

to spoil the green herbage which invited them to sit down; they will tell you, that marching under orange trees, and suffering an extreme thirst, the soldiers respected even the leaf of this tree; they will tell you, that some of them having inadvertently laid down on some leaves which they took to be useless, offered to pay for them as soon as they were informed by the proprietor of their value.

The Piedmontese tyrant certainly passes very bad nights, and prepares to emigrate from his kingdom, which is much curtailed. We shall send to you a statement of the effects found in Oneglia. We found 12 pieces of cannon which the enemy had not had time to spike.

The general of division, Mouret, who commanded the column on the right of the troops of the Republic in the expedition against Oneglia, writes under the same date, that he had got possession thereof on the preceding evening, April 7.

It is thus, added Barrere, that the injury done to the French commerce is repaired: and that our ports of Nice and Ville Franche will enjoy greater tranquility; the subsidized inclosure of the Court of Turin is at an end, and the glorious prospect of a brilliant campaign opens upon the arms of the Republic.

Besides these successes on the Mediterranean, others have been obtained on the Ocean. The marine of the Republic continues to keep the commerce of the English, Dutch and Spaniards in a state of arrestation. The Minister of the marine has just now informed us, that the said three nations have lost 21 vessels, six whereof were burnt, three wrecked on our coasts, one foundered, and eleven have been brought into our ports.

Levasseur observed that the army of Italy had religiously executed the decree of the Convention, which makes morality and justice the order of the day; he therefore moved that it should be declared that it had well deserved of their country.

Robespierre seconded the motion, persuaded that the Convention having ordered such declarations to be made for the sake of victories, would be more eager to make it for the sake of virtue.

PHILADELPHIA,

JUNE 11.

From a Correspondent.

Mr. Mouton's apologist, in yesterday's General Advertiser, makes this distinction and the only distinction between the case of Mr. J. and that of Mr. M. to consist in this, that the former continues to hold his office of Chief Justice, whereas the latter has resigned his seat as Senator.

But this distinction can only apply to a period subsequent to their respective appointments, and does not derogate from the force of the strictures on M's inconsistencies; the incompatibility, if any, subsisted in both cases with equal validity at the time of appointment. Mr. M. objected to Mr. J's appointment, as being then Chief Justice; Was not Mr. M. Senator when he was appointed Minister?

How does the apologist labor to extricate his friend from the dilemma to which he has been reduced? Why, by the following curious observation, "The objection to Mr. J. in the Senate upon the ground of the constitution was probably made in the belief or intimation of his friends that he meant not to resign his judicial office." Ought a member of such a dignified body as the Senate of the United States, to act merely on probabilities and intimations? Did Mr. J. himself declare previously to his appointment, that he would not resign his Chief Justiceship? Could he, before his appointment declare it? Would not such a declaration have been inconsistent with the manliness of his character? Would it not have been construed into a solicitation for an embassy, which it is well known he accepted with great reluctance, and from a patriotic sense of duty to his country at a momentous and critical juncture?

The objection, says the apologist, on the ground of the constitution arose from a probability and an intimation. Was it Mr. M's practice to make constitutional objections on such flimsy foundations?—But the following reasoning is conclusive, and I defy Mr. M. and a host of apologists to get over it.

Either the objection, on the ground of the constitution as it is called, applied to the period when Mr. J. was nominated, or to a period, subsequent to his appointment.

If to the former, then the objection on the score of constitutional incompatibility, was as valid against Mr. M. as Mr. J. If the objection applies to the period subsequent to his appointment and there exists a constitutional incompatibility, then Mr. J. must be deemed no longer Chief Justice, for his acceptance of the office, of Minister vacates his office as Chief Justice.

Now I leave Mr. M's apologist to make his election; if he applies the constitutional objection to the former, it invalidates his own appointment; if to the latter, then all the idle clamor about Mr. J. is ridiculous—and Mr. M. and his friends must resort to new grounds of attack on his appointment.

A. B.

June 10.

By this Day's Mail.

VIENNA, March 29.

All the travellers who come from Turkey represent that country as greatly in want of corn, which will be no small embarrassment to the carrying on of a war with Russia, and it is hoped, notwithstanding the preparations making at Belgrad: and elsewhere, that a rupture will be avoided. Our Court, however, in order to be prepared against all events, are reinforcing the frontier garrisons, and repairing all the fortresses towards Senlin. The same accounts from Constantinople add, that the people continually shew their discontent in their usual way, by setting fire to the town in different places. On the 24th of February the large magazine of corn was nearly in flames, but that calamity was happily prevented. The Janissaries have daily quarrels with the Asiatic troops, of whom there are 40,000 in Constantinople, learning the new tactics; in these quarrels there is generally blood spilt.

HANOVER, March 29.

On the 26th of this month the second division of the flying artillery set off from this city for the armies, which compleats the number of the troops destined for them. The troops in the low Countries are as follow: Eight regiments of cavalry, 27 battalions of infantry, two divisions of flying artillery, with trains, two divisions of heavy artillery, with park trains and reserve, and the corps of engineers, pioneers, and pontonniers, forming in the whole 26,400 men.

PARIS, April 7.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Entered at P'Orlent, from the 9th to the 10th current, namely:—The Lion, of 180 tons, from London, loaded with different sorts of merchandize, taken by the frigate la Fraternité. A brig, of Guernsey, of 130 tons, taken by the cutter Le Courier. The brig Nancy, of 130 tons, from England, bound for St. Sebastian, with a cargo of grain, taken by the corvette Le Robuste. The English sloop, Friendship, bound for St. Sebastian with a cargo of grain, taken by Le Robuste. The Anne-Elizabeth, of Amsterdam, bound for St. Sebastian, of 180 tons, loaded with wheat, taken by the corvette la Diligence. A Spanish brig, La Nostra Signora Delcarme, of 60 tons, loaded with merchandize. A Dutch ship of 300 tons, from Spain, with a cargo for England, of 1650 bales of Spanish wool, 13 bales of indigo, &c.—Three other prizes have also been carried into P'Orlent, but the names or their cargoes are not yet known.

Note.—The six first prizes have already been announced to the National Convention.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of April 7.

The sitting opened with several addresses from the different societies, congratulating it on the suppression of the Executive Council.

"It is necessary that our armies should conquer, (says Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety.) To do so, our armies must be well supplied; they are in want of horses, mules and carriages.

Legendre and Bourdon de Poise declared, that they had received letters, inviting them to go to the Convention with pistols, in order to assassinate two Deputies, which were supposed to mean Robespierre and St. Just.

LONDON, April 17.

The exchange of the French and Prussian prisoners did not actually take place till the 6th inst. when Kuffel was declared a neutral place, solely for the performance of that business. The number of the French exchanged was 160 officers, and 7,300 privates.

The preliminaries of a Convention, in which the king of Prussia, who has withdrawn himself as a party from the present war, engages as an auxiliary to furnish a certain number of men, have been signed at the Hague by the British, Prussian and Dutch ministers.

When the Convention itself shall have been signed and received in London, which may be soon expected, Mr. Pitt will deliver a message from his Majesty, to the House of Commons on the subject. We have not yet been able to learn how many hundred thousand pounds are to be paid annually by Britain to this potent and disinterested ally.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Pallas, Crawford, St. Andero 44 days
Brig Mercury, King, St. Croix 22
Maria, Weeks, Havannah 22

The Ship Pallas was boarded, on the 21st April, by a French frigate of 44 guns, in company with another of 36. They said they had taken a number of vessels in their cruise; treated Captain Crawford with politeness, and offered any necessaries he stood in need of.

The brig Mercury was boarded, on Wednesday last, by a British privateer brig of 16 guns.

A fleet from Cork lately arrived at Barbadoes.

Capt. Welsh informs, that there were 19 privateers under French commissions in the harbor of Charleston, on the 31st ult. and five sitting out.

The Sanspareil had just arrived with a Spanish ship of 14 guns, from the Havannah bound to Cadiz, and laden with 1,700 boxes of sugar, and a brig from Curacao bound to Amsterdam. A large English ship, with 300 hogheads of sugar and 200 puncheons of rum, bound from Jamaica to London, was captured and sent into Savannah by the Point Petre, Captain Talbot, who engaged, in company with another privateer, a large Dutch ship from Curacao bound to Amsterdam—She struck after a severe action of two hours, having six men killed and her ammunition expended. Capt. Talbot was obliged to abandon the prize, soon after he took her, to a Dutch frigate. She had 17 shot through her cabin.

The St. Joseph, a French privateer lately taken by the Flying Fish, was retaken by the Sans Pareil and sent into Charleston.

Capt. Bliss informs, that he left at Bristol, a brig belonging to Boston, an English brig, called the Brothers, was to sail for Philadelphia in 3 days after he left Bristol. The 11th ult. in lat. 45, 14, long. 40, he spoke the schooner Sally, Salisbury, from Boston, bound to Newfoundland, a whale-fishing, out 21 days, the 22d, in lat. 41, 56, long. 40, he was boarded by the schooner Experiment, of 16 guns, Capt. Morgan of Bermuda on a cruise.

Capt. Crawford the 25th May, in lat. 38, 28, long. 59, spoke the ship Wadon of London, from Penfecola, out 35 days, bound to Dartmouth—same day, spoke the brig Eltra Maria, Capt. Tredell of Baltimore, from Lisbon, out 58 days—the 1st inst. in lat 38, 12, 71, spoke the ship Hancock of Boston, bound to Baltimore from Gottenburg, out 70 days; the 4th, spoke the schooner Industry, from Philadelphia, out 4 days, bound to the West-Indies.

The brig Newton De Costa, from St. Croix, failed in company with the brig Fair Hebe, M'Keever—same morning they failed, Capt. De Costa, saw an English frigate at a small distance, board the Fair Hebe—the sloop Kenney, was to fail in a few hours, for this port—the brig William Pennock, Holliday, failed a few days before him, for Philadelphia; the 4th inst. he spoke the ship Enterprise, Jones, of Philadelphia, out a few days, bound for Hispaniola.

Arrived at New-York.

Brig Sally, Smith, St. Kitts
Brothers, Guither, Edenton
Juno, Brainard, Charleston
Minerva, Scovel, Jamaica
Schr. Hope, Stanwood, Washington

Hannah, Allen, George Town
Washington, Raymond, Antigua
Betsey, Gilbert, Jamaica
Sally, Howland, do.
Sarah & Lucretia, White, Faulkland - Islands
Sally, Burke, Turks-Island
Manilla, Spenger, Wilmington, N. C.
Harmony, Robinet, Wilmington, Del.
Earl, Morton, St. Bartholomews
Sally, Crawford, Edenton
Sloop Friendship, Price, Jeremie
Planter, Carpenter, Edenton
Charles, Potter, Jamaica
Matsey, Avery, Savannah
Swift, Etheridge, Edenton
Fanny, Coggeshall, S. Carolina

The following article concludes the "Report of the Committee" appointed to examine into the state of the Treasury Department made to the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 22d day of May 1794.

At the Request of the Secretary of the Treasury, the committee report:

That it appears from the affidavits of the Cashier, and several officers of the Bank of the United States, and of several of the Directors, the Cashier and other officers of the Bank of New-York, that the Secretary of the Treasury never has, either directly or indirectly, for himself or any other person, procured any discount or credit from either of the said banks, upon the basis of any public monies which, at any time, have been deposited therein under his direction: And the Committee are satisfied that no monies of the United States, whether before or after they have passed to the credit of the Treasurer, have ever been directly or indirectly used for, or applied to any purposes, but those of the government: except, so far as all monies deposited in a Bank are concerned in the general operations thereof.

* This committee consisted of fifteen members, being one for each State.

TUITION.

WILLIAM FINCH of the New Theatre, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed from the corner of Eighth and Arch streets to No. 63, north Eighth between Arch and Race streets, and that he continues to give instruction in the French and English Languages as usual, as also the Classics. He takes this opportunity of expressing his acknowledgements for the very liberal encouragement he has experienced, a continuation of which he begs leave to solicit.

N. B. Translations from either languages correctly executed.

NEW THEATRE.

Mrs. WHITLOCK'S NIGHT.

THIS EVENING,

JUNE 11.

Will be Presented,

A TRAGEDY, called the

Mourning Bride.

Manuel, Mr. Whitlock
Olimyn, Mr. Fennell
Gonzalez, Mr. Green
Garcia, Mr. Wignell
Heli, Mr. Cleveland
Perez, Mr. Francis
Selim, Mr. Harwood
Alonzo, Mr. Warrell
Almeria, Mrs. Morris
Zara, Mrs Whitlock
Leonora, Mrs Francis

In Act the first,

The Triumphal Entry of Manuel, and Procession of Zara into Grenada. End of the Play, The PASSIONS, an Ode, by Collins will be recited by Mrs Whitlock.

End of the Tragedy, A Scots Pastoral Dance, (Compos'd by Mr. Francis) call'd The CALEDONIAN FROLIC.

In which will be introduced a Highland Reel—By Mr. Francis, Miss Willems, and Mrs De Marque.

To which will be added,

A Comedy in two Acts, called Three Weeks after Marriage, OR,

What we must all come to.

Sir Charles Racket, Mr Chalmers
Drugget, Mr. Bates
Lovclace, Mr. Moreton
Woodley, Mr Cleveland
Servant, Mr. J. Darley
Lady Racket, Mrs Whitlock
Mrs Drugget, Mrs Rowson
Nancy, Mrs Francis
Dimity, Mrs Shaw

On Friday the Tragedy of JULIA; Or, The ITALIAN LOVER—with a New Farce in 2 Acts, written by a citizen of Philadelphia, called the EMBARGO; or "Every one his own Opinion"—For the Benefit of Mr. FINCH.

Mr. and Mrs FRANCIS'S Night will be on Monday.