

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers in Woodbury, Gloucester County, New-Jersey, on Sunday morning, the 12th instant, **Two young Negro Fellows**, named Jack and Tom, each about 20 years of age; Jack is of a dark black colour and a fair look; Tom is of an open countenance, of a yellowish colour, and much disposed to laugh.

They are sprightly active fellows, and but little short of six feet high; they were both well dressed; Jack had on a blue broad cloth coat and different kinds of clothes.

Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any goal in the United States, so that their masters may get them again shall receive the above reward and reasonable expenses.

John Sparks,
Andrew Hunter.

OR. 14

2a. of

To the Public.

A SUBSCRIPTION

Is opened for Printing the
Theological Writings

OF

Emanuel Swedenborg,

At Francis Bailey's Book store, No. 126,
Market Street, Philadelphia,

WHEN a sufficient subscription takes place, a meeting will be advertised to consider the most eligible mode for conducting the printing of such of the Works as shall be thought to be of the greatest utility in the first instance.

The following Treatises may be now had at Mr. Bailey's:

The Doctrine of Life, or the Spiritual sense of the Ten Commandments.
The Universal Theology of the New Church; which was foretold by the Lord in Daniel, chap. 7, v. 5, 13, 14, and in the Apocalypse, chap. 21, v. 1, 2, &c.
A summary View of the Heavenly Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church.

As various opinions have been entertained respecting these invaluable writings and yet no person by rational argument has been able to refute them, but instead thereof, invective and groundless reports have been industriously propagated to discredit the honourable and enlightened Author, as well as his Works, we doubt not the candid and sincere inquirers after Truths of the highest importance, will ferociously examine those Works for themselves, in which it is to be hoped, that being in the pursuit and love of the Truth for the sake of its native excellence and use, they will regard them as they justly deserve, and in the end receive both profit and delight.

Oct. 14

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CIRCUS.

This Afternoon,
(Weather Permitting)

Will be performed a variety of Surprising Feats of HORSEMANSHIP.

In particular for this time, Mr. Ricketts will go through the

Manual Exercise.

Standing on a horse in full speed, and going through all the motions.

The POLANDER'S astonishing Tricks by Mr. McDonald, who will also exhibit a number of other wonderful feats. To conclude with

Johnny Gilpin's Expedition,

Or,
The TAYLOR DONE OVER,
For the last time.

In order to make the hour convenient to such persons as may wish to attend the Election, which is to be held this day at the State House, the time of opening the Circus doors will be at three o'clock; performance to commence exactly at a quarter past four.

As Mr. Ricketts's engagement will soon require his attendance at New-York, his stay in this City will be but very short.

Such Ladies and Gentlemen, therefore as may be desirous of visiting either the private exercises of the morning or the public entertainments of the Circus will consequently engage places in the Boxes at the Circus, where attendance is given from 10 till 3 o'clock every day.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

October 15.

Will be presented,

The TRAGEDY of

MACBETH.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, never performed here, in two acts.

Called the

Rival Candidates;

OR,

The ELECTION.

Messrs. HALLAM & HODGKINSON respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, that every expense has been cheerfully sustained, that might tend to make the Old American Company, worthy a share of their patronage, during the short stay the nature of their engagements will permit them to make here.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. Fenno,

In your paper of last evening a simple fact was stated respecting the Speaker of Congress; this is denominated in the General Advertiser "a barefaced attempt to impose on the good sense of the electors of the County of Philadelphia"—the electors will determine for themselves—and not be biased by the flimsy pretences of those, who square their conscience to the times, and let rest make the test of crimes.

The Constitution of the United States was established to form a more perfect union—an oath to support that Constitution, never included a right to petition that this union should be undermined and overthrown by interpolating the Legislative authority of a party in opposition to the Legislative authority of the whole.

I will suggest to the Insurgent paragraphist in the General Advertiser the following queries, not doubting that they will be duly attended to by every independent elector.

1st. Whether the principle of an ex parte was ever objected to by the candidate in question, till it extended to his own business?

2d. Whether the petitioner did not propose in a certain house, that (for the benefit of the poor no doubt) the duty on raw or brown sugars, should be enhanced in lieu of imposing a duty on refined sugars, which would fall entirely, and exclusively on the rich?

Q.

From a late English Paper.

DIED—In the Fleet Prison, London, Benjamin Pope, Esq. in the 67th year of his age. Mr. Pope was not a less extraordinary character than old Elwes, of memorable memory. He was originally a tanner, in Southwark, and his stock was worth not less than 70,000l. Though said to possess 100,000l. he had been nearly 12 years in prison for debt of 10,000l. which his creditors agreed to take 1000 for. His chief luxury was a pint of small beer, which he always examined carefully to see whether it was full before he paid for it, and about two penny worth of meat per day. His three farthing candle he always bought by weight, i. e. he had the heaviest of eight or ten for his money. He was never known to have a joint of meat on his table. His coat had been for years too old and faithful a servant, that it had long wanted a nap. His wig would have disgraced a crow's nest. In his last illness, being told by an apothecary that his dissolution was rapidly approaching, "Well," said he, with a sort of lambent smile, "in that case I shall wipe off my debt of 10,000l." Notwithstanding these shocking vices, they were mingled with some unaccountable instances of benevolence, for, (whilst he was in the habit of weighing his candle, or measuring out his small beer) he to the last gave weekly orders for a fowl or two of meat to be divided among a few poor house-keepers in his neighborhood.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, July 30.

Richard, Representative of the People with the Army of the North, to the Committee of Public Safety.

Antwerp, July 27.

"Citizen Colleagues,

"I announce to you the evacuation of Fort Lillo. The English on their retreat broke down the dykes, and inundated more than six leagues of the country. They carry with them the hatred and the execrations of the inhabitants, which they had merited by their pillage and their baseness. They continue to accelerate their flight.—Our scouts advanced more than ten leagues before they fled their advanced posts. They seem to be taking refuge under the cannon of Breda and Bergenop-zoom. They left us thirty pieces of cannon at Antwerp. We found considerable magazines, especially of hay. More than three hundred individuals have concealed articles belonging to the allied armies. We are now searching for them. To this execrable conduct of the inhabitants of Antwerp, I must oppose an instance of disinterestedness and attachment to the French nation, which does honor to Citizen Jacques Leemans, a merchant of this city. On the retreat of Dumourier, in order to save 400 sacks of corn which were deposited in his warehouses, he declared to the enemy that he had bought them. By this patriotic lie he saved them to the Republic, and has now restored them,

(Signed)

"RICHARD."

August 1.

Committee of General Safety.

The business commenced at ten o'clock.

The Convention proceeded to the Nominal appeal, in order to complete

the Committee of General Safety: the majority of the suffrages was united in favour of

The citizens Legendre, (of Paris)
Goupilleau, (of Nantenay)
Merlin, (of Thionville)
Andrew Dumont.
Bernard, (of Santes) and
Jean Debrie.

Revolutionary Tribunal.

Lecoindre. "I demand the repeal of the law of the 22d Prairial, relative to the new organization of the Revolutionary Tribunal, it is tantamount to Martial Law."

This decree was instantly and unanimously repealed, amidst the plaudits of the Convention.

Freron. "I have beheld with a certain degree of astonishment mingled with horror, in the list of the members presented, in order to compose the Revolutionary Tribunal, the names of men who deserve the public execration. All Paris demands of you the justly merited punishment of Fouquier Tinville. (Plaudits)—You have sent to the Revolutionary Tribunal, the infamous Dumas, and the Jurymen, who with him, participated in the crimes of Robespierre. I shall prove to you that Fouquier is equally guilty, for if the President, and the Jurymen were influenced by the Tyrant, the public accuser must also have been his creature, since he drew up the acts of accusation. I demand then, that Fouquier Tinville may be sent to expiate in Hell, the torrents of blood which he hath shed." (Plaudits)

The Convention instantly ordered him to be arrested, and delivered over to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Fayau observed, that Jean Debrie, hitherto attached to the Federalists, was appointed one of the members of the Committee of Public Safety.

Jean Debrie, said, that as without the public confidence he could not be serviceable, he begged leave to give in his resignation. Like many other members of the Convention he had been betrayed into the plans of the Brissotines; but he always acted from the best of motives.

The Convention accepted his resignation.

After some observations from Charlier and Cochon, relative to the law of the 22d Prairial, the committees of Public Safety, General Safety, and Legislation, were ordered to bring in a report relative to a new organization of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

ROBESPIERRE.

Brival and Bourdon mentioned several anecdotes, relative to that bloody Monster. The first stated, that he had threatened to discharge the Jurymen of the Revolutionary Tribunal, because they had not put every one to death, that was sent him before this Tribunal; and the second affirmed, that four of them at the trial of Gossin, were menaced with assassination, because they resisted the tyrant's orders!

15 Thermidor—2 August.

After hearing a denunciation against Rossignol and David, the Convention ordered them to be arrested.

August 4.

In the evening sittings yesterday, Merlin of Douay was declared President; Barras, Freron and Colomel de la Meurthe, Secretaries.

The Poet de Lille, author of the Hymn des Marseilles, transmitted an Ode on the conspiracy of Robespierre. It was remarked that he was under arrest. His ode was then sent to the Committee of Public Instruction, and the examination of the motives of his detention referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

Citizen Moline offered his homage in a prologue and hymn, composed for the approaching opening of the New Opera-house, in the Rue de la Loi. Honorable mention, and transmitted to the Committee of Public Instruction.

Honorable mention also of a letter from the pupils of L'Ecole de Mars, to the youth of the district D'Avennes, who took arms to snatch Landrecy from the enemy!

Two soldiers escaped from the enemies' chains, after having each lost an arm, assured the Convention, that our armies burnt with desire to prove to the enemy, that there was not a soldier of Robespierre among them. Upon the proposal of Andre Dumont, the President gave the fraternal embrace to the two Republicans.

Several addresses to the Convention, expressive of gratitude and affection, were then read.

Santhonax and Polverel have written to the Convention, that they no longer heard of the decree against them upon landing at Aix, than they immediately

surrendered themselves and their papers. They represent, that after their conduct shall be examined, the Convention will be sorry for the rigorous measures against them; and as it might be dangerous to divulge what they have to say, they beg to be examined in secret.

Beard said, those citizens arrived yesterday at Paris, under the conduct of a Lieutenant, and he proposed—suspension of the decree against them—Liberty, not however to quit Paris; and that the Committee of Public Safety, Marine and Colonies examine into their business immediately.

Sittings of the 18th Thermidor, (Aug) 5.

Gossuin informed the Convention, that the inhabitants of the frontier Communes are not without disquiet at the despotic proceedings of St. Just and Lebas. He proposed that the constituted authorities of the Northern Departments, the Pays de Calais, of Aisne, of the Moselle, of the Higher and Lower Rhine, shall be ordered to send to the United Committees, within the Decade following, the notification of the present decree, all the orders of those perfidious mandatories of the people.

Bourdon de l'Oise, demanded the reform of another abuse. A crowd of excellent citizens, said he, groan yet in the dungeons of guilt, and the Convention will draw down the benedictions of the people, by restoring them to their distracted families. He proposed, to expedite this happy moment.

I. That the Committee of General Safety shall liberate those imprisoned as suspected, whose detention has not been ordered by the law of September 17.

II. That all the Revolutionary Committees shall communicate to those detained, to their relatives, or friends, the motives of their arrest—Adopted.

A Member demanded the extension of the obligation upon the Representatives of the People, in employment, and the Committee of General Safety, Decreed.

Gouffry demanded, that the Convention should yet do something for the citizens of Arras. Upon quitting that commune, the 11th of the month, Joseph Lebon promised to return in six days; he ordered the guillotine to be permanent in the public square. He proposed the charging the national agent of the district, to displace this instrument of death from the sight of the good citizens, whom Lebon has too long persecuted.—Referred to the committees.

Chalier here informed the Convention that Gossinhal was arrested, and demanded speedy execution upon the head of this Traitor. The Revolutionary Tribunal being yet uninformed, he moved they should be invested provisionally with powers to direct the application of the law upon Gossinhal, and all the other conspirators, until the re-organization of the Tribunal.

Fayau resuming the subject of Bourdon de l'Oise's propositions above, endeavored to demonstrate their impracticability; but Tallien came to their support, and refuted him with great advantage—no one supporting his opinions.

A letter from Lebois, the Public Accuser, announced that he had identified the person of Gossinhal, and sent him to his fate. Several congratulatory deputations have entered—particularly one from Clermont Ferrand, and another from Bourdeaux.

Salaries of the Clergy &c.

Malthus in the name of the committee of Finances, brought in a report, which gave rise to the following decree:

The national Convention, being informed that the payments, which ought to have been made quarterly to the ci-devant clergy and nuns, pensioners of the state, have ceased to be duly liquidated for some past, decrees as follows:—

Art. 1. The ci-devant clergy, nuns, &c. pensioned by the Republic, shall immediately, and without delay, be paid by the receivers of the Districts the arrears of the sums which may be due to them, and they shall continue to receive their pensions at the end of every three months.

Art. 2. The commissioners of the National Treasury are hereby ordered under their responsibility, to transmit the necessary sums for the above purposes to the receivers of the respective districts, and continue at the end of every three months to do the same.

Finances.

Camdon, in the name of the Committee of Finance, proposed the following plan of a decree, which was adopted:

"The National Convention after hearing the report of its committee of Finances decrees that the provisional in-

scriptions of the consolidated debt, shall continue to be admitted in payment for the National Domains, in conformity to the dispositions of the law, of the 24th August, 1793 (old style) until the delivery of the definitive inscriptions be closed."

A Deputation from the Refugees of Jemeppe was admitted to the bar. The Chairman congratulated the Convention on the energy it had displayed, the dangers it had experienced and the treasons it had discovered and overwhelmed. He concluded by affirming, "that traitors and tyrants would pass away, but that the Commonwealth should be eternal."

(Loud plaudits)

Camdon delivered a long and able speech relative to the organization of the Committees.

Merlin (of Douay) brought in a Report, in the name of the Committee of Legislation, in consequence of which, Jean Baptiste Tintetin was liberated from prison, and the sentence against him reversed.

Successes in the Pyrenees.

The army of the Western Pyrenees obtained on the 6th, new successes; and after a desperate resistance, they carried by the point of the bayonet, the fine valley of Baslan, all that of Leruil, two considerable Forts and Fortarabia is nearly destroyed by the bombardment.

They passed defiles extremely narrow scaled the most alarming precipices, and took possession of redoubts placed upon the lofty mountains, which commanded the Bidasson. The enemy, who had 12,000 men were repulsed on all sides, and the fruits of the victory are immense in artillery and various stores.

Fest of the Tenth of August.

The Committee of Public Safety decreed, that on the ensuing celebration there shall be no market. That the Citizens in the evening shall assemble in the National Gardens of the Thuilleries—Each Section conducting the warriors they shall honor—There a grand concert shall be performed—and one bon-fire re-unite in dust the spoils of federalism and tyranny—The fete shall be finished with songs and dances expressive of national joy.

August 6.

A letter was received from General Pichegru, dated Antwerp, 16th Thermidor, congratulating the Convention, in the name of the Northern Army, on account of the overthrow of the tyrant.

Similar congratulations were received from Michaud, Commandant of the Army of the Rhine.

August 7.

The provisional Administrators of the regenerated Police of the Commune of Paris were admitted to the bar.—They congratulated the Convention upon the late occurrences, and referred with pride and gratitude to the functions, which in a moment of peril had been confided their discharge.

The Citizens of Manbeuge, by letter, felicitated them upon the late events.

Patriotic Gifts from Senegal.

The following letter was read from the Commandant of Senegal, to the President of the Convention at Paris:

"Citizen President,

"The Colony of Senegal, deprived during eighteen months of all communication with France, learns at length by the corvette Oiseau, and the ship Henry, the combats and victories of the Republic, the labors of the Convention and its ever memorable triumph.

"We envy your toils, and since we cannot share in your glorious exertions, at least offer you the sentiments which animate us all, without distinction of fortune, condition, or colour.

"Officers, Soldiers, Government, Merchants, and Inhabitants, all contribute in a patriotic donation, an account of which is annexed, amounting to the sum of 20,039 livres.

(Signed) "BLANCHOT."

"P. S. The difficulty of communication and the immediate departure of the Henry, prevented our adding the contributions of Goree to those of Senegal."

LONDON, August 18.

One hundred persons have been arrested at Brussels, and the celebrated Chancellor Von Limpsen has been sent to Maubeuge. One ninth of the barrels of Belgium is sent to France; and no Clubs are allowed to be held in the Netherlands.