

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of the 9th day of the 3d decade of the 2d year of the Republic.

The Minister at War sent the following letter from General Doppet :

"On our arrival, our first care was the appointment of a military tribunal or commission; and several chiefs have been shot. You write to me to take proper precautions to prevent the rebels from making their escape. They are all either destroyed or imprisoned: This operation has wonderfully succeeded.

(Signed)

"DOPPET."

The Citizens and Citizelles of Tartas, in the Department of Landes, have sent to the administration of that department, to be distributed to their brethren in arms on the frontiers of the Pyrennees—shirts, spatterdashies, some linen, 33 pairs of stockings, some handkerchiefs, and 28 pairs of shoes. *Honorable mention.*

Several popular societies have written to the Convention, congratulating them on their decree which fixes the price on all commodities of first necessity, and inviting them to continue at their post.

The popular society of Provence, return their thanks to the Mountain, for having procured them an entire Liberty; they express their gratitude to the brave Parisians who have destroyed the triple aristocracy of the rich, nobles, and priests.

The commune of Graulhet sent to the National Convention a resolution which they took, by which they look upon the Mountain as the Saviour of Liberty and Equality.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.

Authentic news from France.

Extract of two letters from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, whose information may be depended upon, now in France, to his friend in this Town, dated

Paris, Oct. 20, 1793.

"The state of France is much altered within a few weeks for the better. Liberty must triumph, and I thank God there is such a nation as the French to defend her cause—some distresses must happen—some wrongs must be committed;—but the principle is eternal, and must finally prevail."

October 25.

"I cannot help sending you this, in hopes it will reach you by the same vessel that I wrote my last. The affairs of France are much altered within a few days, and every appearance justifies the most sanguine expectations in favour of their final success. Nothing could have placed them on so good a footing as the total destruction of all their internal enemies, or rather civil wars: but they have not only done that, but appear in a fair way to repel all the combined armies. They have been beaten upon the Rhine, a complete surprize was effected; but in every other part they have the advantage, should Toulon be re-taken which is quite probable, (as the French have driven the Spaniards and English quite into the town) I think the dance will be up. I cannot but believe, that in case France falls, America will follow."

It is presumed says a correspondent, that the two branches of the Legislature will be exceeding careful about answering the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor, lest they should give offence—this Gentleman was for many years a member of the Senate, and was always of opinion that it was improper for Speeches to be made from the Chair, and he uniformly and pointedly opposed answering them; this circumstance is well known—how then is it to be accounted for, that the more we aim at the principles of "LIBERTY AND EQUALITY," the stronger we feel attached to MONARCHICAL FORMS AND CEREMONIES.

We are told that the New Theatre will be open on the 3d of February.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.

From Martinico, Dec. 17th.

We learn, that on the 12th Dec. a British Squadron of 8 sail of the line, and frigates and transports to the number of 50 sail arrived at Barbadoes. That General

Rochambeau has but a small regular force of whites and artillery, but had seven thousand armed mulattoes and negroes, in whom he instilled the idea, that should the British conquer Martinico, they would be sold to slavery. It is therefore expected that they will fight with great bravery.

EXTRACT.

The preservation of the means of knowledge, among the lowest ranks, is of more importance to the Public, than all the PROPERTY of all the RICH MEN in the COUNTRY. It is even of more consequence to the rich themselves, and to their posterity. The only question is, Whether it is a public emolument? And if it is, the rich ought undoubtedly to contribute in the same proportion as to all other public burdens, i. e. in proportion to their wealth which is secured by public expences. But none of the means of information are more sacred, or have been cherished with more tenderness and care, by the settlers of America, than the PRESS. Care has been taken that the Art of Printing should be encouraged, and that it should be easy and cheap, and safe for any person to communicate his thoughts to the public.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

COMMERCE.

From calm, commercial sage debates, Held in th' Assembly of the States, We find our commerce understood—By merchants? No—by men of wood—Men who from inland regions came—Where commerce scarce is known by name! Alas—what ignorance prevails, Where commerce spreads her broadest sails! Ye hardy sons of northern climes, How chang'd from good old fashion'd times; Once to your Interest, steady, true, That Interest ye no more pursue: But send to patch your navigation, The greatest botchers in the nation—

When Patriots from the old dominion, Quite twisted round from old opinion, With Resolutions ready made, To help your artists and your trade, To raise your commerce, sadly smitten, By the haughty power of Britain— To keep your money in your hands, To purchase boundless tracts of lands; To pay old debts—aye this is true, So long to British merchants due— To keep your wives and eke your daughters, From buying baubles, gauze and garters, Or which is better—bid defiance, To Europe's Despots in alliance; And brave the storms which rage afar, By bringing home the sweets of War— Of this you cannot see the Glory, But turn to ridicule, the story— Nor patriots from the Allegany, (Sans doute as candid too as any) Nor all the powers of eloquence, Can force you to be men of sense; Nor make you cease to apprehend, That all these projects really tend, To bring our commerce to an end.

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 5.

Extract of a letter from the Captain of one of the American vessels to his owner in this city, dated Bourdeaux, 4th November, 1793.

"We have been loaded since the 4th Sept. failed on our voyage, (bound to Philad.) but were stopped at the mouth of the river by a guard ship, and ordered up to Paulack, where we were obliged to lay until the 18th October; then all the loaded ships were forced back to Bourdeaux, where we now lay, and cannot tell when we shall be permitted to depart."

It can no longer be a doubt, says a correspondent, that the tendency of certain measures is to shake the public credit of this country to the foundation—to reduce the value of our exports more than one have—by destroying all competition in our market for the produce of our country—to diminish, in lieu of encreasing our commerce—to deprive us of what every other nation has always considered as an advantage—our neutrality; to arrest our progress in the Scale of Nations, and to blast all our prospects of happiness under the auspices of peace, freedom, and a government of laws—and to plunge us into all the horrors of foreign, if not domestic war.

If any one can doubt of the foregoing,

let him read, let him hear those remarks, which denounce as enemies to their country, all the enemies of war, all the friends of peace, all those who, unlike John Bull, would think before they run their head into the fire—may we be preserved from ancient or modern European politics—Nature has placed this happy country at a goodly distance from them—may we be so wise as to see, think and act for ourselves—this will shew that we are in fact, and that we deserve to be independent.

EGBERT BENSON, Esq. is appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the state of New-York.

At an election held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, for the ensuing year, viz.

John Barclay, Samuel Howell, Charles Pettit, Philip Nicklin, William Sanson, Robert Ralston, William Montgomery, John Ross, John Leamy, Godfrey Haga, James Crawford, John Fry, George Penneck, Matthew Lawler, S. Forde, P. J. Norris, J. Wilcocks, J. Ash, J. Vanuxem, S. M. Fox, W. Miller, K. Whar-ton, C. Biddle, J. Morgan, J. Swanwick.

MR. FENNO,

As the following contains as cogent arguments for the United States going to War with all the world, as any I have heard of, you will please to republish it.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

Messrs. Edes & Son,

HAD the United States of America discovered their strength and prowess, by breaking off all commercial connection with Great-Britain and her Colonies, when she declared war against our allies the French; had we even declared war against her, we should have shown to the world that we deserve to be ranked among the nations of the earth, and we should not have been impeached with the sin of INGRATITUDE. Believe me, my countrymen, that our character as a nation, has suffered more by the pusillanimity with which we have borne the insults and indignities from the creatures of Great-Britain on the high seas, and from the creatures of that creature residing among us, to our injury and ruin, than if we had discovered a boldness and freedom of spirit to stand by those who once saved us from destruction. Believe me, that the powers of Europe will continue their opinion of us as an ignorant, timid and a stupid people; nay, from our conduct towards our only friend, they will have cause to dispute our bravery. But I hope in God the time is near at hand, when our enemies the British will be again convinced of our understanding, integrity, resources and COURAGE. The PEOPLE at this moment have a good will to show their courage, notwithstanding they are told by defamers of Liberty, that we have no resources, and are in no condition for war. But such, and such only, you will find are in the Funding System, who lurk and skulk in an Insurance-Office—or such as assume the character of a rich Priest, the sly one of a Bank Scrivener, or the dirty, infamous, abandoned one of an Informer, who are all the creatures of that system of tyranny—the FUNDING SYSTEM.

AMERICA.

From the General Advertiser.

A correspondent thinks this the time to distinguish the patriot from the enemy of his country, to distinguish between the man who has private, and the one who has public good for his object. That man who seeks to cast the United States at the feet of Great Britain is any thing but a patriot, is any thing but a republican;—and he who can see no injuries that the United States have sustained, from Great Britain, he who is unconscious of the wrongs which have been done us by that nation, who can see nothing but a conduct which can be justified or at least extenuated is that man. If to have a public debt is to produce the blessing of the influence and instrumentality of British policy, to little purpose has America contended; to little purpose have her patriots dyed the soil with their blood. Where a public debt can enter into competition with the general interest and rights of a nation, it certainly cannot be denied that that nation and her creditors have separate and distinct interests, and that the preponderance of credit to those general interests and rights, must be subversive of public liberty.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, February 5.

After reading and referring a number of private petitions—the order of the day on Mr. Madison's resolutions being called for—Mr. Lyman moved that their further consideration should be postponed to the first Monday in March—this motion was seconded by Mr. Sherbourne, and occasioned some debate—the motion was grounded on an assertion made yesterday, that the mercantile interest was opposed to the regulations proposed—and that time might be given to receive the result of certain European negotiations respecting the spoliation on the commerce and navy of the United States, now pending—this motion was carried in the affirmative—

Ayes 51—Noes 47, as follow:

Ayes—Messrs. Baily, Baldwin, Blount, Carnes, Christie, Clark, Coles, Dearborn, Dent, Findley, Giles, Gillespie, Gilman, Greenup, Gregg, Grove, Hancock, Har-rison, Heath, Heister, Hunter, Irvine, Locke, Lyman, Macon, Madison, Mebane, Montgomery, Moore, Muhlenberg, Nevill, New, Nicholas, Niles, Orr, Parker, Patton, Pickens, Preston, Rutherford, Scott, Sherborne, Smiley, I. Smith, Sprigg, Treadwell, Van Cortlandt, Venable, Winston, Walker, Williams, 51.

Noes—Messrs. Ames, Armistrong, Beatty, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Cadwallader, Claibourne, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Dayton, Dexter, Fitzsimons, Forrest, Foster, Gilbert, Glen, Goodhue, Gordon, Griffin, Hartley, Hillhouse, Hindman, Holten, Kittera, Learned, Lee, Malbone, McDowell, Murray, J. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Talbot, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Van Alen, Van Graafebeck, J. Wadsworth, P. Wadsworth, Ward, Watts, Wingate, Winn, 47.

Mr. Tracy of the committee appointed to consider and report whether any and what alterations are necessary to be made in the law for establishing the post office, brought in a report which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

A report was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, made pursuant to an order of the House, of the 30th Jan. last.

This report exhibits a statement of the money in the treasury, an estimate of the amount which may be expected to be paid in by the first of April, and a statement of the domestic loans, with the sums which have been paid on account of the said loans—Referred to the Committee of the whole on the appropriation bill.

Adjourned.

EXTRACT.

"Al! me, Mr. Printer! if my neighbour Cornelius Waterspout, or my truly friend Sloptop, were at the helm of affairs, we would have other guests work on't—But no odds, some of them are determined to offer their service. Mr. Printer—the nation of Great-Britain—found it, Sir,—Is it more harmonious than the nation of the United States? The fleet of Great-Britain—compare it—is it more numerous or more powerful, than the fleet of the United States? And as to our armies, experience proves what vast bodies of valiant heroes we can muster. And now, Sir, all true Patriots cry war, War with Britain.

City Commissioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Districts, by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of the City Commissioners is to take the superintendance of one of the said Districts, and to be accountable for the cleansing, good order and regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street.

District the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north side of Spruce-street to the north side of Walnut street.

District the 3d. Joseph Claypoole, from the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry street.

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vice street.

Extract from the Minutes.

JOHN MEASE, Clerk.

N. B. The carriage way in Market-street, is under the charge of the Commissioners generally, for the present, the foot-ways on the north and south sides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Districts respectively.