

...with the usual briskness, owing to the loss of the above ammunition, which cannot be immediately replaced, on account of the remoteness of the magazines. His Majesty has resolved to suspend for the present the siege of Warlaw, and to go with the army on the 6th inst. as far as Ralszin, to enable him by an advantageous position, which will be chosen, to take all those efficacious measures which are requisite, to quell entirely, and all at once, the insurrection in the interior of South Prussia; and to punish in the severest manner, the ring-leaders and authors of it. The Russian Corps, under Lieutenant-General Baron Ferfen, encamped on the same day, near Piazelnas.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Sept. 13.

The Arch-Duke Charles, who returned some days ago from the army, set off again this day to the Rhine, whither we are assured his baggage will follow him. Considerable reinforcements arrive daily here for the army of the Moselle. The French collect their principal force near Friedmont and Tongres, where their army is now said to consist of 90,000 men, since the surrender of Valenciennes and Conde. They have a strong entrenched camp before Zouthen.

After several movements in the environs of Helderer, Rymps, and Lafeld in which the out posts of both parties came very close to one another, the French advanced to Tongres, Gen. Kray on the other side of the Moselle, received, besides some reinforcements of Troops, 19 sixteen pounders, and has since made a diversion through Bilzen. From the Imperial camp at the Chartreuse near Liege, a detachment of Troops has been sent to Huy.

September 14.

All the Austrian Officers, who were absent upon leave, have received orders to return to the Army. The last orders from the Court of Vienna are expected, and General Mack will be the bearer. The whole army is in motion. The head quarters will, it is thought, be removed to Maestricht this day. The army crosses the Moselle from time to time. Every thing announces a decisive action.

VENLO, Sept. 13.

On the 10th inst. we received orders to remove the Imperial Magazines to Maestricht, which was immediately done. They were partly sent off by water, and the rest by land.

The day before yesterday an Austrian General arrived here, to inspect all our works, as likewise Fort St. Michael.

The Regiments of Plettenberg and Calmette, who composed part of the Garrison of Valenciennes, have been here since yesterday. The former goes to Utrecht, and the latter to Amsterdam. They were both disarmed. The French supplied them with bread and pay as far as the Frontiers.

This day a strong Patrole marched hence, to Eindhoven. We learn that the Enemy are in great force at Maestricht.

COBLENTZ, Sept. 9.

Gen. Moreau commands the French army at Treves, and has Generals Reinault and Vincent under him. The enemy's whole force in that city consists of 14,000 men.

On the 29th of August, 600 wagons were put in requisition by the French; they all reached Treves on the 31st, and the plundering of that city also took place on the same day. It was not general, but only confined to the houses of the Clergy and nobility, and to the houses of the emigrants, in which the French left nothing behind them. On the 1st inst. the booty was conveyed to Thionville and Metz, which renders every thing extremely dear. Famine actually prevails among the inhabitants. Those among them who have any money left, may get bread of the Republican Soldiers who sell it.

Both the merchants and inhabitants have been deprived of all the iron, leather and cloth in their possession; and the whole has been sent off. They received acknowledgments, expressed thus, "Good for 100 livres"—"Good for 600 livres," &c. and these acknowledgments are to be changed for Assignats.

At the university of Treves the Jacobin Club meets every evening, and not only the French, but a great number of the Inhabitants assist at the debates.

The French have thrown a bridge over the Moselle at Igel, and another over the Saar at Saarbruck, in order to keep up the necessary communication. A large division of Prussians has already been at Merzig. The French are now both at and about this latter place.

The inhabitants of the Dutchy of

Wirtemberg and of the country of Swabia have declared, that they will courageously defend their frontiers, but that they will not furnish any further supplies of men.

The Duke Wirtemberg seems willing upon the whole to accede to the proposals of the Emperor, but the States of Swabia are wholly averse to taking any active part in the war.

The Swiss Cantons will, it is said, speedily send an Ambassador to Paris.

The States of Berg and Juliers have resolved to furnish the Imperial Army every month with 6000 bushels of Wheat, 12,000 bushels of Oats, and 100,000 rations of hay, for the army of the Moselle.

The contributions on the part of the Electorate of Cologne will it is expected, be far more considerable.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Grand Jury for the city of London have found true bills against Dr. Barrow, and Mr. Watson, for a conspiracy against government; they are expected to take their trials in the course of the present sessions.

Advice is received from the East-Indies of the death of Robert Morris, Esq. late of Swansea. This gentleman was the advocate of the late Lord Baltimore, in the memorable trial of his lordship for a rape on Miss Woodcock, which gained him the confidence and friendship of his Lordship, after whose death he carried off his patron's daughter, a Ward of Chancery, and, altho' they were afterwards married in France and Italy, yet on their return to England, after two years sojournment abroad, by the lady's desire, their union was dissolved.

The siege of Maestricht, where Jourdon commands, will in all probability cost the French dearly, as it is one of the strongest barrier forces in the Netherlands. The reduction of this place would open a passage to Westphalia, and furnish a strong defence to the lately acquired possessions in Flanders. Maestricht is seated on the Moselle, which, after a long course, becomes here a large river. The defence will doubtless correspond with the strength and importance of the post, and therefore be uncommonly vigorous.

As a complete series of the Parisian papers to the 7th inst. have reached London, without mentioning so important an event as the death of the Dauphin, it may be reasonably inferred that the report had no foundation.

Yesterday pursuant to charter, a Quarterly General Court of the East India Company, was held at their House in Leadenhall street; when, Mr. Lushington prefaced the following motion with a short but spirited speech:

"That this Court be summoned for the 9th of October to consider of an address to his Majesty, declaratory of its determination to support the Government of the country in the prosecution of the present just and necessary war."

Which being as warmly seconded by Mr. Bensley, from behind the bar, was carried with the utmost unanimity; and then the Court adjourned.

Advices are brought by the ex-nobles, who have arrived within these two days from La Vendee, that the Chouans are 80,000 strong, and had lately gained several advantages, and taken several places in Upper Bretagne.

On the 13th instant the French advanced with about 100000 hussars to within sight of the town of Bois-le-Duc, and covered themselves with some wood which was near—but after a short cannonade they were obliged to retreat.

A great number of fugitives from Bois-le-Duc arrived at the Hague on the 18th instant, and stated that the French had already approached the avenue called Steucureg, which is quite close to that fortress.

The richest Portuguese East-Indian, whose cargo is estimated at 4,000,000 of florins, has been taken by the French, and carried into the Isle de France.

September 26.

We yesterday stopped the press to announce the arrival, in the forenoon, of Mr. Basilico, one of his Majesty's messengers, at the Horse Guards with dispatches from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, whose head quarters he left on Monday last. The army under the command of his Royal Highness was posted about six miles from Nimeguen. No fresh information had been received respecting the operations of the enemy, but there is every reason to suppose they will endeavour to penetrate into Holland by the way of Bois-le-Duc.

We have already stated, that that place is rendered strong from the overflowing of the Meuse; but as the season is so far advanced, there is cause to apprehend that the enemy taking advantage of, and relying upon the superiority

of their numbers, may ravage the interior country without laying siege to the frontier garrison. Further information is, however, necessary to support this supposition, as no intelligence to that effect has yet been received.

Wednesday upwards of a thousand horse, consisting of detachments from the Oxford Blues, Queen's Light Horse, &c. embarked at Blackwall, in thirteen transports for the continent.

The British guards are the most distinguished in every post of honor and danger. A detachment of them was ordered, in conjunction with some other troops, amounting in all to about 3000, to dislodge the enemy on the 14th from Boxtel. This gallant band was surrounded by 2500 of the enemy, but successfully cut their way thro, and rejoined the main army.

When it is considered that our troops may be obliged to keep the field the greatest part of the ensuing winter, we doubt not but the justice and liberality of the nation will be as ready this year to contribute to their comfort as they were the last.

Gen. Symes died of a locked jaw, occasioned by the wounds which he received in the late unfortunate attack on the French at Guadaloupe.

On the 12 inst. an English convoy of 33 merchant ships, and eight ships of war, from Corfica, bound to Gibraltar, and thence further to the northward passed by Malaga. Among these ships there was one Ship of the Line and two Frigates under French Royal Colours.

By the last Corunna Mail we have advice, that the Manila Flotilla is safe arrived at Cadiz, with Ten Millions and an Half of specie, on the King's account. The Flora from Buenos Ayres is shortly expected.

In the beginning of next month, three Portuguese ships of the line and four frigates will sail from Lisbon upon a secret expedition.

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, October 27.

It is with great pleasure we announce to the public that a gentleman from the northward has purchased the mill seat near Camden on which the late Col. Kershaw had his mills; that he is now erecting a large grist mill there, which will be as completely finished as any of the flour mill in the northern States. All the iron work for it, bolting cloths, screens and two pair of large burr mill stones, were brought in the Ship Canton, which arrived a few days ago from Philadelphia. This gentleman has not a doubt of his being able to furnish as fine and as good flour in the course of the next season for the consumption of this city, as we are now supplied with from Philadelphia, New-York and Baltimore.

We are also informed, that the farmers in the upper part of Camden district, have sown considerable fields with wheat this fall, as they have well founded expectations of meeting with a ready sale at this establishment.

Judge Wilson arrived in this city, by land from the northward, on Friday last, and on Saturday the circuit court of the United States for this district, was opened by him and Judge Bee; we are informed that a number of important trials will take place this session.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Macpherfon's battalion, dated "Camp, near Washington, Nov. 14th, 1794."

"By the time this reaches you, I hope to be upon the march homeward, as it is expected the business for which we came here will be completed in a day or two. You know before this time what hardships we have undergone, but I now assure you that were I certain we had yet twice as much, I should not repent of coming out.—The business has been more serious than I, or, I believe, any one else who was not in the plot, had an idea of. From papers which have been found in Bradford's house, it appears that it has been in agitation these three years, and was no less than to overthrow the whole government of the Union, and put themselves under the protection of Great Britain. Fortunately all the leaders are known, as among the papers was found a list of their names, and, I expect, all or the greater part of them will be secured, as all the horse were immediately sent in pursuit of them; and some parties have returned with several prisoners, and others are hourly expected. It is said that there were several hundred writs issued. As soon as the horse return, which will be in a day or two, we expect to begin our march home."

Symptoms of Insurrection in Madrid.

Capt. Baird of the Brig Suffannah arrived yesterday from Ferrol, after a passage of 49 days in course, that from before he sailed an account was received from Madrid that the guard had been doubled in that Capital, and as he was on the point of sailing, an express arrived with information that the King had fled from that City. This last intelligence was not very public but he had it from the American Consul.

Capt. Baird further informs, that a French frigate, which he fell in with, had captured 1600 of Jamaica men, 2 of which they sunk the remainder they sent into port.

He also says that two French vessels of war had captured off Ferrol 12 out of 25 victualling vessels from England. A Spanish ship of 74 and a frigate were sent out of Ferrol to scour the coast. Capt. Baird fell in with a French 64 and a frigate who upon his information steered such a course as to endeavor to fall in with them.

Bilboa was not taken, the people in Ferrol rather wished than feared the coming of the French.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

ARRIVED.	Days
Ship Dominick Terry, Debart Bristol	43
Brig Suffannah, Baird,	Ferol 49
Mary, Beaks,	Cadiz 49
Sloop Ann, Corbin Copes,	Virginia 3
Industry, Whitney,	Norfolk 4
Lively, Moore,	St. Marc's 31
Union, Saunders,	Virginia 4
Two Brothers, Decator,	do. 25

CLE 30.

Ship Active, Blair,	Hamburgh
Brig Columbia, Baker,	Hispaniola
Sophia, Robertson,	C. N. Mole
Enterprise, Barnet,	New York
Sch. Industry, Harback,	Alexandria
Sloop Swallow, Campbell,	Snow Hill

To all who it may concern.

TAKE notice, that agreeable to an act of the late Session of Congress, I mean to apply at the Treasury of the United States for the renewal of the following Continental Loan Office Certificate, destroyed and lost at my Lodgings in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1794.

No. 1607, dated April 13, 1779, for 400 Dollars.

Issued in the Delaware State to the Subscriber then resident at New-Castle, county of Kent, State of Delaware, C. L. O. where on were indentments for interest paid up to the last of December 1783, made by the said Continental Loan Office.

George Read.

New-Castle, Nov. 19, 1794 2a.6v

Consulat de La Republique Francaise.

Le Parlementaire pour France partira positivement le 5eme. de ce mois (25 Novembre, vieux stile.)

Les Citoyens et Citoyennes Prisonniers Refugiés, ou deportés ont déjà été prevenus que c'etoit le dernier, afin qu'ils n'ayent pas lieu de se plaindre, s'ils restent ici, de ne plus recevoir apres son départ aucun secours de la Republique, puisque ses fonctionnaires leur ont constamment procure depuis neuf mois les moyens et les occasions de les recevoir dans le sein de leur patrie.

A Philadelphia le premier Frimaire, an 3eme de la Republique Francaise, une et indivisible. (21 Nov. 1794 (v.s.))

P E T R Y.

Consulship's Office of the French Republic.

The flag of truce for France will sail positively on the fifth instant (25th Nov. 1794. O. S.)

The Citizens prisoners or Refugees have been already informed that this was the last, in order that they do not complain, if they chuse to stay here, of receiving no more succurs of the Republic after its falling, as her functionaries have procured them successively, these nine months past, the means and the opportunities to receive them in the bosom of their own country.

Philadelphia, the 18 Frimaire the 3d year of the French Republic one and indivisible.

(21st Nov. 1794.)

PETRY.

3t.

To-Morrow will be Landed at Cuthbert's wharf, from on board of the Brig Lavinia, Samuel H. Bell master.

Malaga Wine,

In hhd. and quarter casks, RAISINS in barrels, Ditto in boxes and jars ALMONDS, FIGS, GRAPES, and LEMONS,

FOR SALE BY

Philips, Cramond & Co. Nov. 20 d3t

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, November 21.

A bill introduced by Mr. W. Smith, for granting to Mr. White, the delegate to Congress, from the Territory South of the Ohio, the privilege of Franking Letters, also to provide for his compensation as members of the House of Representatives are compensated; was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

The reading of the papers received from the President of the United States yesterday, was resumed—during which, the committee appointed to answer the President's address brought in a report—which was read and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next—interim to be printed for the house.

The reading of the papers received from the President was finished. Committees were appointed on the several subjects submitted to the attention of Congress in the President's speech.

A resolution laid on the table yesterday, by Mr. Sedgwick, for raising and stationing a military force in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, was taken into consideration, in committee of the whole—agreed to—reported to the house, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Murray, Hillhouse and Giles appointed to bring in a bill.

Adjourned till Monday.

The Address of the Senate to the President of the United States, in answer to his Speech to both Houses of Congress is to be presented to-morrow at 12 o'clock.



For BOSTON, To sail in a few days, The SHIP H O P E,

EBENEZER HIGGINS, Master. A staunch good vessel, now lying at Mafsey's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to Joseph Anthony & Son. Nov. 21 d3t

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

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.

THIS EVENING,

November 21.

The Play of the "Jealous Wife," for the benefit of Mr. Ashton and Madame Gardie, is changed (by particular desire of several ladies and gentlemen) to a COMEDY (never performed here but once) called

Love's Frailties;

O R,

Precept against Prudence.

Written by the Author of the Road to Ruin, and received with unbounded applause.

Between the 3d and 4th Act, an Eulogium on the marriage state by Mr. Ashton.

After the Play a favorite Ballet Dance called

The Bird Catcher.

In the course of the Ballet, Mons. 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 de mes plaisirs 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.

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.

BOX, one Dollar—PITT, three quarters—GALLERY, half a dollar.

Messrs. HALLAM & HODGKINSON respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, that every experience 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.