

PHILADELPHIA,

FEBRUARY 19.

From the General Advertiser of this Morning.

Last evening, an extra mail brought the papers of the December Packet.

From a hasty perusal of some of the latest we have received, which are to the 6th of December, we abstract the following heads of intelligence. The Morning Chronicle is our source of information.

On the 27th of November, in the National Convention, Robert Pierre made a report on the political situation of Europe, as it respects France, on which the following decree was passed:

The National Convention declares it to be their constant resolution, to shew themselves terrible to their enemies, generous to their allies, and just to all people.

The treaties now subsisting with the United States of America, and with the Swiss, shall be scrupulously executed.

With regard to the modifications which have taken place, in consequence of the French Revolution, or the revolutionary measures taken for the maintenance of Liberty, the Convention relies on the candor of the Republic and its allies.

The Convention enjoins its civil and military agents, to make the territory of France, respected by their allies, and especially the Swiss Cantons.

The Committee of Public Safety, is charged to draw closer the ties of union and good understanding subsisting between the Republic and its allies, and to see that the neutral powers enjoy all the rights stipulated in treaties.

This report shall be printed in all languages, and sent by extraordinary couriers, into the Swiss Cantons.

On the 18th Amar in the name of the committee of general safety announced a plot formed by Pitt, and the coalseeds kings to corrupt the leading representatives of the people. Bazire and Chabot had received, and brought to the committee 100,000 livres, to put themselves at the head of a conspiracy to dissolve the Convention. These have denounced Julien and Lanay who accepted the offers of the coalition.

They were all four directed to be arrested.

In this sitting, a letter was received from the ex-devant Duchess of Orleans offering her fortune, eleven millions, to the Republic.

The committee of safety made a report on the means of giving government necessary energy.

On the 11th of November the gold and silver collected from various parts of the Republic, in Paris, amounted to no less than forty-one millions sterling.

The Morning Chronicle of the 2d of December says, that it is now a well known fact, that the King of Prussia has withdrawn himself from the war, under the conviction that the new doctrines of the Jacobins cannot be overcome by force.

The Scotch Convention of Delegates for obtaining a Parliamentary Reform, met in Edinburgh on the 26th of November.

Danton on his re-appearance in the Convention was received with such applause as fully proves that neither his popularity nor his influence are on the decline. M. C. Dec. 3.

The French have gained considerable ground in the quarter of Deux Ponts.—The people in the Netherlands are called upon by government for voluntary contributions to support the war.

Both Austrians and Prussians about the end of November were making retrograde motions from all their posts.

Strasbourg has been attempted by the allies, in the only mode which has proved to them successful since the commencement of the war;—bribery:—But there, even those means failed.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

November, 24.

Some Citizens of the United States of America came to congratulate the Convention on the free and candid declaration they had made in the name of the French People, to their allies and neutral powers. They requested the establishment of a commission, charged under the inspection of the Committee of Public Safety, to determine on commercial differences which might arise between the Citizens of the two Republics, and swore inviolable friendship to the French, who had assisted them to gain Liberty. Referred to the committee of Public Safety.

On the 21st November, Wurmsler was attacked by 25,000 French. Both sides fought with fury from morning till four in the afternoon. The field of battle was covered with 8,000 slain. At six the French (say Brullis account) were forced to yield and retired, to their entrenched camp.

The French are in possession of Bliescastelle, Hombourg, and Deux-Ponts, in Germany.

The Morning Chronicle of December 4th, contains an account of the issue of Lord Howe's manoeuvres to take the French Squadron with which he fell in on the 19th November. By letters from the fleet to the 27th it appears that the French got off under cover of a fog and the night. The Blonde French frigate was taken by four of the frigates of Lord Howe's fleet; but she does not appear to have belonged to the French Squadron.

V I E N N A, Nov. 15.

The States of Italy, it is said, mean to take 20,000 Swiss into their service and pay. The Imperial troops, who are marching from Galicia, will be replaced by some Russian troops. They are busily employed in the arsenal in making ten thousand fusils, which will be sent to Toulon by Trieste. It is asserted, that before the end of March next, the army in the Low Countries will be reinforced with sixty thousand men.

November 16.

The grand duke of Tuscany having joined the coalition against France, the city of Leghorn will be the arsenal and general magazine of the maritime powers in the Mediterranean. The Republic of Genoa, which has also declared against France, will obtain, as an indemnification, the island of Corsica, which formerly belonged to it.

The Hungarians have given a fresh proof of their devotion to their sovereign by a free gift of 3,000,000, and raising three new regiments of from 4000 to 5000 men each.

M A N H E I M, Nov. 16.

A desperate engagement, it is said, has taken place near Strasbourg, in which the Republicans have been completely defeated by general Wurmsler. We wait for farther accounts respecting this action.

November 21.

The account of the action between the French and general Wurmsler is confirmed. The latter attacked the French in three columns, dislodged them from all the advantageous posts which they occupied near Strasbourg, and took possession of them himself; the loss of the Republicans is very considerable.

We learn that on Monday last the Prussians made a smart attack on the fortress of Bitch and penetrated as far as the drawbridge, which they battered down; but the Republicans then made a brisk fire on the assailants that the latter, notwithstanding their utmost efforts, were obliged to retire with considerable loss. Prince Louis of Prussia, it is said, was wounded in the attack.

November 22.

General Wurmsler's head-quarters are still at Brumpt, and the grand magazine for the Prussian army before Landau is at Brackenthal, two leagues from hence. The bombardment of Landau will, it seems, recommence in a few days. They are now repairing the entrenchments, which the bad weather had damaged.

The subsequent accounts of the action near Strasbourg agree that it was a very desperate one. The Austrian hussars took the enemy in the rear, and made a great slaughter among them, and thus decided the victory. They took a great number of cannon on the occasion.

Worms, November 21. The account from Deux Ponts are not the most favorable. After the fruitless attempt of the Prussians on Bitch, the French advanced as far as Bliescastelle, Homburg, in the environs of Deux Ponts, where the inhabitants fled on all sides, to avoid the fury of the Republicans. It is supposed that a decisive action will take place to-day or to-morrow, as the different corps of Prussia had united to attack the enemy, and oppose their further progress.

Ham, Nov. 22. His Royal highness Monsieur, the Regent of France, set off on the 8th instant, with the two sons of the Count d'Artois, for Cadix. Those two young princes, it is supposed, will remain at the court of Spain, and Monsieur will go to Toulon. The Count d'Artois will shortly quit Ham, and join the Royalists in Brittany. There will without doubt be an assemblage of Emigrants, who will form a numerous army, and reinforce that which is entering into France.

Coblentz, Nov. 23. We are in daily expectation of the arrival of 16,000 Prussians.

According to letters from Lorraine, the French have drawn a body of troops from the garrisons of Metziers to Metz, to form an army of 40,000 men, which has a train of from 50 to 60 pieces of artillery. This army will march to the Rhine, and support the levy in a mass of men, women and children. The women have 40 sous a day, and the children 15. They are going to publish the third requisition throughout France.

Ollioules, Nov. 8. We received reinforcements from the neighbouring departments, but most of them are without arms. Those whom we expect from Lyons begin to arrive but we still are not strong enough to do any good against Toulon, formerly considered as

impregnable. Our advanced posts are frequently unguarded, but this will be regulated better. The new redoubt is almost finished, but we must have a considerable reinforcement before we can undertake any thing.

Ollioules, Nov. 12. The patriots are displeased at the tardiness of the operations before Toulon. Three months are now elapsed since the commencement of the siege, and nothing has been done; not one fort is in our power, or even a redoubt, except two or three which the English would not take possession of; the enemy, instead of abandoning any of their posts, work with redoubled ardor in erecting new batteries, and fortifying themselves on all sides.

We have almost finished our new redoubt which will be mounted with 36 pieces of cannon; but that will not do: we must get possession of Cape Cepe, to prevent the enemy from receiving any succours; and the English are so conscious of the importance of that post, that they have fixed their camp there, which is protected by a redoubt of 40 pieces of cannon.

Turin, Nov. 2. General de Vins, we learn, is advancing with 10,000 men into Provence, towards the sea, from which he is only two leagues distance, General St. Andre still remains on the defensive at Berge, where the enemy harasses him perpetually. Our loss in the affairs of the 18 19th of October has been exaggerated, as it only amounted to 12 men killed and taken; amongst the latter is Prince Mariconovo, son to the Neapolitan Ambassador at our court.

Leghorn, Nov. 8. Yesterday the Fortitude and Leviathan, two English 74 gun ships; the Sincere, of 24 guns; and a Royal French frigate, of 40, sailed for Toulon. They are under the command of Capt. Young, and have 1640 men on board. They also act as a convoy to some vessels, and amongst others, the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, which is going to the East Indies.

Letters from Genoa inform us, that last week a number of barrels of gunpowder were found concealed at Porta Fanco, from which it was conjectured that some ill disposed persons had designs against the great magazines which are in that place. In consequence of this discovery an Extraordinary Council was held, the result of which was, that all strangers without exception, were ordered to quit the city and port of Genoa, and a number of feluccas arrived here this morning with passengers from that place.

Brussels, Nov. 29. The city of Antwerp has followed the example of the other towns who have adhered to the requests of his Majesty. His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary received the agreeable intelligence last night.

PARIS, Nov. 7.

The Jews of Avignon, to put their money out of the reach of all requisition, had filled several coffins with it, which they daily went to bury in their burial-ground. The people struck with the weight of one these convoys, entertained suspicions, and opened the coffin, which was found to be full of specie. In consequence a narrow search was made in the burial ground, which produced a great quantity of gold and silver.

November 22.

A letter from Salicetti, representative of the people at Toulon, states, that the army is increasing, and artillery and ammunition arriving daily, and that they will soon be able to press Toulon with vigour.

November 26.

The council of the commons of Paris have on the motion of Chaumette, resolved, that to prevent fanaticism, all the churches and temples in Paris of every description shall be shut; that the priests of all religions shall be responsible for any troubles that may be excited in Paris under the veil of religion; and that whoever requests the opening of a church shall be arrested as a suspected person.—The convention furthermore was requested to prohibit priests from exercising any public function.

We hear that a squadron of French ships of war, are arrived in the Chesapeake after a short passage from Brest. It consists of two of 74, 3 frigates of 44, and 18 guns. It is said that an officer from the Admiral, with dispatches for the minister of France, has arrived in town from Baltimore.

We hear that Mr. DE LA FOREST is arrived with the above fleet, and is come out as consul general for the United States—also that this armament is designed as convoy to the French merchant ships destined for France.—We further learn that a commissioner or commissioners are also arrived as above.

The post from New-York which arrived this day, brought no newspapers—this omission was occasioned by the large number of letters with which the portmanteau was crowded.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

February 18.

The Post-Office law was under discussion this day in committee of the whole—an amendment proposing the reduction of the postage on newspapers, viz. on those carried to any distance under an hundred miles, to half a cent, and those carried more than an hundred to one cent each—occasioned considerable debate—and was finally negatived, 44 to 40—a motion for further restricting the privilege of franking was also negatived—the committee at length rose and reported progress.

February 19.

Sundry reports and petitions were read and referred—among others a report from a select committee on a message from the President of the United States relative to the South Western Frontier—this report recommends putting that quarter of the United States into a defensive situation, and that the President of the United States be invested with powers requisite for that purpose.

A message from the President of the United States communicated a representation from the chief justice and the associate judges of the supreme court, relative to defects in the judiciary system of the United States.

Another message from the President announced, that the act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and sons, has received his approbation and signature.

The report from the select committee, on the memorial of A. G. Francis, was taken up and agreed to by the House.

The discussion of the report on the Post-Office law, was finished in committee of the whole—agreed to by the House—and a committee appointed to bring in a bill.

The discussion of a report on the Judiciary laws of the United States, engaged the attention of the committee of the whole, till the time of adjournment.

The subject of the contested election of Mr. Gallatin, was further postponed in the Senate of the United States, till to-morrow.

SHIP NEWS.

Yesterday arrived at Marcus Hook, the brig Betty, Capt. Pease from St. Thomas's. The schooner Neptune, Capt. Currie from St. Mark's—and the sloop Salem, Elkins, from New-York.

The ship Edward, Capt. Crandon, of Philadelphia, is arrived at Reedy-Island, from Peterburgh and Elsinour.

Arrivals—Sloop Nancy, Desike, N. York
Hetty, Wallace do.
Farmer, Arnold, do.

CRITO is unavoidably postponed till to-morrow.

GRACCHUS, is received, and shall appear to-morrow if possible.

This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription increases daily—Advertising Favours are solicited—These constitute an essential item in diminishing the Debt side of the Account.

Philosophical Lectures,

By J. M. RAY.

FROM Edinburgh, lately from Paris, teacher of Hebrew, &c. languages, author of Comprehensive View of Philosophical, Political, and Theological Systems, from the creation of the world to the present time, &c. He will begin this second course of Lectures February 27th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends' grammar school room, 4th street, and will finish it in a month.—The idea of it was suggested by some Ladies for the improvement of the sex—but it is calculated for both sexes (of any age above childhood) whereby they will discover a new world in nature, concealed from others as a fine country is from travellers in the night, and as the light, and the appearance of nature is from the blind; this will be a new scene of enjoyment and delight, as that of seeing is to one born blind, and will teach them to acquire the proper use of their faculties, as a child does that of his limbs by learning to walk:—this will elevate them to a Philosophical region of sublime enjoyments and rational pleasures, as much superior to the pleasures and amusements of others as a man is to a child in stature, and which will endure the shock of adversity, and not forsake them like others, in affliction and old age; as the use and end of all real knowledge is practice and happiness, this course will tend to promote personal happiness, and fit for the duties of society, one part of it will be on the preservation of health of body and serenity of mind, without which riches can afford no enjoyment: those who observed the author's regimen, escaped the Peltential disease in the house were others died of it. To begin with an introductory Lecture on the great benefits of Philosophy to human life.

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