

## Foreign Intelligence.

STOCKHOLM, April 18.

As soon as the public here were informed of the measures taken by our Government for the protection of the neutral commerce of the Nation, every citizen showed himself zealous to contribute to the expenses of the naval armament. The first proposal of these voluntary contributions was made on the day before yesterday on the Exchange. The sums already collected amount to two tons of gold and were offered to the Duke Regent by a deputation, composed of two Nobles, Baron Geer and Hermelin, two Magistrates, two respectable Citizens, and two of the class denominated "The Peasants."

The exertion between our court and that of Denmark has been fully ratified on the third instant.

PARIS, April 2.

Several celebrated magistrates, famous Ex-Constituents, and Aristocrats of every state and age, and of both sexes, have just terminated their career under the blade of the guillotine. Among them are President de Maleherbes, aged 72 years, an ex-minister, and the defender of Louis XVI. le Marquis de Chateau Briant, captain of the royal regiment of cavalry; Madame de Pelletier de Rosambo. Duval, Dupremont, ex-counsellor of the Parliament of Paris; Thourout and Chapelier, ex-constituents; Aelle, Syndic counsellor of the nobility of Alsace; la Duchesse de Grammont; and de Rochechouart, the latter the widow of Duchatelet; Vilcount de Rochechouart-Pontelle, brigadier of the armies; Parmentier, receiver of rents; Baugrand, an ex-receiver; de Coeux a priest; Julien, a cordelier; Descand, a Printer at Douay, &c.

April 27.

Yesterday was a great day for the bloody vengeance of the guillotine in the capital; and, notwithstanding the majority of those who fell were of the undistinguished class, still the singular causes which led them to punishment are deserving of notice. Bartault, a midwife, was condemned for having hawked about among her acquaintance, a letter, which ascribed to Robespierre a plan for the establishment of Louis XVII. on the throne; Bonin, a Printer, for having in public employed the expression, "Robespierre the Sovereign;" Schwyer, a shoemaker, for having posted up bills, tending to provoke the massacre of several Deputies; Penmery, a hair-dresser, for having exclaimed in prison, *Vive le Roi*; and Noel, a tinsman, for having treated ludicrously the ceremony observed at Meaux, when the acceptance of the Republican Constitution was celebrated there.

GENOA, March 29.

Our government lately arrested suspected packets, addressed to the French Minister. It has opened them in his presence, has suppressed the revolutionary papers, which were inclosed. The money addressed to the same Minister has been given up as not contraband. On the 11th the government arrested two Nobles and two Citadini, for having been guilty of incendiary propoitions. Their arrest has made no noise, as neither of them possesses either personal consideration or influence.

At the very moment when our government manifests the greatest firmness in its conduct towards the Minister of France and his partizans, it has refused the demand made by the English to permit ships of war to enter the port of Genoa, to take under convoy a number of ships destined for England. They have answered, "that the Genoese will receive them very willingly, if they would cease the hostilities which are incompatible with their demands, to enter that port as friends, and if they would present themselves with the number of ships preferred by the rights of nations."

LONDON, April 30.

The conspiracy in Naples against the Royal Family, our letters of yesterday inform us, was occasioned solely by the jealousy of the Nobles, on account of the principal offices of the state being occupied by strangers. The King had retired to a country seat under a guard of 4000 men, and when the last advices came away, the city of Naples was in a state of the most violent fermentation!

The accounts which the Porte received from Egypt on the 12th ult. are said to be of the most alarming nature. The adherents of Vehable are at the distance of five days march from Mecca, and all the Tribes have declared

themselves in their favor. All the country from Bagdad to Bassora, and 20 days journey farther, is in open rebellion.

Several Persons who had the good fortune to escape from Bourdeaux within the course of last month, agree in stating that bread is extremely dear and scarce in that city, and that each inhabitant is allowed to purchase only half a pound per day. On the day of the decade, that is every tenth day, there is no distribution of this essential article of life, inasmuch that for that day a small saving is of necessity made from the allowance of the other nine.

Monday 5000 stand of arms were lodged in the Tower; taken from on board a Danish ship brought into the river.

The following particulars respecting Madame Fauchez, mentioned in the Times of Monday, may be depended upon:—The husband of this lady who has property in this country and St. Domingo, offered a considerable sum of money to an American captain in one of our ports, if he would go to Bourdeaux, where Mad. Fauchez and her three children were, and endeavor to bring them over. On his passage, he was searched by a French Frigate, which took from him a Frenchman he had on board—Upon his arrival at Bourdeaux, he contrived in the middle of the night to get Mad. Fauchez on board, concealed in a water-cask. The French pilot discovered the circumstance from the crew carrying provisions and water to her in that situation; she was flowed under the ballast, and the only air she received, was from the pump hole upon deck. The pilot threatened the captain to inform, if he did not immediately send her on shore, which he did: But got her on board again in the night, taking care to make the pilot drunk; and on the following day he set sail.

The American ship met the same Frigate in returning from England; who searched it very narrowly, but did not discover the lady. The French informed the captain that the Frenchman they took from him, was a spy, employed by England, and that they had him guillotined at Brest immediately. The captain arrived safe, and landed Mad. Fauchez in England. She is a very beautiful young woman, not 20 years of age. No mention is made of the three children.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty Office, April 28, 1794.

The letter, of which the following is an extract, was this day received from Rear Admiral Macbride.

La Concord, Plymouth Sound, April 25.

SIR,  
I have the honor to acquaint you of my arrival here with his majesty's ship under my command, with a French frigate, which we took in the afternoon of the 23d instant. The early transactions of that day have been detailed to you by Sir John Warren; but as the Flora was at too great a distance to observe my proceedings in the afternoon, I beg to relate the particulars of my conduct from the time we passed the Pomone after she had surrendered. About eleven, A. M. we were near enough to receive and return the fire of the enemy's two frigates which were making off. It was my intention to endeavor to disable the sternmost, and leave her for the ships of his majesty which were following us, and push on to attack the leading ship; but in this I was disappointed, for the leading ship bore down, and closed to support his second, and laying herself across our bows, soon disabled us in our sails and rigging so much, that we dropped astern. We soon got our sails on the ship again, and I purposed to keep the enemy's two ships in chequer till our arrival, as the only means of taking them both; but finding the day far advanced, and little probability of our being assisted, as our ships rather dropped, and expecting our main-topmast, which was shot through, to go every minute, knowing that if our mast went, both the ships must escape, I determined to secure the one I was nearest. She was shifted some time by her second, but, changing sides in the smoke, it prevented him from annoying us. She was defended with the greatest bravery from twelve till a quarter past two, P. M. when being silenced, and totally unmanageable, they called they had surrendered. She proved to be l'Engageante, of 34 guns and 4 carronades, with 300 men.

The other frigate le Resolue, after firing a few shot, stood on, and our ship, much cut up in her sails and rigging, was not in a condition to follow her. The mast of l'Engageante, in the evening as we attempted to tow her, fell, and expecting our's to go also, I availed myself of seeing the Nymph

and Melampus, returning from the coast of the Resolue, to make the signal for assistance. The Nymph joined us at night, and we fled for this port.

I must request you will please to inform their lordships, that the zealous, cool and steady conduct of the officers and ships company was highly meritorious in the action; and their efforts in refitting the ship, after the fatigue they had experienced, exceeded any exertion I ever saw before. As the first lieutenant, Charles Epithorne, was mortally with me, I had an opportunity of observing the spirited enterprise which pervaded his conduct, and I must acknowledge the great assistance he was of to me from the ale manner in which he performed the various duties I employed him upon; and am convinced also of the good conduct of lieutenants Boys and Evans, who commanded on the main deck. I enclose a report of the damages and state of the ship. And have the honor to be, &c.

R. J. Strachan.

Rear Admiral Macbride, &c. &c.

## STATE PAPER.

Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the States General of the United Provinces, Signed at the Hague, the 19th of April, 1794.

His Britannic Majesty and the Lords the States General of the United Provinces, desiring to put his Prussian Majesty into a situation to prosecute with vigour the war in which the greatest part of the powers of Europe find themselves engaged, through the unjust aggression of those who have exercised the powers of government in France, a negotiation has been opened for this purpose at Berlin, which, having since been transferred to the Hague, has been there terminated by the treaty of subsidy, concluded this day, by which the maritime powers have engaged themselves to furnish to his Prussian Majesty the sums specified in the above mentioned treaty, to the ends which are also announced in it. In consequence of this treaty, his Britannic Majesty and their high mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, desiring to come to a further understanding between themselves upon the repatriation of the said sums to be furnished to his Prussian Majesty, have resolved to conclude for that purpose, between themselves, the present convention, and have named in consequence, that is to say, his Britannic Majesty, the Lord Baron Malmesbury, Peer of the kingdom of Great Britain, a privy counsellor, and knight of the order of the Bath; and their high mightinesses the States General, the Sieurs Laurent Pierre van de Spiegel, counsellor pensionary of the province of Holland and of West Friesland, keeper of the seals, and deputy of the said province at the assembly of the states general, and Henri Fagel, Greffier of their high mightinesses:—Who, after having mutually communicated their respective full powers, and having found them in good and due form, have settled the following articles:

Art. I. Their high mightinesses the States General, shall furnish for their quota part of the entire sum to be paid to his Prussian Majesty, in order to enable him to fulfil the engagements which he has contracted by the treaty of subsidy, concluded and signed this day, the sum of four hundred thousand pounds sterling after the same valuation which is stipulated for in the above mentioned treaty: which sum shall be divided in such a manner that one hundred thousand pounds sterling may be appropriated to answer part of the expenses expressed in the said treaty under the name of "charges of completing, of putting in motion, and of establishment," whilst the remaining three hundred thousand pounds shall be divided into nine equal portions, to answer in part the expenses of bread and forage, according to the valuation of the said treaty, and in part of subsidy, which his Britannic Majesty and their high mightinesses have engaged themselves by article III. of the treaty to furnish to his Prussian Majesty.

Art. II. As the existing circumstances do not permit their high mightinesses to enter into engagements subsidiary for an indefinite term, it is understood that the present Convention will not be extended beyond the term of the present year; but, if unhappily the war should not then be finished, his Britannic Majesty and the States General would consult together in order to take, from time to time, all the adequate measures for renewing this convention, and for supporting with vigour the just cause in which his Britannic Majesty, and their high mightinesses find themselves engaged.

Art. III. The present convention shall be ratified on both sides, and the exchange of the ratifications shall take

place on the 1st of May, 1794.

In faith of which we, plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, and of the lords, states general of the united provinces, in virtue of our respective powers, have signed the present convention, and affixed to it the seal of our arms.

Done at the Hague, the nineteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

(L. S.) L. B. Van de Spiegel.  
(L. S.) H. Fagel.

Extract of a Letter from Warsaw.

"The 17th of this month has proved a dreadful day to Warsaw. General Igeltrohm, a few days before, had given orders to the whole of the Russian cavalry, in garrison there, to march for Warsaw, to join all the troops which had been previously detached, in order to act against the army under General Kosciulko.

"When the infection took place on the 17th, in the morning, General Igeltrohm ordered the only three battalions of Russian Infantry who remained in the garrison to take up arms; at the same time he sent a message to the King, informing his Majesty of the event. The King sent him word, that he had been already informed of what had happened; that his Majesty had only to add a request to the General, to send all his troops out of the capital, in order to prevent bloodshed, until the minds of the people shall in some measure be pacified.

"General Igeltrohm, in the meantime had sent General Bauer, at the head of a detachment, to protect the Arsenal; but this was too late. The Patriots had already rendered themselves masters of all the artillery contained in that building; and the latter General, with his detachment, on their arrival, were forced to lay down their arms, and surrender prisoners of war.

"The Patriots afterwards, provided with arms from the Arsenal, formed themselves in order of battle, and marched against a battalion of the Russian Infantry, whom they drove out of the town.

"General Igeltrohm, however placed himself at the head of the other two battalions, and took post in a street where he was determined to defend himself; these battalions were fired upon with great violence from every window; and, after an engagement which lasted thirty three hours without intermission, the Russians were driven from Warsaw, with the loss of half their number killed. Generals Igeltrohm, Apraxin and Subow, at the head of the Russian Infantry, there joined the Prussian corps under Gen. Wolky, stationed in the neighborhood of that capital. The people of Warsaw were obliged to set on fire several houses where the Russian soldiers had posted themselves, during the engagement.

"The Palaces and Houses that were inhabited by the Russian Officers and their adherents, were plundered by the people.

"The Magistrates had assembled during the tumult, but all their endeavors to restore tranquility proved ineffectual.

"The Patriots have since sent an account of this revolution to General Kosciulko, at Cracow, at the same time inviting that General to come to their assistance."

## PHILADELPHIA,

JULY 2.

Last evening arrived the ship America, Captain Ewing, in forty four days from Bourdeaux, having sailed from that place on the 18th of May. Paris papers of the 9th of May, and Bourdeaux of the 17th received by this vessel, contain some very interesting details of the several engagements between the French and allied armies, and of a decided victory obtained by the French over the Spanish army. Capt. Ewing says that the French fleet was still in port, and that the convoy from the Chesapeake had not arrived.

Extract of a letter from Mr. William Weaver, to Mr. Jacob Weaver, dated Kingston 3d June, 1794, communicated to the Governor by Mr. Robert Ralston.

"The yellow fever is raging very bad on board the shipping here. The fleet that arrived a few days ago, have most all their crews down with it, and die very fast; and a great many gentlemen who came passengers, have died.

"I think it would be necessary to make every vessel ride quarantine, that comes from Kingston to Philadelphia."

Centre Furnace, 22d June, 1794

SIR,

I beg leave to inform your Excellency

of the 17th inst. two parties of Indians that were out near Chin clien-life Old Town, have abandoned their camp and stores in consequence of their discovering five Indians that were painted black, one of those parties have returned down the Bald Eagle, and the other to Spruce Creek—I have sent for information to each, and they all agree as above mentioned.—Mr. Hunter, a surveyor of Huntingdon county was with them, and returned the 19th inst. I sent a person to him to gain intelligence, who returned this morning, and he assured him that it is a fact. Further accounts say, that a large party of Indians have lately crossed the Allegheny river, a small distance above Fort Pitt, which occasions considerable uneasiness amongst the inhabitants on the frontiers; few of the people in this country have arms of ammunition, which renders their situation disagreeable in case of an attack.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's

Most humble servant,

JOHN PATTON.

His Excellency Governor Mifflin.

## By this Day's Mail.

NEW-LONDON, June 22.

Arrived, brig Peggy, I. Pratt in 15 days from Barbadoes, via Turk's Island; off Porto Rico, saw a fleet of men of war of 7 sail, 3 of which were 3 deckers, and the others appeared to be frigates, all full of troops with red caps on; the next day saw 5 sail, they all appeared to be bound to Hispaniola. A British officer who was passenger on board Capt. Pratt from Barbadoes to Turk's Island, thought them to be French ships bound to the Cape. Left at Turk's Island, brig —, Capt. Gore of New-York, to sail the next day; at Barbadoes, ship Eliza, —, of Providence, from the Isle of France; she was detained on account of her papers, but was liberated—to sail in a day or two.

BOSTON, June 25.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire has disagreed in the choice of a Federal Senator.—The Senate have chosen, on their part, the hon. James Sheaffe, Esq. The House, by a considerable majority, non-concurred the choice, and sent up the hon. John Langdon, Esq. Further we have not learnt.

## Foreign Intelligence.

TURIN, [in Italy] April 12.

The French violating the Genoese territory, and passing by Ventimiglia, between the 7th and 8th inst. entered the principality of Oneglia, where they committed every species of depredation. They seized a height which commands the fort of Savourge, and as we had not then in that quarter a sufficient number of troops to oppose them, they staid there between the 9th and 10th; so that we considered Savourge as lost.

At length our reinforcement of troops arrived, and in marching towards the Genoese territory, they took a very advantageous post to dislodge the French. A most obstinate action ensued; our troops were repulsed four times successively; but at length, the bravery and firmness of our Royal Grenadiers surmounted every obstacle; and at the fifth charge completely overthrew the French. A considerable butchery was made of them; and the remainder were pursued to the Genoese country, driving them to Port Maurice, where we are assured there was a division of our fleet, which immediately disembarked the troops which it had on board; so that the French finding themselves between two fires, which they were unable to support, were all taken prisoners, to the number of about 7000 men.

Our Generals are desirous of profiting by this great advantage, and intend to march forward.—To this they are the more encouraged, as at the time of this affair, the tocin being founded in all the environs, in 7 or 8 hours, from 18 to 20,000 Peasants assembled in arms, which proves how much they are attached to their religion and their King; and how greatly they abhor the French.

Contrary to the above.

The accounts laid before the Convention of the success of the French in Oneglia, say, they did not commit any devastation on the property of the subjected—they spared even the herbage; they respected every right, and evinced no desire to interfere in their religious opinions. April 28. No accounts were received in the Convention of the defeat mentioned in the preceding article.

GENOA, April 9.

The French have 30,000 men in the