

the port was the first indication of their departure. We immediately approached Toulon; and it was not till after night, that we were assured it was abandoned by its vile inhabitants, and the infamous coalition, who foolishly pretended to make us submit to its revolting government: the precipitation with which the general evacuation was made, nearly saved us the whole of the property, and the greatest part of the shipping. We have now delivered by force all which treason had wrested from us. When the division of the west of our army prepared this grand event, that of the east commanded by gen. Lapoype, advanced with citizen Barras, representative of the people towards the mountain of Pharon, and carried the first redoubt, all the others as well as fort Pharon, were evacuated by the enemy, like those of the west. We have lost 75 or 80 of our brethren, and the number of wounded is 250. It is not possible to know the loss of the enemy, but we may judge, in adding the dead and the prisoners, we have caused them to lose during this day more than 12,000 fighting men.

This terminated, citizen minister, the counter-revolution of the south; we owe it to our brave republicans composing his army who have all deserved well of their country, and of whom many individuals ought to be distinguished by national gratitude.

DUGOMMIER.

J. B. Lacoste, and Boudot, representatives of the people, at the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle to the national convention.

Niderbrown, the 2d Nivose, 2d year of the French Republic.

The defenders of the republic, citizen colleagues, have carried a signal victory over the Austrians. You know that the fatalities of kings, depending more on the force of their cannon than their own courage, entrenched themselves in the heights of Fishoven Cender assien Frechevillers and Verth before Haguenau, and had formed redoubts a tripple stage, not less formidable than those of Jemappe. The head of their entrenchments was attacked this morning with great success. The soldiers of the republic took 26 pieces of cannon, 20 caissons and five hundred prisoners, in the number of whom is found the colonel of the emperor's first regiment, all over bedaubed with the finest of ribbons and crosses, with eight other officers. The number of their dead is very considerable. We never think of taking prisoners till we are tired with killing them. Our loss is inconsiderable. It would take up too much of your time to detail the prodigies of valour of our brave soldiers. The generals will communicate to you the particulars. This victory is the more important as it is the opening which conducts us to Landau. We have been all the day in the field of battle, in the midst of our brethren in arms. We have ourselves fired off the cannon against the enemy. This victory shall be followed with the greatest ardour.

J. B. LACOSTE, M. A. BOUDOT.

All the officers and crew of the ship l'Apoillon, sent from Toulon to Rochfort, by permission of lord Hood, have been accused of an intention to corrupt the public mind, and delivered up to the revolutionary tribunal established in that place.

The act of accusation passed against them contained the following charges:

That it is proved by the diaries kept by the prisoners, that they call the most distinguished patriots, anarchists, ruffians, hangmen, cut throats, worthy children of Marat; that they strained every nerve to dissolve the popular society; that they trod the national badge under foot, hoisted the white cockade; cried Vive Louis XVII. and dated their writings in the first year of his reign; that it had been in their power to save the French squadron, and that they preferred to deliver it up to the English; and that they reiterated refused to quit the harbor and engage the hostile squadron, by which Toulon would have been saved; that they furnished detachments to fight against Carteaux; that they received and distributed among the crews considerable sums to corrupt them; that they contributed to

the infamous arrest of the representatives Bayle and Beauvais; finally, that they demanded certificates, attesting their good conduct, of the traitors of Toulon.

They were all found guilty, and suffered death by the guillotine.

The commissioners at Bourdeaux, in a letter dated November 30, state, that the Guillotine is busy in decapitating the rich, the merchants and monopolizers. On the 28th, all the actors of the Great Theatre were put under arrest as aristocrats. A great number of suspected persons were also taken into custody the same night, out of the number of 2000 persons who were at the theatre.

The forced loan succeeds there; and on the 29th ult. 250,000 were levied at Bourdeaux, which will furnish upwards of 100,000,000, of livres in property seized.

Tison, the keeper of the Dauphin in the Temple, is to be sent to the Abbaye prison, for having demanded the memoirs of Sully for the Dauphin, his pupil. The police is previously to enquire into his conduct, and he will probably be arrested.

The female citizen Mabeuf, a merchant, has been committed to the prison of St. Pelagie, on a charge of monopoly. In her cattle at Champ, a small village, the officers found 18,000 cwt. of soap, 25,000lbs of sugar, between 15 and 16,000 chaldrons of charcoal, 30,000 faggots, and a great quantity of coffee, kali, and other articles of merchandize, which has been put in circulation.

The following particulars respecting the execution of madame Dubarry and her fellow sufferers, deserves to be mentioned:

Madame Dubarry shewed all the weakness of her sex while conveying in a cart to the place of execution. The executioner was obliged to support her on the cart. At the bottom of the scaffold, two men carried her up the steps in their arms. At the moment when she approached the plank, she exerted her whole strength to get from it; but the three citizens who surrounded her, did not find it difficult to tie her limbs to it. She employed her last moments in uttering dreadful screams.

Noel the outlawed deputy, came afterwards, and shewed great courage at the moment of his death, and greater resignation than at the time when he received sentence. When the judge after pronouncing his doom, bade him withdraw, he abused him and the jury with a thousand invectives, and called them all liars. He seemed to be particularly furious against the public accuser; and even endeavored to seize the hanger of a gendarme who stood by him, to fall upon the accuser, but was prevented by the armed force.

In the night of the 30th ult. 200 of the most principal merchants of Bourdeaux were put under arrest, and will be delivered up to the revolutionary tribunal to be guillotined.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

Pleasant and Important NEWS.

The Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, anxious at all times, to lay before his Readers, the earliest Information, has hastened the publication of this Day's Paper, in consequence of the following interesting Intelligence, received this Day by EXPRESS, from Boston.

Boston, March 27, 1794.

By the Packet from Halifax, arrived this day, we present the following interesting INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of Letters from Messrs. BIRD, SAVAGE and BIRD, Merchants in London, to their Correspondent in this town, dated as under.

January 1, 1794.

AMERICAN Merchants, and the Gentlemen of Lloyd's Coffee-House, have experienced a great degree of alarm, in consequence of instructions, dated 6th of Nov. but not issued until the last of December. The great ground of alarm was a misapprehension that the terms stop and detain, and bring to legal adjudication, meant a condemnation. But the merchants have had a meeting about it: And our Mr. H. M. BIRD was of the Committee, who went to the Admiralty PROCTOR and Mr. DUNDAS,

to require an explanation of the instructions—the result of which, that the term “Legal adjudication” mea no more than that such cargoes should be ought to trial, to find out if they are not french property—if they are found to be merican, they will be released, subject on to charges, as there are grounds of suspicion sufficient to justify the detention arising from a discovery having been made that property is frequently masked. This only relates to cargoes landed in and shipped from Ameca.

But the committee, under Mr. Dundas's directions, are preparing a petition, to ministry, of such a modification as would relieve vessels laden in America, on American account, with French colonial produce for Europe, if not bound to France, and we hope to send you a favourable answer from ministry, by next opportunity, and as it probably may bear a different tenor from other letters from hence, it may be proper to make it public.

This order issued in November.

January 10, 1794.

We have the pleasure to hand you a copy of fresh instructions, which have been issued in consequence of the representations of the committee of American merchants to his majesty's minister, which we flatter ourselves will give as much satisfaction in America, as we experience, and that it may tend to strengthen the friendship and good understanding between the two countries, so essentially necessary to the prosperity of both. The delays arising in the commons, do not rest with ministers, but with the judge who presides in the admiralty court, and they shew a disposition to redress this grievance, by removing him, if it can be done.

GEORGE ALEX.

Instructions to the Commanders of our Ships of War and Privateers that have or may have Letters of Marque against France. Given at our Court of St. James's, the Eighth Day of January 1794.

WHEREAS by our former Instructions to the Commanders of our Ships of War and Privateers, dated 6th November, 1793, we signified that they should stop and detain all ships laden with goods the produce of any colony belonging to France or carrying provisions or other supplies for the use of any such Colony, and should bring the same with their cargoes to legal adjudication, we are pleased to REVOKE the said Instruction, and in lieu thereof we have thought fit to issue these our Instructions to be duly observed by the Commanders of our Ships of war and Privateers that have Letters of Marque against France.

First, That they shall bring in for lawful adjudication all vessels with their cargoes that are laden with goods the produce of the French West India Islands, and coming directly from any port of the said islands to any port in Europe.

Secondly, That they shall bring in for lawful adjudication all ships with their cargoes that are laden with goods the produce of the said Islands, the property of which goods shall belong to subjects of France, to whatsoever ports the same may be bound.

3dly.—That they shall seize all ships that shall be found attempting to enter any ports of the said Islands that is or shall be blockaded by the Arms of his Majesty, or his Allies, and shall send them with their cargoes for adjudication, according to the terms of the former instructions, bearing date the 8th of June, 1793.

4thly.—That they shall seize all vessels laden wholly or in part with naval or military stores, bound to any port of the said islands, and shall send them into some convenient port belonging to his Majesty, together with their cargoes, that they may be proceeded against according to the Rules and laws of Nations.

(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

Reply of his Excellency Lord Donchester, to the Indians of the Seven Villages of Lower Canada, as Deputies from all the Nations who were at the General Council, held at the Miami, in the Year 1793, except the Chawabhou, Miami's, and Loups.

I HAVE well considered your words, and am now prepared to reply.