

Continuation of FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. By the Ship ADRIANA.

GENOA, April 13.

The French are increasing very considerably their magazines. Their army amounts to 50,000 men.

LEGHORN, April 15.

The intelligence of a dreadful conspiracy having been discovered, when on the eve of breaking out in Sicily, is confirmed. The number of persons arrested at Palermo has, however, been exaggerated; they amount to no more than 30, who have been sent in chains to Naples.

MILAN, April 18.

The General Baron de Vins arrived here yesterday evening. He will leave this place to-morrow to take the command in chief of the army.

STRASBOURG, April 22.

General Pichegru arrived eight days since at the army of the Rhine. He is actively employed in giving to it a new organization: for this purpose he has reviewed the several corps from Coblenz to Landau. We expect him here every day.

MADRID, April 15.

The Marquis of Rubi has been appointed captain general of Andalusia; the prince of Castel Franco, Commander of the army of Navarre, and the Marquis Del Campo, now ambassador to the court of London, to go in the same capacity to Vienna. The archbishop of Toledo has ordered all the plate and ornaments of the churches to be given up, and applied to defray the expense of the war.

The determination of making a new levy of 80,000 men, is now carrying into effect with full vigour, for the completion of our armies, of the operations of which we have no particular information.

HAGUE, April 28.

Citizen Blauw has set out again for Paris, to carry the answer of the States General to the articles lately brought. Two deputies are also to proceed to Paris from the province of Zealand, which province is particularly interested in the said articles.

Citizen Hohendorp has been again chosen President of the States General in the place of citizen Kempnaer, and Citizen Gevers Vice President.

F R A N C E.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, 20th Floreal, May 9. SUBMISSION OF STOFFLET.

The Discussion was interrupted by the reading of a letter from the Deputies on mission in the Western Departments. They announced that they had completed the re-establishment of peace in La Vendée, and that Stofflet and all the chiefs of his party had submitted to the laws of the Republic, and had sworn never to bear arms against their country, and to surrender the artillery in their possession.—applause.

Ruelle, who had just returned from La Vendée, cited as a proof of the good faith of the Chouans, that they had given up a million of forged assignats, and the plates from which they had been struck. An English Squadron attempted to land some Emigrants at Port Brieux, but the Peasants rendered their attempts ineffectual.

MASSACRE AT LYONS.

Matthieu, from the Committee of general Safety, informed the Convention that a commotion had taken place at Lyons, on the 5th Floreal, May 4. That the relations of those who had been put to death under Rodefierre, had broken into a house of arrest, and had put to death between 60 and 70 persons. The National Guard had not been able to quell the fury of the people, who cried out, as they put the prisoners to death, "This man denounced my father! This assassinated my wife! This murdered my child!" Boisset, the Deputy, harangued the people, and at length put an end to the insurrection.

The Convention decreed, that the Deputies on mission at Lyons, should send a report of the events of the 15th Floreal, and that the Committee of Legislation should order those accused of abuse of authority at Lyons, to be prosecuted.

IPSWICH, May 12.

The 88th Regiment of foot arrived here on Thursday from the Continent; when they went abroad it consisted of 1000 men, and they had two drafts sent them of upwards of 100 men each time. When they arrived here they were reduced to 250 men.

From the TIMES.

LONDON, May 16.

It appeared, in the debate on Thursday, that the new establishment of the Prince of Wales amounted to 35,000l. a year, in salaries only. This seemed to the House to be a much more exorbitant sum than any proposed income could possibly bear; and we trust, therefore, that his Royal Highness will cause an immediate reduction to be made in it.

In the debate on Thursday night, Mr. Lambton gave it as his opinion, that no gentlemen holding places in any of the royal establishments, and having seats in either House of Parliament, ought to be allowed to give their votes during the time they held such offices, as it created an undue influence in the legislature. Much may be said in favour of this observation; but, surely, if Mr. Lambton's argument holds good in one instance it must in another; and we suggest, whether, in debating the subject of the Prince's debts, any gentleman ought to throw in the weight of his personal influence, who is in any degree related to those who are very justly suspected of having led his Royal Highness into acts of very great imprudence, to use no harsher term.

Valt quantities of dollars are remitting to Hamburg for the payment of the Imperial Loan, which on the Continent, is supposed to be finally ratified; although this is not the fact. A messenger from Vienna has been hourly expected for the last three days.

The oath to be proposed to the creditors of the Prince of Wales, will be the occasion of many a demand, lately made, lying dormant for ever;—for there are some who would lose all character were they to ascertain the nature of the value they had given for the bonds they have received.

It is the Jobbers in the Stock Exchange, and not the Ministers of this country who are making overtures of Peace. Those two legged bulls and

bears have been reaping a plentiful harvest by reports of this nature.

The general fashion of wearing Spencers, reminds us of a wager laid by lord March, that he would be able to introduce to general imitation, the most humiliating fashion he could think of. Accordingly he appeared several days successively about the Royal Exchange, dressed like a livery servant. The livery consisted of a blue coat with crimson collar and cuffs; and he gained the wager.

Spencers—Over-Coats without Skirts.

A revolution has taken place in Persia, which has entirely changed the posture of affairs in that kingdom, and has put Aga Mahmed Khan, the eunuch, in the entire possession of Persia. Mahmed Khan, the principal Pretender to the kingdom, had kept his rival, Loffali Khan, shut up in the town of Kerman for eight months. Well fortified, both by nature and art, and provided with provisions and ammunition for two years, Kerman might still have held out, but Mahmed Khan having corrupted part of the garrison, the gates of the town were opened to him in the beginning of last October.

We are extremely sorry to state, that the Speaker of the House of Commons still remains very much indisposed. His disorder is the pleurisy. We doubt whether he will be able to attend his duty this day.

Her Majesty has had a return of the disorder in her feet, to which she has been occasionally subject for several years, and which proves more obstinate upon every return.

The generality of people seem to entertain but one idea respecting a certain personage's debts; which is, that in times like the present, they cannot afford to pay those debts for which he never had any value.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary,

Friday, Nov. 7, 1794.

"We have now an opportunity of giving the following particulars of the action of the Kohillas on the 26th ultimo, which has been obligingly communicated to us in an extract of a letter from camp.

"The whole line was ordered to be under arms this morning an hour before day light. The general and his staff moved to reconnoitre some miles in front; they saw the enemy forming in full force, and after waiting some time to judge of the probable disposition they would take, rode back to camp to direct the arrangement for action. Our army moved forward in one body; the artillery stationed in the intervals of corps; the cavalry on the right flank; the charge of the enemy was most daring and gallant, and it is utterly impossible that it could have been surpassed; both lines met and intermingled; the bayonet prevailed, and our army pursued the enemy across the Doojura Nullah.

The enemy consisted on a moderate computation of 25,000 men; about 4000 of them were cavalry, who directed their whole force against the reserve, and made dreadful execution; the number of the enemy slain was very great. Our loss in European officers was very afflicting, Major Bolton was shot after having cut down several of the assailants; his battalion behaved with a degree of steadiness that would have done the most disciplined corps in the world honour.

"The charge on the part of the enemy was peculiarly singular; they formed in line infinitely beyond the extent of ours, in deep wedges, supposed of fifty deep. When the signal of our advancing, which was two guns from the centre of the line, was given, we moved in good order slowly forward, at that time about 1200 yards from the enemy. They moved towards us; when both lines had come within about 500 yards, Golaum's people scattered individually, approached in that extraordinary manner, and contested the point with our bayonets; they appeared to despise our musquetry; and upon every discharge of artillery embraced the ground, instantly rising and advancing to the charge; their arms were spears, matchlocks and swords, which latter they employed with a destructive effect, and their attack, as by universal consent, was called the Highland charge. Najeer Khan was killed in the action; Omer Khan wounded: both these men had decisive influence in Golaum's councils. Another brother of Golaum's is come in this evening, but he had quitted his brother yesterday. There never was a more justifiable war than this, or, at least, there never was a grosser provocation, or more desire to avoid hostility.

"Golaum Mahomed, whilst he affected obedience to the Nabob, proceeded without the boundary of the Rampore Districts; He was told, that when he retired within the limits of his father's jaghire, his story would be heard with attention, and he was given until this evening to comply with that condition; instead of which, he advanced posts within musquet shot of our picquets, and fired upon a party of cavalry stationed in advance with the picquets; this intelligence determined the action, which commenced on Golaum's part, by opening his artillery at half past nine. Our signal guns were fired at 35 minutes after that hour, and the action at the different stages of it, until the enemy were beaten from the field, in every direction, lasted till near eleven o'clock, and then the time taken up to pursue in order of battle, our army did not reach this place till four or five o'clock, when we arrived on the banks of the Doojura Nullah. Golaum left the greater part, if not the whole, of his guns and camp equipage. The enemy's retreat was so complete that we could not discover a single horseman when we got to Nullah; at this time the Vizier's corps, from Berelly, joined.

"The following list of officers, killed and wounded, has been taken from private letters, which we believe to be correct."

Killed—Col. Burrington; major Thomas Bolton, commanding 18th Native battalion; capt. Norman Macleod, commanding 13th ditto; capt. John Maxwell, of 2d European battalion; lieut. J. Z. M. Birch, ditto ditto; lieut. John Plumer, of 13th Native battalion; lieut. W. Hinckman, of ditto; lieut. Joseph Richardson, of ditto; lieut. William Kenzie, of ditto; lieut. A. Cummings, of 18th Native battalion; capt. J. Mordaunt, of artillery; lieut. E. Baker, of ditto; lieut. James Teiser, of ditto.

Wounded—Capt. Bruce, aid-de-camp to col. Burrington; capt. Edwards, of the 12th Native battalion; lieut. Odel, of 13th ditto, lost an arm; lieut. Macleod, of ditto; brigade major. Edm. Wells; adjutant Lewis Thomas, of 13th Native battalion; Richard Adams, of 14th ditto; lieut. Jollie, of 2d European battalion; lieut. Robertson, ditto; lieut. Robert Murray, of the cavalry; lieut. J. P. Pigot, of ditto.

Translations for the Diary, from the Courier d'Egalité.

P A R I S, 17th Floreal, (6 May.)

The city at present is in a perfect state of quietude. Though provisions are not abundant, we are no longer made unhappy by the terrible apprehension of want and misery. The quantity of bread assigned to each person costs near half a livre—it is distributed at an early hour, and the crowds at the doors of the bakers are not so numerous nor violent as some days ago. The stage coaches are loaded with bread which the inhabitants of the country and the departments send to their relatives or friends in town.—But if we suffer less than formerly from want, we are distressed by the depreciation and discredit of the assignats—gold and silver articles have considerably advanced in price within three or four days, and every other species of merchandise bears the same increasing proportion. It is greatly to be wished that government would interfere, and put a stop to the intrigues of the villains who cause these

fatal events. From 11 o'clock in the morning till 10 or 11 at night, is to be seen in the gardens of Egalité, a crowd of wretches who make a trade of every thing, speculating on the distresses and availing themselves of the misery of the public.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of the 16th Floreal, (5th May.)

Dubois Crance proposed a plan to insure the subsistence of all the great communes, even that of Paris, and of all the armies however numerous, without issuing an assignat from the national treasury.

This simple plan, which he had formerly proposed to the Constituent Assembly, is to establish payments in the nature of contributions, on the same footing as they were in 1790. He entered into calculations of various commodities of the first necessity, and of their comparative value in assignats, and evidently proved that such a measure if heretofore adopted, would have saved the Republic several millions.

He refuted the objections advanced against the mode of collection, and proposed to limit the duration of this impost to the end of the war. Finally, he presented it as the only remaining preservative against the dreadful dilapidations which have been committed under every administration.

After this discourse, the interesting nature of which precluded all tediousness from its prolixity, Dubois Crance presented a series of questions, of which he demanded the reference to the committees to make a speedy report—after which he presented the following articles of a decree:

Art. 11. The National Convention decrees that from this time, until the — Fructidor next, all assignats of 25 livres and upwards, shall be carried to the national treasury, the possessors to receive in return a new impression, after that period those of the denomination above mentioned shall cease to be current, but they may be employed in the purchase of national property till the — Germinal next.

Art. 12. The proceeds of the sales of national property shall be deposited in the public treasury, to be applied towards the current services of the campaign—at the end of the year the surplus shall be burned, as well as the assignats returned into the treasury by means of the lotteries.

Art. 13. No new assignats shall hereafter be struck, the plates and other instruments of fabricating them shall be publicly destroyed.

4th. There shall be coined 150 millions of copper money within 3 months.

5th. The assignats in circulation retain the nominal value—no person shall be forced to pay in coin rather than in assignats.

The assembly ordered these propositions to be referred to the committee of finance.

17 Floreal, (6th May.)

In the Extraordinary Sitting of yesterday Evening, Vernier was nominated President, several addresses were read; all expressed sentiments of gratitude for the energy and courage shown by the Convention.

A member, from the army of the Western Pyrenees, reported the situation of the Conquered countries, occupied by that army. The French troops, he said, were received in the provinces of Guipuzcoa and Biscay like brothers and friends, who came to establish their independence. We have become possessed of the fortresses, only by capitulation, the voluntary act of the garrisons more desirous of admitting, than excluding us. Already the States of these two provinces had assembled, not to demand an union with the Republic, but to proclaim their independence from the Spanish government and their being placed under the protection of France. But the Representative Pinet, cashiered the assemblies of these States, and informed them they were not to give, but receive laws. Pinet did not confine himself to this act of oppression; he arrested all the priests, and caused them to be transported, as hostages, to the citadel of Bayonne. Indignant at so gross a violation of national law, the inhabitants of Guipuzcoa and Biscay abandoned their country, where they experienced neither protection nor safety. They joined the Spanish army, in expectation that a period should speedily arrive, when signal vengeance might be taken for these outrages. The Representatives of the People, at present on mission in those countries are laboring to atone for the injustice committed on the inhabitants. They have recalled the exiles, have liberated the pretended hostages, and have the pleasing consolation of seeing that measures of justice and mildness produce the most salutary consequences. Every decade, great numbers of the banished are seen to return. The army of the Western Pyrenees, is at present able to resist every possible attempt of the enemy. [Interjection in the Bulletin.]

The discussion on the finances was resumed. A Member made a lengthy speech, in opposition to the plan presented yesterday by Dubois Crance, and contended that the collection of the impost was inexcusable from its nature.

Dubois Crance replied to all his objections, and quoted Switzerland, where the same mode of collecting the impost, was in use.

He also cited certain provinces of France where the method pointed out, was formerly pursued with success.

Boissy d'Anglas observed, that the project of D. Crance was not so intimately connected with the general system of finance, that it could not be separated; that it might be advantageously discussed apart, and demanded that it might be referred to the Committee of Finance, to report within one decade.

Bourdon de l'Oise, thought the means proposed by Crance well calculated to elude certain inconveniences, which his penetration enabled him to foresee; but that he was very far from expecting the object in contemplation would be attained by the means proposed; an object laudable in itself, as it went to redeem a large amount of assignats. He therefore demanded the discussion might be continued, with a view to the means of cancelling without loss of time, the assignats now in circulation.

Delmas remarked, that there remained little leisure to pore upon the project of Dubois Crance. He demanded that at the next Primidi, the Committees of Finance and Agriculture, should present a report on the advantages, and inconveniences inseparable from the proposed method of collecting the impost.—Decreed.

Roux, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, informed the Assembly, that an event very common, had retarded the arrival of the provisions expected from Havre; instead of reaching Paris the preceding evening, they were still by the way. Hence it arose that the allowance to the citizens of Paris this morning was less than usual.

The mal-content, said he, have already spread abroad, that we are about being replunged into a state of want, similar to that experienced two decades since—but they shall be disappointed.

The Committee caused to be distributed this morning, a sufficient quantity of rice to supply the immediate necessities of the people. The effort will arrive this evening, and every arrangement is already made to prevent in future any difficulties in dispensing the daily grant of provision in reasonable plenty.

Roux, concluded by contradicting the false rumours recently spread abroad, that an embargo had been imposed on the supplies expected from Havre, Dunkirk and Ostend.—On the contrary, every precaution was taken to insure the uninterrupted transport of provisions from those places to the capital.

A number of misguided women, supported by men from the country, appeared again for the purpose of

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE, HELP, HELP—the town is on fire—the world's on fire—we shall all be burnt up alive—roasted, baked, to make a dinner for damn'd aristocrats. Stop your mouth, fool; the fire is out, extinguished, every spark of it; don't then alarm the town and disturb honest people from their rest. But nothing can stop the mouth of a fool, especially if he is a wicked one: he cries on FIRE, FIRE, FIRE; if it is now out it was not a little while ago; if the vigilance of our watchmen has suppressed the flame, the house was certainly on fire; if we are not to be burnt up, we had like to have been; it is all one; FIRE, FIRE, FIRE. Such, and so absurd, is the clamor raised against the late treaty with Great Britain. The only obnoxious part, the only part against which the venom of fiction is directed, and by which the public peace is attempted to be destroyed, is that which is rejected by the Senate, and which therefore no more forms a part of the treaty than the Mahometan creed or the adventures of Jack the Giant Killer. But what can appease determined discontent? what arrest the voice of aspiring Faction? The clamor is abroad, and it will be echoed from Democratic Society to Democratic Society, through every state where a Democratic Society is to be found; then die in the insignificance of a few who gave it birth.

I will state a few plain and broad observations, under which this negotiation should be candidly considered.

It should be remembered, that when we are treating with a great and politic nation, (for such is Great-Britain, in spite of her misconduct and corruption) we must not expect that our desires are to be the terms of negotiation—that because a thing is for our advantage, therefore it is to be given—because inconvenient to us, therefore rejected.—Great-Britain has its interests to attend to and to urge as well as we have; and if the best compromise of those interests is made, the best terms admitted that the nature of the case would give, we should be satisfied. It is not but to ask and receive, but to knock at their ports and have them opened to us, without an equivalent, without condition or controul. Certainly it would have been a good thing if Mr. Jay could have persuaded the British ministry to cede to us the exclusive trade between their West-India islands and Europe; to have given us the free use of all their ports without duty or restraint; to have given us a million of dollars, or any thing else you please. But could a man in his senses ask these things, or would men in their senses have granted them? Is it not enough then to show that an article is not quite so convenient or beneficial as we could wish, while it is evident we could not and perhaps ought not to have had it on better terms. If Mr. Jay had been treating with a nation of idiots or children, he might have cajoled the poor creatures out of any thing he could have asked; or if Mr. Jay had been sent to negotiate, or rather give terms of pardon, to a people vanquished by our arms, on their knees imploring our mercy, in that case too he might have imposed on the supplicants such terms as conquerors usually give. But in truth he had to deal neither with fools nor supplicants, but with a people wise and politic, who deduced; with statesmen deep and experienced, tho' dishonest and corrupted. It is therefore ridiculous to expect they could be either terrified or ensnared by any man under Heaven into a compact by which they were to give every thing, and receive nothing. In short, I profess myself satisfied with the treaty as the Senate have ratified it, because it gives us many and great benefits with as few and small sacrifices and inconveniences as could have been expected.

MODERATION.

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June 17 d15t