

hostilities should terminate on the same day; and though Breda is not besieged in form, yet hostilities have again begun.

HAERLEM, Dec. 8.

We learn from Emmerick, that a violent and incessant cannonade has been heard since the 3d inst. both near and far from that place. On Friday it was so very violent that the whole town was in a state of alarm. We learn since, that the French have made their appearance with boats about Herwin, Pandere and Hulhuizen, to cross, it is supposed, the river Waal in those environs, but that they were discovered by the allies in that quarter, and their boats sunk.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the French let off a balloon in the evening, at Emmerick, and appeared soon after, with increasing superiority, on the opposite banks of the river.

GENOA, November 12.

A Corsican vessel which arrived recently from Ajaccio, has brought intelligence, that the inhabitants of that place were divided into two parties, who had had an action; and, at the departure of the vessel, a heavy firing of musquetry was heard.

The Paulists are divided among themselves; the French party is daily gaining strength, particularly, as since the return of the British fleet to the Gulf of St. Florenzo, a report has been current that the French intend to make a descent on Corsica.

A great ferment seems to pervade every part of the Island, so much so that the English have deemed it expedient to concentrate all their land forces at St. Florenzo.

The two French squadrons which have lately joined at Toulon, consist of 16 ships of the line, 10 frigates, or armed bargues, and a number of smaller vessels fitted for war; two more ships of the line will be ready for sea in the course of this month, and eight more are on the stocks.

LONDON, December 9.

Yesterday the Earl of Moira waited on the Minister, at his house in Downing-street, and had a long conference on the subject, as it is supposed, of the intended secret expedition under his command, for which preparations are now making at Southampton, Jersey, &c.

The Prussian troops, we understand, will return to their station on the German frontiers.

A letter is circulated on the Continent of Mallet du Pan, by which it is said that the re-establishment of Constitutional Royalty is nearer at hand than people think. The Count d'Artois shews a letter which he has received from France, acquainting him that his Nephew and Niece are well.

December 11.

By an order in council, dated the 4th of December, 1794, wheat may be imported from all parts, and may be taken out of the warehouse for home consumption, until the 3d of June, 1795, at the duty of 6d per quarter.

A number of counterfeit guineas are at present in circulation—they weigh the full weight, are of the date of 1794, and are with difficulty discovered, except by the sound being much shriller than real gold.

The Parliament of Ireland is further prorogued to Thursday the 22d of January next.

The following singular article is copied from the Worcester Herald of Saturday last, for the truth of which the Printer pledges his reputation, and refers to the first authority in the county.

"Lately died, at Alverly, in Shropshire, Elizabeth Hone, aged 14; who never since her birth, either eat, walked, or spoke; and what is still more singular, had the faculty of hearing in a quick degree, and was no way deformed!"

December 15.

The report of the recapture of General La Fayette seems to be doubted by several of the Continental Prints, and some of them even go so far as to assert that the officer is already on his way to America. It is also said to be false, that Dr. Bollman contributed to his escape, and that the same was planned by the latter, in consequence of a consultation with the Duc de Clermont-Tonnerre and some of the principal Emigrants at London.

December 17.

Letters from Switzerland mention, that from Franche Comte persons had been sent into different parts of that country to invite the Priests to return; that many had in consequence gone into that part of France, and that they were now performing the functions of the church in the neighbourhood of Mount Jura, as peaceably as before of

Revolution, and that multitudes flocked from all parts to attend the service.

By intelligence from a Brestau of the 22d ult. we are informed, that the Polish army, which refused to capitulate, and left Warsaw under the command of Generals Wawrski, Dombrowski, and Madalinski, have been forced, by the want of provisions to disband, and to relinquish their cannon and ammunition to the Russian and Prussian hordes. A corps of six thousand men alone remains, which has taken its march towards Gallicia.

December 11.

Paris papers, from the 20th to the 30th of November have been received in town. They confirm the account of the decree against Carrier, and of the victory gained by the army of the Eastern Pyrenees over the Spaniards, on the 17th November. On the 25th, accusations were brought against Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, by Legendre. The Convention passed to the order of the day. On the 28th, the Committee of Public Safety announced another victory over the Spaniards on the 20th Nov. The rout was complete—the redoubts and entrenchments were forced at the point of the bayonet, and all the artillery and ammunition fell into the hands of the victors.

A letter from General Noreau, dated 23d ult. announces that General Debrua, after defeating a party of the enemy and repulsing the garrison of Luxembourg, had taken possession of the military positions within three leagues of the fortrefs, and formed a complete blockade.

The name of General Dugommier was ordered to be inscribed in the Pantheon, among those of the defenders of their country, and his family to be provided for at the public charge.

December 15.

The French are making the most formidable preparations for passing the Waal. A part of their army has already attempted the passage, but without success.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

November 25.

Richard—"I am directed by the Committee to propose the following decree—That the name of General Dugommier, Commander and Chief of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, killed in the battle of the 17th of November, on the Black Mountain, shall be inscribed on the column erected in the Pantheon, to the memory of the Defenders of their Country.

"The Convention charges its Committee of Public Safety to make enquiries concerning the family of Dugommier."—This decree was adopted.

Dubois Crance observed, that Dugommier was chosen by his fellow-citizens of Martinico to represent them in the National Convention, but that being considered as more useful at the head of the armies of the Republic, he had been sent thither in preference. He moved that this circumstance should be inscribed on the column.—Ordered.

A letter from Boyer, an adjutant General in the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, stated, "that Gen. Dugommier, before the Revolution, possessed property to the amount of two millions; that he was one of the first to embrace the cause of Liberty; and that having been appointed a Colonel of the National Guard of Martinique, he had bravely defended the patriots against the traitor Behague. He came to France in 1792, to solicit aid for the patriots, and the communication with the colonies being interrupted, he devoted himself to the defence of his country.—He was employed as Brigadier Gen. in the army of Italy; he was next sent to retake Toulon, and, finally, appointed Commander in Chief of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees. To his wife's dispositions were owing the victories of the 30th of April and 1st of May, the capture of St. Elmo, Collioure, Port-Vendre, and Bellegarde, with the total evacuation of the French territory by the Spaniards. Nothing was wanting to his glory, but to die in the arms of Victory, on the 17th of November. He left two sons, Adjutant-Generals in the army he commanded, the heirs of his Republican virtues, the only thing they inherit from him. He left a daughter at Marseilles, totally unprovided for.

His wife, whom he left in Martinico with her mother, is now, at the age of 56, without resource, her property having been plundered by the rebels, and her estate being seized by the English. A third son embarked in a fleet for the West-Indies; the ship in which he sailed was separated from the rest in a storm, and no account has since been heard from him. He left also a natural son and daughter by a woman of colour, whom he had placed in a school at Belleville, near Paris.—They are now without a single friend in the world. Such is the melancholy situation of the brave general Dugommier's family."—This letter was ordered to be referred to the committee of public safety, and inserted in the Bulletin.

MARCE—"Allow me to mention a fact which honors the memory of the brave general we have lost, and reminds

us of the honorable poverty in which the first generals of the Roman republic passed their lives. Dugommier, by devoting himself to the cause of the republic, lost an immense fortune in the colonies. At Paris in September, 1793, when he was appointed brigadier-general, he lived in such poverty, that he was under the necessity of applying to the Convention for an advance of money, to enable him to join the army. I was then a member of the committee of marine and commerce, and Dugommier applied to me to second his application, by stating that it proceeded from absolute necessity. Without the small advance then given him, he would not have been able to join the army; and this circumstance, so trifling in appearance, are we indebted for the immortal victories that will rank Dugommier among the most celebrated generals." The convention ordered these facts to be inserted in the Bulletin.

LETOURNEUR stated, that a letter from brigadier-general Dutertre, dated November 9, announced, that the system of justice and humanity adopted in La Vendee, promised a speedy termination to the civil war. The Chouans were daily coming in, throwing themselves into the arms of the republicans, and saying, "Since you pull down the scaffolds, we will fight no more against our brothers."

UNITED STATES.

AMHERST, (N. H.) Dec. 23.

On Friday last the General Court finished their session at Concord, and adjourned to meet again in June next, at Hanover.

The Hon. JOHN LANGDON, Esq. is re-elected as a Senator from this State, to the Congress of the United States.

The Hon. ABIEL FOSTER, is elected a Representative from this State, in the Congress of the United States. Mr. Foster having 4178 votes, and Mr. Wingate 875.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.

We are informed from an authentic source, that the last advices from Morocco render it highly probable that there is no longer any danger to the shipping of the United States, from the cruizers of that kingdom.

But it is reported that two Algerine vessels of 44 and 33 guns, intend to endeavour to make their way into the Atlantic Ocean, as early as possible in this year.

Seven British ships of War, besides the Thetis frigate which was towed into Norfolk, are at anchor in Lynn Haven Bay.

Extract of a Letter from Baltimore, dated February 3.

"There is nothing new here at present but the following which I have just received from the Custom house.—That there are arrived in the Chesapeake two French line of battle ships and three frigates; that they have on board an Ambassador from the National Convention to the United States; and it is reported he has with him a New Treaty between France and America. As several English ships of war have been lately cruising off our Coasts, probably this French fleet may fall in with them, in that case we may expect soon to hear of an engagement."

Copy of a letter from James Maury Esq. Consul of the United States at Liverpool, to the Secretary of State dated 13th December 1794.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose you a price current for this month. Since it was extended the ports have been opened to foreign wheat, as you will please to observe at the foot of it.

Many of our vessels in this port have lately been subjected to much inconvenience and detention for not being manned in conformity to the navigation acts; I submit to you the propriety of publishing these particulars viz.

Novell should come here unless three fourths of her crew at least be citizens of the United States. No British born man resident in the United States since the 3d. February 1783 is admitted an American citizen: to be received as such, he must have been in the allegiance of the United States at that period. The penalty fixed by law is forfeiture of ship with cargo; and altho' the rigor of it hath not yet been executed in any instance in this Consulate, yet as it may be otherwise I would particularly recommend that no vessels venture to come here unless the crews be perfectly in order, and if part of them British born, that they

bring regular documents to make it so appear.

I have the honor to be with perfect respect Your most obedient servant JAMES MAURY. True Copy of the original. GEO: TAYLOR, Jun. C. Clerk Department of State.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. John Smith, William B. Smith, D. D. to the amiable Miss Rachael Stedham, daughter of John Stedham, Esq. of Wilmington, Delaware. And Mr. Isaac Stedham, to Miss Britton, daughter of Mr. Richard Britton, of New Castle county, Delaware.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, February 4. Tamany Democratic versus Tamany Federal.

Last Monday evening, the Tamany Society met and resolved, that whereas that Society neither acknowledges political principles for its establishment, nor political objects for its pursuits, but is designed solely to connect American brethren in the indissoluble bonds of patriotic friendship, and it militates against its constitution to intermeddle in political questions, and tends to interrupt its harmony; and whereas the address of the 9th January was passed precipitately and in a thin meeting, and approves of the President's denunciation of self-created societies, of which this society is one; thus becoming a party against the house of Representatives in Congress, the best friends of the rights of the people—the said address does not express the candid and deliberate sentiments of this society; and is therefore condemned as officious, inconsiderate, impolitic and unconstitutional;—therefore resolved, that said address does not express the candid opinion and deliberate sentiments of the Columbian order.

To give the public some just idea of the contradictory proceedings of the Tamany Society, as we understand them, it must be observed that the society is composed of persons of opposite politics. One part of the members are attached to the present government and its administration—the other consists of members of the Democratic Society.

We know not which is most numerous; but at the meeting when the first address was ordered, the Federal members were most numerous. The address roused the opposite party, who at the next meeting, collected their strength to overthrow the former proceedings. Violent debates succeeded and some confusion; and the society dispersed without doing any thing to effect. Last Monday evening, we understand, the Grand Sachem and most of the federal members purposely neglected to attend, and left their antagonists masters of the field; when a counter address or resolution was passed by a large majority. We have given a fair statement of this business, as far as we have obtained information. If it is incorrect, we will readily amend it.

\* \* \* The Address To-morrow.

We are happy in announcing to the public, that the communication by the Hackensack and Passaic Bridges to New Jersey, was opened on the 1st inst. The advantage of this safe and facilitated conveyance are too evident to need a particular notice.

By the brig Democrat, Capt. Earl, from Aux-Cayes, we learn, that Cape Tiburon, a British post in St. Domingo, had been taken by the Republicans the latter end of Dec. after an obstinate resistance. Near 300, chiefly aristocrats, were killed. A British sloop of war, called the King Grey, that remained in the harbour as a Guard ship, was sunk by a bomb and every soul on board perished.

A few days after, a sloop from Jamaica, commanded by a Capt. Kelune, entered the harbour and was taken possession of by the victors.

MARINE REGISTER.

The Ellice is arrived at London. The Sanson, Capt. Smith, from this port to London was spoke on the 1st January within one day's sail of the Banks of Newfoundland.

LONDON, December 9.

We have received intelligence of an insurrection having taken place at Tour nay, which was of so serious a nature as to require the assistance of a large body of troops and several pieces of artillery before it could be subdued. Two Augustine Friars who were supposed to be at the head of this plot, were tied to the mouth of a cannon and blown up in the air. Several other per-

sons have been taken up, and will, no doubt, suffer severe punishment.

On the 5th inst. a sergeant and a drummer, were sent from the Prince of Hohenlohe's regiment with a message to the French advanced post. Several hours having elapsed without their return, an officer and another drummer were dispatched, which were also detained, and neither are yet returned.

Tallien, in his Journal called The Friend of the Citizens—and Freron, in his Journal called The Orator of the People, continue to make daily charges against the members of the Convention who attended the Jacobin Club; and against several others, as the partisans of the System of Terror. Freron has lately attacked Carnot; as having participated in the crimes of Robespierre, signed the assassination of Camille Desmoulins, Philippeaux, &c.

These charges, however, have not diminished the confidence of the Convention in Carnot, whose military talents are well known, and to whom the greater part of the plans of the campaigns, which have been crowned with such unexampled success, are attributed. As soon as the month expired after his going out of the committee of public safety by rotation, he was re-elected into it by a great majority.

On the 19th November, assignats to the amount of eight millions were burnt, making with those already burnt, 2,454,683,000 livres, about 102,278,458*l.*

M'Pherson's BLUES.

THE Gentlemen belonging to this Corps will dine in uniform, at Richard's, on Wednesday, February 11, at three o'clock.

N. B. Those Gentlemen who are in town, and propose attending, will please leave their names in writing with Mr. George Eddy, No. 251, Market street. Feb. 6.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living near Carlisle, in Cumberland County, on the 17th instant,

A MULATTO WENCH,

Named JUDA, about 30 years of age, tall and stout made, had on and took with her one calico gown, one short gown of striped lincley, one short gown and petticoat of red and white striped cotton, two pair of shoes one pair with high heels, and a large bundle of other cloaths not known. Whoever takes up said Wench and secures her in any jail so that her Master gets her again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home, by

William Moore.

Feb. 6.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 6.

Will be Presented

A COMEDY, called the Country Girl.

Moody, Mr. Bates  
Harcourt, Mr. Marshall  
Sparkish, Mr. Moreton  
Belville, Mr. Cleveland  
Countryman, Mr. Bliffett  
William, Master Warrell  
Thomas, Mr. Darley jun.

Miss Peggy, Mrs. Marshall  
Alithea, Mrs. Francis  
Lucy, Mrs. Shaw

End of the Comedy, a Comic Pastoral DANCE, composed by Mr. Francis, called

L'Amour Trouve Les Moyens, Or, The FRUITLESS PRECAUTION

To which will be added,

A COMIC OPERA, called ROSINA.

Belville, Mr. Marshall  
Capt. Belville, Mr. Moreton  
William, Mr. Francis  
Ruffie, Mr. Warrell  
1st Irishman, Mr. Green  
2d Irishman, Mr. Bliffett

Rosina, Mrs. Warrell  
Dorcas, Mrs. Bates  
Phoebe, Miss Broadhurst

TO-MORROW EVENING

Will be presented,

A TRAGEDY, written by Shakspeare, called CYMBELINE

To which will be added, a COMIC OPERA, in two acts, called

The ROMP

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places by five o'clock, and order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Box one Dollar—Pitt 2 of a Dollar—and Gallery 1/2 a Dollar. Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre, from TEN till ONE, and on days of performance from TEN till THREE o'clock.