

Foreign Intelligence.

MANHEIM, October 23.

The French are on the mountains near Saint Marie aux Mines.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Major Calvert, of the guards, was lately sent by the Duke of York with a flag of truce to Lisle. The object of this mission is as yet unknown.

The heavy cannon of the combined armies are deposited at Mechlin: this is a sure indication that no siege will be attempted before Spring.

Extract of a letter, dated Brumpt, Oct. 21.

"The head quarters of the Imperialists, which were at Haguenau, were removed here yesterday. The army is encamped before Strasburg—that of the Patriots still covers that city. Orders have been given for marching, and a battle is expected.

The following articles are extracted from the Paris Journals of October 23d.

"From the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, Oct. 11.

"Yesterday a chosen troop of Republicans attacked the enemy in the last post which covers Boulon. Every measure had been taken by General d'Aoust, that the success of this attack should strike the final blow to the Spanish army.

"The first shock already announced victory on our side; the French soldiers having attacked sword in hand, had spread dismay among the satellites of Castille; but, O, treason! O, perfidy! some cowards fled; and thus was the fruit of our success lost. The signal for a new attack will soon be given, and the Spaniards will be driven forever from the soil of the Republic."

On the 30th ult. the crew of the ship Nabby, Capt. Kennedy, an American vessel, bound from Leith to Virginia, laden with linen cloth, &c. put into Lough Swilly, in Ireland, in great distress. The vessel notwithstanding she was only twenty eight months old, sprung a leak, about 100 leagues W. of Tory, when the crew nineteen men, and one woman, were obliged to take to the long-boat, in which during four days and four nights, they experienced the greatest hardships. One man, husband to the woman, was drowned.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

November 1.

Some citizens from the department of Nièvre, headed by the republican Chaumette, procurator of the commons of Paris, brought the result of their searches in that department; they produced a real treasure, consisting of 17 boxes full of gold and silver, both specie and plate, and amounting to several millions.

The three citizens who came first in, bore two crosses, and a large cross enamelled with vermilion.

The fourth brought a sun of gold, surmounted with a cap of liberty.

The fifth citizen brought in his hand a gilt ducal coronet of silver. A member demanded, and the serjeants of the hall were ordered to stamp upon it with their feet. One of the serjeants immediately made it burst in pieces, by stamping upon it; upon which the convention and the spectators all exclaimed, Vive la Republic!

Louis demanded, that the large gondolas or royal yachts, and the state coaches of the late court, be broke in pieces, and fold.

Serjeant answered, that all this was now doing; and that the commissioners entrusted with the sale of the royal effects, had already disposed of the hearse in which the corpse of the tyrants used to be conveyed to St. Dennis.—Order of the day.

Barrere, in the name of the committee of public instruction proposed a decree, tending to ameliorate the law of the Maximum, and to protect the supplies and provisions. He displayed the manœuvres of the farmers, who only seek to increase their fortune; of the stockholders, who he said, concerted measures with Pitt, to reduce France by famine. He shewed that the law of the Maximum had hitherto only been useful to the rich. He proved the necessity of diminishing and fixing the price of manual labour.

He concluded by asserting, that the law of the maximum had hitherto only affected the retailers, and proposed an in-

demnification to them. He also proposed a tariff, regulating the profits of merchants and retailers.—The report of Barrere was decreed.

The Convention decreed, that all those cities of the interior parts of the Republic, which are able to resist the entrance of the rebels, and shall have given them assistance, shall be razed, as likewise the frontier towns; and the property of the inhabitants confiscated.

Garnier de Saintes wrote, that he collected forces to resist the progress of the rebels.—He complained of the indifference of the administrators, and sent particulars respecting the operations of the generals.—Referred to a committee of public welfare.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 4.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

After the unequivocal negative that has been put on the question of war, by the voice of the people in approving the measures of peace adopted by the government, and the happiness experienced by every class of citizens under the present regulation of our affairs; it is presumed that Congress should be extremely cautious how they agree to resolutions founded on theory, and which would undoubtedly throw our finances into the utmost disorder, at the same time that they might probably be a cause of involving us in a contest with the powers of Europe.

American Tonnage.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully reports to the House of Representatives, a statement of the actual tonnage employed between the United States and foreign countries for a year, ending the 30th of September, 1792; which is the statement that remained to be reported, of those required by the order of the 3d instant.

Treasury Department,

January 10, 1794.

Statement of the actual tonnage of American vessels, employed in the commerce of the United States with foreign nations for one year, ending 30th September, 1792.

NATIONS	TONS
Russia	3049
Sweden	1036
Swedish West-Indies	820
Denmark	2210
Danish West-Indies	10000
United Netherlands	10977
Dutch West-Indies	50457
Cape of Good Hope	495
England	45986
Guernsey and Jersey	258
Scotland	3880
Ireland	9908
Gibraltar	759
British East-Indies	176
British West-Indies	4960
Newfoundland	97
British American Colonies	460
Imperial Ports	1915
Hamburg and Bremen	3117
France	14777
St. Pierre	603
French West-Indies	67130
Spain	21245
Teneriffe and other Canaries	1825
Spanish West-Indies	4927
Floridas and Louisiana	411
Portugal	16410
Madeira	4971
Fayal and other Azores	759
Cape de Verd	2729
China	1442
East-Indies generally	311
West-Indies generally	507
Africa generally	460
South Seas	223
Total	289394

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

January 10th, 1794.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The resolution of Mr. Willcocks, for abolishing Titles, was after considerable debate, negatived by the committee of the Assembly of the State of New-York.

Newbury-Port, Jan. 17.

Capt. Andrews, who arrived at Boston from St. Eustatia, informs, that four days before his sailing, a vessel had arrived there from some part of Great-Britain, in 30 days, with the news of a general battle having been fought between the French and combined armies, in which the latter had been defeated, with the loss of 14,000 men killed.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Monday, February 3.

A number of petitions were read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the report of a select committee on the petition of Lucy Clark, was taken into consideration—this report was read, and is in favor of the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Harrison moved that a committee should be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill conformably to the report—this motion was agreed to, and a committee of three appointed.

Mr. Watts presented the petition of Pearfall and Pell, of New-York, who have established a manufacture of Hand-bellows, and praying the encouragement of Government, by laying enhanced duties on that article imported.

On motion of Mr. Watts, this petition was referred to a select committee. The petition of the dealers in painters oil and colours, on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, was referred to the same committee.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for granting relief to such of the refugee inhabitants of St. Domingo, as stand in need of support. The committee proceeded thro' the several sections of the bill, and reported it without amendment—it was then ordered to be engrossed.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolution—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Swift, after a few remarks, in which he adverted to sundry modifications of the introductory resolution suggested by the mover, which modifications he observed, rendered the resolution of no importance in relation to those subsequent, moved that the first resolution should be struck out.

This motion occasioned another, for the rising of the committee, that time might be given for members who are now absent to be present at taking the vote—After some debate on this motion, it appeared that the house was as full as usual—97 members being present, the motion was therefore withdrawn—as was also the motion for striking out—the debate was continued on the resolution; at length an amendment was moved to strike out the word "certain," and to insert the following, before the word "cases"—this motion was withdrawn. The question will be then put, and carried in the affirmative, 51 to 46.

This resolution is in the following words, viz.

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the interest of the United States would be promoted by further restrictions and higher duties, in certain cases, on the manufactures and navigation of foreign nations, employed in the commerce of the United States, than those now imposed.

The second resolution being read—Mr. Fitzsimons moved that the words "Having no treaty with the United States", should be struck out—this was succeeded by a motion for the committee to rise and report progress—which was accordingly done. Adjourned.

Tuesday, February 4.

The bill for the relief of the Refugees from St. Domingo, was brought in engrossed—read the third time and passed—the blank was filled up with fifteen thousand dollars.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions. The motion made yesterday by Mr. Fitzsimons, for striking out the words, "Nations not having a commercial treaty with the United States" was, after a few observations, withdrawn, to make way for a motion Mr. Nicholas, the object of which was to except from the discrimination proposed, sundry powers with whom the United States have no commercial treaty.

This motion leaves the discrimination to operate against Great Britain only—the powers proposed to be excepted are, Russia, Denmark, the Hanseatic Towns, the Imperial ports, Spain, and Portugal.

The debate continued till 1-4 after 3 o'clock—when the committee rose without taking a vote—and the House adjourned.

The operation of certain Resolutions, says a correspondent, may be exemplified by the conduct of a man, who, because he has received an injury on his cheek, to revenge the same, cuts off his nose.

SHIP NEWS.

Norfolk, January 22.

On Thursday last arrived here from Brest, the French corvette the Brutus, of 20 guns, commanded by Citizen Mitayer. She left Brest 21st of November.

On Friday last arrived here the ship Patuxent Planter, Captain Dorset, from Bourdeaux, which place he left the 18th of November.

On 1st Jan. spoke the sloop Dispatch, of Marblehead, bound to Charleston, from Cadiz, who informed him that eleven sail of Americans were reported to be captured by the Algerines. Left at Bourdeaux, the following vessels:

Richmond, Capt. Lee; Bethia, Bramble, of Petersburg; Baring, Cooper, of Philadelphia; Sans Souci, Crozier, of Petersburg; Harmony, Osmond, Philadelphia; Nymph, Webb, ditto; Louisa, Morgan, York; Merchant, Jones, of Portland; Carolina Planter, White, of Carolina; Minerva, Allen, of Baltimore; Carolina, Wilder, of Charleston; Thomas, of Charleston; Pallas, Wilds, of Boston; Friendship, Bacchus, of New-York; America, Jerving, of Philad. Commerce, Preble, Portland; Diana, Amory, of Boston; Zephyr, Pepper, of Boston; Cumberland, Scott, of Portland; Minerva, Cutts, of Pepperborough; Rufel, Reid, of Charleston; Hope, Bowler of Boston, Lydia, Gardner, do, Diana, Peas, do, Eliza, Clark, Alexandria; and others, to the amount of 100 sail.

On Friday last arrived here, the brig Susannah, capt. R. Goffigan, from Grenada. On the 7th Jan. lat. 33, lon. 74 spoke the schooner Susannah, capt. Norham, from Charleston, bound to Georgetown, out 26 days, dismasted: had also lost her rudder. Capt. Goffigan was not able to relieve him, the sea ran so high.

Arrived at Portsmouth (N. H.)—Brig Rising Sun, Joseph Noble, Master, in 32 days from Basterre; (Gau.)

The Cork fleet with provisions had arrived in Barbadoes, consisting of 33 sail, convoyed by three frigates.

The grand fleet had not arrived on the 13th Dec.—The troops had all gone up to Barbadoes, from the other English Islands, in order to join the fleet as soon as it should arrive.

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THE SHIP
HERCULES,

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JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strict attention to their best interest, in all negotiations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in State-Street, over Mr. David Townsend, Watch Makers Shop.—Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

* * * Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negotiations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.

B:Acn, Jan. 24, 1794.