

known in Germany. Every individual able to bear arms is summoned to appear.

The Conventional army, which attempted the siege of Mentz, has sustained an immense loss through desertion. The deserters were eager to enlist in the corps which wear the white cockade; but the Austrians and Prussians prevented them from doing so, by enrolling them among their own troops.

The Mayor of Amsterdam, Citizen Visscher, one of the most zealous leaders of the Revolution attempted in the year 1787, at which time he lost his place as Pensionary of Amsterdam, has ordered the following inscription, in large letters, to be put over every entrance of all the churches of that place—*God is here adored—Citizen, who serves thou be, do not disturb his worship.*

General Jourdan seems to have taken up his present position between Maestricht and Nimwegen, for no other reason than that his army may form a second line to that of General Pichegru; and both be able to support each other in case of need against the Prussian force, which is to act in Prussian Guelderland; and, perhaps to penetrate into Holland, for the re-establishment of the Dutch Constitution, guaranteed by the King of Prussia in several treaties.

Yesterday a smart press took place in the river, when a great number of able seamen were procured. The crew of an outward bound vessel, lying at Deptford, having refused one of the gangs, a warm skirmish ensued, which terminated in favor of the former, who obliged their opponents to make a precipitate retreat, and got to shore unmolested.

LETTER

FROM THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,
TO THE
KING OF POLAND.

Petersburg, Dec. 22, 1794.

SIRE, MY BROTHER,

THE fate of Poland, which your Majesty described to me in your letter of the 21st ult. is the consequence of those principles, which are destructive to all order, and to every social establishment, and which were spread in imitation of a people abandoned to extravagance and error. It has not depended upon me to prevent these dreadful consequences, or to fill up the precipice which gaped under the feet of the Polish nation, dug for them by their traitors, and into which they are at last fallen. All my good endeavours were rewarded by nothing but hatred and ingratitude. Amongst the evils which at present oppress that people, famine is the most dreadful. I shall issue my orders to allude this evil, as much as lies in human power.

This consideration, however, and conscious of the dangers to which your Majesty is exposed, amongst the licentious populace of Warsaw, make me wish your leaving that criminal town as soon as possible, and to take up your residence at Grodno. Field Marshal Count Suwarow Rymnitsky is charged to make you this proposal, and at the same time to take necessary measures to conduct you thither, in as safe and commodious a manner as possible. Your Majesty knows my character, and that I am incapable of abusing the advantages which I obtained by the favour of Providence, for the justice of my cause.

Your Majesty, therefore, may expect in tranquillity, the manner in which political interests, (raison d'Etat) and public security, will in future dispose of the fate of Poland: With these sentiments, I remain,

Sire, my Brother,
your Majesty's good Sister,
(Signed) CATHARINE.

A contribution has been levied upon the town of Liege, notwithstanding the boasted patriotism of its inhabitants, to the amount of a million in specie. One thousand livres are to be added daily till the whole is paid.

In Lord Howe's fine fleet there are three three deckers, reckoned by seamen, of the first description, the best built, and most formidable ships that ever sailed out of England.

February 21.

By letters from Frankfort we learn that the French have raised the siege of Mentz; and most of their troops employed in that expedition have marched towards Holland. There are not 10,000 French troops along the Rhine from Mentz to Coblenz. It is said, that the Austrians have re-crossed the Rhine, and propose to attempt the relief of Luxembourg.

There is very little authentic news from Holland. A new Convention of the States General is now forming, which is to meet at Amsterdam. Some letters mention, that the French have given another proof of their *fraternity*, by imposing a contribution of 20 millions of florins on that city only. If we are not very much mistaken, the *Mynbeers* will soon perceive that their new-brethren are not content with a little. Their demands and requisitions being fatish d, we may expect to see a new form of government a *la Carmagnole* established in Holland; and those who oppose it guillotined. For such has invariably been the progress of Conventional fraternity. In the United Provinces, like every where else, persons possessed of no property have voted in the aid of the French Arabs, to rob those who have something to lose; and the same will be the case with every nation, which places any reliance on the Conventional proclamations; justly compared by us in a former paper, to the fable of the Wolf and the Sheep, the former covering itself with the skin of the latter to decoy and devour the harmless flocks.

February 23.

Count Walmoden is going to Hanover, to superintend the recruiting of the Hanoverian army, which is going on with great alacrity; and the whole German Empire is using its utmost exertions to prepare the means for opening the ensuing campaign with a vigour and spirit hitherto unknown. The Prince of Hesse Cassel is at the head of 200,000 troops; Prince Ernest of Mecklenburg commands 17 battalions of Hanoverian infantry, and 12 squadrons of cavalry. There is a general impress throughout Hanover.

The rumor of the King of Prussia having concluded a treaty of Peace with the French, was for several days extremely current at Embsen and through our army; but while a gentleman of high rank was waiting at the island of Nordenny, to embark for England, an express reached him from Lord Malmesbury at Hanover, informing him, that his Lordship had received advices from Berlin, stating that his Prussian majesty was about to send 60,000 new forces from Prussia, to protect his dominions in Guelderland and Westphalia; and that his Majesty was determined to unite all his strength with the other allies to drive the French back to their own frontiers. We state this circumstance as a positive fact.

"At length," the Paris papers say, "the people begin to talk seriously of adopting the Republican Constitution, and of putting a period to the Revolutionary Government."

The Republican General who commands the army that blockades Luxembourg, has sent, previously to a more vigorous mode of attack, a summons to the commandant of Luxembourg stating, that "Views of humanity induced him to propose to the commandant to surrender the place, as all hopes of success would prove vain; and as the effusion of blood and the destruction of peaceful Citizens would be thus avoided." The answer was polite; but it contained a positive refusal to comply with the French General's requisition.

The news from Spain, by the way of France, is extremely unfavorable, as the capture of Rosas, is confirmed beyond all doubt, which completely exposes the city of Barcelona, which it is apprehended must fall into the enemy's hands. The following is an official account sent to the Convention of the capture of Rosas:

The representatives of the people with the army of the Eastern Pyrennes, to the committee of Public safety.

"Rosas, 15 Nivose, (Jan. 4.)

"We promised you, citizens, to enter Rosas either through the gates, or through a breach. The Spaniards, however, did not wish to be reduced to this last extremity; they surrendered at discretion to day. The army of the Eastern Pyrennes have to say, that during the siege, they conquered the fury even of the elements. At the commencement it was necessary to cut roads in mountains deemed inaccessible. Our brave brethren in arms behaved with indefatigable zeal, they drew the artillery, mortars, and all the stores themselves. This was a necessary preliminary to the capture of the fort of Bouton, which enabled us to keep in awe the naval force of the enemy, in the bay of Rosas.

Bouton being taken, the first parallel was soon opened before the gate of Rosas; but the violent rains and snow filled the trenches with water, and 23 days elapsed before we could resume our operations. The impossibility of opening the second parallel determined us to adopt a new plan of attack, not justified by the rules of art, but certainly a good plan, because it enabled us to batter in breach. A little hill was favorable to our operations. The order was given, and in the night of the 10th a battery of eighteen 24 pounders was begun and completed. In the morning of the 14th we began to batter in breach and hardly had the first shot been fired, when the volunteers asked permission to mount; The fire was terrible for two days. The wall was already damaged, and the garrison convinced how vain resistance would be, profited of the darkness of the night to embark in great numbers. Five hundred and forty men who remained surrendered at discretion this morning and are made prisoners of war.

"It is on the ramparts of Rosas, and in sight of the Spanish Squadron, which prudently is out of the reach of our cannon that we are going to celebrate the anniversary of the just punishment of the last of the Capets."

"We must not omit mentioning to the committee, that in addition to the labors of so painful a siege, our brave brethren have had to endure rain, snow, and hail, and yet nothing has shaken their courage and zeal. The generals, officers of artillery, and all the other officers, have discharged their duty with indefatigable activity.

"The National Convention, always just, will again, we trust, decree, and not for the last time, that this army does not cease to deserve well of their country.

"Health and Fraternity."
In the Philosophical Transactions there

is an account of a family, consisting of eight or nine people, who, by a violent wind at the time of a deep snow, were buried under a drift for more than five weeks. They had some goats in the cottage, and upon goat's milk they subsisted part of the time; when the animals gave no milk, they killed them, and lived upon their flesh until the snow melted and they burst into day. Their neighbours had dug into the snow in many places round the hill; but, trees and all other landmarks being covered, they had never found the right spot. During the whole time of their confinement, they knew the approach of day by the crowing of the cocks in the neighbouring cottages.

February 25.

On Monday last two Dutch commissioners arrived in town from Holland, charged with a special commission to our government. We understand that the principal object of this mission is to demand the restoration of the Dutch shipping detained in our ports; and should this demand be acceded to, it is said that they have to propose the re-establishment of the communication between this country and Holland. One of these gentlemen is named Havart. It is to be observed, that several of the morning prints not only anticipated the arrival of those commissioners several days since, but also stated a conversation said to have passed between them and Lord Grenville! So much for anticipation.

A rumour of the insolvency of the Bank of Amsterdam having for some time past greatly injured its credit, and depressed the Bank Stock much under par, the provisional representatives of the people of Amsterdam ordered an enquiry to be made into the state of that Bank. The result of this investigation, according to a proclamation of the said representatives on the 5th of this month, was, that the treasury of that city owes to the Bank 193,972½ fl. 8s. 8s. banco: and that, moreover, in the said Bank has been found all the specie, for which accountable receipts have been given, which at all times may be drawn out by the holders of the said receipts; from which statement, the aforesaid representatives drew the conclusion, that the said Bank is fully able to maintain its credit, and that the notifications of its present state ought to tranquilize the minds of foreigners, as well as of the commercial part of the inhabitants of that town.

Yesterday his Royal Highness the Duke of York had his first Levee at York House, Piccadilly, as Field Marshal of the British army. All the military officers in town, down to the rank of Captain, attended, and were presented to his Highness in form.

The Count Oyenhausen arrived yesterday from the Continent, charged with a verbal communication to the King.

BERLIN, January 16.

The field equipage of his majesty is to be got ready immediately, which leads us to suppose, that the king is on the point of proceeding to the army on the Rhine. One hundred and twenty vessels have been put in a state of requisition, to convey all sorts of provisions, as well as ammunition, to the fortrefs of Magdeburgh. The supreme council of war is extremely busy; immense transports of ammunition and provisions are sending to the armies; prince Henry is constantly with the King, and assists at all the secret conferences which are held. Couriers, to and from the army, are more frequent than ever, and great movements are observed among the troops.

PARIS, January 31.

Notwithstanding the preponderance which the moderate party enjoy in the Convention, the Jacobins still preserve so formidable an influence, that the Moderates have not yet dared to bring to justice either the imprisoned Joseph le Bon, Fouquier Tinville and others, or the publicly denounced Barrere, Collet d'Herbois, and their associates. In order to form the public against these miscreants and their adherents, the aid of epigrams, songs, pamphlets, and newspapers is called in; but no strong measure has been adopted to accomplish their downfall. The use made of these petty means in lieu of bold and vigorous measures, in a cause, the issue of which may, perhaps, decide the fate of the Republic, evinces the weakness of their employers, but does not infract our judgment as to the future destiny of those against whom they are employed.

The news from La Vendee and the Cheuans, begin once more to occupy the attention of our journalists. Amidst the contradictions contained in the letters we receive from those quarters, it is not difficult to perceive, that the state of affairs is not so favourable as had been announced, and that the effect of the amnesty lately published, falls far short of what had been expected. No further mention is made of the many thousands of rebels, who hasten to lay down their arms, or of the grate-

ful benedictions bestowed by them on the Convention. The priests and nobles preserve still their influence over that distracted country. Some villages, however, on the frontiers of La Vendee, most exposed to the incursions of our troops, have repaired to our camp and laid down their arms.

Those in the interior of the country, who are not liable to the same danger, are far from showing the same eagerness to take the benefit of an amnesty, which appears to them the more suspicious, as the faith reposed by their comrades in a similar instance, a twelve-month ago, led them to destruction. They wish for peace and tranquillity, but the factions which divide the Convention and convulse the departments, and the tumultuous commotions produced by the Revolutionary Government, offer them no security for that amnesty which one faction holds out to them, but which its opponents may annul within a short time. Charette possesses their confidence in such a degree, that they swear by his name, and would think it the utmost infamy and disgrace to forsake a chief, who, born and educated among them, has so often fought, and sacrificed so much to their cause. This Charette, forgoing to accept favours, thinks himself entitled to stipulate conditions. He demands the liberty of the ancient divine service performed by priests, who have not taken the Revolutionary oath, nor forsaken their flocks. He refuses to acknowledge the Republic, and his soldiers cannot be made to exclaim—Vive la Republique! Royalism seems still to reign within the bosom of those frantic zealots, who carry in triumph the image of the last tyrant through their camp, and stamp it on their paper money.

Some letters from Nantes state, that a misunderstanding prevails at present between the Chiefs of the insurgents of La Vendee, the above Charette, and Stoffler; they add that the former is disposed to take the benefit of the amnesty, whilst the latter obstinately refuses to do the same. Charette is even said to have offered to join the Republican army for the purpose of reducing Stoffler. But we have so often been deluded by similar relations, that we doubt the more the truth of the above account, as it is contradicted by another letter from Boccage, the very den of the rebels. Besides, the pretended misunderstanding between Charette and Stoffler may be at the bottom a mere feint to deceive us.

The reports from the Chouans are nearly of the same nature as those from La Vendee. An engagement is talked of, wherein 1000 rebels, who being invited to accept the amnesty, "cried out Vive le Roi!" and fired on our troops, have been entirely defeated. But this rumour can neither be reconciled with the well known situations of the insurgents, nor with the reports hitherto made in the convention. The Chouans have never been able to form a corps of 800 men. Although the inhabitants of the confines of Brittany and Anjou are against the Convention, yet they have never formed themselves into corps. The Convention must, however, still entertain some fears concerning the insurrection in those quarters since a detachment from the army of the North, the Meuse and Sambre has received orders to march into the interior.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

We yesterday communicated the substance of the intelligence brought by the Ohio. None so late as the 7th of March, we presume, has been received: if it had, we should have given it at the same time, if in our possession, and not lessened the value of what was actually received; by an useless anticipation of later dates: [Daily Adv.]

By the Ohio, we hear that Mr. Jay was expected to sail in the Severn, at Bristol, together with Governor Morris, Esq. our late minister at Paris, and Mr. William Constable of this city, who are hourly expected.

The letters by the Ohio are not yet come up, as the ship is detained below the narrows by head winds.

We have received no London advices so late as the 7th of March, but from such papers as we have, we have extracted a few articles that are deemed material. [Am. Minerva.]

NORFOLK, April 18.

On Thursday arrived in Hampton Roads, the English frigate Oiseau, Capt. Murray, in 14 days from St. Lucia. The captain states that from what could be collected from the several accounts at the different islands, both Grenada and St. Vincent's were still in the possession of the English; on the former there were several of Victor Hùge's people landed to disseminate French principles, and had so far succeeded, as to get a number of the old French negroes to join them, and take the Lieutenant Governor and several of the principal people of the island by surprise; they then demanded the island for the Republic of France, but were refused, the British being in possession of all the strong places.

At St. Vincent's they succeeded in getting the Charis to rise, and commit the most horrid enormities and devastations in every place they came to, until the very slaves of the island, shocked at the unheard of cruelties of these barbarians, rose and gave them battle, killed their chiefs, and totally routed the rest.

From the Litchfield Monitor.

Among other novelties of the age, Mr. Hayswell, of Bennington, advertises *The History of REDEMPTION, on a PLAN ENTIRELY NEW*—Possibly, on this new plan, himself and co-adjutors of the Vermont and other Democratic Clubs, are to escape the penalties of their original sin; conceiving the old plan either not tenable, nor extending to their order. The society are probably indebted to *Old Nat.* for this novel scheme: The creature being an adept in wind and water projects, this new plan may procure him and his friends the favour of *Gbaron* when hurried into the boat.

"Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his correspondent in this city dated February 26."

The Ship Molly Farrell is to sail in ten days for Philadelphia—the ship William Penn, Josiah in 3 weeks for ditto, and the ship Factor of New-York which is chartered in place of the Pigouy, will also sail in 6 weeks for Philadelphia.

The ship Houlbrook Hughes, is arrived at Dover having a fair wind to carry her up—the Adriana from New-York is not yet arrived."

PRICE OF STOCKS

6 per Cents	20½
3 per Cents	11/9
Deferred	13/10
Bank of the United States	39
Pennsylvania	37
North-America	45

NEW THEATRE.

ON MONDAY EVENING, April 26.

Will be Presented, (Never performed here) a Comedy, called SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,

Or, The Mistakes of a Night.
Sir Charles Marlow, Mr. Warrell.
Young Marlow, Mr. Chalmers.
Hardcastle, Mr. Morris.
Hastings, Mr. Cleveland.
Tony Lumpkin, Mr. Bates.
Diggory, Mr. Francis.
Landlord, Mr. Darley.
Jeremy, Mr. Bliffett.

Mrs. Hardcastle, Mrs. Shaw.
Miss Harcastle, Mrs. Marshall.
Miss Neville, Mrs. Francis.
Maid, Miss Willets.

To which will be added, (Never performed in America) a Musical Farce, as performed at Drury Lane Theatre, in London, with unbounded applause called

MY GRANDMOTHER.
(The music composed by Signior Storace.)

Sir Mathew Medley, Mr. Francis.
Vapour, Mr. Moreton.
Woodley, Mr. Darley.
Gossip, Mr. Bates.
Souffrance, Mr. Harwood.
Tom, Mr. Bliffett.

Florella, Mrs. Oldmixon.
Charlotte, Miss Broadhurst.
[Never performed here] a Comedy, written by General Burgoyne, called THE HEIRESS.

At Reduced Prices, Na. 26, Chestnut street, between Front and Second Streets.

FOR SALE, An elegant Assortment of the most Fashionable Stays, Corsets, &c Suitable for the Season.

Ladies will be waited on at their own houses if required, and stays, &c. altered, if necessary, free of extra charges. N. B. The sale will only continue fifteen days from this date. April 25 13c

Newcastle Pier Lottery. The returns of the drawing arrive daily at the OFFICE, No. 149, Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets—Where a correct Numerical Book is kept; also, the slips of each day's drawing regularly filed.—Information given where a few remaining tickets may be had, swartanted undrawn. Loss prizes exchanged, and high prizes cast.

The Twenty Seventh Day's Drawing is arrived at the above office.

Washington Lottery. The public are informed by authority, that this Lottery will positively commence at the close of Newcastle Lottery. Information given where tickets may be purchased, value 8 dollars each. Also, a few quarter tickets in the above lottery, signed by Samuel Blodget which will entitle the holder to one fourth of the prize drawn to its number. April 16.

Civic Festival. The Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, to testify their satisfaction at the late glorious successes of the French Republic, and the emancipation of the people of Holland, intend dining together on Friday the first day of May, at Oellers' Hotel, when all those who rejoice in events so important to liberty are invited to attend.

Tickets at one dollar and a half each, may be had at Isaac Israel's, and at the Office of the Aurora.

Those persons who wish to provide themselves with tickets, are requested to apply for them early, as the subscription will be closed on Tuesday the 28th inst.