enemy considerable, in consequence of their speedy retreat. We took some prisoners. General Hatry commands the body of the army, who to-day take a respectable position before Arlon. I will give him orders and instructions to prevent any from passing between the territory of Luxembourg, and that of Namur; in a word to cut off all communication between these two Dutchies.

(Signed) JOURDAIN.

LONDON, April 30.

The Archduke Joseph of Austria behaved so gallantly in the field of battle before Landrecy, that the Emperor, his brother, raised him immediately to the rank of a Major-General.

On Sunday morning a hearse with two mourning coaches arrived at Shooter's Hill from Dover; the hearse was said to contain the body of a British officer killed in Flanders. Whether Mr. Undertaker had preached or not, is uncertain, but Mr. Tankard soon made his appearance, and insisted on opening the coffin, where, instead of a pale corpse, he found a very considerable quantity of smuggled lace, &c. The hearse and horses were immediately seized; the coaches were not, as nothing was found in them but Mourners.

May 5.

In addition to Oneglia, the French have made themselves masters of Dolce Aqua, Sola-bona, Auricole, and Perinaldo.

SWEDISH CONSPIRACY.

Count Gyldenstople the late governor of the young king of Sweden, who is implicated in the late conspiracy, has been examined by the duke regent himself; the young king on that occasion, withdrew from the court tribunal, at which he usually attended, to hear the examination of the rest of the conspirators. This the young monarch did through regard for his former governor. The duke regent reproached the latter with betraying the confidence with which he had been honored by two succeeding monarchs; who had raised him almost to the highest pitch of honor and

rank; at the same time ordering the letters to be read, which that count had written to the conspirator D'Armfeldt. The count at first, attempted to deny his hand writing, and endeavored to declare the letters to be forged. But on the representation of the duke, that his hand writing could easily be proved, the prisoner excused himself by saying, that he wrote to count D'Armfeldt, sentiments which he was far from entertaining; that he did it only to preserve the friendship of that minister, during his absence; and that he thought, on his return to Stockholm, he would easily persuade him of the wickedness of his political opinions. The duke regent contented himself with representing to him, the criminality of his conduct; and told him, that at the intercession of the young monarch, he was only dismissed from his functions near the person of the sovereign; to depart from the capital within three days time; and not to make his appearance in any respectable circle.

PORTSMOUTH, May 2.

This day, wind veering round to the south-east the grand fleet, consisting of 33 sail of the line and 10 frigates, with several sloops and cutters, weighed anchor at St. Helen's, and sailed on a cruise down the channel, having under their protection all the outward bound East and West-India fleets.

Philad. Gaz.

PHILADELPHIA,
JULY 1.

We hear, that upon proper representations being made to Mr. Fauchet, on the subject of the vessel, armed by Mr. Cooper at Norfolk, and which was found in the French fleet in the Chesapeake, that minister, with a frankness of justice highly honorable to his nation, gave immediate orders for her being disarmed.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 30.

Arrived on Saturday, in 49 days from London, the brig Eagle, Captain Harris; with whom, besides 40 other passengers, came Mr. Whitmore, late lieutenant of the Ambuscade, and who was taken by the Boston frigate previous to the engagement between the above frigates last July.

POSCRIPT.

Captain Leake, of the sloop Democrat, belonging to Norwich, arrived here yesterday from St. Bartholomew's, which place he left the 12th inst. He brings the account of the Re-capture of Point-Petre, in Guadaloupe, by the French. The gentleman who gave him this information, said that the French appeared off Point-Petre with nine sail of men of war, who sent a boat on shore, which was detained by the English; in consequence of which, the French vessels bore down as near to land as possible, landed 1200 men, and stormed the fort, and, after being repulsed several times, carried it. It was also reported, that by means of some people who had made their escape, Admiral Jervis was made acquainted with the above intelligence, who immediately collected part of his naval force, repaired to Point-Petre, and blockaded it.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, April 18.

Baron d'Armfeldt, ambassador from Sweden to the Court of Naples, accused of being a principal concerned in the late discovered conspiracy, and who lately fled from Naples, came to Flume under a feigned name, and desired a passport to travel through the Imperial territory; but as from some circumstances he was looked upon as a suspicious person, the whole affair was brought to this capital, and the Baron being known soon after his arrival here, he was arrested.

WARSAW, April 22.

Extract of a letter from the Banks of the Vistula, April 23.

"The revolution in Poland is at the highest pitch. The patriots have constituted themselves into a revolutionary body. They are masters of Warsaw, and all the Polish artillery contained in the arsenal of that capital. The king is in their hands, as also the Prussian ambassador, Mr. Von Bochoholtz, and Von Alch, the Russian resident.

MONS, May 2.

Old Catherine laughs at the folly and credulity of the allies, in supposing that she would aid them in the war. She has involved them in it, and so far her politics have succeeded in weakening the emperor and the King of Prussia.

LONDON, May 8.

The King of Sardinia is now entirely cut off from any assistance or direct communication with the island in the Mediterranean from whence he derives his regal title, nor has he a sea-port in Italy from whence the Piedmontese silks, raw and ornamented, may be exported; as not only Nice, but Oneglia, are in the possession of the French. His situation is desperate, for the Republican army can have very few obstacles, to prevent their marching to besiege Susa, and even Turin, his capital. Yesterday a council was held at Lord Grenville's office, which was attended by the cabinet ministers;—Mr. Stone was re-examined on a charge of conspiracy, and at four o'clock remanded to prison.

The brave Polish General Kosciuszko fought with great reputation in America during the late war. Gen. Washington entertained so high a friendship for him, that he pressed him very much to remain in that quarter.

In respect to the grand operations of the allied armies, they are rapid and brilliant. No sooner was Landrecy reduced, than the Austrian general Latour marched to invest Aveynes, while the prince de Cobourg besieged Cambray. Indeed, it is mentioned in a private letter from a very respectable quarter, that the garrison of Aveynes has offered to capitulate.

A letter from Rouffelaer, dated May 2, says, "I am happy to acquaint you, that the Carmagnols began last night to draw off all their advanced posts on this side of Courtraï and Menin; and that all their movements strongly indicate an intention to depart.

The action of Mouchon was of much more serious consequence than what has hitherto been acknowledged. It is a fact, that in the contest, the number killed and wounded, on the part of the allies, amounted to upwards of ten thousand. The struggle was honorable to the combatants; and six thousand of General Clairfayt's troops were left dead on the field.

From what has transpired from the last Dutch mail, it appears, that the French evacuated Arlon and the territory of Luxembourg, in consequence of an order from Paris, for the whole of the Army of the Moselle to march towards the Netherlands.

Accounts from Genoa state, that on the 6th ult. the French passed through Vintimiglia, and part of the territories of that Republic, in order, to attack Dolie Aqua, a fortress belonging to the king of Sardinia, which they took. Next day their columns advanced along the sea coast, and rendered themselves masters of Loano. One of the French columns, however, which advanced in order to attack Saorgio, has been repulsed by the Sardinian troops, and obliged to retreat to Oneglia and Loano.

The affairs of Poland begin to wear a bright prospect, and the friends of Liberty must rejoice in the success of the Patriots. It will however prove a circumstance rather unfavorable to the British ministry, as their faithful ally the king of Prussia, will find sufficient use for his troops with the Emperor in Poland, and might therefore march to the right about, and refund the forage money which he has received, hereafter, when this august monarch may find it suitable to his convenience.

Accounts from Suza in Italy, mention the progress of the War in that quarter. On the 7th of April, 6000 French troops, in several columns, advanced towards Mount Cenis, to attack the post of the Sardinians, called Lameth; they advanced as far as the Mountain which commands the Forts of Tavernette and Ospedale. General Chini, with a body of Sardinians, immediately marched against them; an engagement ensued, and after much resistance, the French at last were forced to retreat. The Commander of the French has been killed in this engagement and buried with Military honours at Braman. The French are stated to have lost 300 men killed and wounded; the allies one lieutenant, and two privates killed, and five wounded.

FALMOUTH, May 4.

Lord Howe, with the Grand Fleet and the general convoys, are now off this port, about four leagues distance—Two frigates have just hove too off the harbor, to take the trade for the Mediterranean, which are now under way. The neighboring hills are covered with people, as the day is remarkably fine, and a light breeze of wind from N. E.

NINE P. M.

The fleet is out of sight. The American ship Mary, Thomas Bowditch, master, arrived this morning in our port from Hampton Roads, in Virginia.

PARIS, April 24.

Couthon has announced in the Jaco-

bin Club, that the Convention is preparing to take into consideration the case of such of the public functionaries as have acquired their offices by intrigue.

Mad. de Chodkowitz, consort of Lubomirka, Prince Palatine of Kiovia, having been declared pregnant has been repitied.

The bulletin of the Police estimates the number of prisoners at 7746. Among those who have been recently confined, are the father of Gen. Santerre; Mademoiselle de Betsy; Madame Chautulant-de-la-Rochefoucault; Giambonne, a banker, aged 75 years; General Segur; M. de Lomenie; and M. M. de Chevilly, father and son.

April 27.

Among those recently imprisoned are General Galbaud, late commandant of St. Domingo, and Conscience, his aid-de-camp.

We hear that the Cherokee Chiefs lately deputed by their Nation to enter into a Treaty with the United States, having completed their business, took their departure from this City on Sunday morning last—on board the Brig Fame, Captain Hunt, for Charleston.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,

Brig Industry, Havannah 20 days
Jane, Lillibridge, Bermuda 11
William, Lunt, Newbury Port 10
Sloop Dove, White, Do. Do.

CLEARED.

Ship Abigail, Hammond, Amsterdam
Brig Clarissa, Monteith, Madeira
Mary Fleming, St. Sebastians
Schr. Thomas, Howard, Fort Dauphin
Sloop Nancy, Floyd, Cherry-Stone

Bank of North America,

July 1, 1794.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day a dividend of six per cent was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at any time after the 10th inst.

By order of the board,
JOHN NIXON, President.
July 1 dt 10

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. & Mrs. Cleveland's
NIGHT.
TO-MORROW EVENING,

JULY 2.

Will be Presented,
A TRAGEDY, called the
Widow of Malabar.

Raymond, Mr. Moreton
Albert, Mr. Harwood
Chief Bramin, Mr. Fennell
Second Bramin, Mr. Warrell
Young Bramin, Mr. Cleveland
Narain, Mr. Green
Indamora, the Widow, Mrs. Whitlock
Fatima, Mrs. Cleveland

In act 3d a GRAND PROCESSION, with the ceremony of the sacrifice of an Indian woman, on the Funeral Pile of her deceased husband.—the vocal parts by Messrs. Marshall, Darley, Darley jun. Warrell, Lee, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Warrell, Miss Broadhurst, Miss Willems and Mrs. Oldmixon, &c.

End of the Play, a whimsical, pantomimical Address, supposed to be written by Somebody, addressed to Anybody, to be heard by Everybody, and to be delivered in the character of Nobody, by Mr. Bates.

After which will be performed a Farce, in the French language, called

L'Americain,

Or L'HOMME RAISONABLE.

Jaques Splin, Mrs. Cleveland
Jaquet, Mr. Finch
L'Huissier, Miss Rowson
Loyer, Mr. Bologna
Theresa, Madame Gardie

An entire new Dance, composed by Mr. Francis, called

The Scheming Milleners;

Or, The BEAU NEW TRIM'D.

By Mr. Francis, Mr. Bologna, Mr. Bliffett, Mrs. De Marque, and Mrs. Cleveland.

To which will be added,

The COMIC OPERA of

Selima and Azor.

Azor, Mr. Marshall
Scander, Mr. Darley
Ali, Mr. Bates
Fatima, Mrs. Oldmixon
Lelbia, with "Sweet Bird" Miss Broadhurst

Selima, Mrs. Marshall

Tickets to be had of Mr. Cleveland, No 62, Cherry Alley.

Mr. Bliffett and Mrs. De Marque's night will be on Friday.

The tragedy of ROMEO and JULIET with entertainments.

Mrs. Oldmixon's night will be on Monday.