

into a very serious and eloquent debate, respecting the Immortality of the Soul; on this subject, they are said to have ultimately agreed, that the Intellectual Spark survives the dissolution of the body.

The execution took place between eleven and twelve o'clock, and though performed as speedily as possible, took up the space of thirty-six minutes.

They all preserved a solid firmness, and individually at the moment of being stretched upon the machine, exclaimed—*Vive la Republic! Vive la Nation!*

Brissot himself, except on this occasion, was thoughtful and silent.

Sillery smiled and bowed on every side, to the spectators.

Fauchet, the Constitutional Bishop, was attended by a Confessor, with whom he was much engaged in a very serious discourse.

Carra appeared indifferent, said little, and looked contemptuously.

Correspondence of the Jacobins.

Rouen, Oct. 30.

The monopolizers are exercising on us their perfidious manoeuvres, and we are in dreadful want of provisions: the Revolutionary army and the guillotine must be put in motion.

Befancon, Oct. 25.

We have received information, that a second La Vendee is preparing in the mountains of Befancon, in which large bodies of disaffected men have assembled.

Several inhabitants of the mountains have retired to the Swiss villages of Mefier and Landron.

LONDON, November 9.

The French are encamped within a league of Furnes. The British emigrants are fortifying Nieuport, and the inundation is continued.

The light companies of the militia regiments have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice, and every man is to be provided with 40 round of ball cartridges.

The fleet lately arrived from Spain has brought over the sum of 30,000 dols. specie—being the second stipend towards satisfying the demands of the adventurers concerned in the Nootka Sound Business.

Trial of Brissot, and the other Accused Deputies.

Brissot and the other deputies were carried before the Revolutionary Tribunal on the 23d ult. They were each privately interrogated.

The Revolutionary Tribunal has been previously divided into 2 sections, for the more speedy dispatch of business. One of the sections was to confine itself solely to the trial of the deputies.

On the 25th ult. in the morning, they were conveyed from the different prisons to the court of justice.

The indictment against Brissot was first read by the public accuser. He heard it with tranquillity and fortitude. Afterwards were read the several indictments against

Verginaud	Fonfrede
Dupretret	La Source
Carra	Beouvais
Gardien	Duchastel
Valaze	Mainville
Duprat	Lacaze
Sillery	Lehardy
Fauchet	Antiboul
Boileau	and
Ducos	Vigee.

These persons were then severally questioned relative to their professions.

Antiboul replied, that his occupation was to defend the rights of the people, and to prosecute tyrants.

The other deputies replied, that they were deputies to the national convention.

The President of the revolutionary tribunal then asked them whether they had chosen official pleaders to defend them?

Boileau, deputy for the department of L'Yonne, declared, that he had selected a person to undertake his defence, but if he refused, he would defend himself. Brissot, Verginaud, Valaze, Lafource, Sillery, and Carra, replied, that they would defend themselves.

The witnesses were then called in and examined by the public accuser.

The evidence of Pache, the mayor of Paris, occupied the whole of the first day of the trial. On the second day, Chaumette procureur of the commune, Hebert, substitute of the procurer of the commune, and Destournelles, minister of the contributions, were examined.

(To be Continued.)

November 14.

Intelligence was received yesterday at Lloyd's by the *Aguila*, arrived off Dover that the Madras army went on the 10th and 11th of June against Pondicherry, which is said to have surrendered on the 1st of July. The French had marched to attack Fort St. Davids.

Carriac had also been taken by the English, and a French Indiaman captured in the Roads.

Insurrections still prevailed at the Mauritius, where the white cockade was mounted by many of the Royalists.

November 16.

Accounts received from Manheim of the 4th inst. give a confirmation of the raising of the siege of Landau. After a short bombardment in the night of the 31st of Oct. the Prussians on the 1st November withdrew their artillery from the batteries, and returned to their camp, determined to take the town by famine only.

The French are stated not only to have received reinforcements on the river Saar, but they have even made movements against the cordon of Prussian troops, the latter were obliged to retreat to Pirmasents.—This is said to render the position of the Austrians very precarious in exposing their right. Reports even went so far as to assert, that the Prussians had been obliged to evacuate the post of Pirmasents, but which is not confirmed as yet.

Yesterday Capt. Cook of the *Spitfire* sloop, arrived at the admiralty office, with dispatches from Lord Hood, at Toulon, which place he left on the 31st Oct. His dispatches are dated the 30th; but from the silence observed respecting their contents, we fear they are not of the most agreeable nature.

Gen. O'Hara had arrived there from Gibraltar, with a reinforcement of troops and the combined forces, composing the garrison, amounted to 15,000 men, who were in good health, well provided, and in good spirits. The Republican army was increasing so rapidly, that the allies in a few days expected to be in a state of siege.

A misunderstanding is said to have arisen between the British and Spanish admirals, relative to the command of Toulon.

November 17.

France has declared war against Genoa. Letters from Brussels mention, that the celebrated M. Condorcet, one of the proscribed members of the Convention, has found means to make his escape from France, and is arrived at Laufanne in Switzerland.

A Paris paper of the 8th mentions, that in the fitting of the 7th a letter was read from Gen. Relagge, who says that he had entered Catalonia, after an obstinate engagement with the Spaniards.

By advices from Toulon to the 30th of October, we find that nothing material had taken place. On the 15th the French attacked a fort which was erecting to destroy one of their batteries. Two hundred of the allies were obliged to give way to superior forces after the loss of 100 men, among whom was Capt. Toriano of the 30th.

Letters from Genoa, dated October 23, mention that General Carteaux and Gardam, continue to bombard the forts and navy of Toulon, but without success. That the French Imperieuse of 40 guns, which was sunk, had been raised; that a 32 pounder burst on board the *Royal George*, killed 16 men, wounding several others, and shattering the quarter deck.

His Majesty's packet the *Halifax*, for Barbadoes and Jamaica; the *Grantham* for New-York; and the *Expedition*, with one mail and government dispatches for Lisbon, were detained at Falmouth by contrary winds, when the last accounts came away.

Advice has been received at the Admiralty, that the *Alligator* privateer, of Jersey, has taken two valuable Danish ships, laden with military stores for Brest, and sent them into that island. The *Alligator* hoisted the French National Flag, and by that means deceived the Danes, who supposed her to be actually a French vessel.

A letter from Havre, dated the 2d inst. informs us, that all the English traders and merchants, who were taken up in that city, have been released, and their property restored to them.

The French by a late general attack on the frontiers, possessed themselves of several posts; but by the dispatches to Administration, it appears, they have

been driven from them again—*Marchiennes*, *Meun*, *Furnes*, &c. are again in the possession of the combined forces.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Twelve companies of gunners, two squadrons of cavalry, and three battalions of the Revolutionary army, set out from Paris yesterday. Their destination is for the camp before Toulon.

Madame Roland is at present on her trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal. Her behavior is firm, and her answers to the questions put to her evinces much presence of mind.

General Vergennes has been arrested on suspicion of treason, at Rennes.

The chief of the *etat Major* of the Rhine, *Hellier*, had been sent to Paris by St. Just, the National Commissioner. He is now in the *Abbaye*.

The section of *Mucius Scaevola* has adopted a resolution tending to dissolve the Department of Paris. The resolution was sent to the other 47 sections. The section of *Arcis* denounced this measure, declaring that the department had never lost their confidence.

The council of the commune suspended the resolution of the section of *Mucius Scaevola*, and appointed a committee to represent to the section, the impropriety of their conduct, and to oppose the meeting which the section proposes to hold on the subject, on the 9th inst.

Taillefer, the Deputy, has been denounced in the *Jacobin Club*, for having married an Aristocratic woman.

The army of the Rhine is in want of cavalry. A large detachment is to be sent immediately.

From the Brussels Gazette.

Lieutenant-General Baron de Beaulieu reports that on the 2d in the morning, he was attacked in his position of *Mettez*, by a hostile corps of 6000 men, which he repulsed, after killing 200 of them.

The General of Artillery, *Count de Clairfayt*, reports likewise, that his posts of *Pont* and *Buissieres*, having been attacked on the same day, the enemy directed against the latter post a battery of eight pieces of cannon, without having been able, notwithstanding their brisk fire to dislodge our picquets.

The post of *Merbes le Chateau* was also attacked at the same time; but the prudent dispositions of the Colonel of the regiment of *Wurtemberg*, *Count de Coutneuil*, and of *Latour*, frustrated in a manner the attempts of the enemy in those quarters.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 12.

By intelligence received from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated *Brumbt*, Austrian head-quarters, October 24, it appears, that on the morning of the 27, General *Wurmser*, having received information that *Hagenau* had surrendered to the advanced corps, under Gen. *Mageroe*, he immediately put the bulk of his army into motion, and arrived there that night, a few hours before it had been evacuated by the enemy, who had made so precipitate a retreat, as to neglect breaking down the wooden bridges over which the artillery was to pass. That, on the 18th, the French encamped on the right side of *Zorn*, a small river that runs through *Brumbt*—but on perceiving some interval between Gen. *Mageroe*'s advanced corps, consisting of about 6000 men, and the other columns of the army, they crossed the river, and attacked him with their whole force, in the evident expectation of turning his flank, and cutting him off from the rest of the army. The action lasted 7 hours—but upon perceiving the rest of the Austrian army move forward, the French re-crossed the river, and evacuated the heights and town of *Brumbt*, of which the Austrians took possession. The loss on the part of the French, is estimated to be about 800 men, and that of the Austrians nearly half that number killed and wounded. That the prince of *Waldeck* had advanced with his corps from *Soltk*, and marched along the banks of the Rhine—That he had compelled the surrender of *Drungenheim*, and after having driven the garrison of *Fort Louis*, with loss, had invested the place. That, in the course of the night, the French had abandoned their position on the *Zorn*, retreated under the cannon of *Strasburgh*. That Gen. *Wurmser* was at the distance of nine English miles from that place.

In addition to the accounts already

published, of forcing the lines of *Wessembourg* and *Lauterbourg*, it appears that the Austrian army had between seven and eight hundred men killed and wounded, and that the loss of the French consisted of between 3 or 4000 killed; from 5 to 6000 prisoners, and 26 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, waggons and horses. The retreat of the French on this occasion was greatly favored by a thick fog.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 10.

This day arrived the *Dispatch*, *Hathaway*, in 27 days from Philadelphia; and the *Martin*, *Watson*, from Norfolk, in Virginia, for London. They are both under quarantine, and all communication with the shore is stopped, till an order of Council arrives to release them.

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 24.

We hear that a riot lately took place near *Burlington*, *New-Jersey*, occasioned by opposition to the law of that state, imposing fines for non-performance of militia duties—We also learn that it was quelled without any great difficulty.

The British October packet arrived at *Halifax* the 26th November, and sailed from thence two or three days after for England. The November packet, we are informed, may be hourly expected to arrive at *New York*.

The business which principally engaged the attention of the House of Representatives of the United States this day, was the further discussion of Mr. *Madison*'s Resolutions—on which no vote has yet been taken.

Congress meets To-Morrow.

A ship of 18 guns is arrived at *Norfolk*, *Virginia*, from *Brest* in 7 weeks—and we hear that preparations were making to fire a feu de joye at *Norfolk*, on account of the news this ship has brought.

The mail due from the eastward of *New-York* yesterday, had not arrived at that City when the Post which arrived yesterday from thence, left it.

The eastern mail due this day, was not in, when this Paper went to press.

Newspapers being, on account of their bulk, sent by the *Stager*, which set off several hours before the mail is closed, occasions the arrangement referred to, in yesterday's paper.

The letter from *Paterfion*, to-morrow.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrivals at New-York, Jan. 22.

Ship <i>Swift</i> , <i>Steel</i> , <i>Cork</i>	
<i>Juno</i> , <i>Rathbone</i> , <i>Nantucket</i> and <i>South Seas</i>	
Brig <i>Five Sisters</i> , <i>Peck</i> , <i>Havannah</i>	
<i>Independence</i> , <i>Wood</i> , <i>Cadiz</i>	
<i>Eliza</i> , <i>Harding</i> , <i>Liverpool</i>	
<i>William</i> , <i>Gorham</i> , <i>St. Martins</i>	
<i>Julia</i> , <i>Seymour</i> , <i>Poin Petre</i>	
<i>Nancy</i> , <i>Powars</i> , <i>Kingston</i>	
Sch. <i>Federal</i> , <i>Lewis</i> , <i>Guadaloupe</i>	
<i>Lydia</i> , <i>Oaks</i> , <i>Barbadoes</i>	

The following remarks are copied from the Log-book of Capt. *Harding*, of the brig *Eliza*, from *Liverpool*.

December 21st, spoke the brigantine *Mary*, *Aris*, of *Marblehead*, from *Bilboa*, out 49 days homeward bound. Captain *Aris* informed him, that the *Algerines* had captured upwards of 50 sail of American vessels.

December 28th, spoke the schooner *Industry*, *P. Sieves*, of *Richmond*, bound to *Cork*, 11 days out—all well.

Same day, spoke the brig *George & Harriet*, *Barnard*, of *Boston*, bound to *Philadelphia*, 93 days out—all well.

WAR ATLAS.

To-Morrow will be published,

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A Collection of Maps,

Including the whole of the various Seats of the present War in Europe, viz.

1. MAP of the United Provinces of Holland, Friesland, Groningen, Overysel, Gelders, Utrecht, and Zealand.
 2. Map of the French, Dutch, and Austrian Netherlands.
 3. Map of France, divided into circles and departments.
 4. Map of Spain and Portugal.
 5. Map of Germany and Switzerland.
- N. B. Any of the above Maps may be had separate.

Said Cary has lately published

Account of *Algeris*—with a Map—1/106.
Account of the Malignant Fever, 4th edition—3/6—Dr. *Nasby*'s Treatise on do.—1/103.
Jan. 24. 41. 227.