

the head quarters are at Burgos, and advancing.
"There is every reason to believe that the French will be dislodged from St. Sebastian's before they are reinforced. On the frontier of Catalonia a division of the Spanish army of 15000, under the command of Lieut. General Courten, obtained some considerable advantages on the 15th 16th and 17th current, driving the French, after the most bloody attacks, from San Lorenzo la Muga, [where there is a foundery] and from the Junquera, a strong barrier not far from Rosas. The Spaniards have had near 2000 killed, many wounded, and a few prisoners. But they have taken batteries, cannon, and prisoners, from the French, and a great quantity of stores &c. The information came by an extraordinary dispatch, from the Spanish camp, dated the 18th of August."

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.
The following is a sketch of what took place in the French Convention, the day before the great explosion:
Wednesday, July 25.
The Jacobins addressed the Convention to denounce some strangers, whom Robespierre wished to drive from Paris. Referred to the Committee of Safety.
Thursday, July 26.
The sitting was tumultuous. Robespierre ascended the tribune.— He said, that since he proclaimed a Supreme Being, the inveteracy of the successors of Hebert and Danton, had increased. He then endeavored to shew the fallacy of a report of his proposing to have 30 members arrested.— The Committee of Safety and Surety, said he, are the only pillars of liberty. The system of Dumourier, continues in Belgium; there they are re-planting the trees of Liberty, they wish to produce a change in the Republic's situation.— It is incumbent on the Convention to assume the dignity which belongs to its character.
Bourdon demanded that this speech should be inspected by the Committees, and then published.
Barre seconded. Couthon, said it would degrade the Convention to have speeches inspected by committees before printed—he moved that it be printed and sent to the Communes.
Vadier complained Robespierre had attacked in his speech, a report on Cath. Theos. Robespierre said he had no such intention.
Cambon. Robespierre has brought a charge against the present system of finance, by which, he says, I increase the number of disaffected persons. Robespierre replied, that he spoke of the system only, by which he repeated, many were ruined.
The debate grew warm.
Fron demanded the rescinding of the decrees which allowed the apprehension of members of the Convention. Where is the man, said he, that can speak with freedom, when he dreads an arrest?
Varennes said if this was granted, it would degrade the Convention; for that was an unworthy member, who feared to speak.
Permis maintained the existence of Liberty depended on its adoption.
This dispute was got the better of by the order of the day—Robespierre's speech was decreed to be printed, and distributed.

BERLIN, August 9.
The Revolution in Poland.
We are here in continual expectation of the news respecting the result of the siege of Warsaw, which has actually commenced. This siege cannot be carried on in form, because it is well known that the place has not any regular fortification; however, as that part which is most exposed to the Prussian army is covered by Kosciusko's entrenched camp, it has been found indispensably necessary to possess that first, in order to force the capitulation of the city. The attack was made accordingly on the 31st of July, by means of a heavy cannonade, during which several hundred bombs were thrown into the place. According to letters from the environs of Warsaw, on the 3d many houses were burned in the suburbs; but since that time, the formal bombardment has been suspended.
General Kosciusko, it is said, has 40,000 men armed, and is determined to defend himself to the utmost.
The army of the Russian General Prince Repnin is still in Samogitie.

LONDON, August 12.
The Corunna mail, arrived yesterday brought the Spanish official account of the battle with the French, on the 26th of June, at Puycedra.
The Madrid Gazette of the 22d ult.

states the loss of the Spaniards on the above occasion as follows: Sixty-six killed—forty-four wounded—two hundred and eight prisoners or missing.—Regiments. Reyna, 53 missing; Princeps, 11 killed, 11 wounded, and 21 missing; Cerona, 73 missing; Rutiam, 54 killed, 23 wounded, and 61 missing; Sagunto, 1 killed, 3 wounded; Pailanos, 7 wounded. Captain Esteban Leal, Sub-Lieutenant; D. Joseph Lanza, of Princeps's regiment; and Capt. Joseph Larragar, of Sagunto's, mortally wounded. Brigadier Benito Pardo de Figueroa, Colonel of Princeps's regiment, a Captain, and four Snalters, wounded; and a Captain of their grenadier company taken prisoner by the French.
The loss to the different fire-offices by the late dreadful conflagration at Ratcliff, is not so great as might be imagined. It is computed that 250,000l. will cover the whole property insured. The greatest part of this falls to the lot of the Phoenix and the Sun.

COMMOTIONS.

Tuesday a Court of Lieutenancy being held at Guildhall, by appointment, to hear appeals from the inhabitants of this city on the new Militia Act, the hall was entirely filled with complainants, who became very turbulent; the person of the Lord-Mayor was insulted, as was also Sir Watkin Lewes, and several other gentlemen: In a word, it was found necessary to adjourn the Court without coming to any determination.
Wednesday, about 1 o'clock, a mob collected opposite a Recruiting-house in Shoe lane, and, after expressing every mark of indignation against the persons employed in that service, broke open the door, which had been locked and bolted on their first appearance, and destroyed the windows and part of the furniture, the City Marshals and some Constables soon came to the spot: but the principal object being accomplished, the mob desisted, though they did not disperse for some hours after.
A house of the same description in Bride-lane was the next object of their resentment, which they attacked so furiously, that in a very short time they left little else but the skeleton remaining. The furniture was demolished. A party of the Temple Volunteer Horse arrayed themselves on the occasion, and were stationed in different parts of the neighborhood, for the preservation of its peace, the remainder of the day.
At night an immense body of the mob made their appearance in Holborn, and beset a Recruiting House opposite Fetter lane with such violence, that had not a party of Guards arrived to its protection it would have been levelled to the ground.
In the parish of Clerkenwell, a similar disposition to riot manifested itself in the course of the day; but no injury was sustained.
A mob on Wednesday night broke all the windows of the Raven, in Golden lane, and the Swan, in Moorfields, and very much damaged the Rum Punchoon, in Old Street, and a private house in Long lane. They were all Recruiting houses. At the Coach and Horses, in Mutton lane, Clerkenwell, they were persuaded to desist by the landlady.
Lord Hood has obtained leave, since the blockade of Genoa is raised, to let as many British men of war enter that harbour as the law of that Country will allow. The Committee of Public Welfare have since desired Tilly to give an account of the expenditure of the 5,000,000 of specie which this agent was ordered to distribute among the poor Patricians of Genoa.

August 23.
If we recollect right, Robespierre the younger, who took his last fraternal embrace a short time since on the scaffold, was the gentle swain who, soon after the evacuation of Toulon, expressed his longings for a piece of pie, made of King's flesh—himself, now food for worms.
August 25.
An admiralty messenger was dispatched early this morning with sailing orders to Lord Howe. The different divisions of the grand fleet will be commanded by the following valuable officers under his Lordship: Admirals Lord Bridport, (late Sir A. Hood, Bart.) Sir A. H. Gardner, B. Caldwell, Sir S. K. Elphinstone, the Hon. W. Cornwallis, and Sir T. Pasley, Bart.

A division of the Brest fleet, we are now assured, are cruising in the Channel, but of what strength we are not able to state.
It is estimated that the number of emigrants capable of bearing arms in this country, and on the continent, amount to 200,000.

Important State Papers.

We have been favored with the following OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS for Publication.

The undersigned Envoy of the United States of America has the honor of representing to the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, his Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for the Department of foreign affairs.

That a very considerable number of American vessels have been irregularly captured, and as improperly condemned by certain of his Majesty's officers and Judges.

That in various instances these captures and condemnations were so conducted, and the captured placed under such unfavorable circumstances, as that, for want of the securities required, and other obstacles, no appeals were made in some cases, nor any claims in others.

The undersigned presumes that these facts will appear from the documents which he has had the honor of submitting to his Lordship's consideration; and that it will not be deemed necessary at present, to particularize these cases and their merits, or detail the circumstances which discriminate some from others.

That great and extensive injuries having thus, under colour of his Majesty's authority and commissions, been done to a numerous class of American merchants, the United States can for reparation have recourse only to the justice authority and interposition of his Majesty.

That the vessels and property taken and condemned, have been chiefly sold, and the proceeds divided among a great number of persons, of whom some are dead; some unable to make restitution, and others from frequent removals and their particular circumstances, not easily reached by civil process.

That as, for these losses and injuries, adequate compensation by means of judicial proceedings, has become impracticable, and considering the causes which combined to produce them, the United States confide in his Majesty's justice and magnanimity to cause such compensation to be made to these innocent sufferers as may be consistent with equity; and the undersigned flatters himself, that such principles may without difficulty be adopted, as will serve as rules whereby to ascertain the cases and the amount of compensation.

So grievous are the expenses and delays attending litigated suits, to persons whose fortunes have been so materially affected, and so great is the distance of Great Britain from America, that the undersigned thinks he ought to express his anxiety, that a mode of proceeding as summary & little expensive may be devised, as circumstances and the peculiar hardship of these cases may appear to permit and require.

And as (at least in some of these cases) it may be expedient and necessary as well as just, that the sentences of the Courts of Vice Admiralty should be revised and corrected by the Court of Appeals here;—the undersigned hopes it will appear reasonable to his Majesty to order that the captured in question (who have not already done so) be there admitted to enter both their appeals and their claims.

The undersigned also finds it to be his duty to represent, that the irregularities before mentioned, extended not only to capture and condemnation of American vessels and property, & to unusual personal severities, but even to the imprisonment of American citizens to serve on board of armed vessels. He forbears to dwell on the injuries, done to these unfortunate individuals, or on the emotions which they must naturally excite, either in the breasts of the nation to whom they belong, or of the just and humane of every country. His reliance on the justice and benevolence of his Majesty, leads him to indulge a pleasing expectation that orders will be given, that Americans so circumstanced be immediately liberated, and that persons honored with his Majesty's commissions do in future abstain from similar violences. It is with cordial satisfaction that the undersigned reflects on the impressions which such equitable and conciliatory measures would make on the minds of the United States, and how naturally they would inspire and cherish those sentiments and dispositions which never fail to preserve as well as to produce respect, esteem & friendship.

(Signed) JOHN JAY.
London, 30th July 1794.

COPY.

The undersigned Secretary of State, has had the honor to lay before the King, the ministerial note which he has received from Mr. JAY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, respecting the alleged irregularity of the capture and condemnation of several Ame-

rican vessels, and also respecting the circumstances of personal severity, by which those proceedings are stated to have been accompanied in some particular instances.

The undersigned is authorized to assure Mr. Jay, that it is his Majesty's wish that the most complete and impartial justice should be done to all the citizens of America, who may in fact have been injured by any of the proceedings above mentioned;—all experience shews that a naval war, extending over the four quarters of the globe, must unavoidably be productive of some inconveniences to the commerce of neutral nations, and that no care can prevent some irregularities in the course of those proceedings, which are universally recognized as resulting from the just rights incident to all belligerent powers.

But the King will always be desirous that these inconveniences and irregularities should be as much limited, as the nature of the case will admit, and that the fullest opportunity should be given to all to prefer their complaints and to obtain redress and compensation where they are due.

In Mr. Jay's note, mention is made of several cases where the parties have hitherto omitted to prefer their claims, and of others where no appeals have been made from the sentences of condemnation pronounced in the first instance.

As to the cases of the first description, Lord Grenville apprehends that the regular course of law is still open to the claimants; and that by preferring appeals to the commissioners of prize causes here, against the sentence of the courts below, the whole merits of those cases may be brought forward and the most complete justice obtained.

In the cases of the second description the proceeding might in some instances be more difficult, from the lapse of the time usually allotted for preferring appeals.—But his Majesty being anxious that no temporary or local circumstances, such as those to which Mr. Jay refers in his note, should impede the course of substantial justice, has been pleased to refer to the proper officers to consider of a mode of enlarging the time for receiving the appeals in those cases, in order to admit the claimants to bring their complaints before the regular Court appointed for that purpose.

The undersigned has no doubt that in this manner, a very considerable part of the injuries alleged to have been suffered by the Americans may, if the complaints are well founded, be redressed in the usual course of judicial proceeding at a very small expence to the parties, and without any other interposition of his Majesty's Government than is above stated;—until the result and effect of these proceedings shall be known, no definitive judgment can be formed respecting the nature and extent of those cases (if any such shall ultimately be found to exist,) where it shall not have been practicable to obtain substantial redress in this mode.

But he does not hesitate to say beforehand, that if cases shall then be found to exist to such an extent as properly to call for the interposition of Government, where, without the fault of the parties complaining, they shall be unable from whatever circumstances, to procure such redress in the ordinary course of law, as the justice of their cases may entitle them to expect, his Majesty will be anxious that justice should at all events be done, and will readily enter into the discussion of the measures to be adopted, and the principles to be established for that purpose.

With respect to all acts of personal severity and violence, as the King must entirely disapprove every such transaction, so his Majesty's courts are always open for the punishment of offences of this nature and for giving address to the sufferers in every case, where the fact can be established by satisfactory proof; nor does it appear that any case of that nature can exist, where there would be the smallest difficulty of obtaining in that mode, substantial and exemplary justice.

On the subject of the *impres*, Lord Grenville has only to assure Mr. Jay, that, if in any instance, American seamen have been impressed into his King's service, it has been contrary to the King's desire; though such cases may have occasionally arisen from the difficulty of discriminating between British and American seamen, especially where there is often exists an interest and intention to deceive. Whenever any representation has been made to Lord Grenville on their subject he has never failed to receive his Majesty's commands for putting it in a proper course, in order that the facts might be inquired into and ascertained, and to the intent that the persons in question might be released if the facts appeared to be satisfactorily established.

With respect to the desire expressed by Mr. Jay that new orders might be given with a view to prevent as far as it is possible, the giving any just ground of complaint on this head, Lord Grenville has no reason to doubt that his Majesty's intentions respecting this point are already sufficiently understood by his Majesty's officers employed on that service; but he has nevertheless obtained his Majesty's permission to assure Mr. Jay, that instructions to the effect desired, will be renewed in consequence of his application.

The undersigned avails himself, with pleasure, of this opportunity, to renew to Mr. Jay his assurances of his sincere esteem and consideration.

GRENVILLE.

Downing-Street,
1st August, 1794.

Department of State, October 20, 1794.

I hereby certify that the foregoing representation of 30 July from Mr. Jay to Lord Grenville and Lord Grenville's answer of 1 August, are true copies of the originals on file, in the office of the Department of State.

GEO. TAYLOR, jun. C. Clerk.

The returns of votes from the army are not complete—but from those already received, it appears almost beyond doubt, that there is a majority for Mr. Swanwick.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship	Dispatch	Days
Two Friends	Williams, Corunna	56
Pennsylvania	Harding, Liverpool	53
Hannah	Swift, St. Peterburgh	74
Samplon	Roffeter, Cork	56
Diapatch	Hathway, Madeira	42
Brig Pomona	King, Ferrol	43
Clarissa	Monteith, Madeira	58
Schr. Thomas	Shotton, Virginia	7
Good Intent	Franklin, Snowhill	4
Illinois	Houston, Trinidad	33
Favorite	Folger, Virginia	8
Industry	Cullen, Alexandria	4
Sloop Ranger	Dunn, New York	4
Friendship	Sherer, Do.	8
Lilly	Negus, Rhode Island	10
Silvia	Mally, Nantucket	10
Nonparil	Guthrie, Alexandria	7

Capt. Williams informs that the ship John Bulkeley was to sail from Corunna the day after him.
Capt. King left at Ferrol the ship Washington and brig Susannah both of Philadelphia.

Virginia Produce,

For Sale by the SUBSCRIBER, consisting of
50 hogheads Frederickburgh
TOBACCO,
10 ditto Petersburg Do.
15 ditto Richmond Do.
200 barrels super fine and common
FLOUR,
800 bushels WHEAT,
2400 bushels COALS, and
1 hoghead WOOL.

Emanuel Walker,

WHO WANTS
To Charter.

To load in Maryland, for
Falmouth and a Market,
A VESSEL,
That will carry abt 400 hogheads
TOBACCO.
Oct. 20 mws&mt

WANTED,

A man and woman kitchen
Servant.

Accustomed to cooking, to whom generous wages will be given. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Enquire of the PRINTER.
Oct. 20 d

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

THIS EVENING,

October 20.

Will be Presented,
That Celebrated Musical SATIRE, never acted here, called the

Beggar's Opera,

Altered, Revised, and Corrected.

In act 3, a hornpipe by Mr. Durang, after the favourite song of the Old Woman of Eighty, by Mr. Barwick,

To which will be added,
The elegant COMEDY, in two acts, never performed in this theatre, of

Three weeks after Marriage
BOX, one Dollar—PITT, three quarters—GALLERY, half a dollar.

Messrs. HALLAM & HODGKINSON respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, that every expence has been cheerfully sustained, that might tend to make the Old American Company, worthy a share of their patronage, during the short stay the nature of their engagements will permit them to make here.