

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 23.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

Capt. Kemp of the Ohio, arrived yesterday from London, has favored us with London prints to the 13th February, from which we have copied the following:— N. Y. Daily Adv.

LONDON, February 7.

Wednesday morning the arrival of the Swallow Packet at Torbay, with the Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis, and part of his suite on board, was announced at the India-House.

The Swallow left Madras on the 10th of October.

When the Swallow left India, all the Prefidencies and possessions of the Company were in an unexampled state of prosperity; five lacks of Pagodas had been sent to Bengal from Madras, and there were still five lacks remaining in the Treasury of Fort St. George.

Tippoo Saib had made all his payments; and what is still better given the most ample and decided opinion against the conduct of the French, pledging himself to have no concern or alliance with the Convention.

The Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore had also used the most ardent and spirited exertions in supplying our forces with provisions, &c. on their march to Pondicherry.

Lord Hood having seen it asserted in the French Gazette, that a great number of vessels had entered the Port of Toulon, being ignorant of its recapture, has unequivocally contradicted this assertion in his last dispatches; and has, moreover, written word—that since Toulon was evacuated, only one ship of any description has entered that Port. From this we may judge what degree of credit is due to the reports of the French Convention.

According to the last dispatches from India, we are happy to announce the safe arrival of Lord Macartney at Pekin. His Lordship writes from thence, that he has been received by the Emperor of China with the utmost civility; and there is every prospect of the object of his embassy being obtained.

The Omnium was yesterday done at the Stock Exchange, at the very low price of 1 half per cent. premium.

Two very contradictory reports concerning Robespierre, have been in circulation for these last few days. One states, that the people, risen in favor of Chabot and Bazire, have assembled round the houses of Robespierre and Danton with very alarming demonstrations of discontent, and were still besieging those two famous Anarchists, when the Courier who brought this intelligence came away. The other on the contrary, says, that a plan is in agitation of declaring Robespierre the Dictator of France.

We are not able to state the origin and foundation of the first of these rumours; but the latter probably originates from the following event:

Mr. de Bompere, Commander of a division of the French Northern Army, received lately an express from Paris, which informed him, that there existed at Paris a very strong party in favor of Louis XVII. whose designs it were impossible to frustrate by any other means, but that of raising Robespierre to the dignity of a Dictator; and that he (Bompere) ought to found the sentiment of the Army on this subject.

As Bompere seeming to express some astonishment at this piece of information, the emissary told him, that he must immediately acquaint him with what he meant to do, and that his life was at stake.— Upon which Bompere promised to comply with the request, but seized the first opportunity of effecting his escape into Austrian Flanders. Count Kinsky, an Austrian General, to whom in justification of his desertion, Bompere related this transaction, caused his relation to be printed, and a great number of them to be distributed among the advanced posts of the French Army.

A few copies have reached London, and the above is the substance of the contents.

Letters were received yesterday morning from Flanders, which give an account of preparations making at Dunkirk, now called Dunes Libres. They have already 21 gun-boats, and are arming six others. They are also preparing furnaces for heating balls.

Letters from Turin, dated Jan. 11, states, that the French, owing to the bad weather, were obliged precipitately to abandon their posts, with the loss of baggage, artillery, ammunition and men.

The report of Jourdain's disgrace and arrest, which originated at Brussels is no longer believed there.

According to the accounts from the West Indies, a great number of American ships had been taken and sent into our ports under the order of Nov. 6th. This order, issued by our Ministers on no principle of justice or sound policy, but in the intoxication of imaginary success, and as pusillanimously retracted as it was inconsiderately issued, will thus be acted upon for several weeks, and the public will have to pay all the expences incurred by the detention of the ships taken only to be restored. The effects of it in America will be to convince every man that the States are not to depend for the security of their commerce as a neutral nation, on the moderation of the British Cabinet, but on their own power to afford it protection.

The Swiss Cantons have returned an Answer to the Memorial presented by Lord Fitzgerald, the British Minister.— This Answer, which has been given ever since the 30th of November last, implies, that it is the unalterable resolution of the Cantons, regardless of the scenes of horror which France, paralyzed by anarchy, exhibits, to adhere to a most inviolable system of Neutrality, it being a precept and maxim transmitted to the Swiss by their ancestors, never to meddle in Foreign broils.

The extraordinary expences have arisen in France to such a height, that in the month of November only, they amounted to 227 millions of livres, which is more than half of the yearly expence before the Revolution.

We cannot expect any material news from Flanders for some time. We have seen gentlemen who have returned from Flanders so late as Friday evening. The roads are impassable for the transportation of cannon, which alone would prevent any offensive operations, were either party disposed to begin them.

A letter from Vienna, dated January 20, contains the following news:

"The object of the negociation of the marquis Luchreini has at last transpired. The court of Berlin refused to take any part in another campaign, unless subsidies were paid to his Prussian majesty by the Emperor and the German Empire. These have been granted. The yearly sum to be paid by the Emperor and the Empire amounts to ten millions of florins; and his Prussian majesty has bound himself, besides his contingent to furnish an army of 40,000 men at the opening of the ensuing campaign.

"His Imperial majesty has at length given his consent to a War-Tax being imposed on his subjects; but in order to ease their burthens, he has at the same time resolved to send a set of gold plate to the mint, which was made under the reign of Francis I. and cost above a million of florins. With the same view he has also lessened the expences of his court.

PARIS, February 1.

All the Journals own, that the troops of the Republic, evacuated Worms agreeable to the plan of their Generals, and not owing to the valor of the Prussians.

A Letter from Cambray of the 30th ult. states that a great number of Austrian Hussars join the Standard of the Republic, and that desertion seems to be quite a contagion among them.

They write from the Port of the Mountain (Toulon), that eight sail of line are nearly ready for sea; that our losses are not so great as were represented; that the Neapolitans left behind them 12 brass cannon, and several suits of regimentals; and the Spaniards 4,000 bombs, besides musquets, &c. The English fleet continues cruising off the harbour.

By a letter from Rotterdam, dated January 31, 1794.

We are informed that the English, had captured and carried into Jersey, Two American vessels; Captain Maley, from Philadelphia, and Captain Barret from Bolton, both of them bound to Amsterdam: and also that the French had captured an American vessel from Baltimore, bound to Amsterdam, among 52 English vessels.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated February 12.

"The merchants have applied for a convoy to be extended to American as well as British ships to and from America; Ministry are disposed to grant it, but require time to consider the propriety of the extension to your flag without an arrangement with your government; and Mr. Pinckney will probably be applied to on the subject

Capt. Burr of the schooner George, arrived here yesterday, in 26 days from St. Croix, informs us, that previous to his departure, Mr. John Dunlap, a resident of St. Croix, had arrived from Martinique, and informed, that Fort Bourbon was stormed and carried by the British on Sunday, the 23d of March, and that he was in the fort on the Monday following. Capt. Burr could not furnish any further particulars.

Philadelphia.

A Letter from an eminent merchant in Newport to a gentleman in this City, informs that General Rochambeau is arrived there from Martinique.

Yesterday the Legislature of this Commonwealth, adjourned without day.

Last evening Capt. Preston arrived in town with dispatches from Major General Wayne to the Secretary of War.

From Mr. Pitt, the British Ministers speech at opening the Budget or estimates of supplies of men and money for the service of the current year—it appears, that out of 85,000 seamen voted for the second year of the war, 75,000 of that number have been raised and mustered. The augmentation of the land forces amounts to 30,000 men—30,000 more are to be raised—the total vote makes the troops of that country, including fencibles and militia to amount to 140,000 men—the foreign troops in the British service amount to between 30 and 40 thousand. The whole force by land and sea, to be employed in the prosecution of the war amounts to 250,000 men—here follow the estimates.

N A V Y.

General service of the navy, 4,420,000
Ordinaries, 558,000
Extraordinaries, 547,000

Total amount of the navy, 5,525,000

A R M Y.

General service, 4,362,000
Foreign troops, 1,169,000
Extraordinaries for 1793, 808,000

Total amount of the army estimate 6,339,000

Q R D N A N C E.

Ordinaries, 324,000
Extraordinaries, 377,000
Debt incurred last year, & unfunded 643,000

Total of the Ordnance, 1,345,000

Total amount of Navy, Army, and

Ordnance, 13,209,000
Miscellaneous Services 206,000
Deficiencies in Grants 474,000
Ditto in Land and Malt tax 350,000
Additional sum to the commissioners for discharging the National debt 200,000
Exchequer bills 5,500,000

Total amount to be provided for 19,939,000

WAYS AND MEANS.

Malt tax 2,750,000
Exchequer bills 3,500,000
Growing produce of taxes, after answering charges of consolidated fund 2,197,000
From the East India Company 500,000
Loan 11,000,000

19,947,000

The produce of the taxes for the year, ending the 5th January, 1794, amounts to 13,941,000. This is something less than the produce of the year 1793, which was a year of extraordinary prosperity, and after a continuance of peace for nine years. But, for his calculation for the present year, Mr. Pitt takes as upon a former occasion, an average of four years, by which it appears that the amount of the taxes for the next year, or the growing produce of

The Sinking Fund, amounts to 13,914,000

Charges on funded debt 11,391,000
Interest and charges, on the loan for Spanish armament 250,000
Taxes which were laid on account of this armament, and will soon expire 156,000

Tot. charge on consolidated fund 11,797,000

Which left the growing produce, from 5th April 1793, to 5th April 1794 2,197,000

Hethen proceeds to state the extraordinary expences of the present year above the peace establishment:

Excess in the navy 3,520,000
Ditto army 4,592,000
Ditto ordnance 170,000
Ditto miscellanies 970,000
Extraordinaries 2,000,000

11,252,000

A correspondent recommends to the consideration of the advocates for Democratic Clubs, the following judicious observations of a writer in a late Baltimore paper, the Maryland Journal. Perhaps the writer of a piece signed "A Democrat," may imbibe some

ideas from the perusal, that have hitherto been a stranger to his mind.

"In a republic where men are alternately citizens and sovereigns, there is nothing more easy than to lead them into disorder, and nothing so uncommon as to see them, for any length of time, confine themselves to the exercise of their constitutional rights. Upon the least encouragement they are ready to overleap these prescribed bounds, and cast themselves into clubs, that they may exercise a kind of sovereignty over the sovereignty of their country. When a people suffer themselves to drink out of this intoxicating cup, the duty of obedience soon becomes a grievous burden, and the best of governments an intolerable evil: I consider the institution of political clubs, therefore, by whatever name they may be called, as the first stage of a revolution, and the revolution as completed in fact, though it may not in form, whenever the resolves of clubs shall control the resolutions of government, or their secret combinations direct the choice of representatives. From that moment the republic has changed its nature and ceased to be free. But if clubs are the harbingers of anarchy in a good government, they are no less the forerunners of reform in a bad one: In both cases they act by destroying, and are as much to be dreaded in the one as encouraged in the other.

UNITED STATES.

STAUNTON, (Virg.) April 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fredericksburg, to his friend in this town, dated 31st ult. gives us the following information.

"Congress has laid an embargo on all vessels in our ports, which has reduced the price of produce to mere nothing; no man, will scarcely buy any thing at present. Goods in Philadelphia per yesterday's post, has advanced 50 per cent, and none to be got unless for ready money; this you may rest assured to be fact. War is the whole topic at this time—and 15,000 men are to be raised in 15 days to guard our sea ports. Bad times indeed! produce on hand and none to purchase—and goods twice their value—what will be the event God only knows."

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at New-York.

Ship Ohio, Kemp, London
Brig Fox, Millenry, Philadelphia
Sch'r. George, Burr, St. Croix
Sloop Friendship, Peterson, Philadelphia
Rebecca, Swan, Bermuda
Philad. Packet, Bayley, Philadelphia
Richmond, Harding, Wilmington
Capt. Kemp informs us, that the Belvidere, Depuyter, and the American Hero, Macey, left London between the 1st and 8th January, but did not leave the Channel till early in February; the Belvidere was obliged to cut her cable, and was drove into the Isle of Wight. The Ohio, Ellice, and Factor left the Downs the 18th February, in company with near 200 sail of vessels, several of which were destined for different ports in America; among whom were the Delaware, Tuxton, for Philadelphia; Major Pinckney, Grice, for Charleston.

The Mary, Haley, had landed her letters at Falmouth early in January, but had not arrived at London on the 13th Feb. it was supposed she was carried into France, as six French frigates were known at that time to be cruising in the channel, had taken several American vessels and a large number of English vessels, particularly the Cork fleet. Lord Howe was making great preparations for another cruise.

The Columbus, Carman, from New-York, is arrived at London.

The George of Boston, from Virginia to London, was totally lost in the Downs, vessel and cargo, crew saved.

Capt. Swan, on his passage from Bermuda, spoke the brig Polly, Capt. Wheeler, from Baltimore, bound to Antigua, out 5 days, had been struck with lightning, considerably damaged, and was steering for Bermuda.

The brig Columbia, Barnard, of Hudson in this state, was carried into Bermuda about 12 days before Capt. Swan failed, and libelled. The schooner Mercury, Hoyt, from Baltimore, sloop Commerce, Macey, from Philadelphia, and a number of other American vessels were lying in Bermuda for trial.

The Sanfom, Smith, arrived in the Downs the 18th February.

The January Packet from Halifax, arrived at Falmouth in 14 days.

In yesterday's paper, in the Ship News, after the word "Antigua," the words were released, should have been inserted.