

1636 men, who surrendered prisoners of war. In the garrison were found 161 pieces of cannon; 600 muskets, besides those of the garrison: 300,000 lbs. of powder; 100,000 balls, bombs, and shells; 250,000 cartridges; 600,000 lbs. of lead, and provisions of all kinds for six months.

Letters from Holland brought by the Mail mention that the English army is retiring from Bois-le-Duc to Nimwegen. The great superiority of the French is said to be the cause of this determination. The French seem to have abandoned all intentions of besieging Breda and are advancing in great force against Venlo and Mactricht.

On the side of Luxembourg the French are in great force, and it is even asserted that they intend to lay immediate siege to that important fortress. This intention has produced on the part of the Allies, a determination to attempt the recapture of Treves.

The intelligence by this day's Mail contradicts all the reports brought from Amsterdam on Monday last.

No attempts have been made against the emperor's life. Treves is still in possession of the French, and, by the Paris news as late as the 5th instant, it does not appear that any denunciation has been made against Barrere since the failure of Tallien's party on the 20th and 21st ult. Some of the morning papers assert, that Tallien made a motion for peace in the Convention on the 4th instant. Of such a motion the Paris news of the 5th make no mention.

Our Plymouth Correspondent acquaints us that the following account has been received by the Bellona:—That a squadron of French frigates fell in with, and captured as many of the homeward West-India convoy as they could conveniently man. About thirty have been recaptured by the Bellona, & 1200 other line of battle ships. It is supposed the recaptured ships went up Obanuel yesterday.

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By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, November 11.

By a gentleman from Boston we have received an account of the votes taken in that town last Monday for representative in Congress. At the close of the poll the votes were as follows—

For Fisher Ames,	1627.
For Charles Jarvis,	1182.

Majority for Mr. Ames. 445

Yesterday arrived here the ship *Altea*, in 46 days from Bourdeaux. Nothing material had transpired, of which we have not already been informed. Papers to the 22d of September, give no account of any military movement by sea or land. The Brest fleet had not, but was ready to, put to sea. Nothing was less talked of than a peace. The Captain of the *Altea* confirms the news of the death of the *Guillotine*. Moderation is the order of the day with the Convention.

Extracts from the Paris Republican Courier, dated September 15 and 16, 1793; received by the ship *Altea*, Captain Dodge, in 46 days from Bourdeaux.

(Translated for the Daily Advertiser.)

Letters from Brussels of the 22d Fuchidor, mention that the Austrian prisoners from Valenciennes and Conde, passed on the 9th and 23th of the same month, by the Glacis of that city. They are lodged for the present in the castle of Laken, which is situated in a healthy and well aired situation. The principal part of the officers are allowed to walk in the city, without any restriction, with the Black Cockade in their hats, and their side arms.

The French army which placed Valenciennes and Conde again under the dominion of the Republic, is successively arrived at Brussels, and its environs. One part will form a camp at Cortenberg (a large village on the high way between Brussels and Louvain) and at 2 leagues distance from both.

The famous Balloon, which has been of so much use to the French Republicans lately, as well for examining the strength as the position of our foes, is safely arrived at Brussels. Connoisseurs arrive daily in crowds to admire the curious machine.

The army commanded by General Pichegru, (about fifty thousand strong) is encamped in the heaths of Breda, in a column of about a league and a half in extent. It has upon its centre, and at its quarter-general, Hoogstraeten. His patrols sometimes go to the drawbridge of Breda, with a pistol shot.

The Dutch army, commanded by the hereditary prince of Orange, has wisely put Breda between the French army and his. He is now encamped back of that fortress.

The English are about 10 miles east of this place. Their camp is at Tilbourg. Every moment a more formidable train of artillery is arriving from France, which announces a storm to be at no great distance.

A person named Fournier was this day arrested and placed in the prison of La Force, supposed to be the assassin of the representative of the people Tallien.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Camp near Burlikom, Wednesday Sept. 9.

Every thing remains perfectly quiet here, nor have we received the smallest molestation from the enemy since we reached our present ground. Many of the men wishing to make themselves as comfortable as possible, are busily employed in rearing huts to defend themselves from the rains. We have heard frequent firings in the direction of Breda, but have not been able to receive any intelligence from that quarter. This morning a grenadier of the Guards, who had gone out to cut some boughs to put round the tents, was fired at and killed by a peasant; he was buried in the afternoon in front of the encampment.

Thursday Sept. 4.

A report is very prevalent in camp that the troops which were lately under the command of Earl Moira, are instantaneously to return home, and that they are to be replaced by 10,000 Austrians, who are to be under the immediate command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York; a subsidiary treaty having been concluded between our Court and that of Vienna.

From Amsterdam, under the date of Sept. 4, we have received the following intelligence: That the English and Spaniards have taken Nice by a coup de main, and that the French have been compelled to evacuate Piedmont. Intimation of this was received at the above place from Frankfurt, but no particulars mentioned.

A marriage is said to be finally settled, with the consent of their Majesties, between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his first cousin the Princess of Brunswick. The Privy Council appointed to be held at Weymouth and to which several of the members are gone down, is supposed to be for the ratification of this act.

The whole of the ships expected from the East Indies this season, have safely arrived at Portsmouth.

Yesterday arrived here, and came to her moorings off the City, the British frigate *Thetis*, Capt. Cochran, of 44 guns, with the September mail, from Halifax.

Arrived at New-York.

Ship *Altea*, Dodge, Bourdeaux

Brig *Iphigenia*, Flynn, Curacao

Schr. *Elizabeth*, Weltman, Baltimore

List of American vessels at Bourdeaux 23d Sept.

Ship *Eliza*, Capt. Borrowdale, of Alexandria

London Packet, Smith, Baltimore

Suffolk, Wells, Bolton

Enterprise, Wyatt, Portsmouth, bound for Hamburg

Brig *Sukev*, Hatchins, Bolton

Sally, Hodgkin, do.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.

Married last Saturday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Abernombie, Mr. CLIFFORD SMITH, to Miss HANNAH STEVENSON, daughter of Mr. Robert Stevenson, merchant of this city.

Died last Evening in this City, Mr. JOHN SUTER, Sen. of George-Town, Patowmac.

The LETTER Bag of the WILLIAM PENN. for LONDON, will be taken from the Post-Office This Evening.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

For the Benefit of Mrs. Melmoth and Mrs. Pownall,

THIS EVENING, Nov. 12.

Will be presented, The Tragedy of the

GAMESTER.

With a Musical Piece, called the

Wedding-Ring.

As performed in London, fifty nine succeeding nights, with the most unbounded applause.

Mrs. Melmoth will, for that night only recite Collins's Ode on the Passions, and deliver an occasional Address written by herself.

Mr. and Mrs. Marriott

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that their

BENEFIT,

is fixed for

MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

November 17.

At the Old American Theatre, when will be performed

The **TRAGEDY** of the

Rival Queens;

O R,

The Death of Alexander the Great.

After which will be presented an entire new

Ballet **DANCE**, by Monf. Quenet,

Mr. Durang, and Madame Gardie, entitled the **PATRIOTIC FEAST.**

And a **FARCE,**

Written by Mrs. Marriott, called

The Chimera;

O R,

The Effusions of Fancy.

(NEVER PERFORMED.)

The Prologue by Mrs. Marriott, will be spoken by Mr. Hodgkinson.

Mrs. Marriott, with the utmost deference and timidity offers to the Public, this humble effort of Juvenile Fancy, and as it has ever been the characteristic of Americans, to be the support of Genius however lowly, she hopes that a small share of their ineffable patronage, will be administered to dispel the painful fears of sensibility; and the most genuine gratitude in return, shall ever be retained in the heart of her, who has already experienced the grateful tokens of their approbation.

Lost yesterday out of his pocket, by a gentleman at Mr. Francis's Hotel, fourth street, a large

Red Morocco Pocket Book,

containing several Bonds and Papers, and about FORTY DOLLARS six per cents: The owner thereof may be easily discovered by the slightest view of the papers.

Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to Mr. FRANCIS, shall receive had some reward, and no questions asked.

Nov. 12.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

The London gazette account of the late defeat of the Duke of York, states his loss at about 15,000 men—but anonymous accounts make it amount to about 30,000.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Mr. Watts presented the memorial of Abigail Taylor of the State of New-York, stating certain impediments in the way of settling an account against the United States—read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The memorial of Samuel Emery was presented by Mr. Fitzhums and read.

Order of the Day.

The House went into a Committee of the whole, and took into consideration the report of rules and orders for the government of the House—Mr. Trumbull in the chair. The report was read through by the Clerk, and the several articles considered separately—Some alterations were proposed and agreed to; the Committee finished the discussion of all the rules and regulations, and the Chairman reported the amendments to the House. Adjourned.

For the Information of the Merchants.

The committee having been notified by the Secretary of State, that the Agent of claims and appeals appointed by the President of the United States is to embark immediately for London, and that he is authorized to bind the United States under the direction of Mr. Jay, for the costs and damages, attending the prosecution of the claims of American citizens; that the necessary counsel will be engaged on the part of the United States, and that if the parties will obtain copies of the proceedings of the Courts on their respective cases, the expenses of the records will be reimbursed by the United States,

They are of opinion that measures ought to be immediately taken for obtaining authenticated copies of such records and proceedings in all cases where they have not already been preserved, and will undertake to obtain them for all such of their fellow-citizens as shall within 20 days from this date furnish the names of the vessels and masters; the parts or places where tried or condemned, with such other information as the circumstances of the case may require.

They recommend to those who have already obtained the copies of the proceedings of the Courts to have them examined by some person of legal knowledge; that if they should be found defective in any respect the deficiency may be supplied, at the same time that the records are applied for.

In behalf of the Committee,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS.
November 6, 1794.

Notice is hereby given to

all persons interested in the case of British captures, that Mr. Samuel Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia, is appointed to proceed to London, as agent of claims and appeals:—That the Merchants of Philadelphia, whose property has been condemned have appointed a committee, consisting of Thomas Fitzsimons, James Yand Stephen Gilchrist, James Older, and J. Shoemaker to confer occasionally with the Secretary of State: That copies of the letters, which have passed between the committee and Secretary, are transmitted to the several collectors in the United States, for inspection of all concerned: That the Committee will adopt measures for procuring the records yet wanting, and will enter into the proper correspondence in the United States and in the West Indies.

The appointment of a committee was at the desire of the Secretary of State, for the convenience of persons at a distance. But any letters upon the subject are still to be addressed to him.

Nov. 8, 1794.

To the Merchants of the United States.

At the special request of the secretary of State, the committee appointed by the merchants of Philadelphia, have undertaken to obtain copies of the proceedings of the courts in the British Islands, in the West-Indies: Bermuda, the Bahamas, and in their colonies, in North America, upon the cases of American vessels, and property tried in the courts in any of the said Islands, or colonies.

The Committee therefore give this public notice, that all persons concerned who have not already obtained authentic copies of the proceedings, in their particular cases, may furnish the Secretary of State with the names of the vessels, and masters, the places where the trial was had, the time when, and such other circumstances as the nature of the case may require.

It is deemed important that those particulars be furnished as soon as possible.

Nov. 8, 1794.

The publishers of newspapers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above.

We are informed, that all the various points with which Mr. Jay was charged, have been brought into discussion with the British ministry, and have a considerable advance towards a settlement.

What the final issue may be in the attempt to embrace the whole of this great business, in one general conclusion, no man acquainted with the nature of negotiations, can undertake to pronounce.

But a disposition towards a candid and happy termination of our disputes appears to continue in the British ministry; and there is reason to expect that definitive arrangements will be received before the rising of Congress.

[The Intelligence contained in the following is doubted.]

A letter from Gibraltar dated Sept. 17th 1794.

Sir,

Since writing the accompanying dispatch, we are assured from San Roque, the Governor there, has received by express from Madrid, advice of a cessation of hostilities between France and the allied powers. Our Governor has not any advice on the subject.

Private letters from London, and verbal reports of passengers in the ship *Sanfom*, concur in one general opinion, that there is a prospect of a very favorable termination of Mr. Jay's mission.

THE LONDON GAZETTE, Sept. 6.

Admiralty Office, August 22

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby give notice, that they will give immediate directions to all their officers employed in procuring men for his Majesty's ships, not to press any more men who shall appear to be regularly protected, and that the protections which were issued before the late orders for pressing from them, are to be in full force, for the number of men, and for the time for which they were respectively granted.

Ph. Stevens.

NEW YORK, November 8.

Revolution in France.

Men who affect to believe every thing that is done in France must be right, best and necessary, will say the writer of these remarks is an enemy to the revolution in France. This is the common cant of certain violent men in America. Every man who condemns the Jacobins and the factions in that country, is an aristocrat, a tory, under British influence &c. These charges are so stale, so weak and so little supported by probability, that nobody regards them. Even the people who insinuate these things, do not generally believe them.

The writer of these remarks knows there is not in America a more cordial and sincere friend to the French Revolution than himself. He rejoices most ardently in the downfall of the feudal system and the hierarchy in France and would rejoice to see all Europe cleansed from these old corrupt Gothic systems of tyranny. He rejoices at the defeat of the combined powers, and hopes that nations will be taught the most useful lesson, never to interrupt each others peace or attempt to interfere with each others independence and self government.

But the writer sets bounds to his admiration: He has learnt, in years of study and reflection on political affairs, never to attach good or evil to mere names. Because France has demolished the old tyranny, it does not follow that she is free. Because Monarchy is abolished, it does not follow that she has established a Republic. On the other hand, since the abolition of the constitution of 1791, France has been governed by a number of petty aristocrats or clubs united to a common center in Paris; and has experienced the most severe military despotism that has been ever known in Europe. More despotic acts have been committed, and more cruel and sanguinary punishments inflicted by this multifarious aristocracy of clubs, in the two last years, than were crowded into any age of the old tyranny.

Yet the nation is honest in its views. It is the wish of the mass of the people that they might have a good, a free and a republican government. The design of these desultory remarks, is, to examine the causes of the factions in France, from which have sprung all these disorders and cruelties, which have disgraced a most excellent cause, and alarmed all peaceful and orderly republicans in this and other countries. This I hold to be our duty; for when we are enjoying all the blessings that an excellent constitution can secure to us, there are men in the United States who are attempting to introduce and establish the very same mode of government—who are labouring to plant the seeds of factions, similar to those which have shed streams of blood in France.

(To be Continued.)

Gen. Adv.