

Among in our nostrils.—They shew their zeal for this country and their abhorrence of foreign influence.—How? By avowing their abomination of our own systems and laws, and a devotedness to foreign.—These are strange things for the haters of European influence to allege. Some Americans think we should respect ourselves. The faction cannot do that. They may do almost any thing, living always what such men owe to their principles and their zeal for the national union and constitution. They can however, no more respect themselves than they can respect one another.

The detachment of Philadelphia light horse which arrived in town last week, with prisoners from Bedford, consisted of Lieut. Blanchard, (commanding the escort,) with Messrs. Grub, Brown, Harris and Meade, from Capt. McConnell's troop—M. F. Kays, and King, from Captain Slinger's troop—and Messrs. Johnston, Meale, Nichols, W. Lier, Burrows and Claypole, from Captain Dunlap's troop.

Extract of a letter from Citizen Joel Barlow, at Hamburgo to his friend in this City, dated August 24.

"I HAVE just received a letter from my friend in Amsterdam, who informs that the Republican army of France is momentarily expected in that City, & that two thirds of the inhabitants thereof would be very glad to see them.

"The affairs of France, since the fall of Robespierre, wear the most pleasing and agreeable appearance, and the Patriotic Soldiers are themselves astonished at their own success in every quarter."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Marietta, dated October 27.

"Last evening an account arrived here, that Mr. Elliot, the Contractor, was killed by the Indians, about 15 days ago, between Forts Washington and Hamilton. This account may be depended on."

Extract of a letter, from an officer in the Quarter Master General's department, dated Bonnet's, near Cherry's, Nov. 3.

"I have just received orders to proceed 13 miles, to Budd's, and the Yough, to lay off a camp, to which the army marches to-morrow. Gen. Lee marches from Union Town to Peterson's, half way between Budd's and Parkinson's Ferry, and here, I have no doubt, will be the ultimate point of our march for the main army.

"I hear of no body complaining in this camp, but am told they are rather sickly in the left wing. This I expect, will reach you before my letter by the Governor's express; as he travels slow, being heavily laden with returns, &c. We have lain here two days. To-morrow there will be an inspection of the troops, who have hitherto been well supplied with provisions. I have a small keg of brandy yet untouched, which is valued here three to one above wine. The weather for two or three days has been fine, and we have no difficulty to encounter but extreme bad roads. Forage has been rather scant, but at present we have a pretty good stock."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Elliot at Pittsburgh, to his brother in this city, dated 3^d October, 1794.

"I arrived at this place from Fort Le Boeuf yesterday. The Six Nations of Indians have declared for peace, and have given Mr. Adlum leave to survey. I attribute their pacific disposition to the good success of General Wayne."

"The army is about 30 miles from this place, and is expected here in about three days. Numbers of the insurgents have gone down the river, and some of them have been taken. The whiskey poles are all cut down, and there seems to be a disposition to submit to the laws. Not one of the 30 or 40 insurgents that marched into this place are to be found that will take up arms against government."

Foreign Intelligence,

LONDON September 2.

A gentleman in the city offered, a few days ago for 10 L to pay a guinea a day during the remainder of Barrere's life.

Capture of St. Sebastian and Tolosa.

On Saturday the Spanish Minister attended a meeting of the Spanish Merchants at Battons Coffee House, Cornhill. The purport of this meeting was to consult on what steps were necessary to be taken upon the alarming and rapid progress made by the French in the maritime and plentiful province on Biscay, since the capture of the pass and the city of Fontarabia. By the letters received the latter end of last week it appears that the French are pouring in fresh troops every day, and

that they carry every thing before them the inhabitants being neither capable or willing to resist. The cities of St. Sebastian and Tolosa were entered without firing a shot; at the latter, the people went in crowds to meet the French and the very same day, at a general assembly, the whole of the inhabitants solemnly accepted the French constitution, and swore to maintain it. The Merchants, Ecclesiastics, and Nobles had fled, but all their property and effects were put into a state of requisition.

A body of ten thousand French, with a large train of artillery and plenty of necessaries, marched the next day to secure all the passes in the country towards Bilbao, and another body were to follow them in a few days, for the avowed purpose of besieging that important mercantile city—in fine the whole province of Biscay, with its trading ports as first stated in our paper of the 26th ult. was in the most imminent danger of being surrendered to the Carmagnols unless some speedy and powerful assistance could be obtained. The result of this meeting is to be laid before the Ministers.

The very important part of Spain which is now in danger of being over-run by the French, contains more sea ports and harbours than all the remainder of the Spanish territories in Europe, and is indeed, of very great importance to the mercantile interest of Great Britain and Ireland. The imports into England are very material to our manufactures, particularly in the articles of Spanish wool and steel; they likewise import hides, goatskins, honey, fruit, wine, and other native productions. They take in return almost every article of British manufacture, either for ease, convenience or luxury.

FRENCH ARMIES.

	MEN.
From Huningen to Dunkirk,	360,000
On the Sea Coast and in La Vendee	110,000
On the side of the Mediterranean,	50,000
The army of the Alps	80,000
Those of the Pyrenees and South	90,000
In the 26 districts which surround Paris,	33,000
Distributed in the different departments,	130,000
Total	853,000

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

20 Thermidor—August 1.

A Member asked leave of absence to go and look after his harvest.

Duhem.—"At the moment when aristocracy and moderation are railing their heads, no leave of absence ought to be granted." (Murmurs.)

Thuriot.—"I move that Duhem be authorized to make a funeral oration for Robespierre; for if it be said that we make aristocracy triumph, because we have laid conspirators low, we must cease to exist."

Duhem.—"If to have been fifteen months in danger of my life to have been the partizan of Robespierre." He was interrupted; the member who asked leave of absence withdrew his request, and the Convention passed to the order of the day.

Charlier.—"All the Deputies ought to be now at their posts; they are entrusted with the happiness of the people, before which, all private interests ought to vanish. I move that such of our Colleagues as are absent on leave, return within ten days."

Bernard de Saintes.—"Several of our Colleagues, after obtaining leave of absence from the Convention, have obtained millions from the Committee of Public Safety. I move that such members be ordered to return within ten days."

Dubouchet.—"I move that the Convention recall all such of its members as have been on millions for more than six months. Great powers ought not to be left long in the same hands."

All these propositions were decreed in the following terms:

1. The millions of Representatives of the People to the armies, shall not continue for more than six months.

2. The millions of Representatives of the people to the departments, shall not continue for more than three months.

3. Representatives of the People, who have been on millions beyond the terms specified in the preceding articles, shall be instantly recalled.

The Convention also decreed, that all members absent on leave, even if since charged with commissions in their respective departments, shall be bound to return within ten days.

Several Members stated that attempts were making to mislead the sections of Paris on the subject of releasing prisoners.

Vadier said he knew that such attempts were making, and that the Committee of Public Safety, anxious to relieve the oppressed Patriots, was frequently interrupted by the clamorous applications of Aristocrats, for the re-

lease of their own friends. So he felt, the Committee could hardly sometimes avoid falling into errors; but these errors they would soon correct.

Tureau proposed, that as the sections of Paris had always shewn themselves ready to listen to reason, the Convention should invite them to be on their guard against the snares that were laid for them.—Decreed.

Granel.—"You have passed a wise decree, which orders that the names of prisoners released, and of the persons who have applied for their release, shall be printed. Of many of the latter you will probably hear no more. I move that in all such cases, the persons released be again taken into custody."—

Murmurs.

Duhem and Charles supported this motion. The latter moved Killemain as a person released, although he had been the real cause of evacuating the Camp of Cesar.

Several Members spoke to Killemain's good character, and others against it. It was announced that he was still in custody and to be tried, and the Convention passed to the order of the day.

Granel gave in a copy of his motion.

Merlin of Thionville.—"If you adopt the measure proposed, you will sanction the greatest injustice. We have released citizens detained for six, eight, and ten months, without any cause assigned; can you without injustice throw them into prison again? It is time, citizens, it is more than time that no faction (loud applause from all parts of the hall) rise on the steps of Robespierre's throne. There are persons whose insignificance when left to themselves is well known. There are persons who have never done good, but by force of evil, under the auspices and protection of Robespierre and Couthon; since we have been placed in the committee of general safety, to stand in opposition to tyrants, we will carry our heads, but not as Robespierre did, to the scaffold, or we will take the necessary measures to bludge the success of tyrants. Nothing ought to be done by halves, and we must admit that the convention has done many things by halves.

"If there are tyrants still among us let them at least be silent; the committee of general safety, in the multitude of affairs that press upon it, may have, without intending it, released some aristocrats. These may again be found. Besides, to guard against errors, it was yesterday resolved that whoever is rich enough to wait, although innocently detained, shall not be released till the cases of the poor prisoners are examined. I move therefore the order of the day; and request that our colleagues, instead of putting themselves in a passion with us when they think we have done wrong, will come frankly and candidly to the committee, and tell us the error we have committed, with the means of repairing it. They ought not to give room to fear that the lists they call for may be one day made lists of proscription.—(Murmurs)—Yes, of proscription, for on the last festival, the shade that appeared on the usual gaiety of many citizens, was owing to the terror inspired by the bare mention of these very lists."

This speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

Legendre made a conciliating speech. He said he was convinced that they all meant the same thing, namely, the good of the republic, although they differed in opinion as to the means of obtaining it. The committee of general safety had made some mistakes, as when they released the ci-devant dukes d'Aumont and Valentinois, but these two were again taken into custody. If the list of prisoners enlarged were to be printed, the charges against them ought also to be printed, and then the most frivolous and contemptible motives would appear.

Tureau was for printing the list of those who applied for the release of prisoners.

Tallien. "I consider this as one of the most important fittings we have had since the death of the tyrant. Yes, the Convention must be told the whole truth; attempts are making to lead it to the brink of a precipice, and to annihilate it. For several days we have seen attempts making to set individuals against each other, to revive the quarrels and the passions which ought all to be buried in the grave of Robespierre. As I came into the Hall a note was put into my hand, informing me, that several members would be attacked this sitting. Such rumors are the fabrications of aristocracy. It is not this or that man that they want to destroy, they wish to dissolve the Convention. Let us not assist our enemies in their attempts to sow division among us: Let Europe know that we are on our guard, and are

not to be misled by our private passions. Let us shew that we are sent hither to attend to the interests of the people, not to quarrel and dispute with one another. Conjurators of Robespierre hope not for success. The mails of the Convention is resolved to perish on the spot, or annihilate all tyrants, whatever mask they may wear.—(Loud applause.) Attempts have been made to annihilate the Convention; to circulate that it is not for the Revolutionary Government, or is for a just government in the sense of the Aristocrats, nor in the sense of the Feuillans, but for a government just in the sense of the people.—The Committee of General Safety may have released some aristocrats, but I am ready to own that I would rather see twenty aristocrats at liberty, whom if we please we may take again to-morrow, than a single patriot to remain in prison.—What! Shall the Republic, with her twelve hundred thousand armed citizens, be afraid of a few aristocrats? If we cannot restore union among ourselves, liberty is at an end. But I see a more flattering prospect. Liberty will triumph. The Convention will declare to all those who would imitate the tyrant we have overthrown, that it is here to strike them; that it is for a Revolutionary Government, just but firm, severe, but which shall not make citizens tremble; for terror is the instrument of tyranny, severe only to the enemies of liberty; giving confidence to fathers of families and honest men; a government, which without granting impunity to the former, shall secure the latter from being torn from all they hold most dear, which shall secure them from being imprisoned, because they happen to be in the same house with a man who deserves to be imprisoned.

You are, perhaps, ignorant, that many orders of arrest ran in these words: Citizen A, and the other persons who shall be found in the same house. Do you wish that a list of those who have been the victims of such practices should be communicated with the list of persons against whom there are just causes of suspicion? I move the repeal of the decree for printing lists of the prisoners released by the committees of Public and General Safety, and the order of the day on Granel's motion."

Bernard de Saintes complained of the harshness of Merlin and Tallien, who aimed at degrading all those who did not embrace the same opinion with themselves.—He supported the decree, the report on which he moved, and added, that such a decree could only be formidable to traitors, at the same time that the suppression of it would clog the operations of the committee.

Bentabol agreed that the proposition for the publishing of the list was agreeable to every principle, but dreaded that it would pave the way for proscriptions. It might besides be productive of an infinite number of accusations of deputy against deputy, and would certainly nourish suspicions and mistrust, forming a dangerous division in the convention. He agreed that the committee of general safety had been guilty of errors; these ought to be repaired, or a better committee chosen.

Bourdon of Oise spoke in terms of conciliation, and proposed printing only a list of the prisoners released, but not of those who applied for the release of prisoners.

Merlin of Thionville, said, the reasons against printing one list were equally valid against printing the other. If either was printed it would be made a proscription list, or the enrollment of a faction. A list might be kept by the committee of general safety, for the perusal of members of the Convention. The question was put and carried in favor of the motion made by Bourdon of Oise.

Tallien.—"Since you resolve to print a list of the prisoners released, I move that you print also a list of those who caused them to be imprisoned."

This proposition was instantly adopted; but in a moment's recollection several members observed that it was little less than a signal for a civil war.

Tallien.—"I had no object in making my motion, but to convince the Convention how dangerous was the decree they had before passed. I am ready to agree to the repeal of both."

Amar, Monathier, spoke for the repeal of both decrees, and they were repealed accordingly.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. EWING, Mr. JOHN COOK, to Miss REBECCA WALLACE, both of this City.

This morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, the City was alarmed with the cry of fire, which broke out in a brick house in Spruce-street between 4th and 5th streets—the upper chambers and roof of the house were destroyed before the fire could be got under.—Thro' the exertions of the citizens the flames were prevented from making further devastation.—This misfor-

tune we hear, was occasioned by a candle being left burning in an upper chamber which fell, and caught a bundle of papers, which communicated the flames to the wainscot.

To the Merchants of the United States.

At the special request of the secretary of state, the committee appointed by the merchants of Philadelphia, have undertaken to obtain copies of the proceedings of the courts in the British Islands, in the West-Indies: Bermuda, the Bahamas, and in their colonies, in North America, upon the cases of American vessels, and property tried in the courts in any of the said Islands, or colonies.

The Committee therefore give this public notice, that all persons concerned who have not already obtained authentic copies of the proceedings, in their particular cases, may furnish the Secretary of State with the names of the vessels, and masters, the places where the trial was had the time when, and such other circumstances as the nature of the case may require.

It is deemed important that these particulars be furnished as soon as possible. Nov. 8, 1794.

The publishers of newspapers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above.

For the information of the Merchants.

The committee having been notified by the Secretary of State, that the Agent of claims and appeals appointed by the President of the United States is to embark immediately for London, and that he is authorized to bind the United States under the direction of Mr. Jay, for the costs and damages, attending the prosecution of the claims of American citizens, that the necessary counsel will be engaged on the part of the United States; and that if the parties will obtain copies of the proceedings of the Courts on their respective cases, the expense of the records will be reimbursed by the United States.

They are of opinion that measures ought to be immediately taken for obtaining authenticated copies of such records and proceedings in all cases where they have not already been procured, and will undertake to obtain them for all such of their fellow-citizens as shall within 20 days from this date furnish the names of the vessels and masters; the ports or places where tried or condemned with such other information as the circumstances of the case may require.

They recommend to those who have already obtained the copies of the proceedings of the Courts to have them examined by some person of legal knowledge—that if they should be found defective in any respect the deficiency may be supplied, at the same time that the records are applied for, in behalf of the Committee.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS.
November 6, 1794.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

For the Benefit of Mrs. Miller Mrs. Hamilton, and Mr. Ryan.

On MONDAY EVENING,

Nov. 10.

Will be presented, A Serious OPERA, never performed here but once, called

TAMMANY;

OR,

America Discovered.

With new Drolls, Music, Scenery, &c. In act 3d a Grand Indian DANCE conducted by Monsi. Quenet, in the course of which will be introduced a Scap Dance by Messrs. Miller and Durand. Between the Play and Farce, the favorite Epilogue of

Belles have at Ye All,

By Mrs. Melmoth.

Afterwards Mr. Marriot, will deliver the Description of an English Spouting Club.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, in two acts called The True-born Irishman.

Mrs. Melmoth and Mrs. Pownall,

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public,

Their BENEFIT is fixed for

Wednesday next, Nov. 12.

On which Evening will be presented

The Tragedy of the

GAMESTER.

With a Musical Piece, called the

Wedding-Ring.

As performed in London, fifty nine succeeding nights, with the most unbounded applause.

Mrs. Melmoth will, for that night only recite Collins's Ode on the Passions, and deliver an occasional Address written by herself.

Other particulars will be expressed in the Bills of the Theatre.