

VOLUNTEERS.

I. May every free nation consider a public debt as a public curse, and may the man who would assert a contrary opinion be considered as an enemy to his country.

II. The unfortunate victims of British tyranny—the members of the Popular Convention of Scotland—May their fate recoil upon their persecutors, and may those who have fought an asylum in this country find in every American a brother and a friend.

III. The dispersed friends of Liberty throughout the world—May France be the rallying point where they may collect their scattered forces, and whence they may fall forth to the destruction of all the tyrants of the earth.

By the Minister of the French Republic.

May the principles of reason be universal as they are eternal.

By the Governor of Pennsylvania,

Peace on their own terms to the French Republic.

The Presidents and Vice Presidents of the sister societies presided at the feast, the preparations for which do the greatest honor to the managers.

After dinner the citizens formed a double line in a lane which led to the place of entertainment, and the President of the Democratic Society gave the fraternal embrace to the minister of the French Republic, amid the acclamations and most animated joy of all the company.

The citizens then, some time being spent in the effusions of mirth, friendship, and good humour, accompanied the Minister to town, in a regular order of march, headed by music and the colours of the Republics and accompanied by one of the companies of volunteer infantry of this city.

They partook of some refreshments provided in the Minister's garden and preserving their line of march thro' part of the city, dispersed with perfect good humour and tranquillity before the State House.

The provisions which remained after the feast were distributed, agreeably to order, among the prisoners confined in the goal of this city.

Foreign Intelligence.

MADRID, January 25.

The cares of government being no longer divided between Toulon and the Pyrenees, the operations in the latter will be pursued with vigor, for which purpose the army will be re-inforced with 7000 infantry and 5000 cavalry.

BRUSSELS, February 28.

Among the reports of the day it is said, that there are accounts from France, stating that the column of republicans which was sent post from Greville to Brest, was stopped on their way, by a party assembled in Brittany, and cut to pieces. The same letters state Paris to be in an alarming ferment, that the people, tired with the perpetual false accounts of the destruction of La Vendee, cry Treason, and insult the members of the Convention in the streets.

FLORENCE, February 1.

The Italians begin to be apprehensive that the French may pay them a visit, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who was induced by us to the measure of sending away their Minister, seems now pretty firmly determined not to give the French any further reason to complain of him. A small fleet of transports arrived a few days ago at Leghorn, from England, with troops aboard, that had been intended, for Toulon and, among them were about 100 horses. The horses had suffered much from a long voyage, and it was absolutely necessary to get them on shore, for which purpose application was made to this government, but a positive refusal was given to their being landed, and fourteen, I understand, are dead since they have been in the harbor of Leghorn.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Thursday, February 13.

The convention were informed that 38 millions of assignats would be burnt this day.

ROYALISTS.—REPUBLICANS.

The following letter was read from the representatives of the people with the army of the West to the committee of public safety.

“Saumur 21 Pluivoise, 9th February.

“We did not suppose, citizens colleagues, that we should have been obliged to write to you concerning the execrable La Vendee. We had conceived that the victorious army, traversing for the second time this unhappy country, would have been only reduced to the necessity of immolating to the manes of our brethren some vagabond hordes, and that the country would have been afterwards wholly in the power of the republic.

“Things, however, have changed their appearance, without, however, wearing a menacing aspect. Some of our columns have been defeated by the royalists, who are about 4000 strong. We hasten to inform you of

this circumstance, because we are sure that the diabolical will endeavor to alarm the public mind, by magnifying the danger. Victory, however, will soon attend us, and our brave republicans will inflict a signal vengeance on these rebellious royalists.”

March 7.

A great number of rebels have been arrested at Havre-de-Grace, and conducted to Dieppe. Among those lately taken up at Paris, are, the famous Chapelier, ex-constituent; St. George, colonel of a regiment of Creoles; Madame de la Reynerie; Madame de Choiseul; the wife of Monaco; Francois and Charles de Lomenil, and 13 priests from Chantilly. The total number of prisoners is 9100.

The military commission at Bourdeaux, has sentenced to the guillotine the two ex advocates, Bureau and Bondin, and the two ex counsellors of the parliament, D'Oseignac and D'Anglade.

We learn from Perpignan, the Colonel of the regiment of Noailles has been guillotined in the midst of the camp, because in his box were found crosses of St. Louis, cockades, and a flag with the fleur-de-lys: in dying, he cried out, *vive le Roi!* General La Fitte has died in prison; General Resnel, commandant of the place is dead; General Laterrade has been carried off from the army, and that the Spaniards assemble from all parts.

A letter from L'isle de France, dated October 15, states, that fifteen privateers belonging to that island make prizes continually, among which are a Dutch Corvette, a Dutch East-Indiaman, pierced for 50 guns, with ingots of gold, coffee, groceries, &c. valued at six millions; an English ship of 24 guns, having on board 59 sacks of silver, sequins and ingots, a chest of diamonds, a lack of jewels, &c. that the forces of the English in that quarter consist in only one frigate and two ships of the company.

LONDON, March 4.

Allied Force expected to take the field, in the Spring, against France.

England to furnish } by sea and land, }	100,000
Spain, ditto.	50,000
Hanover, ditto.	25,000
Empire and German princes,	120,000
Prussia,	100,000
Emperor,	150,000
Hungary,	20,000
Russia, sea and land,	60,000
Armed peasants,	150,000
Royalists, ready when } opportunity offers, }	150,000
Dutch, sea and land,	30,000
Portuguese, ditto,	20,000
Neapolitans and king } of Sardinia, }	20,000
Total,	1,000,000

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, February 21.

Mr. Grey said, that, as he meant shortly to bring forward a motion relative to the conduct of government towards neutral powers, he wished to know whether the right honorable gentleman opposite, would have any objection to the production of such papers as related to those powers. He should move for all the papers that passed between our ministers and the governments of Florence, Genoa, Denmark, Sweden and America; and for copies of the orders given to the commanders of vessels to seize on the ships belonging to those powers.

Mr. Pitt said, he would have no objection to lay the last mentioned papers before the house; but as to the others, he should first take time to consider of them.

PORTSMOUTH, February 19.

This evening arrived a frigate from the Downs with 300 sail of ships and vessels under her convoy, among which are 11 sail of outward bound East-Indiamen.

This morning sailed rear-admiral Macbride, with the following ships under his command, on a cruise off Cherbourg, &c.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Invincible,	74	Rear admiral M ^r Bride
		{ Hon. T. Parkinson.
		{ Captain Fairfax.
Sheerness,	44	Sir J. Saumarez.
Crescent,	36	Sir E. Pellew.
Arethusa,	36	Sir J.B. Warren.
Flora,	36	Halkett.
Echo,	16	
With two other floops of war.		

ARMED JUDGES.

To the Printer of the St. James's Chronicle.

SIR,

IN your paper you inform us, that every Judge in the Revolutionary Tribunal of France is armed on the Bench with a brace of loaded pistols in his girdle, and a hanger by his side. I take leave to observe, that there was a time when the English judges thought it necessary to protect themselves in the same manner:—Sir John Widdon, one of the Judges in Queen Mary the First's reign, who is re-

membered for being the first who rode to Westminster-Hall on horseback (mules only being used previous to that period) and his fellow justices, were armed, and the counsel pleaded at the bar of the Courts of justice in Armour, on account of Wyatt's rebellion and insurrection; nor did the Lord Chief Justice Jeffries think himself safe without the same precaution, when he went into the West of England for the trial of those who joined the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, in the days of King James the Second.—The French we know, despise precedent; but some of their friends here may be pleased with the above; which is much at their service to make the best use of they can. I am, Sir, your's &c.

R. J.

UNITED STATES.

SALEM, April 7.

The town of Salem has authorized its Selectmen to execute a quit claim deed, in favor of the United States, of the old fort, and such other land thereabouts, as shall be necessary in erecting fortifications for the defence of the port.

We hear, that the Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Salem regiment has enjoined on the officers to admit of no excuse whatever from the soldiers for a deficiency in the articles of equipment, and to observe a strict discipline in every respect—the present alarming period requiring that the militia should be prepared for any emergency.

BOSTON, April 24.

The Chamber of Commerce at their annual meeting for the choice of officers, elected the following gentlemen for the year ensuing:

Hon. Thomas Russell, Esq. President.
Stephen Higginson, Esq. first Vice-President.
John Coffin Jones, Esq. Vice-President.
Mr. Henry Prentiss, Secretary.

And for their standing committee for the month of April, were elected—Samuel Salisbury, David Greene, Joseph Russell, jun. Theodore Lyman, Jesse Putnam.

We hear that a duel was fought yesterday, in or near this town, between Mr. J. Murray, of Newbury-Port, and Mr. N. Frazier of this town, in which the former was wounded in the thigh, and the latter in the breast.

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 3.

The following extract contains a more intelligible account of the position of the Allied Armies in Flanders, than has appeared.—

From the LEYDEN GAZETTE, of March 7. Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated March 3.

THE Conventional army, commanded by general Pichegru, has made a general movement in advance, which leads us to suppose that the enemy will commence the campaign, by attacking us in our posts. The maritime towns of west Flanders, continue not only to be menaced by General Van Damme, who has under his command, a body of 14 or 15 thousand men, but they also fear an attack by sea, at the same time that they are on the land side.

We learn that they are diligently occupied at Dunkirk in equipping an armament of small vessels, such as gun-boats, floating batteries &c. destined for this enterprise—the works are carried on with great diligence at Furnes and Newport, to put those places in such a posture of defence as to defeat the project of the French. In prosecuting what they have for a long time had in view, they daily renew their incursions into the province of Luxembourg, from whence they carry off all the cattle and provisions which fall into their hands. The 23d of last month they surrounded and took possession of an Austrian post of 20 men, in the village of Erisanges, which they afterwards pillaged. The 26th, they entered in great numbers the valley of Virton, from whence they took a great number of waggons loaded with grain and other commodities.

Col. Mack after having made a general survey of all the posts occupied by the allied troops, from the sea to Luxembourg, returned to Valenciennes, where after his arrival, there was another council of war held between the Generals.

The following is the position of the armies which cover the frontiers—The center of the grand Austrian army com-

manded by Prince Saxe Cobourg covers Valenciennes, Condé and Quefnoy. The right under the orders of Count Clairfayt covers Tournay, Orchies and Marchiennes—while the left under Prince Hobenlob, covers Mons and Charleroi. A cordon of troops commanded by Generals Latour and Beaulieu, extends from the borders of the Meuse to Luxembourg.

In West Flanders, the English army occupies Courtray, Wevelghem and Menin, and the Hanoverians, Furnes and Newport—A corps of ten thousand men is beyond this division, in cantonments at the extremes of the frontiers.

The government is at this moment engaged in making arrangements with each of the Belgic provinces to raise a body of ten thousand men, intended to complete the Walloon regiments—The enlistments we hear are to be only during the war—Brabant is to furnish three thousand—Flanders four thousand, and the other three thousand will be raised by the Provinces, in proportion to their population—The hereditary prince of Orange, and the princess his wife, arrived here the day before yesterday—The same day a body of Dutch troops arrived here.

The celebrated Dr. Priestly is about to remove to this country. His opinions have given offence to the friends of monarchy in England.

Extract of a letter from England, dated Feb. 27, 1794, received by the George Barclay.

“Be assured England has no concern in the Algerine business, and is most sincerely disposed to cultivate the friendship of America.”

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Snow Baltimore, Banfon,	Liverpool
Brig Yorick, M ^r Allister,	Antigua
Sch ^r Swift, Thomas,	Virginia
Sally, Skinner,	New-London
Sloop Harmony, Elwood,	Virginia

CLEARED.

Brig Floriday, Farrada,	Savannah
Schr. Rebecca, Hill,	Snowhill
William, Fowler,	Camden
Sloop Balloon, Marshall	New-York
Dolphin, Tunnell	
Nancy, Denike,	Alexandria
Polly, Chapman,	Boston
Rebecca, Tingle,	Snowhill
Union, Sackett,	New-York

The snow Baltimore sailed from Liverpool the 7th of March, with the ship Pomona, Buchanan, and Sarah, Conyngham, for Philadelphia. Left at Liverpool, ship Atlantic, Swaine, for Philadelphia, and —, Clements, for Bolton, to sail in 3 days.

A Ship, Snow, and Brig, were seen yesterday morning, about half way up the bay.

POST OFFICE,

Philad. May 3d, 1794.

Letters for England will be received at this office until Thursday the 8th May, at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS being the last year of the present Sheriff's time in office. I take the liberty to offer myself a Candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favor, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his successor for said office; in doing which, you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by

Your most obedient,
and humble servant,
JOHN BAKER.

May 3.

NEW THEATRE.

BY DESIRE.

THIS EVENING,

May 3.

Will be performed,
A COMEDY, called

The Dramatist,

O R,

Stop him who Can!

To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, written by the Author
of the Poor Soldier, called

Peeping Tom of Coventry.

To conclude with the Federal March.
BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters
of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.