

fruct proper people in the use thereof. Now the matter is brought so far, that a proper correspondence with Life can be carried on; on various subjects, every thing can be expressed, even proper names, and an answer obtained, and this correspondence may be repeated more than once in one day. This machine is the invention of citizen Chappé, and they have been constructed under his immediate direction. They have that advantage, that they withstand the motion of the atmosphere, and the inclemency of the season, and are not subject to any interruption, unless the weather should be so bad that objects and signals could not be seen. By this invention all distances as it were vanish, and a communication is made with the velocity of thought. The operations of government may be thereby greatly facilitated, and the unity of the Republic can be much consolidated by a prompt communication with the different parts thereof. The greatest advantage connected with this kind of correspondence is, that if you please, the subjects thereof may be known only to the individual persons at the two opposite distances, so that the committee of public welfare may correspond with the representative of the people at Lisle, without any body else knowing the subject of the correspondence. Hence follows that in case of a siege we should know all that happens in Lisle, and that we could transmit decrees of the convention, without the enemy knowing any thing about it, or being able to prevent it. All the reward claimed by the inventor for his discovery, is the mention I make thereof here in the tribune. Barrère called this new invention a *Telegraphie sans fil*.

In the Session of the 14th, Cambon presented a statement of the ready cash, which has been sent in from the conquered countries, the statement is as follows, viz.

From the Palatinate,	138,350
From the Netherlands,	
1st. Transport	51,097
2d. do.	1,163,006
3d. do.	2,004,726
	3,816,179

In the Department of de Gard a conspiracy was attempted against the sovereignty of the nation. A certain Bourdon, member of the Revolutionary Tribunal at Nismes, who together with a number of others had been a great friend of Robespierre, accused the Convention, that they had ruined Robespierre only with an intention to bring about a counter revolution: But the patriots in the said Department soon suppressed this conspiracy. The said Bourdon shot himself in the Chamber of the Society of the people at Nismes. Many other persons were arrested, and the people were so enraged against the conspirators, that it was necessary to double the guards which were to conduct them to the prison.

August 2.—22. M. Le Hoc, late ambassador of France, at the circle of Lower Saxony has been set at liberty.

In the night of the 20th, we had a terrible fire here in the late Abbey of St. German, where is now a Saltpetre manufactory. The library, highly esteemed on account of its rare works, is totally burnt, but the saltpetre was mostly saved and no lives lost.

The Convention has decreed in conformity to the plan presented by Berlier, that there shall be sixteen committees, viz. 1. committee of Welfare, consisting of 11 members. 2. committee of safety 16 members. 3. Committee of finances 48 members. 4. Committee of Legislation 16 members. 5. Committee of public instruction 16 members. 6. Committee of commerce and provisions, 12 members. 7. Of Agriculture and arts 12 members. 8. Of public works mines and quarries 12 members. 9. Of Transport and ports 12 members. 10. Military committee 16 members. 11. For the Navy and Colonies 12 members. 12. Of public supplies 12 members. 13. For the decision of the Republic 12 members. 14. For the Journals of the Convention, decrees and archives 15 members. 15. For correspondence, petitions and dispatches 12 members, and 16. of inspection of the Hall of the Convention 16 members—consequently all these committees consist of 252 members.

With respect to the occupations and powers of the several committees the following has been decreed, the committee of Welfare, in case of arrest of civil agents or when they want to bring any person before the Revolutionary Tribunal, must preconcert their measures with the committee of public safety; the decrees of the committee of public welfare must be signed by at least 7 members. The National treasury is to give the committee of public welfare a credit of 10 millions for secret and

public expenses. The committee of public safety is to direct the police of the Republic particularly that of Paris; they issue decrees of arrest against citizens, send them to the Revolutionary Tribunal, and set them at liberty again. All decrees of arrest or liberation must be signed at least by 9 members. In case the committee arrests any public officer, they are obliged, to give information thereof to the committee, to whose department he or they may belong. They may call out the armed force for the execution of their decrees.

In the session of the 18th, on motion of Bourdon de Olliv, the Convention decreed, that the two brothers of that famous girl Remaud, who, as it was said, wanted to assassinate Robespierre, and who had been imprisoned by his orders, should be set at liberty again. The one was an officer, the other a soldier in the northern army. They are to return to their posts and they are to receive their pay from the day they were arrested. Soon after this decree had been passed the said two brothers appeared at the bar of the Convention, and requested a revision of the process of their father, who has been executed. Goupilleau opposed their request; "If you do not pass to the order of the day, said he, you will be overruled by the Convention, and the Convention passed unanimously to the order of the day." Goupilleau moved that the number of the revolutionary committees should be lessened in such a manner, that, in every principal town of a district, and in every community of 10 or 12,000 persons, there should be but one revolutionary committee, and in Paris 12. "Such a number of revolutionary committees, said he, would be sufficient to do good, but too small to do any mischief." This motion was very much applauded, but nevertheless adjourned.

The Convention received lately 242 marks of silver, which were found in the dwelling house of the late Count Miranda.

General Muller, hitherto commander in chief of the army of the Western Pyrenees, has desired his dismissal and obtained it. General Dumerbion, commander of the French Italian army, being taken with an incurable disorder, the command of that army has been given to General Bizanet.

UNITED STATES.

PORTLAND, October 27.

SEPARATION.

Proceedings of the Convention held at Portland, on the second Tuesday, being the 14th day of October, current.

It appearing to the Convention that six towns and two plantations more are represented at this meeting than were at the former, and that now twenty towns and five plantations have appeared by their delegates, exclusive of those towns which have chosen delegates who have not yet been called to attend.

On motion, Resolved, That this Convention will now undertake the business committed to them by their Constituents. And will from time to time consider the question of Separation from Massachusetts, all the same on established facts and principles can be resolved—and in due time, and at proper season, lay a report before the people.

The Convention then proceeded to consider the subject in various points of view till Friday, when, having on the preceding day chose a Committee to arrange the several matters, they received the report of their Committee by way of Resolutions; which being read, considered by paragraphs, amended and accepted, is as follows:

Resolved, as the opinion of this Convention,

1. That the detached and separate situation of these counties, renders it highly inconvenient and improper that their present connection with Massachusetts should continue any longer than till the same can be conveniently and constitutionally dissolved.

2. That these counties, in respect to territory (comprehending more than a tract 120 miles square) and in respect of population (containing more than 80,000 souls) an adequate of a separate government; and that in respect of wealth and ability, they are prepared for the measure.

3. That the separation and erection of these counties into a state, is a measure both constitutional in principle, and practicable in attempt.

4. That our distance from the seat of government is unfavourable to equal representation, and to the preferment of necessary and important petitions.

5. That the present terms of the Supreme Judicial Court in these counties, are insufficient for the due administration of justice; that our condition both respects and demands that our Judges

should reside among us; and that the hardships of being obliged to resort to the Clerk's office in Boston for papers, and of paying officers fees for the return of executions to that office is intolerable.

6. That the same hardships exist in our being obliged to do business at the public offices of government in the present metropolis.

7th. That the expenditure of monies paid for the support of government among ourselves would in a considerable degree alleviate that necessary burden; whereas the same expenditure abroad is a considerable addition to it.

8. That the present state of education is disproportioned to our ability and population; and is to be imputed to the want of an authority among ourselves that could at once understand and improve it.

9. That innumerable advantages and accommodations would arise from the administration of a government in the minds of the people.

10. That the weight and consequence in the federal government, to be acquired by the right of sending two Senators to the Congress of the United States, is an object of great importance to the people.

11. That agriculture and manufactures, and the arts and sciences in general, will be encouraged, and would probably be encouraged in a much greater degree, under a direct and immediate patronage, composed of those who could perceive their necessities, feel interested in them, and be sufficiently at leisure to do them justice.

12. That the objections against a separation, so far as they have been made known to us, either by a representation of the people, or by report of opinions, are unfounded; and only supported by doubtful authority, and the neglect of examination.

13. That the prosperity of which we are capable, requires a total separation from the parent state.—for separate legislative, judicial, and executive powers are alike essential; and any expedient short of these, would not be salutary, but dangerous: as it might amuse and deceive the people for a while, but probably would not secure to them the tenth part of the advantages to which they have now the clearest right.

Whereupon the Convention took the following order.

The report of the committee, containing thirteen resolutions, being read, considered, amended, and accepted, thereupon

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people upon the basis of this report and the calculations as amended (see below) explaining the same, and stating the evidence upon which they are founded, and report the same to the adjournment; to the intent that the resolution together with the address, may be laid before the people.

This committee was accordingly appointed.

The Convention then proceeded to a temporary decision upon the report of a former committee, containing a statement of our present proportion of taxes, and a calculation of the expense of a new government—thereupon

Resolved—That the excise laws having lately been repealed in part, and the Convention not being satisfied respecting this part of the report at present, that the statement so far as it respects the excise be for the present omitted, that the residue of the statements be accepted as well grounded; and that the calculations, omitting the Lieut. Governor's salary, be also accepted as safe. When the statement and calculations will stand as follows:

Statement.	
Sum necessary for the support of government in Massachusetts per Treasurers report last winter,	£30,122,134
Proportion of Maine,	5,000
Proportion of the lower counties to those—nearly as 16 to 140.	
Calculations.	
Governor's salary	£300
Secretary and Treasury,	300
Clerks,	140
Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court,	850
Attorney General,	250
Legislature,	1500
Clerks of both houses,	60
Messengers,	30
Contingencies,	1200
	4530

Resolved, that the address made by the Convention to the several towns and plantations which did not send delegates, be still in force as a friendly invitation to such as have not yet been represented to send a delegate or delegates at the adjournment.

Resolved, that this Convention be adjourned to the last Wednesday of January, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to meet at Portland.

Extract from the minutes, Attest, W. SYMMES, Secy pro tem. in the absence of M. DRUMMER.

PHILADELPHIA,
NOVEMBER 11.

A wag observed the other day, that the *grand fun*, which rises daily in Mr. Bache's new paper for the purpose of doing good, as *is said*, is the offspring of the late General Advertiser, lawfully begotten by the Jacobin Club. A person who had been listening to this little anecdote, very dryly replied—that if *young Ben's grandson* should do any good, it would be more than ever *old Ben's grandson* had done.

Captain Malin returns his most heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Philadelphia, whose friendly and prompt assistance at the fire on Saturday morning enabled him to save chief of his effects, and prevented his house from falling entirely a sacrifice to the devouring flames.

The citizens must recollect, that to the exertions of 80 men from the *Ville de L'Orient*, they owed the preservation of much property, at the fire in Second Street September 1793; it must, therefore, be doubly grateful to their feelings to have been instrumental, in their turn, in saving part of Capt. Malin's property.

Capt. Bertrand now of the *Semillante*, commanded one of the vessels sent by the government of France to cruise for the transport which was to bear Mull and Palmer, Martyrs in the cause of freedom, to Botany Bay. They remained 60 days on this cruise which terminated unsuccessfully.

On Thursday evening was married by the Rev. Dr. Magaw Mr. Thomas Whippo, merchant of New-York, to Miss Ann Robinson of Philadelphia.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman with the army dated Berlin 25th Oct. 1794.

"I can give you no intelligence worth attention, nor has our march produced any thing interesting or amusing, save that two Light horsemen having lately come across a very large Bear, they shot him with their pistols, but this produced little except irritation. One of them fired his Pistol into the Bear's ear—then mounted on his back, rode him 100 yards, and with the assistance of his companion, killed this ferocious monster with their swords, and brought his skin and quarters, (which weighed 23 lb) into camp.

From the General Advertiser of this morning.

"The election of members of Congress in Massachusetts has called forth, from their papers it appears, all the heat of contending parties: In Boston the electioneering campaign has been particularly warm. This day, probably, we shall learn which of the rival candidates, Fisher Ames or Dr. Jarvis is successful. The decision will in a great measure decide the complexion of the politics of that city."

There is a gentleman in town who was present at the election of a member of Congress in Boston the 3d instant—he says the number of votes were upwards of 2700—of which number, Mr. Ames had upwards of 1600, Dr. Jarvis, 1100. We further learn, that in Roxbury there was a majority in favour of Jarvis of 60—but that in the other country towns in the district the majority was generally in favor of Ames, who, it was universally believed, is chosen.

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, November 8. On Thursday evening came to anchor off the fort, the French sloop of war L'Epartiate, in 38 days from Rochfort, with dispatches for the French minister.

As this vessel left France the last of September or first of October, papers brought by her must contain very late and important intelligence. We are sorry that such secrecy as to particulars should be observed; and that no other information could be obtained than what has already been anticipated by all; that is, that Victory is still the order of the day; that the triumphant Sans Culottes are extending their conquests into the very heart of Spain and Holland; and that the tyranny of Madrid and aristocracy of Amsterdam must quickly pay their last act of homage to the victorious standard of Gallic liberty.

We are informed that the above vessel brings news of an army of 100,000 French having entered Spain. It is likewise said, that a French Squadron of nine frigates has, for some time past, been cruising among the Orkneys, and captured and destroyed 70 sail of vessels. Arrived off the fort yesterday evening, the brig Chance, Capt. Bowen, 25 days from St. Eustatia. Capt. Bowen

brings a positive confirmation of the complete victory of Laveaux over the British, and of the whole of Guadeloupe being in possession of the French. Off Anguilla, spoke a sloop from New-Haven, with cattle on board, out 50 days.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 6. On Tuesday a sufficient number of members appearing, the House of Delegates met, and made choice of the hon. Matthew Tighman, Esquire, for their speaker.

We hear that previous to the late action with the savages, General Wayne narrowly escaped being killed, by the falling of a Tree in the Night, against which a fire had been kindled and carelessly left burning—the Tree fell on the General's tent, and crushed it to the ground.—He however had so far recovered from the injury he received, as to be extremely active in the action.

The LETTER Bag of the WILLIAM PENN, for LONDON, will be taken from the Post-Office on WEDNESDAY EVENING the 11th Nov.

Ticklenburgs, Oznaburgs, and Glas Ware,
Landing from on board the *Ship Peggy*, from Amsterdam.
ALSO,
Coffee of prime Quality
In hogheads and tierces,
Mulcovado Sugars.
In hogheads,
German Steel,
ASSORTED WOOLLENS,
In small Bales, &c. for sale by
Rundle & Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street wharf.
Who want to purchase 100 or 200
Casks Good Flaxseed.
Nov. 11. 3tawf

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by
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A Ground Plan
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CITY and Suburbs
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PHILADELPHIA.

Taken from late and accurate survey. This Map is 26 inches square; and will be delivered as may best suit the purchasers, either in sheets plain or coloured, or canvassed and affixed to rollers; or to fit them for the pocket, they will be cut and folded in cases.

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This neat POCKET ALMANACK is the first of the kind that hath been executed in Philadelphia, or perhaps in any of the United States; and contains, besides,

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OR
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Lists of the Officers of the American Government, Civil and Military.

The terms of the Federal Circuit & District Courts.

The Latitudes and Longitudes from the Meridian of Philadelphia, of all the Capital Cities in the Union.

The dates of the periods, when each of the States was first settled;

Their respective Territories and numbers of People;

The number of Inhabitants of each, in each square mile—and a brief State of their relative progress in Population; together with various other Articles of Information.

Ornamented with an elegant Frontispiece, Title Pages, and twelve VIGNETTES, alluding to scenes in Thompson's Seasons, engraved by the most ingenious Artists in the City.

Nov. 11. 3taw47

Last Day but One.

CIRCUS.

Master F. Ricketts's Night.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 11.

Will be performed the Greatest Variety of **Equestrian and other Feats,**

That has yet been performed this Season. The particulars will be in the *Standard-Bills of the Day.*

Ms. RICKETTS will dart through

THE BLAZING SUN

Suspended TWELVE FEET HIGH, and

receives in situation, the Horse in full speed.