

A private letter from London, dated the 12th inst. says, that the Admiralty have actually resolved to confiscate all the ships detained in the ports of England to the use of the King, who will be authorized to dispose of them as he shall judge proper.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

We have ample accounts of the operations in Germany, and some of them in papers not friendly to the ruling powers (particularly the *Courier Francois*.)

It appears by them, that the French armies, both that of Pichegru and Jourdan, have been defeated, and obliged to retreat, but not to the extent reported. They say nothing of the Austrians having passed the Rhine. A part of General Jourdan's army crossed it near Coblenz, while the rest took post at Duffeldorf, with the intention to maintain itself there. [Telegraph.]

If the bill introduced into Parliament by Lord Grenville should ever pass into a law, and we have too little dependence either on the virtue or the patriotism of the majority of either house to suppose it will not, the people may bid adieu to the remnant of privileges that we have preserved from the last revolution; and to use the words of Lord Lauderdale, "will be placed in exactly the same situation as the people of France were under their late despotism."

The entry of a minister into the city of London, under a military escort of 200 men, is a sight quite new to Englishmen, and only familiar to the circles of Constantinople and Morocco.

Since the minister ventured to join the Lord Mayor's cavalcade, during the present time of discontent, excited by his involving us in a most atrocious war, we shall doubtless be told both of his courage and his popularity.

Mr. Pitt's personal courage, there is no reason to impeach, but if it was supported by no other authority than his riding through the streets, surrounded by near 2000 constables, many of whom were armed for the purpose with the cutlasses, and his carriage followed by a body of foot soldiers with fixed bayonets, his courage would appear of questionable degree. As to his popularity no doubts can be entertained, his name was in every mouth, and coupled with every kind of execration.

Dutch Money.—The ducat worth 9s. 2d. English, falls for 10s.

The Louis d'or is at 20s and 10d to a guinea. The cause of all this seems to be the vast speculations, and influx of money into France, for the forfeited lands of the discharged princes, noblesse, monks, and other fugitives and rebels.

The merchants and bankers of all the nations, wisely at peace with the French republic, are thus making the most rapid fortunes, viz. Chiefly at first the Americans, Dutch and Swifs, Sweden, and Danes; but now the Tuscans and the Spaniards, and the Hanoverians. Thus, indeed, they do march to Paris.

Money Market.—The price of gold shows at once the current of the market; for while English gold can fetch but 77s the ounce, the ounce of foreign gold sells for 83 shillings. There is the same extraordinary rise on all foreign gold coin, viz.

Portugal Money.

The Moldore is at 28s. to 29s.
The Six-and-Thirty is at 38s. to —

October 26.

[From the Gazette d'Amsterdam.]

COLOGNE, October 20.

The Austrians having passed the line of demarcation to cut off the retreat of the French army, the greater part of the latter was obliged to pass the Rhine. The bridge which was at Bonn has been removed to this city.

October 21.

The bridge that was situated above this city was broken down this day at noon. This evening the guard was on the other side of the river arrived here on a flying bridge.

October 22.

A detachment of Austrian hussars entered Mulheim: At noon the chains of the bridge were broke off. There are no more troops at Duetz.

October 23.

The retreat of the French was very unexpected; the principal cause was the want of provisions. The French are fortifying themselves at Duffeldorf, and it is believed, that they will make a firm stand there. They are still at Neuwid, and General Pichegru is still at Manheim. The Austrians have not yet passed the Rhine.

TRIAL BY JURY.

On Thursday, the 5th of November, 1795, the triumph of Liberty over the system of terror was celebrated by many numerous assemblies in Norwich; amongst which at the Rose Tavern.

TOOK HARWOOD, President,

The following toasts were drank:

1. Trial by an English Jury, which this time twelve months gave a mortal wound to the system of terror.

2. The acquitted felons;—and may their persecutors remember the triumph of Mr. deani.—Here, a citizen expressing a disapprobation at the appearance of mixing Religion with Politics, the President explained, that he only meant to remind them, that Haman was a wicked prime minister, without religion, and intended to hang Mordecai; but failing on the trial, Mordecai hung him.

3. The judges, Lawyers, and Solicitors, who have so gloriously done their duty in the Cause of Freedom.

4. Rights of Man; and may all men be taught to respect them.

5. Swiftness Multitude.

Here the President addressed the Meeting.

"Citizens, it is not fitting that we should imitate the Whigs, in drinking healths of persons; but our feelings remind us, that we cannot proceed any farther before we express our anxiety for our amiable sick fellow-citizen, JOHN STUART TAYLOR."

6. Citizen John Stuart Taylor, and his speedy recovery.

7. The starving poor of Great Britain; and may their present distresses convince them of the necessity of a radical Reform in Parliament.

8. May the authors of unjust War become its victims.

9. May wicked Ministers never undergo a nine days trial.

10. The Cause of Liberty throughout the world.

11. Citizen Kosciusko, and the unfortunate Patriots of Poland.

12. May Subjects be Insurgents from principle, when Kings are tyrants from policy.

13. Liberty and Equality.

14. May the links of Fraternity between Freemen be drawn more close, and the chains of Slaves broken on the heads of tyrants.

15. The Citizen in the House of Lords—Citizen Stanhope.

16. Success to the Arms of Freedom.

17. Thanks to our Brethren, the Corresponding Society, for their patriotic Meeting and Resolutions on the 26th of October last, in which we most heartily concur.

A citizen rose and objected, on account of never having seen those resolutions.—The resolutions were produced and read distinctly to the meeting, and every resolution separately approved of with enthusiasm. The toasts was then repeated, and drank with three times three. And a citizen proposed the following sentiment:

18. Success to every measure that has the tendency to abolish tithes, reduce taxes, lessen the price of provisions, and abridge the undue influence of royalty.

19. The citizens of New-Holland, and may they return to a land of freedom.

20. May all governments be supported by their proper pillars—the consent and happiness of the people.

21. The patriots of Corsica.

22. All persecuted patriots; may they be protected by those who wish to be free.

23. May the world be our country, and doing good our religion.

24. The Universal Republic.

It being now eight o'clock, the President addressed the meeting, and concluded by observing, that he had been at the post to which his fellow-citizens had called him upwards of five hours, which was longer than any Despot ought to sit upon his throne; and desired leave to quit the chair, giving one more toast,

25. Liberty or Death.

Which being drank with the most enthusiastic acclamation, the meeting broke up.

The answer of the SENATE of the State of New York, to the speech of his Excellency John Jay, governor of the said State.

S R,

We feel much satisfaction in this first opportunity of meeting you as Chief Magistrate. The evidences of ability, integrity and patriotism, which have been invariably afforded by your conduct in the discharge of a variety of arduous and important public trusts, authorize us to anticipate an administration conducive to the welfare of your constituents. To regard with an equal eye, your fellow citizens, to cherish and advance merit, wherever found, is a resolution, which, as it must materially contribute to that object, cannot fail to be acceptable to all those, who duly appreciate their mutual relations as members of the same political family.

It were ingratitude to the beneficent ruler of nations, not to be conscious of the peculiar felicity of our condition as a people; or not to accord in the sentiment which you have repeated in the language of our excellent President.

In recollecting our obligations to the primary source of the blessings we enjoy, we cannot forget the instruments, through whom they have been dispensed to us; and we take particular pleasure in recognizing the proofs of wisdom, virtue and love of country, which have uniformly distinguished that illustrious character who is the executive head of the United States.

In a state which has so many advantages as ours and is still so far from maturity, we cannot but perceive, with you, that a wide, various field for improvement invites the zeal of our legislative deliberation—to increase our security from external danger within our constitutional sphere—to further administration of justice—to render our penal code as mild as will consist with the requisite efficacy—to extend and ameliorate our interior communications, so interesting to our agriculture and trade,—these, with the other important objects you digest, merit and will receive our careful consideration, guided, we trust, by a sincere disposition faithfully to advance the true interest of the State, and to conform in our fellow citizens the motives, which will, at all times, admonish a prudent people to repose their confidence in their real and responsible representatives.

By order of the Senate,

STEPHEN VAN RENSSLAER,

President,

Senate Chamber,

January 12, 1796.

To which his Excellency made the following Reply.

Gentlemen,

Accept my cordial thanks for your obliging address; they cannot fail to find themselves stimulated, by fresh incitements, to lose and serve their country, who, conscious of having deserved well, receive, from the generous sensibility of their fellow citizens, the most valuable of temporal rewards; approbation and confidence.

The prosperity of our great political family, and the prevalence of harmony and good will among all the members of it, are the first object of my wishes. Be assured, therefore, that my endeavors to realize your expectations of an administration conducive to the welfare of my constituents, will continue unremitting.

13th January, 1796. JOHN JAY,

Good Hay, for Sale,

Enquire at No. 75, Race-street.

January 15.

22w.

Philadelphia,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1796.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Thomas, Holland	Liverpool	72 days
Brig Sally, Keith	Returned	
Schr. Friendship, Thatcher	New-York	4
Nancy, Sumers	do.	
Hope, Foster	New-York	4
Brilliant, Ward	do.	7

Capt. Holland, of the ship Thomas, from Liverpool, on the 28th of Nov. spoke the ship Jay, from London, out 16 days, bound to New-York: had a number of passengers—lat. 47. 45, long. 42.

On the 29th Dec. in lat. 38. 50, long. 64, spoke the barque Leonora, Capt. Robinson, out 48 days from Liverpool, for New-York. And, on the 4th inst. fell in with the Resolution, Admiral Murray, and Cleopatra frigates. They took away the mate of the Thomas, and detained him about 3 hours.

CLEARED.

Schr. Freedom, Crandon	Hilpaniola
Sloop Perfect, Waters	Kingston

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

It is with pleasure we learn, that the amount of the unappropriated monies of the State of New-York, in the hands of the treasurer, is £. 134,000, odd shillings—we have not been able to get a statement of the treasurer's report from the clerk of the house.

The committee of the legislature of this State, to whom was referred the petition (in behalf of the people) respecting the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of this city, reported, that their present powers were insufficient for the purposes of decision, and requested powers to send for persons and papers. A motion for granting these powers was accordingly made, and after a considerable debate and postponement, carried in the affirmative. [Diary.]

Extracts from the Log-book of the ship Charlotte, from Bourdeaux.

Nov. 19. Spoke the ship Sherborough, Capt. Moore, from Liverpool to Nantucket, 67 days out.

25. Brig Polly, from Bourdeaux to Philadelphia, 48 days out, long. 54, W.

Dec. 19. A Schooner from Boston, out three days, long. 64. Schooner Two Brothers, do. from League to New-York, 36 days out, two men being sick, and contrary winds obliged her to bear away for Charleston.

Dec. 29. Spoke ship Fair American, long. 65, 5 days out. 17. A schooner from Charleston to Guadaloupe, obliged by contrary winds to bear away for the West Indies again.

The Charlotte, on the 17th Nov. in a heavy gale of wind, shipped a sea that carried two of the masts overboard, both boats and every moveable that was on deck.

Arrived at this Port.

Ship Aurora, Eldridge	New Bedford
Jenny, ———	Charleston
Charlotte, ———	Bourdeaux
Brig Fox, Stanton	do.

BOSTON, January 4.

From FRANCE.

Friday arriv'd here the brig Katy, Capt. Peafe, 59 days from Nantes. The captain did not bring any French papers. The reports at Nantz, that Charette had been defeated, and had gone to join Stofflet. Not 5000 of Charette's army could any where be found together, and many of them were hourly brought in. That Spain had declared war against England. That the Portuguese had armed a small fleet to engage the French Mediterranean Squadron, lately arrived at Cadiz: [other accounts say, that the Portuguese fleet failed; but unwilling to engage the French, had returned.] That a Squadron of British frigates were in Quiberon Bay. That the Emigrants were still on the Isle d'Yeu, and that the Count d'Artois had returned to England. That the Constitution had been generally accepted with applause. That the harvest throughout France had been abundant, in consequence of which, all provisions, except flour, were very low. La Forte French frigate, from Rochfort, had captured 14 sail of the British Mediterranean fleet of merchantmen, and the Swan British cutter, having on board several emigrant Noblemen.

Port of Boston, January 8.

Arrived, brig Katy, Capt. Peafe, 59 days from Nantz. Left there Captain Matchet, of Boston. Sailed in company with ship Thorn, Norton, of Boston, and ship Thomas, Rogers, of Newburyport, homeward bound; and brig ———, Willis, of Salem, bound to the Isle of May, for salt.

Nov 17, lat. 35, 37, long. —, 53, spoke ship Planter, of Philadelphia, bound home, parted with her Dec. 22. Dec. 21, lat. 51, 28, long. 73. 30, spoke brig Sally, Bradford, from Washington, bound to Jamaica, 9 days out, very leaky.

Also arrived, brig Sally, Capt. Saunders, 75 days from Lisbon. Nov. 28, lat. 24, long. 30, spoke brig Polly, Boston, from Boston, for Demarara, 12 days out, all well. Dec. 20, spoke brig Pilgrim, bound to New York, from Isle of May; had been on the coast, but meeting with severe gales, had sprung a leak, and was bearing away for Charleston.

PUBLISHED,

Price Three-Fourths of a Dollar,

AT NO. 60, SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

STEPHENS'S

Philadelphia Directory,

For 1796;

WITH A PLAN OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

January 11.

NEW THEATRE.

On MONDAY EVENING, January 13,

Will be acted,

A TRAGEDY, called,

DOUGLAS.

Lord Randolph,	Mr. Green,
Clensvon,	Mr. Wignel,
Old Norval,	Mr. Winstock,
Young Norval,	Mr. Moreton,
Officers,	Mess. Warrell, Darley, jun. &c.
Lady Randolph,	Mrs. Winstock,
Anna,	Mrs. Francis.

Between the acts of the Tragedy,

The Orchestra will perform a selection of favourite SCOTCH AIRS.

End of the Tragedy,

A new Pantomime Ballet, (performed but twice) Composed by, and under the direction of Mons. Lege, from the New Theatre in Paris, called,

LA BOITEUSE.

By Mons. Lege and Mrs. De Marquis; Messrs. Warrell, jun. Darley, jun. T. Warrell, and Mitchell.

Mrs. Bates, Madame Lege, Miss Milbourne, Miss Williams, Miss Rowley, Miss Oldfield, &c.

WITH AN

ALEMENDE EN TROIS.

By Mons. Lege, Miss Williams, and Mrs. De Marquis. To which will be added,

A FARCE, in two acts, (never performed here) CALLED,

The Deaf Lover.

Meadows,	Mr. Green,
Young Wronghead,	Mr. Beete,
Old Wronghead,	Mr. Francis,
Canteen,	Mr. Harwood,
Sternhold,	Mr. Biffett,
Groom,	Mr. Bates,
Cook,	Mr. Morgan,
William,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Joe,	Mr. Mitchell,
Bob,	Mr. Darley, jun.
John,	Mr. Warrell.
Sophia,	Miss Williams,
Betty Blossom,	Mrs. Francis,
Chambermaid,	Mrs. Bates.

BOX. One Dollar—PIT, Three-Fourths of a Dollar—and GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the Doors of the Theatre will be open at FIVE, and the Curtain rise precisely at SIX o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Front of the Theatre.

TICKETS to be had at H. and P. RICE'S Book-Store, No. 50, Market-Street; and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before five o'clock, and order them as soon as the company is 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 whatever, admitted behind the scenes.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

For Sale, or to be Let on Lease,

And may be entered on the first day of April next, The following valuable Property,

At the Port of Little Harbour, in the State of New-Jersey.

No. 1. THAT valuable and noted island, called Tucker's Island, situated on the fourth of, and bounded by Little Egg Harbour inlet and the Atlantic. This island is about ten miles in length, and contains about 1000 acres; on which is a large convenient house, storehouse, and other out buildings, and is a noted good stand for a tavern, it being at the elbow of the harbour, where all the inward and outward bound vessels belonging to, and trading in the port aforesaid, lay to wait for winds, tides, &c. and where sea vessels load and unload; and a which place numbers of people resort for the convenience of bathing, fishing, fowling, &c. There is on the place, meadow sufficient to keep 40 head of cattle, and is situated about 6 miles from the town of Tuckerton—the well known pleasantness, healthiness, and natural advantages of this place need no comment.

No. 2.—That valuable and noted Tavern-House and lot, containing a acres in the town of Tuckerton; this house is pleasantly situated on a beautiful eminence in the heart of the town aforesaid, and commands a pleasing prospect of the islands, bays, rivers, and the Atlantic ocean, as well as the country farms around; the house is large and convenient, with a good cellar under the whole—There are on the premises a well of good water, a large barn and stable to accommodate 40 horses, a hatter's shop, and other out buildings; also an excellent apple orchard, a good garden paved in with cedar paling, about 50 acres of woodland, and the same quantity of meadow.

No. 3.—That large, pleasant, valuable Farm, known by the name of Tucker's Farm, which is bounded for 3 miles by navigable water, leading from the first described island to the town aforesaid. A considerable part of said farm lies in the center of the town aforesaid, and may be sold off, or let on ground rent for building-lots, to great advantage—There are on the premises two frame tenements besides the farm house, which is new and convenient, with an excellent barn and other buildings; also a good apple and peach orchard. Said farm contains about 1000 acres, on which are several good landings; about one half of which is meadow and cleared land, all in good cedar fence.

No. 4.—Is a spacious, elegant well-finished new House, 50 feet front, two stories high, with an Office adjoining the same, and one Store adjoining the house 30 feet by 20, and a back Store 26 feet square, with good cellars under under the whole, and a well of good water at the door; also an excellent garden, paved in with the best of red cedar posts, and white cedar paling; also a spacious and beautiful door-yard paved in as above, enclosing several beautiful shady trees. The house, stores, garden and door-palings are handsomely painted. There is also on the premises a good barn, stable, and carriage house; the lot contains about 5 acres, is situate in the center of the town aforesaid, is contiguous to a good landing, saw and grist mills, and several churches of different denominations.

No. 5.—Is a Frame House, 26 feet square, and lot of 5 acres, in good cedar fencing, with some good fruit trees, in the town aforesaid.

No. 6.—Is a lot containing 4 acres, whereon is a house about 25 feet square, and a good apple orchard in good cedar fence, in the town aforesaid.

No. 7.—Is a good Saw-Mill, 3 miles from the town aforesaid, with which is about 400 acres of woodland, 200 acres of cedar swamp, several ore mines, and a fishery. Any person inclining to purchase all or any part of the aforesaid described premises will find the terms of payment easy, the prices low, and indisputable titles given; or, if rented, the rents moderate—by applying to the subscriber proprietor of the premises, at Tuckerton, in the State aforesaid.

EBEN. TUCKER.

TUCKERTON, Jan. 18. 25wtP18.

N. B. If the Tavern and premises No. 3 be not previously disposed of, they will be sold at public Auction, on Thursday, the 18th day of February next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants Coffee-House in Second-Street, in the city of Philadelphia.