

pack falls for weaving and spinning hemp and flax by water; being a method superior to any other for saving manual labor; therefore of the greatest utility to the country. It is worthy remark the manufactory which was begun from the ground in the month of June last is in such forwardness that the spinning and weaving machinery will be at work this fall; although the building is 160 feet long 44 wide, 86 high with a mill race 400 feet in length; it is calculated to weave 9600 pieces of cloth in a year. The water wheels machinery and every thing for the work is to be executed within six months from the commencement. Our correspondent observes, the whole scene had the appearance of enchantment; the spirited exertions which have been made are scarcely to be credited, and the liberal, patriotic Judge Wilson certainly deserves the highest encomiums from his fellow citizens.—We understand Mr. Groombridge Portrait and Landscape Painter of Philadelphia, has lately visited this beautiful place where he has enriched his collection with many superb views among which, are the Grand and romantic fall of Wallenpanpack. Our correspondent who passed through the town saw one loom complete and the others in great forwardness; he seems to have no doubt but Mr. Davenport the patentee will have all at work in a few weeks.

Letters from Baltimore by yesterday's mail inform that Gen. Smith had marched from that place with a body of men to suppress an insurrection in the county of Washington.—The Insurgents threatened the public stores at Frederick Town.

Monday, at a meeting held at the City Tavern, of upwards of sixty respectable citizens, associated to form a company of Infantry to march to the westward, Major William Macpherson was elected captain, Peter Baynton, Esq, lieutenant, Mr. Thomas M' Euen, second lieutenant, and Mr. Thomas M. Willing, ensign.

Extra of a letter from Carlisle, Sept. 8.

"Mr. Petriken of this place has received a letter from W. Findley, which expresses his apprehensions that the people over the mountains will not submit to the laws, and that they are stimulated to resist them, by a number of disappointed men, who have been seeking offices under the State, or General Government, and hope to succeed better if they can effect another revolution. I am sorry to perceive something of the same spirit in this county, which may have very serious consequences, if not speedily checked. That old root of bitterness, which the adoption of the Federal Government planted in the hearts of many here, is beginning to sprout up with great vigour."

## By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15.

We announce, with indescribable pleasure, that the great and mighty Democratic Society of Philadelphia have resolved that they approve of the moderate, prudent and republican conduct of the President and Governor Mifflin, in pursuing a plan of Pacification with the Insurgents. What, the President guilty of one republican act! Is not this a mistake? All we are surprised at, is that after several hundred Democrats have resolved they disapprove of the insurrection, the Insurgents do not, every soul, submit to the laws, and go to work on their farms. We always thought before, that they had influence, and that one rescue of theirs would do more to quell disturbances, than all the law or all the military force in the union.

At the annual Commencement at Rhode-Island College, twenty young gentlemen received the honors of a Bachelor's degree.—The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, and Dr. Lettison of Great Britain.

At the Commencement at Dartmouth College, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on forty five persons, and that of Master of Arts, on twenty seven. The degree of Master of Arts was also conferred on John T. Gilman, Governor of New-Hampshire.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Sept. 16.

Last Thursday a detachment of near two hundred cavalry marched from this place for Trenton, the place of rendezvous under the command of General White, where they are to be joined by the rest of the cavalry ordered from this state—it is just to observe, that both officers and privates made a truly military appearance, and we trust, are fully sensible of the importance and necessity of the expedition, and on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, several detachments of cavalry and infantry ar-

rived here, part of which have gone on for Trenton.

On Saturday last a party of cavalry, said to be from Philadelphia and going to New-York, passed through this city, and yesterday repassed on their return; we have not been able to learn their business.

VIENNA, June 21.

His Imperial Majesty arrived yesterday in perfect health at Schoenbrunn.

We learn that our Court is on the point of acceding to the coalition of Russia and Prussia against Poland; that a manifesto against that country is soon to appear, and that our Charge d' Affaires, at Warsaw, M. de Cathe, is to leave that place.

The Polish General Mosciski, who has resided here for some time, was arrested the day before yesterday.

From the RHINE, June 26.

The Prussians have taken possession of Homburg and Deuxponts. The head-quarters of Field Marshal Moellendorf are at Kaiserslautern, and large magazines are establishing in our neighborhood. The head-quarters of Gen. Kalkreuth are at Otweiler, and his advanced posts are near St. Imbert. At the Austrian Army nothing particular has happened for some days past. His Royal Highness the Archduke Joseph passed last Tuesday through Mentz.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

June 26.

Guadet, Barbaroux, Salle, Buzot, and Petion.

The following important intelligence relative to the above deputies of the Brissotine party was communicated to the Convention by the committee of general safety:

Guadet, some time ago, was seen near Bec d'Ambes. The information was immediately conveyed to the patriots. It was supposed that he had either retreated to the rocks and fastnesses of St. Emilion, or that he was concealed in his father's house. All the suspected places were surrounded. The search was nearly over, when a volunteer observed some suspicious appearances near the roof of Guadet's house. A more narrow search was then determined on. As the patriots approached the roofs, they heard the snapping of a pistol. Arriving at the end of their search, they discovered Guadet and Salle, whom they immediately secured. The snapping of the pistol proceeded from Barbaroux, who, despairing of making his escape, fired a pistol into his mouth, and was found weltering in his blood, and on the point of expiring. Guadet and Salle, being carried before the revolutionary tribunal, were tried, found guilty, and executed. The committee also declared, that well founded hopes were entertained of finding Buzot and Petion. They were suspected to be concealed in the environs of St. Emilion. All the neighboring communes were employed in searching for them.

Saturday, July 5.

Voen, in the name of the Commissioner of Dispatches, presented to the Convention a number of Addresses from different parts of the Republic, congratulating them on the late successes.

Sunday, July 6.

Thisbaudot made a report in the name of the Committee of Public Instruction, with respect to a new series of Elementary Works, adapted to the different objects of education, and the recompense which ought to be granted to their authors.

On the proposition of Cambon, a decree passed, appointing several regulations with respect to the payments to be made in the National Treasury, by those who had in their hands funds or effects belonging to the countries at war with the Republic.

Jambon St. Andre announced the capture of three ships; two English and one Spanish, laden with wool and Spanish wine which had been carried into Port de la Montagne.

The Department of Marne, informed the Convention, that a subscription had been opened in that department, for the building of a ship of the line for the service of the Republic. Honorable mention and insertion in the Bulletin.

Barrere informed the Convention, that the garrison of Valenciennes, Conde, Quefnoy, and Landrecies were very completely surrounded, and that all communication between these garrisons and the grand allied army had been rendered almost impracticable, on account of the well chosen position of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, between Mons and Brussels.

Statement of the killed on the part of the Coalesced Powers since the capture of Landrecies.

On the 2d Prairial (21st of May) in the first combat near the wood of Bonne Esperance, 15,000 slaves were killed.

On the 5th Prairial, (24th May) in the combat near the Abbey of Obbe, 15,000 slaves.

On the 7th Prairial, (26th May) in the attack of Montigny, 1000.

From the 7th to the 15th Prairial (3d June) when Charleroi was first blockaded, 2000 Austrians.

On the 28th Prairial (16th June) in the very bloody engagement on that day, 6000 of their accomplices.

On the 30th Prairial, (18th June) near Harleymont, 200.

On the 7th Messidor, (24th June) 800 bit the dust.

On the 8th Messidor, (26th June) in the celebrated battle of Fleurous—in that battle which will eternally recall to our remembrance the skillful march of the soldiers of the army of the Moselle, who penetrated the wood of Ardenne, and crossed the rock of the Meuse, to afford an example of discipline to the enemy, and beat the enemy at Charleroi, in concert with the armies of the North and Ardenne; in that battle we have stated the loss of the Allies to be between 8 and 10,000. The Representatives of the people have informed us, that the report of deserters since the battle of the 8th Messidor, estimate the loss of the enemy at 15,000. On this part of the frontiers the number of deserters from the Imperial standard is 600. To this we may add the garrison of Charleroi, which amounted to 3000 slaves, which surrendered at discretion. Total of the killed, &c. 31,600.

On the side of the sea the defeat is the same, during the short period in which the French have over-run all West Flanders.

Besides these, 6000 were taken, and 67 pieces of cannon, in the battle fought before the capture of Ypres. To this number must be added the amount of the garrison of Ypres, which is 7000 men.

A deputation from the Popular Society of Amiens complained of the conduct of the Representative, Andre Dumont. Dumont rebutted this complaint by reading a letter in which the Members, comprising the present deputation, had congratulated him on his Republican conduct, and had particularly applauded that action which they now condemned.

The Convention ordered the Deputy and the Members of the deputation to go before the Committee of General Safety.

LONDON, July 8.

Letters from Florence mention that the British Minister there, Mr. Wyndham, has fought a duel with the Tuscan Chamberlain Carletti, whom he had accused of being a Jacobin.

The Marquis Cornwallis, arrived on the 28th ult. at Brussels, and set out next day, accompanied by count Metternich, for the head quarters of the Prince of Cobourg, to acquaint him with the result of his conference with the Prussian Field-Marshal Moellendorf, at Kaiserslautern.

General Paoli, by a manifesto dated the 10th of May, has declared war against the Republic of Genoa, in the name of the Corsicans.

Letters from Stockholm, of the 20th ult. state, that Lord Spencer, the British Minister, took his leave of that Court on the 19th ult.

July 10.

Lord Cornwallis is expected home in the course of this week.

A very general report prevailed yesterday in the city, that it had been discovered to a positive certainty, that the King of Prussia had some time since made a separate Treaty with the French. We shall attach no opinion of our own to any such rumour, but it gives us pleasure to find, that the 600,000. in specie, sent to Hamburg in two of our frigates, as a payment of the King of Prussia's subsidy, still remains in the strong chest of Mr. John Parish, at Hamburg, to whom it was consigned as our Agent, subject to the future disposal of Marquis Cornwallis.

Earl Howe and the other admirals appeared at Court with gold chains about their necks, which his Majesty invested them with at Portsmouth.

THORN, (in Prussia) July 5.

General Koscisko has not yet passed the Vistula, but is still on the right shore of that river, and his camp is at Gura, five leagues from Warsaw. The Prince Royal of Prussia has advanced with his corps to Bionie, four leagues from the same residence. The King of Prussia has left Konskie, and moved near the frontiers of Southern Prussia, where he directs the operations of the right wing of the army, which extends from Lowicz to the Prince Royal's corps; so that the Prussian forces form a chain, and in a few days will approach nearer to Warsaw. A corps of 10,000 Russians is also at Biala, eight leagues from that city.

In this situation of affairs Koscisko we think, will find it difficult to save himself; but we do not think the capture of Warsaw will be followed by a general submission of the Poles; they are too conscious of the justice of their cause, and are determined to support it to the last extremity.

The Supreme National Council has ordered a general armament of the people, and that magazines shall be formed in all the towns, which have not been occupied by the enemy. In fact, the whole Polish nation seem disposed to sacrifice every thing for their country and their independence.

From the EAGLE.

FOR THE RILL.  
A SONG.

IN a garden of roses, a sweet blushing bud,  
One morning, attracted my sight;  
All roses around it, methought, it outshone,  
Its tints were transcendently bright.  
I mark'd it, designing e'er long to return,  
And place all its sweets in my breast;  
But a reptile, in ambush, alas! had destroyed  
This darling, so lately care'st'd.  
Thus blooming and sweet my dear MIRA appear'd,  
When destiny forc'd me away;  
Why heaves that fond bosom? ah! dry up those tears,  
For short shall be CELADON's stay.  
I returned on Love's wings and ye powers, I cried,  
This morn shall make MIRA my own;  
I fought her—your pity afford me ye swains  
For the beautiful charmer was gone—  
Grim Death who lay lurking and envied my bliss,  
Had crop't this sweet rose-bud so fair;  
Its colors were vanished its fragrance was flown,  
And CELADON—doomed to despair!  
PASTORELLA.

Pennsylvania Militia.

THE MILITIA, now preparing to assemble at the different places, appointed by the Governor's orders, of the 13th inst. will have to furnish themselves with provisions for their march to the respective places of rendezvous, for which they will be paid the price allowed for the rations by the United States. On their arrival at the said places appointed for assembling, rations will be furnished them.

ARMS ACCOUTREMENTS, TENTS, and CAMP-KETTLES, will be furnished by the United States to the several corps, at the respective places appointed for them to assemble, on their commanding officer's making return of the officers and men composing their corps, as they may arrive, for which purpose the greatest expedition will be used to forward the necessary supplies.

FORAGE will also be provided for the cavalry and officers horses which are entitled to forage, and the same will be paid for at the established price, from the time of their collecting in their respective counties until their arrival at the several places appointed for assembling.

Each complete company will be allowed a four horse waggon to carry their camp equipage; and the same for the field officers of each regiment; which the several commanding officers are requested to engage to serve for the expedition, and they will be paid at the rate of thirty-five shillings per day for each four horse waggon, and driver, furnishing their own subsistence. To accommodate them as far as possible, forage will be laid in at the different places appointed for assembling, and delivered at the prime cost to such as choose to apply for it; and in case the general arrangements should make it necessary to furnish them with forage after they leave Carlisle, an equitable rate will be settled in establishing the price of hire then to be allowed.

As the tents, with their poles, camp-kettles and equipage must in all events be conveyed in the waggons allowed to each corps, it will be necessary to restrict the loading waggons allowed to companies with baggage as much as possible.

CLEMENT BIDDLE,

Q. M. G.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1794.

Mr. Ambroise, Presents his humble Respects and Services to the public, and hereby gives Notice, that the

**FIRE WORK,**  
Announced in the Gazettes these few days past, as well as the Second and last Representation of the  
**Taking of the Bastile,**  
will, if the weather proves kind, infallibly take place  
**This Evening,**  
The Exhibition will commence half an hour past 6.  
Flying Squibs will be let off a quarter of an hour before the beginning.

**Applications on Business**  
within my Agency for supplying with provisions the Militia lately called into service—may be made in this city to Messrs. Whelan and Miller, at the corner of Market and Fourth streets.

Elie Williams,  
Agent for the United States in the Provision Department.  
Sept. 16 1794

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15.

Married, on Friday evening last, by the Right Reverend Bishop Provost, PETER STEPHEN DU PONCEAU, of Philadelphia, Counsellor at Law, to Miss ANNÉ LA TOUCHE, of this city.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 17.

In the British House of Commons on the 10th July—Mr. Sheridan in a long speech repudiated the continuance of the war, in which he charged the Ministry with keeping the object of the war out of sight—with keeping all the negotiations secret—the money paid to the King of Prussia was secret—and it was a secret where the men were which he stipulated to furnish—He adverted to American affairs and concluded with moving for an account of the money paid to the King of Prussia—and of the number of men he had furnished Mr. Fox and Mr. Gray joined Mr. Sheridan; they were replied to by Mr. Pitt and some others—the scope of his speech shews that the Ministry are determined to prosecute the war—The question on the motion was negatived without a division.—The British Parliament was prorogued to the 19th of August, as appears by Messrs. Strahan's publication of the King's speech.

Sales at Auction.

To-Morrow-Morning,

At 10 O'Clock,  
Will be sold by Public Auction, at Chestnut street wharf, from on board the Schooner ELIZA,  
22 barrels of fine } FLOUR  
69 barrels of superfine }  
20 Bags of  
Excellent Cotton,  
6 Tierces  
Prime COFFEE,

And at 7 o'clock this Evening will be sold at the Coffee House, the said Schooner

**ELIZA,**  
THIS schooner is a remarkable fast sailer, is but three months old; is well found and will carry about 900 barrels. Inventory may be seen at the Auction Room.

Edward Fox, Aucr.

The French Language

TAUGHT BY

J. M. BART,

North Second Street, No. 158.

WHO begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends to instruct in that Tongue, a number of Scholars on reasonable terms. Those who will be pleased to employ him, shall be exactly attended to at their own Apartments.  
Sept. 17

Theatre, Cedar-street.

OLD AMERICAN COMPANY.

Messrs. HALLAM and HODGKINSON respectfully inform the public in general, their Theatre will open Monday, Sept. 22 when Mrs. MELMOTH, formerly of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, and last from Dublin, will make her first appearance.

The House has been fitted up and decorated at a very considerable expence, and no pains spared to produce such novelty, both of pieces and performers as may render the Old American Company worthy a share of that patronage which hitherto it has been their pride to possess and merit.

Mons. QUENET, principal ballet master from Paris and Madame GARDIE will make their appearance a few days after the commencement in a new grand Pantomime—also Mr. and Mrs. MARRIOT from the Theatre, Edinburgh; Mr. RICHARDS from Dublin, Mr. NELSON from the Theatre, Richmond; Mr. MUNTO from Goodman's Fields; and Mr. CARR of the Antient Concerto, London, who will make his first entrance on any stage in a principal singing character.

John Welsh,

No. 81, South Water Street,  
Has now for sale,

**COARSE SALT,**

On board a Swedish ship at Huddell's wharf

A Quantity of

**MOLASSES,**

In hhd's and half hhd's.  
Beef and Pork, in bbl's and half bbl's  
Barbadoes Sugar,  
Pepper and Pimento,  
Russia and Salem Duck,  
Sifted Whale Bone,  
Spermaceti Candles, Butter,  
Shot, and German Steel, a few tons,  
Fur and Wool Hats,  
Dried Fish in hhd's.

A quantity Shoes of various kinds  
Pick'd Mackerel and Salmon,  
Hyson and Souchong Tea,  
Mace, & Nutmegs, a few kegs, & Cassia,  
28 bales Prime Flax, & Tow Cloth  
A few tons Ginseng and Snake Root,  
Fine Salt, and

East India Joints.

Sept. 15