

The dread of being enrolled for military service is so great in the Electorate of Hanover, that from the bailiwick of Medingen only, 216 young men have lately emigrated, to avoid being listed for the army.

Tuesday a court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, at which were present the Lord Mayor and fifteen Aldermen.

The price of flour being much advanced, the affize of bread was raised to 9 l. 4 s. the quarter loaf.

The *Wheel of Fortune* and *Alexander the Great* have lost none of their attraction; they were yesterday evening performed to as full a house as was ever witnessed in Drury-lane Theatre. Mr. Cumberland in producing this admirable Comedy, has given the town an opportunity of proving, that its taste for good writing, notwithstanding the nonsense which it occasionally may have appeared to patronize, still exists in all its original force.

BRITISH NAVY.

Statement of the distribution of the British Naval Force, on the first of the present month, exclusive of the hired armed vessels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the coasting trade of Great-Britain.

Line 50's. Frig. Sloops				
In port & fitting, 23	3	37	40	
Guard, hospital, & prison ships at the several ports	8	1	2	0
In the English and Irish channel	38	2	22	31
In the Downs and north seas	1	0	18	10
At the W. I. Islands, and on the passage	11	3	14	10
At Jamaica	0	1	2	5
In America, and at Newfoundland	3	3	8	5
East Indies, and on the passage	2	1	4	5
Coast of Africa	0	0	1	0
Gibraltar and Mediterranean	15	0	23	7
Receiving ships	9	2	1	1
Serviceable & repairing for service	8	0	3	2
In ordinary	25	5	30	33
Building	9	3	6	1
Total	101	11	137	113
In Commission, 362	Total, 500.			

State of the Ordinary at each Port on the 1st instant.

Plymouth	2	2	16	12
Plymouth	11	0	3	2
Chatham	7	3	5	1
Sheerness	0	1	4	8
River	0	0	6	13
Total	43	6	34	16
Total	119			

Besides the gun-vessels, fire-vessels, river barges, and Dutch hoys, included in this statement, there are forty two more in the list.

BASLE, (Switz.) Feb. 11.

[Extract of a letter.]

It was on the 22d ultimo that our Canton, in the most solemn manner, acknowledged the French republic, and Mr. Barthelmy as ambassador of that republic. The ceremony was prefaced by a speech, delivered by our chancellor, Mr. Och, in the presence of Mr. Barthelmy and the privy council, which is much too long for copying for your perusal; but the beginning and theme of it is, "That a Switzerland is essentially requisite for France, and a France for Switzerland." You will be able to form a judgment by this specimen of Helvetic eloquence, when I tell you, that its style and manner is perfectly of a piece with its theme.

Mr. Barthelmy's answer naturally enough, consisted in a high worded eulogium on the line of conduct which the Canton of Basle had followed for the last three years in regard to France. Mr. Barthelmy is now busied in endeavoring to persuade the Canton of Zurich to acknowledge the republic in the same manner, which in all probability will be pursued by the majority of the Cantons.

An ordinance of the sovereign council of Neuchâtel, lately published, enjoins to all the French emigrants, of both sexes, without exception, to quit that country before the first of next April.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 26.

THE brilliant victories and conquests of our armies have not in the least alleviated our wretched situation, nor brought us nearer to the establishing a regular form of government, on a solid basis. Of all the different objects which excite our solicitude and fear, the pressing state of our finances is the most alarming.

In one of the last sittings of the Convention, Canbon made a report on the finances of the Republic, wherein he confessed our National Debt to amount to sixteen hundred millions, the half of which is owing to foreign merchants, for merchandise; provisions and other articles of the first necessity, and according to agreement is to be liquidated in hard cash. He said, that as those contracts had been made, not with foreign governments, but

with private individuals, who, taking advantage of the distressed situation of the Republic, had charged an exorbitant price for their commodities; it would be advisable to appoint commissioners, charged with reducing that enormous debt, by obliging the foreign traders to content themselves with a reasonable price for what they had furnished, as they must consider it a very fortunate thing, to be paid in specie.— This measure seems indisputably necessary as, according to authentic accounts, all the ready cash in the national treasury does not exceed the sum of thirty six millions.

We flattered ourselves, that the conquest of Holland, would enable us to re-establish our finances, and supply with provisions the interior of the Republic, but from the researches made by our commissioners with the army in Holland, and the political situation of the conquered countries, it appears that our expectations, in that respect will be sadly disappointed.

Besides opinions are much divided, relative to the line of conduct we ought to observe in regard to the Unit'd Netherlands, as you will perceive by the following extract from two of our best journals; that of Mercier, Member to the National Convention, and that of Cretelle.

The former expresses himself in the following manner: "How ought we to treat Holland? A conquered country? The English have set us an example at Toulon, which we ought to imitate at Amsterdam. Moreover, the line of acting we ought to adopt, is prescribed by necessity, the feverish and most imperious law. Why then should we hesitate a moment? Let all the public wealth of that country be carried into France; ships of war, timber, cannon, masts, rigging, and, in general, all that is stored up in the magazines of the State, and East India Company. I know full well, that cries of injustice will be raised against me; but from the same quarter there will proceed still louder complaints against our weakness if we should neglect the only opportunity offered by the fortune of war, to secure to us all the resources, which ensure success.

"We may draw from Holland in provisions, merchandise, and metals, the value of two thousand millions in specie; and with this sum we shall be able to re-establish our finances on the most solid basis, and become arbiters of war and peace."

La Cretelle, on the contrary, disapproves these sentiments of his colleague; reasons on the same subject as follows: "It is entirely in our power, either to justify or to prostrate the machinations of the British cabinet. We shall justify them, if by enormous contributions we crush the Dutch trade and commerce; indifferently fertilize into private fortunes; and search into places where avarice, ever credulous and rapid, shall suppose treasures to be buried. Such a system of plunder and extortion may perhaps enable us to send into France some waggons, loaded with gold. But although this gold were locked up with twenty keys, yet our wants, which become daily more pressing, and which every day are rendered more urgent by imprudence and profusion, would force it back through twenty different channels. Genoa and Switzerland would soon swallow up those treasures which avarice and covetousness had extorted from Holland. Violate the commercial faith and credit of Amsterdam, and Amsterdam is no more; like the sea, breaking through its dykes, it would be swept away. We should justify the hopes of the English Ministry, if we attack political and religious toleration in Holland; if we deliver up one of the factions which have agitated that sorry Republic, to the tyranny and vengeance of another; if with a view of satisfying the wish of persecuted Batavians, we persecute others. We shall then soon see the Dutch merchant fly from a country, where imperious conquerors call him to account for his former and present opinions."

The Public, the Convention, and the Committees are divided between the two different systems, embraced by the above journalists. That of Mercier destroys the independence of Holland, and openly contradicts the offers of amity and fraternity held out by the French Commissioners in their addresses to the Dutch people; but is forcibly supported by the pressing wants of France. That of La Cretelle, is nobler, more generous, and more conformable to the solemn promises of the agents of the Convention; but it is opposed by the urgent necessity of circumstances.

From the *Aurore*.

Translated from French papers by the BRANDYWINE MILLER.

BREST, February 21.

Nantes, Feb. 12.

The following letter directed to citizen David was read in the sitting of the Popular Society of this town on the 19th February.

I hasten to inform thee, that the happy moment is near at hand, when we shall see peace return to these unfortunate districts. This day the Representatives of the French People and the chiefs of the Rebels had a rendezvous at la Jumea the country seat of citizen La Ville. Charette was accompanied by three hundred horsemen all very well mounted and equipped; Canclau holding in one hand his sword and in the other an olive branch went to meet Charette, who also advanced and saluting with his sword the national flag took the emblem of peace. The deputations and efforts on both sides mixed as bro-

thers and embraced each other amidst reiterated shouts of *Live la Republique!* There is no longer any doubt but the final conditions have been settled, and we hope that peace will immediately be proclaimed. There are also many chiefs of the Chouans here who do their utmost in order to bring back all the dispersed bands under that denomination.

(Signed) FONTAINE.

February 27.

The two prisoners of war, the Prince of Salm-Salm and Hohenlohe arrived at Paris on the 13th February, were immediately conducted before the Commissioners of police accompanied by the officers to whose charge they were delivered. The commission ordered them to be transported to la maison des Dreuzeux where all the hostages and prisoners of war of ci-devant distinction are lodged since the evacuation of the palace of Luxembourg and Port Libre. [Pottillon des Armees]

It is reported that Duham and some other members of the top of the mountain are pointed out as candidates for the mission to the French colonies in India and America. Apparently they had rather stay at Paris, for this morning they were heard saying, "Tallien and Freron ought to be sent on that mission, we must send those two villains." [Correspondence politique No. 112.]

BERNE, February 9.

The count de Goltz who was to have gone to Paris with the ministers from Sweden and Denmark, has just died at Basle in such dreadful fits of convulsion, that serious suspicions are entertained. The agents of Austria and England are strongly suspected. Thus it seems Italy is not the only country of assassinations. It is also said that the same villainous means have been used to get rid of Field Marshall de l'Assen.

TOULON, February 4.

Vessels from Constantinople and the Archipelago, arrive here daily. By the frigate *Minerva* just from Tunis we learn that the Grand Seigneur is well disposed towards the republic; we have a proof of it in the promise he has given, that our convoy should be sent safe into our ports under the escort of his vessels of war. This friendly disposition of the Grand seigneur has so much excited the jealousy of the English, that it is said they have offered for grain double the price given by the French. But their despicable endeavors have been treated as they deserved. They have even been prohibited loading grain until the French be abundantly provided. The answer of the Grand Seigneur on this head has been made public. All grain to be sold laid his highness, is promised and is reserved for my good friends the French.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Havre-de-Grace, to a merchant in this city.

"The present will inform you of the happy change, which, in all probability, is about to take place in France. It is the public opinion here, that a peace will soon prevail. The army of La Vendee have entered into accommodation with the Deputies of the Convention. The General of the La Vendee, Charette, came to Nantes with 30,000 troops, with baggage, &c. All the people repeatedly vociferate huzzas for the union! Before the arrival of Charette at Nantes, the people were reduced to four ounces of bread a day per person; and as soon as Charette came 12 ounces were ordered.

"We do not yet know the conditions between Charette and the Deputies of the Convention; but it is believed, that Charette has made very advantageous conditions for himself and his army.

"Every thing shews that the Constitution of 1791 will take place. There is passed upon the door or gate of the Temple where the Dauphin of France is confined, the following words: "France has put us in a lottery, and the first number that will be drawn will be Louis XVII. "At Rennes, in Bretagne, and Caen, in Normandy, the people cry in the streets, 'Huzzas for Louis XVII.'"

"France intends to re-establish her colonies, and give every satisfaction to the inhabitants."

Extract of a letter from the American Consul at Bourdeaux, to a mercantile house in Philadelphia.

"We have good ground to expect a peace with Spain, Prussia and the Italian States—Tuscany has shewn the way—but a maritime war is likely to continue. The assignats are now five for one, and how they will be in future, is impossible to calculate. I firmly think it depends on the will only of the convention, to raise, or let them sink, as they certainly possess the means.

"Provisions are scarce and high, but much lower than last winter. Beef, pork, leather soap, candles, &c. are perhaps cheaper than with you. Wheat, flour rice,

Indian corn, tobacco, cod fish, and whale oil, are the only articles that sell now to advantage, from America, and they are in demand as well as all kinds of West India produce, at the price below in assignats, which you may rate five for one, to find the real price.

ASSIGNATS.

Flour	450 to 500 per bbl.
Wheat	155 to 170 per bushel
Rice	225 to 250 per ct.
Codfish	Same.
W. Oil	Same.
Tobacco	300 to 325 per ct.
Cotton	2000 to 2500 per ct.
Indigo, according to quality.	
Coffee	6 to 7 per lb.
Sugar as in quality.	

All Demanded.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

The ship *Ellice*, Captain Harvey arrived last evening, in 8 weeks from London.

The annual Commencement of Columbia College, took place on Wednesday, at St. Paul's, when the following degrees were conferred, viz.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts on Effingham Warner, Daniel D. Tompkins, Thomas Herring, William Rols, John Morrison, John Romeyne, Adolph Dent, John H. Meier, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Benjamin Seaman, Silvanus Miller, Alexander Phoenix, James Ingalls, John B. Lima, Nicholas Jones, Sidney Phoenix, Philip Duryee, George Barkuloo, Henry Sands, John Ferguson, John J. Fitch, Barnard Elliott, James B. Temple, Renfelaer Westerlo, Robert Remion, and Thos. Phoenix.

The degree of Masters of Arts on Frederick Van Horne, Jotham Post, Nathan H. White, and Peter Anderson.

The degree of Doctor of Physic on William M. Rols, Peter Anderson, and Timothy F. Wetmore.

Admiral Murray's Squadron is now cruising off the Hook. The signals from the different ships have been discovered from the light-house; and it is confidently asserted, that the Confederacy, a ship of 500 tons, loaded with provisions at this port, for France, has been taken by them and carried to Halifax. The ship *George*, Hunter, is safe arrived at Jamaica.

By an arrival from St. Thomas's we learn, that 1500 men, being part of the British forces arrived in the West-Indies, had been sent to Grenada for its relief—that on their landing they were attacked & repulsed by the French republicans, with a loss of 500 killed and wounded on the part of the British.

ARRIVED.

Brig Edward, Hawton, St. John's. Betsey, Baymond, Edenton. Schr. Charming Hester, Mills, Norfolk. Harriot, Sayer, Edenton. Sloop Sally, Paddock, Port du Paix. Sufannah, Lewis, Norfolk. The ship Providence, Stanton, is arrived at Limerick; and Donna Anna, Mathews, at Lisbon.

PROVIDENCE, May 2.

On Wednesday last arrived the ship *Haleyon*, Capt. Benjamin Page, in five months and four days from Canton, where he left the ship *George* Waddington, Capt. Donnison, and the ship *Hope*, Capt. Low, of this port, who were to sail the first of January last. Capt. Page, on his passage from Canton, was brought to by the Hawk, Capt. Ward, an English letter of marque, mounting 16 guns, from Liverpool, bound to Jamaica from whom he received some supplies and every other mark of civility. The same day in lat. 20, 40, long. 61 30, spoke the Brig *Catharine*, Capt. Starbuck, from Bonavilla; bound to New-York. On his passage out, he touched at the east coast of New-Holland, and on his way from thence to Canton made some discoveries, which in due time will be laid before the public. Capt. Page performed his voyage in 14 months and 10 days.

Last evening arrived the ship *Abigail* capt. Scott Jencks, in 84 days from the Isle of France.—The ship *Providence* capt. Cole, of this port, was to sail the day capt. Jencks came out.—He failed with capt. Cathcart, in a ship belonging to Bolton, and left at the Isle of France several American vessels, the name of which we have not as yet learnt.

BOSTON, May 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of unquestionable authority, dated at "The Hague, 12th Feb. '95.

"The arrival of the French army in this country, as the friends and allies of the Batavian people, and the revolution, which has abolished the Stadtholdership, the Nobility, the former States or the Provinces, and the Regencies of the Cities, will undoubtedly be a subject of considerable attention in America; perhaps it may give occasion to many groundless rumors and reports, and I pol-

sibly you may feel more than usually desirous to hear from hence.

"You may therefore rest assured, that every thing here is in perfect tranquility; that personal liberty, individual property, and private opinions, have not ceased for a moment to be respected; that with seventy thousand French republicans in the Province, the streets of the cities are as quiet as those of Boston; that among the people, even the partisans of the former government are not injured, molested or infatuated, but only disarmed; and, in short, that all the external appearance of an alteration is a three colored instead of a yellow ribbon.

"But we seem to be entirely secluded from the rest of the world: All the foreign communications are interrupted, even that with France is not yet restored."

The organization of the new Dutch republic, is on the Federative plan.

NORFOLK, May 1.

As it is deemed contrary to our Neutrality and National Faith, that armed Vessels should make stations in our Ports or Roads, in order, by falling from thence, to distress our Trade and harass our Citizens and Allies, and as the Commanding Officer of certain vessels of his Britannic Majesty, has been required to depart from the Ports of this State with the ships under his command, and has peremptorily refused obeying such Requisition, we are ordered to use the most effectual means to prevent the Officers and Crews of the aforesaid ships from receiving or expecting any aid, assistance, or comfort from any of the Inhabitants of this Commonwealth, they are therefore notified of the same, and as good Citizens are desired to govern themselves accordingly.

By Order of his Excellency the Governor of Virginia.

W. WILSON, Lieut. Col. of the County of Norfolk.
T. NEWTON, Lieut. Col. Commandant of Norfolk Borough.
April 30th, 1795.

Yesterday arrived the sloop *Jenny*, Capt. Ballard, 21 days from Martinique. Capt. Ballard informs that the first of April the crew of three French privateers landed at St. Vincent, who were assisted by the people of colour in burning the town and destroying every thing before them, except one fort, which was too strong for them to force. On the 6th April 220 sail of merchantmen and transports with about 6000 troops, had arrived at different ports in the West-Indies—about 1000 of the troops were landed in Martinique 3 days before Capt. Ballard failed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Brest to his friend in New-York—dated the 14th March 1795.

"THERE are a great number of American vessels now in this country, and I fear many of them will make bad voyages; hardly any thing will sell for specie. Flour, rice, oil, ashes, and almost every other article is dull and daily growing worse. Rice 50. 55 per cent; Flour 148 Oil 10 per cent—Ashes 66 per ton, Soap, Candles, Tallow and Leather are dull and will not bring their cost—Beef, Pork and Peas are only wanted for the navy and are bad articles."

To be Sold at Vendue, The following GOODS,

BY THE SALE, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, At 10 o'clock, at the St. of the Sub-jeribers, viz.

492 Pieces Tandah Bastas
1854 Ditto ditto Emerties
718 Ditto Bastas Telopore
121 Ditto Cadis ditto
202 Ditto Bastas Maharage
1011 Ditto Emerties, ditto
1754 Ditto ditto Copagurge
254 Ditto Guzenals

Approved Notes indorsed, will be received in payment, one half payable in 60 and the other in 90 days. The Goods are warranted to be free from damage—and entitled to the drawback.

FOOTMAN & Co.

Auctioneers.

May 9.

NEW-CASTLE PIER LOTTERY.

The 34th Day's Drawing is arrived at the Office No. 149 Chestnut Street.

Patent Nail Manufactory, No. 120, South Front-street, Philadelphia.

THOMAS PERKINS & Co.

HAVING by the use of Machines, for which they have a Patent from the United States, been enabled to make 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. NAILS, equal to the best drawn ones, (and superior to them for many purposes) and from 15 to 30 per cent. cheaper for sale orders in that line, which shall be executed with fidelity by Thomas Perkins and Co.

N. B. A large assortment of the above kinds of Nails on hand at reduced prices—also Nails for Sugar Hogheads.

March 31