

“It is,” said one of them, “the guillotine is at the door—I will be thy executioner.” Gilbon prayed to be untied, that he might point it out. They carried him off a second time into his kitchen, where they said to him, “we will make thee sing.”—They left the rest bound down in the hall, dragged old Gilbon close to the fire, and applied his naked foot soles to the burning coals!—He uttered a dreadful scream; terror and consternation seized the whole house; the ruffians retired, breaking a chest pointed out to them, in which they found and carried off 72 livres in specie, and between 5 and 600 livres more, in assignats, which he had just received as the price of his corn in requisition, which he sends every day to Corbeil, to supply Paris.

“These monsters, not contented with their booty, broke the cellar doors, let off a cask full of vinegar, and took the supper and the wine of the family; and at midnight, fatiated with cruelty, and inebriated with wine, they retired, leaving the whole family in the ropes and manacles with which they had bound them.

“A process verbal, taken by the justice of peace of the canton, accompanied by the municipal officers of Tigery, and by the surgeon of Corbeil, who had been called to dress the wounds and contusions of Gilbon & his people, prove the authenticity of the facts of which I have just given a feeble sketch.

“I must inform you, citizens, that such is the stupor of the country people, that the unfortunate who suffer torments of this kind, durst not complain, deeming themselves but too fortunate to have escaped death.

“All that bears the name of armed force, now inspires them with the utmost terror; and your ears would not even now be struck with this atrocious narrative if Gilbon’s son, who is my farmer, had not had an opportunity to come to me respecting some other business.”

Andre Dumont, representative at Abbeville, wrote from that place December 10, that he left Amiens, after having thrown into prison the agents of the rebels. He further stated, that he came to Abbeville to celebrate a fete to Reason, which was solemnized upon a mountain; a priest, released from prison, was there married to the widow of a soldier, in the presence of 7000 persons. He burnt all the fairs, saw the goddess of liberty seated upon a palanquin, and heard a civic sermon preached, which terminated with the oaths taken by the people to exterminate the tyrants, and a salute of the artillery.—He added that Amiens was perfectly regenerated, and that he had banished all the foreigners, and the agents of La Vendee.

UNITED STATES.

CARLISLE, (Penn.) April 2.

A correspondent wishes to inform the gentlemen of Philadelphia who have been speculating in *New Found Lands* in the Counties of Cumberland and Mifflin, that owing to the carelessness of some hunters not putting out their fires, the mountains were set on fire, and considerable damage sustained in the timber and stones—the land remains unhurt, being too deep under the stones to receive any injury.

PITTSBURGH, April 5.

The latest intelligence from the army is by letters dated Cincinnati, March 6th. The Indian flag, Whiteeyes, &c. had given reason to expect 30 chiefs to treat, with all the prisoners amongst them, to be with General Wayne by the 14th of February. The General in order to give them a good impression of our force, was at the expence of bringing the Cavalry from Kentucky, where they were wintering. But no Indians had appeared. It is most probable the British discovering their intention, have had a talk, and have removed their dissatisfaction, and encouraged them to continue war. This would seem to be confirmed by the accounts via New-York. Ensign Bradshaw and lieutenant Huston had fallen in a duel. They fought with rifled barrel pistols, at 10 paces distance. Both fell at the same instant. Bradshaw shot through the breast; Huston in the side. The former expired after a few convulsions; the latter languished two days. The cause of the difference, some trifling misunderstanding, and altercation of words.

General Wayne had prepared to march to Au-Claze river, where there were said

to be 200 Indians collected. The Miami towns were deserted, so that it was unnecessary to pursue the same route which General St. Clair had intended.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 12.

By Capt. Drinkwater from Portland, district of Maine, we learn that a vessel arrived there the last day of March, on board of which were 60 American seamen, who had been captured in the West Indies.

The number of American captures in the West Indies has been gradually increasing in the Newspaper accounts till it now amounts, according to an estimate published in a Charleston paper, “to not less than six hundred sail.”

It has been published that the *Ambruscade* French Frigate, had captured and carried into Norfolk, the British Frigate *Huffar*, on Thursday the 3d inst. The Virginia Chronicle, of Saturday the 5th, contains no account of this affair.

The ship *Charleston*, Capt. Garman, sails for Charleston to-morrow morning. On board this vessel are shipped 28 pieces of heavy brass howitzers, and brass and iron cannon, with their carriages, &c. also a large quantity of cannon ball, &c. belonging to the magazines of the United States, and sent to Charleston for the defence of that harbour.

A sensible Quaker in London, hearing many complain of the length of the late American war, and say it was nursed and spun out for the emolument of Generals, Admirals, Commanders and Contractors, replied he could promise a plan to have all wars brought to a speedy conclusion. It was to allow all officers by sea and land full pay in time of peace—and only half pay whilst a war lasted.

Extract of a letter dated St. Croix, the 1st March to a merchant in this city.

“We are this day relieved from our apprehensions of a war between Britain and America, in consequence of the late instructions from the court of London, to respect neutral bottoms, and to make restitution for all neutral captures, except such as the universal law of nations prohibits, to wit—A neutral attempting to introduce supplies in the moment of invasion, &c. &c. This is joyful tidings for those who do not come within the letter of that article—and our people begin to believe there is no latitude.”

Senate of Pennsylvania.

Yesterday the Comptroller-General of the Commonwealth attended in the Senate chamber, to hear the decision of that house in regard to his trial, when the Speaker, agreeable to resolution, informed Mr. Nicholson, that the Senate had not found him guilty of all or any of the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives, and that therefore he was now discharged. Shortly after Mr. Nicholson waited on the Governor and gave in his resignation, which was accepted.

The office which this gentleman has filled exactly 14 years ending with this day, is consequently vacant.

A writer in the New-York Diary of Thursday last, speaking of “the measures which the exigency of public affairs demands,” says—Amongst the foremost of which, is immediately to convene a Meeting of our Fellow Citizens; in order to express our entire concurrence in the motion made by Mr. Dayton in Congress, for

The Sequestration of British Debts.
’Tis idle and ridiculous to talk of honor and generosity to a gang of thieves and plunderers. The discharge of one blunderbuss loaded with slugs, will do more execution, and strike more terror into the hearts of the banditti, than the parade of a hundred swords, regularly measured with paces and distances marked out in due form. The Mortar is already elevated and pointed—To elude the Bomb is impossible—but to make effectual it should be vertical—not a second counted betwixt the flash and the explosion—there is not a moment to be lost—put the match to the touch-hole—the glorious effect is certain—the golden opportunity lost will be irrecoverable.

By this Day’s Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

The following persons we understand were last night nominated by the Democratic Society as candidates at the ensuing election.

For Senators.
Thomas Thomas, David Gelfton.
Assemblymen.
Samuel Osgood, Wm. Denning,
E. Stevens, Jno. Campbell,
Jno. Broome, Thos. Farmer,
Peter R. Livingston.

THE TIMES, No. III.

A Guillotine! a guillotine in America! What, this terrible instrument of death, that chops off heads, as a butcher’s cleaver severs the joints of a quarter of lamb! Bless our hearts and souls! Let us go to town and see the engine of the King of Terrors, that mows down aristocrats in France like noisome weeds!

Well, what is a guillotine? Why, a machine as simple as a turner’s lathe, or a black-smith’s wife. It is not half so great a curiosity as Kingsley’s brick-mill, or the new machine for clearing wheat; and the machines used in the cotton manufactures, are infinitely more ingenious works, and as much greater curiosities, than the guillotine, as a ship is greater than an Indian canoe!

Yet all the world must go to see the guillotine: I am glad for the sake of citizen Baker; but tell me, gentle readers, why civilized man delights to hear of blood and slaughter, and to see even the instrument of the horrid business?

Is man a tyger, a savage, restrained only by laws and a little education; but let loose from these, delighting in war, in death & all the horrid deeds of savage ferocity. Say, ye caluists, what is man, this noblest work of God, when honest; but inflamed by passion, what is he but a beast of prey? A more ingenious animal indeed; for the beast has the teeth, the horns, and the poisonous sting that nature gave him to destroy his adversary; but man has improved upon the works of nature and invented numberless weapons of destruction. One part of men are forging bloody instruments, to slay another part, and a third, more fortunate perhaps, amuse themselves with staring at the horrid spectacle.

BALTIMORE, April 10.

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American vessel, to his owners in this place, dated Falmouth, Jan. 8, 1794.

“A report is current here, and generally believed, that immediately after the meeting of parliament, Great Britain will declare war against America. In consequence of the instructions issued on the 6th November, upwards of 300 privateers have been fitted out, from the different ports of this kingdom; one of which sent in here, a few days ago, the ship *Active*, of Philadelphia, with a cargo valued at 50,000l. She is condemned & to be sold for the benefit of the captors. A war between America and England appears certain—it is the common topic, & expected by every body. By the king’s proclamation we are liable to seizure—but as we have put in here in distress, I presume the rigor of the law will not be enforced.

“This day sailed from here, a large fleet, under convoy, for the Baltic. A Spanish 74 gun ship, with 500,000 dollars on board, is now lying here: it is part of the cash intended for government, on account of the Nootka-Sound business.”

IMPROMPTU ON PEACE.

Come sacred peace—from Heaven descend,
True source of bliss—and Freedom’s friend;
Let Gallia see thy smiling form,
Assuage her woes—allay the storm;
And Liberty in thy bright car—
Rise o’er the ravages of war.
Let Albion, with the powers combin’d,
Re-sheathe the sword—and bless mankind.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Betsey, Betterton, N. Orleans 30
CL E A R E D.
Brig Fox, Miller, New York
Sloop Betsey, Floyd, Cherry Stone

Concluding Sales.

THE Subscriber having entered into Co-partnership with Mr. John Bartholomew in the business of Sugar Refining, will dispose of the

Remaining Stock on hand
CONSISTING OF
Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares,
Plated Coach & Saddle
Furniture, &c. &c.

By Wholesale, at Prime Cost for Cash.

John Dorsey,

No. 22, North 3d street.
April 12. tuth&6w

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

Please to give the following Extract a place in your paper, and thereby oblige

A CUSTOMER.

EXTRACT.

FROM all th’ unsettled humours of the land,
Sedition forms her motley daring band;
With graceless front, and senseless stunning noise,
They strive to drown their country’s peaceful voice;
Though widows weep, and orphan children starve,
Through blood, to place and wealth, their way they’d carve.—

The proud inferior—levelling’s his part,
However mask’d, a tyrant in his heart;
The desperate, whose ebbing cash runs low,
From privateering trusts to see it flow;
Who pants for fame, with fond conceit elate
Dreams of each rogue, who rose to rule a state;

The mob-led patriot, idol of a day,
The goods of peace would sell for one huzza;
The private scoundrel, full of public zeal,
Thinks none so fit to guide the common-wealth;

Disappointed statesmen, join in the cry,
And credit give to ev’ry news-made lie;
E’en canting bigots join th’ atheistic hordes,
And thirst, with blood, to stain their murdering swords.

Thus motley, clashing interests combine,
Which no good cause could e’r unite & join;
Thus anarchy to government pretends,
And freedom’s parricides are deem’d her friends.

Such friends as brought proud Athens to the ground,
As Rome once nurs’d, Columbia now has found.—

The fruitful bough, that breaks beneath it’s weight;

The crowded sail, that sinks the golden freight;
The blood too rich, that bursts the turgid vein;
The high swollen stream, that drowns the fertile plain;

To these as mirrors freedom may resort,
And see her wanton, senseless, cruel sport:
In these the mock-patriot’s clearly to be seen,
And all the mischiefs of the frantic scene.—
O liberty! the lust thy charms inspire,
Destroys thyself, and sets the world on fire.
Chaste liberty, may God protect and bless,
And damn the prostitute that apes her dress!

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

April 12.

Will be performed,

A TRAGEDY, called

MACBETH.

With the Original Music and Accompaniments by M. Locke.

The Vocal parts by Messrs. Marshall, Darley, jun. Lee, Bafon, Rowson, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Warrell, Mrs. Rowson, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Finch, Miss Willems, Miss Rowson, and Miss Broadhurst.

With new Scenery, designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

To which will be added,
A FARCE, called

Miss in her Teens,

OR THE

Medley of Lovers.

Captain Lovett, Mr. Green
Treble, with a song in character, Mr. Marshall,
Captain Flash, Mr. Chalmers
Puff, Mr. Morris
Jasper, Mr. Francis
Tag, Mrs. Rowson
Miss Biddy Bellair, Mrs. Marshall

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine, in the morning till three o’clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-street, and at Carr & Co’s Musical Repository, No. 122, Market-street. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places, at half an hour past 4 o’clock, and to order them to withdraw, as soon as the company are seated as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the first act.

* * * As inconveniences to the public have arisen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o’clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is respectfully requested, may be addressed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box Office.

BOXES, one dollar—PITT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

No places can be let in the side boxes for a less number than eight, nor any places retained after the first act.

The Doors will be opened at half after 5 and the performances begin at half after 6 o’clock precisely.