

frontiers of Holland, amounts to forty-thousand.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, 20 Thermidor, August 7.

Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety. Citizens, treason was the order of the day in the Antilles and on the Continent, at one and the same time. The Republic has been betrayed in the colony of St. Domingo by aristocrats, who invited thither the English and the Spaniards. French emigrants in London sequestrated St. Domingo into the hands of George. Emigrants from St. Domingo intrigued at New-York for the ruin of our colonies. Emigrants from the aristocratic colonies transmitted to us details which we could neither controvert nor confide in. In this state of things, public opinion fluctuated respecting the commissioners sent to St. Domingo, against whom the Convention passed a decree of accusation. The deputies from St. Domingo, however, bore testimony to the civism of the Commissioners.

In the mean time, we received news of treasons by some of the commandants of the Windward Islands, and we took the first favorable opportunity of sending a faithful and active mariner to notify the decree to the Commissioners in St. Domingo, and to proclaim liberty to the blacks and commissioners to defend the Windward Islands. Both these missions have been successful. The commissioners of St. Domingo are now giving us an account of their operations.

Citizens, with our successes on the Frontiers we will retake our colonies. The Republic is chiefly on the continent; the Republic is in our marine, in the courage of our armies and our fleets; the Republic is in the energy of the public spirit, and in the imposing attitude which the National Convention has assumed in the eyes of Europe. He concludes with reading a letter from the commissioners of the Windward Islands, of which the following is an extract:

"The conquest of Grande Terre, Guadeloupe, is almost a prodigy, and will make an epoch in the annals of liberty. On coming in sight of land, we learned that the Republic had lost her American colonies, that traitors had delivered them to the English. We harangued our brothers, and we attempted a buccaneering enterprise. We disembarked 1000 men without any implements of siege but our bayonets, and the same night fort Fleur d'Epee, defended by 9000 men and artillery, was carried. Three months before, when it was occupied by 110 patriots only, general Grey & one of the sons of George, with 3000 men, did not get possession of but with much time and labor. The English, panic struck by the rapidity of this conquest, evacuated the five other forts, leaving us masters of their magazines and eighty vessels. We released the Patriots, whom they had imprisoned."

A Member. When I left the Windward Islands, all the Republicans promised to conquer or die in fighting for liberty. The accounts you have just heard prove that they had kept their word. I move that the Convention decree honorable mention of their conduct, and that of the patriots who joined them to retake Guadeloupe. Decreed. Extract from the Registers of the Committee of Public Safety, August 3.

"The Committee of Public Safety, considering the meal of rye, from which only fifteen pounds of bran per quintal has been taken, affords less substantial and less economical nourishment than meal more cleared from bran; that the abundance of the harvest allows the means of providing for every necessity; that the supply of bread being assured, it is necessary to procure bran, which has been wanting for some time, and which must in part supply the scarcity of oats, orders,

"That the administrative bodies, the municipalities and the citizens, who shall make rye into meal, may take from it 25 pounds of bran per quintal; Charges the administrative bodies, and the municipalities, to watch over the conduct of the Bakers and the Millers. This order shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the National Convention, and sent to the Commission of Commerce."

Letter from the Representatives of the People stationed with the army, to the Committee of Public Safety.

* Fontarabia, a Spanish city, 15th Thermidor, Second year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

"We received yesterday at four o'clock, dear colleagues, your letter of the 10th inst. informing us, that Robespierre, his brother, St. Just, and Loubas had placed themselves in the rank

of conspirators, and meditated the ruin of the people, over whom they wished to tyrannize. Be tranquil, dear colleagues, respecting the brave army of the Western Pyrenees: it does not belong to any individual: it is entirely devoted to Liberty and the Republic. The only sentiments which animate it, are the love of one's country—the hatred of tyrants, and respect and attachment to the Convention. Such an army can never belong to a dictator, whatever his talents or even his services may be; and so far from combating for, it would poignard him.—Its wishes and our own are, that prompt punishment should be inflicted on all the traitors: it is necessary that the land of liberty be purged. The Generals and officers think the same as the soldiers—were any one to endeavour to profit by this event, and occasion troubles, speedy justice should overtake him. You may rest assured that the enemy will be unable to have any advantage from this event, whatever hopes it may afford.—Health and fraternity.

"CAVANAC
"GARRAU."

Barrere—"How glorious is this language in a victorious army, and how worthy the Convention to print and transmit it to the departments and the troops of the Republic! It will confirm every thing that the citizens expect from their courage & fidelity: they will thus teach to the tyrants and to the duke of York what they are to expect from a nation of tyrannicides and of armies, who, on the field of battle dictate their testimonies of attachment to the National Representation.

"But I have not as yet recounted all the successes of the army of the western Pyrenees, for I have not informed you, that a city famous on account of the siege it sustained in the time of the 14th Capet—that a city whose fortifications have been strengthened and augmented since that epoch, and which cost the Marechal duke of Berwick 8000 men, and a long attack, was taken almost instantaneously, and that too, by a detachment of the army. Fontarabia then, with fortifications to defend its numerous inhabitants, and cafemates to shelter its garrison—Fontarabia, which guards the entrance into Spain, is at this moment in the possession of the Republic. The particulars of this signal success are too singular to be omitted here. On the evening of the same day, (14th Thermidor,) Garrau, Representative of the people, marched against Fontarabia with 300 men, all brave soldiers. Lemarque, assistant to the etat Major, and Captain of grenadiers—in short, the citizen whom you see at your bar, with the Spanish colours in his hand, led on this Republican band. He assumed a position above Fontarabia, after having experienced a shower of grape shot, which killed three soldiers at the side of Garrau. On being master of the height, he instantly summoned the city to surrender, and Lemarque, who entered with a flag threatened an immediate assault, in case of refusal.

"The council of war immediately assembled: it was composed of two capuchins, one priest, the commandant, the town-major, the principal engineer, and some other officers. The capuchins, at first, insisted on defending the city: they invoked God and all his holy saints, asked the inhabitants if they would abandon so much property to the enemies of religion? They then insisted on 24 hours time, in order to deliberate. Lemarque, on this, produced the following summons, and observed, "that by the laws of war, the French had a right to put all the capuchins to death, on account of their intermeddling in civil affairs, if the surrender did not take place within the period fixed by the Representatives of the people:

"The commandant of Fontarabia is hereby summoned to deliver it up to the army of the Republic: the space of six minutes is only allowed him for deliberation: that period elapsed, no capitulation can be granted, but he and the whole garrison shall be put to death.

"From the redoubt of the capuchins, this 14th Thermidor, second year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) "The Representative of the People, GARRAU."

"There were 800 Spaniards in the town. Fear prevailed in their council.—The capuchins did not wish to risk the laws of war, and Fontarabia surrendered at half an hour after six o'clock the same evening.

THE CAPITULATION.

"In the name of the French republic. We, the Representatives of the French People and General in Chief of the Army of the Western Pyrenees, on the demand of the Commandant of Fontarabia, to have 24 hours in order

to decide as to the delivering up the same to the army of the Republic, reply, That the army, which in consequence of its victories, finds itself able to give law to the City, the care of which is confided to him, will not grant him any longer time, than until five o'clock, in order to accede to the following terms:

Article I. The garrison shall march out with all the honors of war, ground their arms before the Republic, and surrender themselves prisoners of war.

II. All the magazines, artillery, &c. &c. shall be delivered up to the French nation, in the same state that they are in at this present moment.

III. No covered waggons shall be allowed.

Given at Fontarabia, this first day of August, 1794.

"VINCENT DE LOSREYER
Commandant of the Place.

MULLER,
General in Chief of the army of the Republic.

"PINAET, sen. } representatives of
CAVIGNAC, } the people with
GARRAU, } the army of the
western Pyrenees.

Barrere—"Let us not remain insensible of this exploit: let us recompence the capture of Fontarabia by a vote of thanks: and let our annuals no longer talk of this city so boastful of its situation and inviolability—but only to remind us of the glory of the army of the Western Pyrenees. It belongs to it to separate Spain from the Coalition—to dictate the laws to the Capet who yet reigns over a superstitious people and to make the inquisitors and monsters of Madrid tremble. Eighty republicans only fell on this occasion: thus audacity abridges danger, and courage preserves armies: in political and military revolutions, death is always the lot of the coward and the slave. What, think you, were the expressions of the soldiers, in the midst of their victories? "They now talk of us in the Convention, they will perhaps order a report on our conduct." This is truly republican, and they shall experience the reward they so justly merit.

He concluded with proposing, that the convention should declare that they had deserved well of their country—Decreed amidst unanimous plaudits.

PHILADELPHIA,

OCTOBER 27.

We hear the President of the United States is expected in Town to-morrow, or next day.

He left Bedford on the 24th inst.

By an express arrived this day, accounts are received that the Army had marched forward from Bedford, on the 23d instant.

Many of the Eastern newspapers due on Friday last, were not received here till this day—and these, particularly the Boston papers, were in such a wet, torn and mutilated condition that it was impossible to make extracts from them—had they contained anything important.—The New-York papers, notwithstanding the violent storm of yesterday, came to hand in good order.

In a London paper under the head of August 19th, there appears an article, purporting to be an extract of a letter from Paris dated July 31st, this extract contains a detail of the events which took place on the fall of Robespierre and his party.—On that occasion twenty three persons, distinguished in the Government, were executed, besides sixty eight others, municipal officers of Paris—and yet the extract concludes with observations from which it is incontestably evident, that the proscription of one party failed, while that of the other actually took place—that it was a personal contest for power, with which the interests of the people for the moment, had no connection.

"Thus has Paris escaped that scene of proscription and bloodshed which for some time had been preparing by Robespierre and his associates, and which was on the point of being carried into execution. It was foreseen on the 10th of June, the day on which the inviolability of the deputies was set aside, by a decree allowing them to be carried before the Revolutionary Tribunal, on the accusation of the Committee of Public Safety, which was known to be composed of creatures subject to the direction of Robespierre. From that period Tallien, who, on that day, had the boldness to oppose the decree, and who caused an amendment to be added, "that the deputies should first be accused by the Convention," has been successfully busied in contriving plans to ruin Robespierre, or, in other words, to save himself; for it was not possible that both could continue to live. His party was strong but timid; nor could

any thing have made them act, even when they did, but the certainty, that if forty-eight hours had been allowed to pass over, not a man of them would have escaped the blow aimed against them by Robespierre, and which was just ready to fall.

"In proportion to the fears with which the sanguinary proceedings of Robespierre filled the minds of all men, so are the execrations with which his memory is now loaded. It is impossible to conceive the general indignation now expressed against him, without wondering at the address and policy of a man, who could contrive to keep a whole people in fear, and make them not only subservient to, but in appearance, to approve of measures dictated by one, whom each individually execrated in his heart."

On Monday evening last departed this life, in the 58th year of his age, Mr. JAMES REYNOLDS carver and gilder, of this city; and on Tuesday evening his remains, attended by number of respectable citizens, were interred in Christ Church burial ground, Arch-Street. His children have long to lament the loss of a kind, indulgent father—his relations, and acquaintance, a faithful friend—and society, an active honest man.

By this Day's Mail.

PROVIDENCE, October 19.

Last week passed through this town, on their way to Philadelphia, Sieur Ibrahim and Mahomed Ben Ali—two subjects of the Dey of Algiers—the former late a Captain of a Frigate, and the latter his lieutenant. They are at present soliciting permission of the Dey to return home; it being dangerous for them to return after having been taken, although by a superior force. They are gentlemen of respectable families, and from the grateful and very affecting manner in which they received the attentions paid them here, there is no doubt, if they should receive the desired permission, they will be of service to our unfortunate countrymen now prisoners in Algiers.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 21, 1794.

The Committee to make weekly report of deaths and state of the sickness in this city certify—that Mr. Nathaniel Jocelin aged 73, who died last evening, is the only person since their last report—he had been sick with the Putrid fever, which left him in a declining state.

They certify that there are only three persons in any way affected with the fever one of whom is dangerous, the others recovering, that those sick of the fever are in the Newtownship.

They further certify that the families which left the city on account of the sickness, have many of them returned and others are daily returning.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

ARRIVED.

Ship S. Carolina, Sheffield, Charleston Schr. Seaflower, Arnold, Richmond Captain Dekay, from Lisbon, says the ship Camilla, Boyce, was to sail from Oporto the 20th October.

The Success, of Philadelphia, arrived at Lisbon 1st September.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.

The Circuit Court has confirmed the decree of the Judge of the District Court, in the case of the schooner Success, illegally captured by a boat from the Concorde frigate.

Samuel Rogers, tried at the Circuit Court, was found guilty of illegally assisting on board the above boat, in the above capture. He is not sentenced.

The executive of this commonwealth, has appointed Thursday the 20th Nov. next, as a day for a Public Thanksgiving, throughout the same:

"Save us from all desponding fears; Now may our trust in God be strong, While full Thanksgivings shall arise, And Heav'n-born Peace reform the song."

Near one thousand Bears have been killed the present season in the counties of Washington and Hancock; a circumstance unprecedented in the annals of the country. Their approach towards the sea is owing, it is supposed, to the frost in June having killed the berries, fruits, &c. on which they subsisted.

J. M. BART,

No. 170, North Second Street, Respectfully informs the Citizens, that he intends to open an

Evening School,

From SIX to NINE o'clock, beginning next Monday, 27th Inst. where he will teach the

French & Italian languages Arithmetick and Book-keeping.

On the most reasonable Terms.

A strict attendance may be depended upon by those who will favour him with employment. Oct. 27



For Boston,
The Schooner
PHOENIX,

JOSEPH WEEKS, Master.

To sail in four days. For passage apply to the Captain on board, near Chestnut-street wharf, or

JOHN WELSH,

No. 81, South Water-Street.

Who has just received by said vessel, a quantity of the best

PICKED MACKAREL,

And a few barrels of Liver Oil.

He has also

Salmon, Beef, Pork and Butter, Molasses, A quantity of Men's and Women's Coarse and Fine Shoes, French Brandy, Flax, Mould Candles, 50 Hhds. Maryland heavy Tobacco, Whale Bone, Dry Lard, 1000 Barrels Superfine and Common Flour, 4000 Bushels Lisbon Salt, Russia and Salem Duck, Hyson and Souchong Tea, Cloves, and 13 cwt. New Cordage. Oct. 27 d4t.

For Sale,

Three tracts of Land,

LYING in Culpeper County, Virginia, on Mountain Run; one tract is within 2.5, the other two, 30 miles of Frederickburg, on Rappahannock river. The tract that is within 2.5 miles, contains about 1400 acres 50 of meadow land, in two separate plantations; on it is an extensive two-story dwelling house, 4 rooms below, and four above, with 6 fire places, a large barn, stable, and other out-houses; a grist and saw-mill, with a large house, which can very easily and with little expence, be turned into a manufactory mill. A large quantity of lime stone, very easily come at, which is very profitable, as there is none of any account within 40 miles of the place.

The other tract has a good dwelling-house, 2 rooms below, and 2 above, a good frame barn, and other out-houses, and a good orchard on each place.

The other two tracts, one of which contains 456, the other 266, only, the said road divides them: they are in a fine situation, and afford beautiful prospects; there are good dwelling houses on each, one has four rooms below, the other two, and other out-houses, some fruit trees, ten acres now in grass on one of the tracts, and a stone distillery house 20 feet square in the clear.

A L S O,

A Small Tract of
Leaf Land,

For two Lives, lying on Rappahannock river, 25 miles from Fredericksburgh, with a good mill on it.

Apply to

Joseph Roberts.

Fredericksburgh, Oct. 12

Forty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on Saturday night the 11th inst.

A Mulatto LAD,

named Bill, generally called Bill Madden, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a slim make, has straight black hair, which he sometimes wears tied, but generally loose; he has been accustomed to wait at a house, and having been much indebted, has become too idle to work for a support. He took with him a brown fullian double breasted long coat, one drab cord coat, with red cuffs and cape, the pocket flaps and skirts trimmed with red edge, a fullian waistcoat, a pair of buckskin breeches, a pair of red striped trowsers, and several other cloaths, also a pair of boots, half worn. It is probable he has a forged pass, and will endeavour to pass as a free man. From every circumstance, I am led to believe he went off with a white woman, and that they had taken their passage in a vessel bound to Philadelphia.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering me the said servant, and reasonable charges for bringing him home.

Daniel Carroll.

Of Duddington.

City of Washington, Oct. 20
Oct. 27

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

THIS EVENING,

October 27.

Will be Presented,

The celebrated COMEDY of

WILD OATS;

Or, the

Strolling Gentlemen.

To which will be added,

For the only night this season the celebrated Grand PANTOMIME of

DON JUAN;

Or,

The Libertine Destroy'd.

As performed upwards of one hundred nights in London.

With all the Music, Songs, Dances, &c. Postponed last Saturday evening on account of the weather.