

country of Nice, and are making a road by the sea side for the transport of their artillery, at the same time that they are preparing gun boats at Toulon.

#### LUXEMBOURG, May 1.

Gen. Clairfayt wrote to Capt. Robinson, of the Brilliant frigate, off Ostend; and also to Gen. Stewart, the governor, acquainting them that the French, to the number of 60,000 men, had attacked him in his position to cover Ostend, which was the object of the enemy; that he had repulsed them several times before they made any impression: On the eighth attack they penetrated his lines, and forced him to retreat, with the loss of about 23 pieces of cannon. His loss in men had not been so great as he at first apprehended. Gen. Clairfayt adds, that he had only three brigades, (not 10,000 men) and that his defeat was not of a nature to endanger Ostend; that by Thursday last his reinforcements would be all arrived; and that if Monsieur Pichegru did not pay him a second visit, he, Gen. Clairfayt, would march in search of him. Thirty waggons loaded with the plunder of Courtray, had been retaken from the enemy.

#### NATIONAL CONVENTION, April 23.

Billard Varennes, presented in the name of the committee of public safety, the following decree, which was adopted unanimously:—

That, supported by the virtues of the people of France, the National Convention will establish Democracy, and punish all the enemies of that Democracy.

April 30.

Barrere informed, that eight prizes had been brought into Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort:—"One of our ships of the line, has taken an English frigate, and an English ship of the line has been burnt in the Mediterranean. Seven prizes has been sent into the ports of Brest and St. Malo. One of our frigates has sunk two ships laden with iron and brandy, the ships' crews were, however, saved."

#### CORK, May 17.

Last night arrived in the Cove, the French frigate of 36 guns, captured by his majesty's ship Swiftsure of 74 guns, Capt. Boyles. [This frigate kept up a running fight of some hours with the man of war, and lost several men killed.]

The Marquis Cornwallis is appointed to command the Prussian troops in the Bay of Great Britain.

It was yesterday currently reported in the city, that Gen. Pichegru, finding his retreat cut off by the duke of York, had begun to entrench himself, and that the allies were preparing to attack him, with the most confident hopes of success. There is great probability in this rumour; but at a late hour last night, no dispatches had arrived from his royal highness, posterior to those contained in the Gazette.

#### OSTEND, May 5.

The 8th regiment of light horse, commanded by Colonel Lascelles, lately disembarked at this place, is composed entirely of Irish and is very desirous are they to be in action, and take prisoners, that when their parties are on the look out, they take Hanoverians, Hessians, and every person they meet who cannot speak English. A very laughable circumstance of this kind occurred yesterday morning in the neighbourhood of Ostend:—

A picquet belonging to the Irish regiment was in motion about six miles from the town, and the officer who commanded ordered one man to advance about a mile on the road, and to fire if he saw an enemy. The man fired and returned to the picquet in full gallop, swearing most vehemently that he had discharged his pistol at 15,000 Frenchmen, who were advancing with the utmost expedition to Ostend. Two Hanoverians came up at this moment who belonged to the detachment employed to convey three pieces of artillery, taken that morning from the French at Rouffillere. The Irish immediately took them prisoners. They expostulated, but could not make themselves understood. The Hibernians swore, that as they could not speak English, they must be French, and absolutely proceeded with them to Ostend, as prisoners of war.

#### LONDON, April 28.

We learn by a Gazette of the 20th, that on the 17th, the rich banker, La Borde, formerly banker to the court, was taken up, and committed to the Conciergerie, where, after undergoing a secret examination, he was imprisoned

until the 19th, and on that day guillotined.

Jonaesse the banker, has suffered the same fate.

The Comtesse de Montmorin and de la Luzerne are arrested.

The Paris papers mention, that the first division of the Brest fleet has sailed, under the command of Admiral de Nifles; but neither the number of ships, nor its probable destination, are mentioned. Lord Howe sailed from St. Helen's on Saturday.

The total amount of the army under the command of his Imperial Majesty is estimated at 187,000; namely, 15,000 Dutch, and 15,000 Austrians, under the command of the Prince of Orange and General Latour, by whom the siege of Landrecies is formed; and 15,000 British, and 15,000 Austrians, commanded by the Duke of York and General Otto, encamped on the side of Cambray, to watch the motions of the great French army. The Emperor, and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg are at the head of 60,000 Austrians, in the vicinity of Guise; 12,000 Hessians and Austrians, under the command of Gen. Worms, are stationed near Donay and Bouchain, Count Kaunitz, with 15,000 Austrians defends the Sambre, and the quarter of Maubeuge. And, lastly, Gen. Clairfayt with 40,000 Austrians and Hanoverians, protects Flanders, from Tournay to the sea-side.

The number of British ships of war now in commission exceeds all former exertions in the naval line. The list made up to the 20th includes the following now in actual service; of the line, 93; of 50 guns, ten; frigates from 40 to 24 guns each, 119; sloops, cutters, &c. 91; revenue cutters, 37; armed ships, 28; tenders (which last are employed chiefly on the imperial service at different ports of Great Britain and Ireland) 24.

#### IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

Relative to the recent troubles in Poland.

WE Francis II. by the Grace of God, Emperor, King of the Romans, Emperor throughout Germany, King of Jerusalem, &c.

We have already admonished our Gallician subjects, on the 14th of Feb. last year, in a paternal manner, to refrain entirely from all participation in the plans and endeavors of that time, to occasion fresh changes and ferment in Poland.—We have also perceived, with the greatest pleasure, the obedience of our Gallician subjects, and their love of order and tranquility, founded upon true principles.

Whereas we now learn with displeasure, that fresh and violent troubles exist in the neighboring kingdom of Poland, which are contrary to the established order, and disturb at the same time our Gallician frontiers; and whereas the interruption of the public tranquillity is to be suffered in no country—and whereas the tranquillity and prosperity of our subjects may happen to be prejudiced, we admonish with paternal care in a serious manner our Gallician and other subjects who reside in our territories, to take no part, directly or indirectly, in the troubles of Poland, and to avoid all communication.

In this respect we also command all Polish subjects, who reside in our territories, to observe a similar quiet conduct, and declare hereby that, should they be found participating in the troubles, our officers of justice are charged to refuse them a further residence in our dominions; and they are also charged to take care, that our present declaration for the maintenance of public tranquillity be every where obeyed.

Done at Vienna, April 9.

#### POLAND.

Proclamation of Thaddee Kosciuszko, commander in chief of the armies of the Nation, to the Citizens of Poland.

"Dear fellow-Citizens,

"Having been often called to assist in the salvation of our common country, behold I obey the call—but I cannot be useful as you; or break the chains of slavery, if you do not give me speedy succour!—Support me with your whole force, and fly to the standard of your country. In this common cause, the same zeal ought to animate us all.

"Make voluntary sacrifices of your wealth, which hitherto, instead of being at your own disposal, was at the will of a despot! Furnish men capable of bearing arms. Do not refuse the necessary provisions of bread, biscuit, &c. Send horses, boots, cloth and canvas for tents. The generous sacrifices made to liberty and your country, will receive their recompense in the gratitude of the nation.

"The last moment is arrived, in which despair, in the midst of shame and reproach, puts arms in your hands. Our hope is in the contempt of death,

which can alone enable us to ameliorate our fate, and that of our posterity. Far be from us that terror which the enemies, conspired against us, endeavor to infuse into our minds.

"The first step to throw off the yoke is to dare to believe ourselves free—and the first step to victory is a confidence in our strength.

"Citizens, the Palatinate of Ciacow affords you a signal example of patriotism. It offers the flower of its youth, having already granted pecuniary and other assistance—their example is worthy of imitation—do not hesitate to place credit in your country, which will reward you well—the ordinance issued by the Generals of the Palatinate, and the commanders of the troops, to furnish the necessary provisions, will be placed to the account of imports, and will be paid for in the sequel.

It is unnecessary to encourage you before hand, because that would appear to doubt your civism; the continued oppression practised by the Russian soldiers, ought sufficiently to convince you, that it is better to make voluntary sacrifices to your country, than to make sacrifices by force of an enemy. Whoever in these circumstances dare be inflexible to the urgent necessities of his country, must draw upon himself eternal infamy.

"Dear fellow citizens, I expect every thing from your zeal—your hearts will join that sacred union which is neither the work of foreign intrigue, nor of a desire of domination, but is solely the effect of a love for liberty.

"Who does not declare for us, is a traitor: He who refuses to associate with those who have sworn to shed their last drop of blood for their country, is either an enemy or one who is neutral, and in such a case neutrality is a crime against civism. I have sworn to the nation that the powers entrusted to me shall not be applied to the oppression of the people. At the same time, I declare, that whoever acts against our confederacy, shall suffer the punishment established in the National act, of a traitor and enemy to his country.

"We have already sinned by connivance, which has ruined Poland. Scarcely has an offence against the people ever been punished. Let us now adopt a different mode of conduct; and let us re-commence virtue and civism by pursuing and punishing traitors.

(Signed) "Thaddee Kosciuszko." Head-quarters at Cracow, March 24.

Extract of the act of accusation of Arthur Dillon, Chaumette, &c.

That Chaumette was an accomplice with the other conspirators, is proved from his conduct in the exercise of his office of attorney for the commune of Paris, from his affecting to brave and disavow the authority and the laws of the National Convention; from his erecting himself, by the most criminal and audacious usurpation, into a legislature, by instituting, by his requisitions, ordinances hostile to liberty, the object of which was to annihilate the laws to which they were contrary. But his being an accomplice is still further proved by his exertion, with Clobbs, Gobel, Hebert and their partisans, to efface all idea of the Deity, and found the French government on Atheism, thereby to subject the public mind, in order to give some plausibility to the infamous calumnies of the despots combined against the French nation.

It is proved to demonstration that the conduct of Chaumette and his accomplices was one of the most effectual means of executing that plan of conspiracy which has just been detected and defeated. The design of Chaumette and Gobel was, with Robespierre, to destroy all kind of morality, to obliterate every principle of virtue, and to persuade neighboring nations that the French people were arrived at the last stage of dissoluteness and depravity; even to the exploding of the very idea of the supreme being, under whose auspices they had proclaimed the indefeasible Rights of man, and the Natural liberty of all kinds of divine worship.

It was in those orgies, in those banquets at a hundred ecus a head, which did not break up till late at night, that those libertine measures were concerted which Chaumette extended even to the department of Nièvre, where a popular society, through his instigation, presumed to disavow the national authority, and to set at defiance in refusing to obey the law on the liberty of worship. The gold of Pitt required the base treason of Chaumette; accordingly he wrote to his father, in sending him 30,000 livres, to purchase neither the national domains nor the property of the Emigrants, because, said he, matters will not long continue in their present state.

Letters from the West-Indies inform that Mr. Higginson who was sent on public business by the Executive of the United States, arrived at Barbadoe after 25 days passage.

#### Arrivals at New-York.

Ship Flora, Briggs, Jamaica  
Brig Success, Gardner, Salem  
Washington, Geach, returned having sprung a leak  
Sloop Democrat, Leak, St. Bartholomews  
Polly, Elliot, St. Croix  
The brig George and Peggy, arrived at Madeira, 26th April, 49 days passage.

Capt. Briggs from Jamaica, in 28 days, informs, that it was supposed there, that America had gone to war with England—that provisions were scarce and dear, particularly flour, which sold for 16l. per barrel, that it was very sickly at Jamaica—and that the inhabitants died fast. No vessels had arrived there from America which failed after the embargo, the 2d June, the day he failed.

The Letter Bag of the Ship Star, Captain Vanneman, for Hamburg, will be taken from the Post-Office on Saturday evening next.

#### For Frederickburg and Falmouth,



Rappahannock River, Virginia,  
The SCHOONER

#### COLUMBIA,

Francis Tappan, Master.

Now lying at Sweetman & Rudolph's wharf, and will sail on Saturday next.—For freight or passage, apply to Captain Tappan on board, or to

Emanuel Walker.

July 2.

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#### NEW THEATRE.

Mr. & Mrs. Cleveland's NIGHT.

This 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  
Narrain, 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.

On L'HOMME RAISONNABLE.  
Jacques Splin, Mrs. Cleveland  
Isquot, Mr. Finch  
L'Huifier, Miss Rowson  
Loyer, Mr. Bologna  
Therefa, Madame Gardie

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

#### The Scheming Miller's;

Or, The BEAU NEW TRIM'D.

By Mr. Francis, Mr. Bologna, Mr. Blissett, Mrs. De Marquee, 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  
Lefbia, with "Sweet Bird" Miss Broadhurst

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

Mr. Blissett and Mrs. De Marquee's night will be on Friday.

The tragedy of ROMEO and JULIET with entertainments.

Mrs. Oldmixon's night will be on Monday.

As inconveniences to the public have arisen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendances will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is respectfully requested, may be addressed, to Mr. Franklin at the Box-Office.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance.

#### LONDON.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board one of his Majesty's ships, off the mouth of Calais harbour, dated April 30th, 2 o'clock, P. M.

"Our Squadron, consisting of the Serpent, King's Fisher, and Savage sloops of war, with the Dolphin cutter, you know, has, for some time past, blocked up a fleet of gunboats and merchantmen in this harbour, which is bound down the channel to a place of rendezvous, supposed to be Brest.

"A Squadron, in number of vessels and guns precisely equal to our own, this day came out of Calais, and engaged an action, with a view of driving us from our station. In this, however, they were completely foiled. A little after twelve the engagement began, and in one hour they were obliged in a very crippled state, to take shelter under the guns of their batteries on shore.

"Our ships have received but little damage, and have lost very few men. The loss of the enemy must, I think, be considerable, as our guns were very ably served, and told well.

"The French force consisted of three large cutters and a lugger, all very fine vessels.

#### PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

#### ARRIVED,

days

Brig Polly, Lettellier, New-Orleans 23  
Sch'r. Elizabeth, —, North-Carolina 3  
Sloop Black Joke, Titluer, Washington 4  
Diana, —, Alexandria

#### CLEARED.

Ship Paragon, Marshall, Barcelona  
Brig Mercury, King, Jamaica  
Fair American, Nash, Jamaica  
Sch'r. Polly, Butler, Norfolk  
Industry, Coppinger, Antigua  
Pink, Bell, Swanburgh  
Catherine, Olden, Portland  
Sloop Harmony, Ellwood, Alexandria

#### FOR SALE,

BY

Rundle & Murgatroyd

At No. 11, Walnut Street,

A CARGO OF

#### LIVERPOOL SALT,

On board the ship Mercury, which they will sell either together, or in smaller quantities.

July 2

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#### Christiana Mills

#### For Sale.

ON Monday the first day of September next at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee House in the city of Philadelphia, will be sold by public vendue, two tracts or pieces of land situated in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle county and state of Delaware; one of which contains about sixty acres of highly improved land, on it are a large two story brick dwelling house, a convenient brick barn, with stabling and a carriage house underneath, an excellent kiln for drying corn; and the well known mills called Christiana Mills (late Patterson's) which being at the head of the tide on Christiana river, and but about half mile from the landing, is conveniently situated for carrying the articles manufactured at the mills by water to Philadelphia.—This property being close to the road leading from Elkton to Christiana bridge, and at the head of the tide, with many other attendant advantages, renders its situation for the milling business to very valuable, as to be equalled by few and excelled by none.

The latter tract containing 175 acres is about one mile from the mills and is chiefly woodland, which being contiguous to water carriage to the city of Philadelphia, must be of increasing value, especially as there is a quantity of large timber in said tract suitable for the purposes of the mills.

The terms upon which the above mentioned estates will be sold are—one thousand pounds to be paid on executing the deeds, and seven hundred and fifty pounds per annum, with interest for the remainder or proportionably for each part.

Indisputable titles will be made for the property, by

JOHN NIXON,

ALEX. FOSTER,

GEO. LATIMER.

At same time and place will be sold a large BOAT,

July 2

mw&c

#### 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 most fervent,

JOHN BAKER.

May 3.

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