

reaching us until about the time we were ordered to march again—Thus, two nights were we without house, barn, tent or blanket, to cover us, and it raining very hard all the time. For many days have we been without provisions until four, five, or six o'clock, and starting before sunrise, there was no time to eat; for striking tents and flowing away baggage engaged us altogether, and before the waggons could reach us it frequently was six o'clock. In two instances, as before mentioned, when the rain occasioned very bad roads, we were *SANS* every thing—But "he who will be a soldier the sweet Willy O."

Thus much for the unfavourable side of a soldier's life—now reverse the scene at least so far as respects myself—No longer does the drum beat in the morning than up I start, and away to my tent where a precious draft of new distilled whiskey animates and revives me. This being done, away to fire, where in ten minutes you will hear more genuine wit than Philadelphia will afford in a month. When we halt at night our tents being pitched, we sit down on the straw, cover ourselves over with blankets, and push about the canteen so busily, that at length we are obliged to lie down: A sound sleep then enables us to endure a repetition of fatigue—and so on. I am cook to our mess, and am pretty famous for my beef steaks and pancakes—the latter we are obliged to make as we cannot draw bread—flour only being given and for the making of which the following is a recipe.—Take of flour 1 lb. of water 1 gill or half and a little more—let the water be of the cleanness you can procure otherwise your cakes will be gritty—mix those well into a sort of dough; then fill a frying pan with the same, and over a gentle fire let it bake: when one side is sufficiently done, turn your cake and do the other side. N.B. don't make this too public.

Notwithstanding all hardships, there is not a single acquaintance of mine in the whole army that is sick—Little W—has had the ague, but getting very wet one day has entirely cured him.

The army lies about twenty four miles from hence, between Parkinon's ferry, on the Monongahela, and Simmeron's on the Yough: the two rivers are about five miles apart. The Pennsylvania and Jersey lines have not crossed the latter river, and probably will not—but Frelinghuysen's legion has.

The business here seems entirely settled. How such civil polite people could have been so abused, is really inconceivable—not a man passes my cockade and sword, but takes off his hat."

Extract of a Letter from Massachusetts, November 5.

"I most heartily congratulate you on the election of yesterday; the particulars you will see in the papers: I have not heard from all the towns, but I am well assured Mess. Ames and Dexter are both re-elected. A more complete triumph of Truth over Falsehood, never was seen. I never took so much upon myself in elections before, but the cause was serious and very important: for the Club writers in the Lying Chronicle had circulated so many falsehoods, for such a length of time, and so many persons in the country towns read no other paper, it became necessary for the lovers of truth and friends to our country to exert all their influence. The writings of *Manlius*, were read in all the towns by men of sense and influence and the facts and sentiments contained therein were told to the people; before the votes were given in some towns, a public discussion of characters took place, and the wisdom and patriotism of our good representatives were displayed; the designs of the clubs were held up to view: the highly important services of our beloved and dignified PRESIDENT, were turned to the view of all the people; and the vile conduct of those abandoned men who have polluted some newspapers with calumnies against him, were exposed to the contempt and detestation of the people. In short it was a day of political light, and the shadows of ignorance, and the mischief of designing men, fled before it. I fondly hope the same happy consequences may attend the elections through the Union, and the enemies to the peace of our country be compelled to cease from iniquity. By such discussions the people learn the truth, and are led to a just estimation of our happy government. Herby the people see the danger and iniquity of *Jacobin Clubs*, and learn that public town meetings, where all the people are assembled, are the sure means of preserving liberty and supporting our free government.

These triumphs of truth and reason, will encourage our good President and the patriots in Congress, to persevere in their arduous duty, and tend great-

ly to perpetuate peace, liberty, and safety, to us and our children—for ages to come the example may be a guiding star.

From a London Paper of Aug. 24.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Aug. 14.

Philadelphia, June 20th, 1794.

The undersigned, Secretary of State for the United States of America, has the honor of representing to the Committee of Public Safety for the French Republic, that on the 25th of April in the present year, it was unanimously resolved by the House of Representatives, as follows:—"That the letter of the Committee of Public Safety for the French Republic, addressed to Congress, be transmitted to the President of the United States, and that he be requested to cause the same to be answered, on behalf of this House, in terms expressive of their sensibility to the friendly and affectionate manner, in which they have addressed the Congress of the United States, with an unequivocal assurance, that the Representatives of People of the United States have much interest in the happiness and prosperity of the French Republic."

The President of the United States has assigned this honorable and grateful function to the Department of State. In no manner can it be more properly discharged than by seizing the occasion of declaring to the ally of the United States that the cause of liberty, in the defence of which so much American blood and treasure has been lavished, is cherished by our Republic with increasing enthusiasm; that under the standard of liberty, wherever it shall be displayed, the affection of the United States will always rally; and that the successes of those who stand forth, as her avengers, will be gloried in by the United States, and will be felt as the successes of themselves, and the other friends of humanity.

Yes, Representatives of our ally; your communication has been addressed to those who share in your fortunes, and who take a deep interest in the happiness and prosperity of the French Republic.

EDMOND RANDOLPH,
Secretary of State.

Philadelphia June 10, 1794.

The undersigned, Secretary of State for the United States of America, has the honor of communicating to the committee of public safety for the French Republic, that on the 24th day of April 1794, it was ordered by the Senate of the United States that the letter of that committee, addressed to Congress, be transmitted to the President and that he be requested to cause the same to be answered on behalf of the Senate in such manner, as shall manifest their sincere friendship and good will for the French Republic.

In executing this duty, which has been allotted by the President to the department of state, the liberal succours which the United States received from the French Nation in their struggle for independence, present themselves warm to the recollection. On this basis was the friendship between the two nations founded; on this basis, and the continued interchanges of regard since, has it grown, and supported by these motives, it will remain firm and constant.

The Senate therefore tender to the committee of public safety their zealous wishes for the French Republic; they learn with sensibility every success, which promotes the happiness of the French nation; and the full establishment of their peace and liberty will be ever esteemed by the Senate as a happiness to the United States and to humanity.

EDMOND RANDOLPH,
Secretary of State.

Captain J. Coyer of the Danish ship 56 days from Bordeaux, on the 8th ult in Lat. 38, 40 long. 26, 18, spoke the American Brig Favorite, Captain Chapman, from Limerick bound to Philadelphia, out 36 days all well, with a number of passengers on board.

In some Numbers of the Gazette of last evening, the word *as* was inserted in the first line of the article under the Head CONGRESS, this was an error of the Press.

** The Gentlemen composing the Committee appointed to afford relief to the necessitous families of the Militia now on the Western Expedition, are requested to meet at the Coffee House this evening at 7 o'clock.

By this Day's Mail.

WHITESTOWN, Nov. 5.

And Satan came also among them.

A gentleman directly from Canandaquic, informs, that 1600 Indians had come in to the treaty on Monday se'ennight—and also, that Wm. Johnson, a British Indian agent, and a Mr. Street, the Indian interpreter, from Niagara, were also there; and had found means to collect 26 chiefs in a bye place, and were haranguing of them in the most eloquent and flattering manner, when discovered by the inhabitants; they were using the most persuasive arts, together with offers of large presents,

to induce the Indians to turn their arms against the United States. The meeting broke up in a disorderly manner. The inhabitants were greatly exasperated at this insolent conduct of British agents, and it is said they gave out, that if Col. Pickering did not cause their arrest, they would inflict upon them the Yankee punishment of tar & feathers.

The last mail brings nothing new from the army gone against the Pennsylvania Insurgents.

BALTIMORE, November 14.

A gentleman of this town, of considerable political information, was so kind as to extract for us the following paragraph from a letter which he has received from Bordeaux, dated September 19th.

"An attempt has been made to assassinate the famous Tallien. He received three wounds—none of which are mortal. He is in a fair way of recovery.

Barrere was also struck by the arm of an assassin. His wound is but slight."

On Tuesday last arrived here from one of the small ports in Hispaniola, the schooner *Betsy*, formerly commanded by Capt. Ray; who, with the mate and one man, died on the passage, leaving two men and a boy to navigate the vessel. A gale of wind having rendered her very leaky, for the preservation of their lives they were reduced to the necessity of heaving a part of the cargo overboard, consisting of 40 bags of coffee. Some time after, in an almost exhausted condition, spoke the brig *Sally*, Capt. Cochran, bound to Philadelphia, with a number of sailors, taken from different wrecks; but could obtain no assistance until they met with a sloop bound from Aux Cayes to New-York; the Captain of which furnished them with an additional hand. This enabled them to bring the vessel safe on foundings, from whence they were conducted into this port by a Baltimore pilot.

STOCKBRIDGE, Nov. 11.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE.

If the returns which have been communicated to us are accurate (and we have the clearest evidence to believe them so) the Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq. is elected Representative to Congress for this District. The number of votes received are 1335—of which Mr. SEDGWICK has 698—Mr. SKINNER 597—the scattering votes are 42—which leaves Mr. Sedgwick a majority of 61, in the whole number of votes.—There are two small towns only from which returns have not been received—their votes will not probably materially affect the election.

NEWBERN, Nov. 1.

On Saturday last; at 9 o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out at Mrs. Adams, in Craven street. A quantity of oakum which had been lodged in the kitchen loft, had been accidentally put on fire, by an old negro man. The kitchen, dwelling house and adjacent store were almost instantly in a blaze, and before the people could be alarmed and come to the place of conflagration, Mr. Thomlinson's house and out buildings on the left, and Mr. Taylor's store and ware house, and a shoemaker's shop on the right, were so far in flames, that no possible exertion could have saved them. The next house in the same direction, was timely blown up, to prevent, with the assistance of one of the engines and the activity of the inhabitants, the conflagration from extending any further that way. The house occupied by Mr. James Davis, was burning in a number of places: the fire was however extinguished there. On the other side of the street, Mr. Pinckley's store and the adjoining one, were kept with the utmost difficulty so wet that the fire on its roof, and sides was subdued.

William W. Woodward,

PRINTER,

HAS removed his Printing-Office from No. 41, Chestnut-street, to Franklin's Head, No. 36, four doors from the corner of Second-street, south side, nearly opposite; where the Printing Business is carried on as usual; his whole attention being confined to that occupation. Orders from any part of this state, or the continent, will be executed, and authors may rely on having any work they may see fit to publish, correctly printed, either in French or English. The LEVEL OF EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA is printed for the Editor, PETER EGERON, L. L. D. at the above mentioned office, in French and English; which publication has received the patronage of some of the most distinguished characters in America, and whose names, in a few days, will be published, and accompanied by the two first numbers to the subscribers. N. B. Blanks, Circular Letters, Checks, Cards, Handbills, &c. &c. continue to be executed with the usual dispatch.
Nov. 14. end 9 w.

John Welsh,

No. 81, South Water Street,
Has for Sale 4000 Bushels

Coarse Salt,

A FLOAT,

20 pipes and 20 qr. casks Malaga Wine, and 5 casks Champagne Wines
13 barrels and 1 tierce best Olive Oil
20 barrels Tanners Oil
320 barrels pickled and promiscuous mackerel
100 barrels Salmon
A few hds. c. d. fish
2000 pair coarse and fine mens' shoes
20 hds. molasses
100 barrels prime and cargo pork
20 dt. to beef
30 boxes mould candles
50 do. spermaceti candles
25 bales flax
French brandy, gin
Russia and country duck
Butter in kegs, cloves
63 hogheads Maryland tobacco, suitable for the Holland market, and
A few boxes liquorice ball.
Nov. 18. d7c

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

For the Benefit of Mrs. King
Mr. Durang, and Mr. Barwick.

TO-MORROW EVENING

Nov. 19.

Will be presented,

A Celebrated COMEDY, never performed here, called the

Country Girl.

Performed many seasons in London with continued applause.

End of act 2d. a hornpipe by Mr. Durang.

End of act 3d. "Four and twenty fiddlers," by Mr. Barwick.

End of act 4th "When I took my departure from Dublin," by Mr. King.
End of the Play, a Comic Dance by Mr. Miller, called the

Lilliputian Metamorphos'd.

To which will be added,

A Grand Pantomime, in two acts, called the

Birth of Harlequin

O R,

The Witches Frolic.

In act 1st, A Witches Dance.

In act 2d, Muet de la Cour by Monf. Quenet and Madame Gardie, the whole to conclude with a Dance in Grotique characters.

Places in the Boxes may be had at the Box Office, from ten to one every day (Sundays excepted) and on days of performance from three to five P. M. where also tickets may be had, and at Mr. Bradford's book-store, No. 8, South Front street, and at Mr. Carr's music-store.

The doors will be opened at half after five, and the curtain drawn up precisely at half after six o'clock.

For the Benefit of Mr. Ashton and Madame Gardie.

The Public are respectfully informed that Mr. Ashton, who on a former night was advertised for a benefit, with Mr. Woods, did not, owing to very bad weather, receive such emolument as could entitle it to the name of benefit: he has therefore purchased a share of Madame Gardie's night, and solicits the patronage of the citizens in general.

On FRIDAY EVENING,

November 21.

Will be presented that much admired COMEDY called the

Jealous Wife.

After the Play a favorite Ballet Dance called

The Bird Catcher.

In the course of the Ballet, Monf. Quenet will dance a Pas Seul and a Pas de Deux with Madame Gardie.

Between the Ballet and Pantomime, (by particular desire) an Eulogium on Free Masonry, in the character of a Royal Arch Mason, by Mr. Ashton.

To which will be added a New Pantomime, as performed at the Theatre des mous plaifans at Paris with unbounded applause, called

Harlequin Pastry Cook.

In the course of the Pantomime, Madame Gardie will sing a French song, called *Le Mot Vaut Mieux que la Chose*, et la *Chose Vaut Mieux que le Mot.*

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, New-York.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE and SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch. Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.
m&thf

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.

It is said that the payment of the interest upon the capitals invested in our funds by the States of the Austrian Netherlands is stopped till further orders.

Prince Philip of Lichtenstine has found means to escape from his prison in France, and is arrived at this capital, to the great joy of his family.

The reason why the states of the Austrian Netherlands were so anxious about the vessels stopped by the Prince de Cobourg was, that they contained not only their private papers, but their laws and privileges.

LONDON, Sept. 3

RUSSIA.

The Empress of Russia has just published an edict, by which she prohibits the exportation of the following articles out of her extensive dominions under a severe penalty:

Gold and silver in ingots; also all kind of Russian coin and mint.

All Russian copper coin, as also all Russian Bank assignments.

Iron in pieces undrawn, called *kreetschnoe* unwrought.

Skins; raw, dried, and salted.

Rags, for the use of making paper.

Wool, Kalmuk, and Ozereassian wool and of the new established pastoral, or breed of sheep, and all other Russian and foreign, except black sheep: as also raw, as well as foddren or boiled cow-hair, rein-deer, and elk-hair.

Yarn of clean hemp, and Cadilla.

The exportation of yarn will be permitted, whenever, on account of the increased quantity, the price shall considerably fall in any part of the empire.

Beaver, and otter-down.

The Empress has also published an edict, in which she invites Emigrants from all parts, to settle in the Western parts of her dominions, and promises upon her Imperial word, that such shall be protected in the full exercise of their religion, and their property secured to them and their heirs; and, as a farther inducement, they will not be asked to serve in her armies, nor desired to pay any taxes for three years: and, if they choose, at the end of that period, to depart, they will be permitted to carry all their goods and money with them, if they do not like to dispose of them.

CONGRESS

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

The Senate assembled—present John Adams, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

From the state of N. Hampshire, the Hon. J. Langdon, and Samuel Livermore, Massachusetts, George Cabot, Rhode-Island, Theodore Folster, and Wm. Bradford,

Connecticut, Oliver Ellsworth, Vermont, Moses Robinson, New-York, Rufus King, and Aaron Burr

Pennsylvania, Robert Morris, Delaware, John Vining, Kentucky, John Brown,

North-Carolina, Benj. Hawkins, and Alex. Martin, South Carolina, Ralph Izard, Georgia, James Jackson.

A fier finishing the Business before them.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday November 18.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis their Secretary, by which the House was informed that a quorum of the Senate was assembled, and had appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. Izard and Mr. Langdon to join a Committee of the House, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him, that a quorum of both Houses were assembled for the dispatch of public business, and are ready to receive such communications as he may have to lay before them.

The House took the message into consideration, concurred with the Senate, and appointed a Committee on their part consisting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Gilman, and Mr. Dearborn.

The Report of the Committee of the whole on the case of James White was taken up by the House—some further debate ensued—the report of the committee of the whole was at length agreed to—in consequence of which Mr. White takes his seat as a Representative in Congress from the Territory of the United States, south west of the River Ohio.

The Committee who had waited on the President reported, that they had executed the business assigned them—and informed the House that the President had appointed To-morrow at 12 o'clock, to meet both branches of the Legislature, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.