

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 12.

By a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated the 28th of October, it appears, that on the 26th of that month, the right wing of the enemy was completely routed, with the loss of fourteen cannon, a great quantity of military stores, two howitzers, all the camp equipage, and an important position at Wanzenau, of which General Wurmer immediately took possession: That the Austrians were attacked on every side on the 27th, but that the enemy was compelled to retreat; and that the loss of the latter on the two days was computed at 3000 killed wounded and taken.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

October 23.

Thibault—"I have been informed some municipalities or revolutionary committees have seized, burnt or torn books which contained traces of feudality: the Convention ought to explain itself in this respect, since they decreed the confiscation of houses in which feudal symbols should be found. We ought to know, for example, whether the eight volumes of the history of France, by Velly, which contain prints of several kings, should be suppressed. I move that you will pass a law on this subject."

Merlin—"The decree which confiscates houses in which symbols and feudality are found, speaks only of such as are attached to the edifices, as arms over the portal, &c. I call for the order of the day simply."

Others were for grounding the passing to the order of the day, upon the principle that the Convention had not included in their decree either libraries or engravings. Adopted.

A citizen from the Popular Society of Moulins, informed the Convention, that the bishop of that place officiated with a pike and red bonnet, instead of a cross and mitre.

The orator in concluding, deposited on the altar of the country, a golden cross, set with precious stones, and several marks of silver, taken from the statues of the Saints.

Barrere proposed the establishment of a commission wholly to be employed respecting provisions, to be composed of 3 honest patriotic and enlightened men, acquainted with commerce, the administration of the departments, and the laws of foreign countries respecting trade and navigation—Decreed.

October 24.

The Minister of the Interior, denounced several persons, who endeavored to make a difference between assignats and specie—depreciating the former, in order to encrease the value of the latter. The denunciation was ordered to be sent to the committee of general safety.

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 25.

Last night, about half after 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame building in Second-street, near the New-Market—Two framed houses were consumed—and a brick building on the south-west corner of Pine and Second-street, very much injured. An high wind prevailing at the moment, the scene was truly alarming—but providentially, thro' the spirited exertions of the citizens and fire-men, the progress of the flames was unexpectedly arrested.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated November 5, 1793.

"Insurance upon American property at present, cannot be done under 8 or 10 per cent. The French now take all neutral ships bound to or from an enemy's port, and the Algerines have declared war against every power that are not at war with France, which is the reason that the French are taking all neutrals—it is reported that several American ships have since been taken by the Algerines—8 or 10 per cent. may appear to you very high for insurance, but it cannot be done for less. A partner in the house of — informed me this day at Lloyd's, that he saw 10 per cent. given—English ships can be done at 7 1-2 per cent. You know the insurance therefore make the best of what you have."

The following extracts of letters received from Mr. PINCKNEY, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of London, were communicated by message from the President to Congress, on Wednesday last.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Pinckney, to the Secretary of State, dated London, 12th August,* 1793.

"I continue to receive assurances from him of the desire of this government to conduct the measures they think themselves justified in pursuing towards the neutral powers, as to render them as little detrimental to our commerce as the state of warfare existing in Europe will admit; and, on complaint of some irregularities committed by British privateers, he requested me to select some instances where the evidence is clear, in order for criminal prosecutions to be instituted against the offenders, in which he promised the fullest support of the law-officers of the crown—and I am now endeavouring to fix upon some strong cases, where our evidence may be sufficient to ensure conviction. I believe it to be the desire, both of the government and of the people in general here, to be upon good terms with us; but the line of conduct pursued to the neutral powers, in which I do not perceive any symptoms of relaxation, cannot but create dissatisfaction. From the department of State I generally obtain explicit answers on such subjects as they are competent to decide; but where references are made thence to other departments, which is very frequently the case, the delays are very great, especially in the business with the admiralty."

Truly extracted from the original, 22d January, 1794.

Go. TAYLOR, Chief Clerk in the Department of State.

* Probably a mistake.

† Minister for Foreign Affairs.

September 3d, 1793.

ORDERED,

That freight and reasonable expenses shall be allowed to all masters of neutral carrier ships, and be a charge upon the cargoes whether condemned, or restored or ordered for further proof of neutral property—provided always, that no malafides, or prevarication shall appear, or be justly presumed, or suspected on the part of any neutral master, and that such neutral master shall make oath that such freights are not already paid for, or engaged for to be paid, by the owners of the said cargoes, in view of every event of capture or otherwise. Demurrage shall be allowed and considered as reasonable expense, only in cases where the ship shall be pronounced to have been unjustly seized and brought in for adjudication or bulk broken, and his majesty's instructions disobeyed, or where there has been actual and wilful damage done, and misusage of persons or property by the captor, or when the time of detention for the purpose of unlivery of the cargo, or repairing such damage, shall exceed the time specified in the charter party, or when the neutral master shall not refuse or neglect to take away his ship upon bail offered to be given by the captors for freight, and reasonable expenses.—That where the value of corn and naval stores sold to his majesty shall be decreed to be paid to any neutral claimant, the owner, in cases where such corn, provision, and other naval stores, by any treaty or particular stipulation shall be held to be not contraband, and so not confiscable, the captor who shall have brought in such privileged ships and cargoes, in consequence of his majesty's orders and instructions, and who shall have given bail to be answerable upon unlivery of the same, for freight and reasonable expenses, in case that any shall be allowed, shall be discharged from his bail, but that the freight and such reasonable expenses shall be decreed to be added to the price of the cargo, and to be paid for by his majesty to the neutral owner in cases of restitution, and in cases of condemnation, shall be added in like manner, to the price of the cargo, and paid to the captor by his majesty.

Freights, and reasonable expenses, where captors and claimants cannot agree, shall be referred to be settled by the deputy register, and merchants appointed by the court; the report nevertheless shall be

subject to revival by order of the court, upon objection made by either party.

A true copy of the original, January 22, 1794.

Go. TAYLOR, Chief Clerk in the Department of State.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated London, November 11, 1793.

"Tuscany has been obliged to abandon its neutrality. Genoa has been forcibly urged into the same measures by the commanders of combined Spanish and British fleets, who entered their port, and seized a French frigate, and some armed vessels lying there. A minister from that Republic was received at the last levee.

"A proclamation is issued, directing our vessels from Pennsylvania, Jersey, and Delaware, to perform a quarantine of fourteen days."

Truly extracted from the original, 22d of January, 1794.

Go. TAYLOR, Chief Clerk in the Department of State.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Master Warden of the Port, has represented to me, that the information which he has received through various channels, affords great reason to apprehend that a pestilential fever rages in several of the West-India islands, with which we maintain a considerable intercourse. It becomes necessary therefore to remind you, that the temporary powers vested in the Governor, by the act of the fifth day of September last, for the purpose of guarding against the introduction of malignant disorders, have expired; and that the precautions authorized by the preceding act (as you will more particularly perceive from the report of the health officer, which accompanies this message) are incompetent to the object.

I take the present opportunity likewise to inform you, that unless some Legislative provision is made, the Fort at Mud-Island cannot be maintained many days longer; though as the navigation of the river is free from the interruption usual at this season, the establishment is now as necessary as at any former period.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philad. 24th Jan. 1794.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Bache's paper has a paragraph, which, says the friends of good government, disapprove the publications respecting the war. Many of them do. An itch to meddle in European wars, is not patriotic. To make a flourish of zeal, in the cause of either, shews as little true dignity, as prudence. It neither becomes a nation professing to be neutral, nor one that scorns to deal out blows that it would not have returned. America, stands too high in the world's esteem, to be shewn as the bully or toad-eater of any power under heaven. Self respect will prevent insults on some, or a servile dependence on any of them. Therefore, the paragraph writer, may enjoy the support of the Georgia celebration, as much as he may chuse. It was not by such proceedings that we escaped war. There is a sneer at at the word good government—good government is not ruling by a club—it is not by incendiaries—fitting out armed vessels while the government remains at peace. It is not a good government, if it has not strength and firmness enough to restrain such a faction from kindling a war.

Is there one man of our Jacobins who tells you that all goes wrong in America and all goes right in France—is there one of them that would not shake in his shoes if he had to change his residence from this oppressed to that free happy country?

It is very much doubted, whether a certain eminent French Jacobin, who has figured away for some time past, will go home and expose his own neck to the danger of his own principles. It will be safer here, where the theory is admired—There it is reduced to practice.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents, 18/2 to 18/3
3 ditto, 10/2
Deferred, 11/2
U. S. Bank, 13 per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto, 20 ditto ditto.
Pennsylvania do. 7 ditto ditto.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

Saturday, Jan. 25.

After reading and referring sundry petitions, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, and proceeded in the further discussion of Mr. Madison's resolutions respecting the commerce of the United States.

Mr. Hillhouse, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. S. Smith spoke in opposition; and Mr. Clark and Mr. Findley in support of the principle entertained in the last Resolution.

The debate continued till 3 o'clock, when progress was reported—and the house adjourned.

FRANCE.

MUNICIPALITY OF PARIS.

OCTOBER 19.

Lawrens Joseph Andrew Dunand, Priest, Deputy from the Department of Mayonne, deposits on the altars of Philosophy and Equality, his quality of Priest; persuaded, that the God Nature and Liberty communicates with his children without an intermediary. "May the religion of slaves," said he, "be soon appreciated to its true value by all the Sans Culottes. As to me, I see in the Roman and Constitutional Church, nothing else but a King, Nobility, Slaves.

I will have nothing left that belongs to that church, not even my name given me at my baptism, by which it was endeavored to make either a fool or a rogue of me. My name shall in future be Tell Dunand."

The Council, applauding the principles laid down by Tell Dunand, decrees, "That his letter of priesthood shall be burned by two children; which was executed immediately; and that the letters of Dunand, containing his religious principles shall be printed and posted up in the streets."

SHIP NEWS.

Arrivals at Philadelphia.

Ship Liberty, Miller, Marcus-Hook, [returned
Peggy, Elliot, Chelster, do.
Brig Fair Hebe, Brown Cadiz
Kitty, Lumbard, Havre-de-Grace
Dolphin, Nichols, Savannah
Sloop Brilliant, Trembles, Port a Paix

* * * "Justice" is exceptionally severe—The strictures on certain gubernatorial appointments, are obscure, and the incidents uninteresting.

Sixty Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from on board the Brig Polly, laying at Marcus-Hook Pier, on Sunday the 19th inst. an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN COLLINGS; 14 years of age, about 4 feet 10 inches high, a little pitted with the small-pox, had on when he went away, a red round-about jacket, blue trowsers, a round for hat, black handkerchief, new shoes with square plated buckles. Whoever apprehends the said Lad, so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

Captain WILLIAM PAUL,

Northern Liberties.

N. B. All Masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off, or any person harboring said boy, as they may expect to be dealt with according to law.

Jan. 25.

4t

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from his Master's Service, a negro man, named JERRY; a good figure, black complexion, and by profession a Cook. Had on when he went away, a sailor's blue jacket and trowsers. Whoever will apprehend said negro, and give information to the Printer of this Paper, shall receive Four Dollars Reward; And all Masters of Vessels and others, are cautioned not to employ him in their service.

Jan. 25.

4t

WAR ATLAS.

This Day is Published,

(Price, a dollar and a half)

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-street,

A Collection of Maps,

Including the whole of the various Seats of the present War in Europe, viz.

1. MAP of the United Provinces of Holland, Friesland, Groningen, Overysel, Gelders, Utrecht, and Zealand.

2. Map of the French, Dutch, and Austrian Netherlands.

3. Map of France divided into circles and departments.

4. Map of Spain and Portugal.

5. Map of Germany and Switzerland.

N. B. Any of the above Maps may be had separate.

Said Carey has lately published

Account of Algiers—with a Map—1/10s.

Account of the Malignant Fever, 4th edition—3/6—Dr. Nally's Treatise on do.—1/10s.

Jan. 25.

4t