

a considerable number of boats, laden with heavy artillery and ammunition, are on their way to Mentz, by the Rhine. The Bavaria Palatine court has consented, that, in case of imminent danger, it shall be lawful for as many Austrian troops as may be deemed necessary, to enter Mannheim; and that the command in chief of the city shall be surrendered to the Prince of Saxe-Teichen, who is to have a second in command, the Palatine Governor.—French prisoners are daily carried into Mentz; and yesterday 532 from the environs of Frankfort were transported thither.

#### FLUSHING, September 13.

Admiral Kingsbergen, with his fleet, composed of 6 Dutch line of battle ships, and several frigates, is still in the roads, as well as Admiral Hervey, with a 44, four British frigates, and a floating battery, commanded by Captain Savage. Lord Mulgrave's corps is encamped near West Cappel, Soutelande, and Zoubourgh, in this Island; but the transports which carried them thither, remain still in the road.

#### HAERLEM, Sept. 14.

By different letters from Bois-le-Duc it appears that on Friday and Saturday last the French appeared within sight of that garrison, but not within the reach of cannon shot. They afterwards fell back, but came in greater numbers in the environs, and daily attacks are made by the respective advanced posts. It appears to be decided that the posts of Boxel, and the other places on the Dommel, are to be maintained, for which purpose some English cavalry arrived in Boxel on Saturday last. The English army is also in motion, but their destination is not yet known. The bridge that had been thrown over the Meuse, at Bockhoven, is removed to Raveltyn.

#### SWITZERLAND, Aug. 30.

The council and citizens at Berne have had an extraordinary meeting, seemingly on account of the French emigrants, whom the Swiss grow tired of in proportion as their money is nearly spent.

#### FRANKFORT, Sept. 6.

For the completion of the army of the Empire, the Duke of Saxe-Teichen, has corresponded with the Bishop of Spire, who says, his country is ruined already, and that he can furnish no contingency to the army.

The circle of Franconia seems also very averse to these measures, and the answer of the King of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg, has been as full a negative. He says, he has made such sacrifices already, as far exceed the expenses of a contingency; his troops have rendered eminent services, the expenses for retaking Frankfort and Mentz, have not been made good yet; there is no army of the Empire, for the few contingencies that are furnished, do not deserve such appellation. Besides, it was agreed, that the furnishing of troops should be bought with ready money.

The war in Poland, excited by the common enemy, in order to prevent his Majesty from defending the Empire, fully dispenses him from it. Finally, his Majesty thinks himself entitled to declare, that if all states did as much as he had done, the country would have been saved.

#### HAMBRO, Sept. 11.

Last week arrived in the river Elbe, the English frigate Iris, of 32 guns, having on board the third transport of English subsidies for the Court of Berlin, consisting of 125,000, sterling in Spanish dollars.

#### COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6.

The instructions of the cabinet of St James's arrived here yesterday, by the English post, by which the British men of war and privateers are ordered not to detain ships bound for France, and laden with corn and flour.

This measure puts the continuation of the good understanding between Denmark and England beyond all doubt. These instructions have excited upon our exchange and every where a great deal of joy and satisfaction.

It is said that the fleet anchoring in the outer Road is to be unrigged and put up in harbour on the 16th inst. and the Swedish fleet will then return to Carlscrona.

#### L O N D O N, Sept. 6.

By the Corunna mail of yesterday morning, we have letters directly from the Spanish head-quarters in Guiposcoa, dated August 28, containing the following particulars:

Pampeluna in Navarre remains altogether undisturbed.

In Bilbao every apprehension has subsided; in consequence of which an order has been issued for the ships which had been loaded with stores, &c. prepa-

ratory to their departure in the first moment of alarm, to unload; as also it has been signified, that the port is again open for trading vessels of every description.

The levy of 17,000 men being nearly completed, a grand attack of the enemy was expected to take place daily. The French army is behind Tolosa—that place is not taken.

At Bilbao fourteen conspicuous persons have been found guilty of treacherously corresponding with the enemy, and are ordered for execution. Twelve were hanged, at Pampeluna; it was there discovered that all the guns on the batteries had been loaded with sand instead of powder, so that if the enemy had succeeded in penetrating to the wall, no resistance could have been made.

#### PLYMOUTH DOCK, Sept. 19.

The Capt. of a ship from Gottenburgh, states, that the Poles have completely routed the Prussian invaders, and obliged their grand army to raise the siege of Warlaw. Every friend to justice and humanity will join with us in the hearty wish, that this intelligence may receive a full and speedy confirmation.

#### COBLENZ, Sept. 10.

This day the Imperialists have thrown a bridge of boats over the Rhine above this place. The Prussian magazines have been augmented considerably: every thing is otherwise still; we are waiting with anxiety the result of the approaching attack on Treves.

#### AIX LA CHAPELLE, Sept. 9.

The orders for marching that the armies had received some days past have at length been put in execution. On the 7th orders were given for striking the tents with all possible secrecy, and yesterday morning, 6 squadrons of Cobourg, 6 of Zetschewitz, 2 battalions of Stain, 2 of the grand Duke, 2 of Antony Esterhazy, and 2 of Glinay marched under the command of General Alvinzy, which were afterwards joined by the corps under General Werneck, and that of General Kray. The first mentioned have a very considerable train of artillery, and will, with all possible expedition, cross the Meuse in order to enter the Belgic provinces.

*The following is said to be the substance of some of the papers received by the Spartiate, arrived at Baltimore.*

The French have certainly taken Breda, Boisduduc, Gertruydenburg, and Gorkum, and were about to march to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Previous to the taking of Boisduduc, a bloody battle was fought, the result of which was a general flight of the slaves of York and Orange with the loss of several pieces of artillery, baggage &c. and 1500 prisoners, Hessian and Hanoverian, no quarter being given to the English.

Bergen op Zoom was besieged. Valenciennes and Conde were retaken by the French.

The army of the lower Pyrenees had taken Bilbao, St. Andero and other smaller ports, and a division of that army was before Pampeluna capital of Spanish Navarre and the three provinces of Guypuscoa Biscay and Alava were desirous of being incorporated with the French republic.

The army of Dugommier had taken the important fort of Belleguarde.

At Port Passage the French had found timber ready cut for building many ships of war and immediately loaded 40 vessels to transport part of that timber to the French arsenals.

Provisions were not scarce and the armies were abundantly supplied.

Gen. Ado.

### By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, November 11.

By the ASTREA.

Translated for the Minerva.

#### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Abstract of proceedings 14 Fructidor.

The explosion of the powder mills of Grenille, which took place this morning, about 8 o'clock, occasioned many of the members to meet in the Hall within half an hour after. Voullard opened the sitting: The convention immediately decreed that all losses should be sustained by the Republic—that the persons wounded and the parents of those who perished by this melancholy accident, should be entitled to the provisions made by law for those who were wounded in the army. The Convention afterward learnt that a large quantity of powder was saved, that the danger

was over, and the citizens were eager to lend their assistance to the wounded. The Representatives of the people who were sent to the sections, reported the most moving traits of concern, of sensibility and disinterestedness, manifested by the citizens on this occasion. A discussion took place on the organization of the Police of Paris. Merlin of Douay produced a decree, which with little debate, was adopted.

The shock of this explosion was so great as to be felt by all Paris and its environs. In many places, the glass windows were broken, and doors were thrown down.

15 Fructidor, Sept. 2.

Citizen Boyer, aid de camp of Gen. Scherer, and Lecamus, Secretary of Lacoste, were admitted to the bar; they brought the colours of the garrisons of Quersoy, Valenciennes and Conde.

N. B. At the close of this session, the convention made some changes in the committee of Public Safety. The members who are displaced are Billaud Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, Tallien and Barrere. The three first resigned—Barrere by lot. They are replaced by Delmas, Medin de Douay, Cochon and Foucroy.

The name of Conde is changed and the city, by order of the convention, is called Nord Libre, North free, or Free North.

There has been no massacre at Paris. The fleet is in the harbor; but the *Moniteur* of Sept. 1 contains a long list of prizes carried into different ports.

In addition to the foregoing, we abstract the following general view of the proceedings of the convention.

After the blowing up of the powder works at Paris, the convention passed a decree for placing the police of Paris on a better footing. By this decree, the commissions organized by the convention are invested with the care of Paris, each according to its respective duties.

A decree in thirty articles distributes to the several committees their functions in the republic.

The convention have passed a decree for settling the accounts, and liquidating the debts due from the ci-devant new India company established by an act of council April 14, 1787.

They have passed a decree for the payment of annuities due from the Republic to 40,000 persons.

On the 1st Sept. they burnt twenty millions of livres in assignats, arising from the sales of the national domains and receipts extraordinary: this makes the whole sum destroyed amount to two milliards, and 326 millions.

The convention have also published a "declaration of the principles of a revolutionary government: guaranteeing the rights and liberty of a citizen."

By a new decree, defining emigration, all the French who left the territory of the republic after the 1st of July 1789 and did not return before May 9, 1792 are declared emigrants, and punishable with death.

All public functionaries employed by the republic in foreign countries, who do not return in three months after the termination of their mission, are declared emigrants.

Ninety four citizens of Nantz, who had been imprisoned several months, were lately brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal and acquitted.

Altho the system of the present ruling powers of France is pacific and mild compared with that of Marat and Robespierre; yet the new Revolutionary Tribunal has begun its condemnations.

The club at Paris and the other clubs in France have laid aside the denomination of Jacobins, and call themselves the "Society of the friends of liberty and equality." The club in Paris occupies the same hall and call it the ci-devant Jacobins.

The fittings of this club are employed in detailing slander and suspicions of treason; and the members expatiate on their own patriotism and the conspiracies of the Aristocrats. From every quarter of France, these clubs send addresses to their friends in Paris and to the Convention, demanding the blood of conspirators. A person cannot read the debates of these furious clubs without shuddering. If we are to believe these self-begotten centinels, France is in a most critical situation. For they declare that treasons and conspiracies exist and every moment threaten the destruction of the Republic.

But it appears the Convention are not alarmed—they proceed calmly in their deliberations; and it is probable the stories of the club are designed only to answer their bloody purposes.

The following project of a decree, laid before the Convention Sept. 14, is too singular to be passed over.

Art. 1. Every member is prohibited,

under penalty of imprisonment till peace, to use, after this day, either in reports or debates, the words invented to excite division and troubles in the Convention and Republic, which serve to designate parties, bodies or factions, which tend only to degrade the majority of the Convention and the nations such words as, the mountain, the plain, the marsh, the moderates, Jacobins, federalists, muscadins, and alarmists.

Art. 11. If any person suffer such words to escape him inadvertently, he shall be called to order by the President; and for a second fault, shall suffer the penalty enacted in the first article.

This Project is related in the latest paper received, and we are not informed of the fate of this curious motion.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.

#### IMPORTANT ELECTION.

On Monday last, the citizens of this Commonwealth assembled in their respective towns, for the purpose of electing Men to represent them in the Congress of the United States, for the term of two years from March next. An occasion so interesting to Freemen—and made more important from the torrents of obloquy which has been poured on the characters of those who now sustain the important office—it was expected that a general attendance of the citizens would be given—that expectation has been fully verified—And the right of suffrage was, perhaps, never more fully improved. The following returns, which are as accurate as the time will permit to be made, justify the observation:

#### RETURNS.

[Those marked with a \* are official]

#### FIRST MIDDLE DISTRICT.

For Ames.	For Jarvis.
* Boston, 1627	1182
Dorchester, 73	84
Roxbury, 49	192
Newton, 88	3
Dedham, 72	18
Needham, 21	10
* Weston, 63	6
East Sudbury, 34	16
Brooklyn, 10	24

#### Second Middle District.

Dexter	Varnum	Scattering
Charlestown, 157	41	9
Waltham, 55	7	1
Watertown, 34	24	6
Concord, 54	44	13
Cambridge, 83	29	5

#### Third Middle District.

Goodhue	Scattering
Salem, 174	8
Marblehead, 30	0
Beverly, 32	8

#### Fourth Middle District.

Bradbury	Cross	Killam
* Ipswich, 54	8	5

#### Old American Company.

#### THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

For the Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Hallam.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

Nov. 14.

Will be presented,  
A COMEDY, never acted in America,  
CALLED

Love's Frailties;

O R

Precept against Practice.

Written by the author of the Road to Ruin, and received with unbounded applause. End of the Play, the Pantomimical dance of the

TWO PHILOSOPHERS,

To which will be added,

(Reduced into a Comedy of two acts,)

The Busy Body.

The doors will be opened at half after five, and the curtain drawn up precisely at half after six o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Marriott

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that their

B E N E F I T,

is fixed for

MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

November 17.

At the Old American Theatre, when will be performed

The TRAGEDY of the

Rival Queens;

O R,

The Death of Alexander the Great.

After which will be presented an entire new Balletta DANCE, by M<sup>rs</sup>. Quenet, Mr. Durang, and Madame Gardie, entitled the PATRIOTIC FEAST.

And a FARCE,

Written by Mrs. Marriott, called

The Chimera;

O R,

The Effusions of Fancy.

(NEVER PERFORMED.)

The Prologue by Mrs. Marriott, will be spoken by Mr. Hodgkinson.

#### BOSTON.

#### DEPOSITION.

Capt. Thomas Hiller, of the brig Hawk, an American vessel, which arrived here from Halifax on the 1st inst. with flour, declares and faith, That he was chased off the harbour from a little above Lovell's island, until he got nearly opposite the Castle, by an armed boat belonging to the Concorde, commanded by 3 officers, and about 20 men, with cutlasses, &c. They boarded him, let go his anchor, with the sails standing; demanded his papers, insulted him, tore the name from off the stern of his vessel, sent the boat to the Concorde to know if they should proceed up—forbid him from going on shore—and after detaining him from 8 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, they permitted him to proceed up to town. He repeatedly demanded the reason of his being treated thus; all the answer that he could obtain from the officer was, that it was by the orders of the Captain of the Concorde.

#### THOMAS HILLER.

Suffolk, ss. Bolton, Nov. 4, 1794.

SWORN to, before me,

SAMUEL COOPER, Jus. Peace.

Monday arrived the ship Mary Ford, of London. This ship was picked up at sea, by the ship George, of this place, without a foul on board. The second mate and two men of the George, navigated and brought her to this port.—She is a fine ship of 3 or 400 tons, deeply loaded with wines and sugars, and is the same vessel that was boarded by Capt. Cunningham, from London.

#### HALIFAX, Oct. 11.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Isabella, prize to the Beaulieu frigate.

### C O N G R E S S

Thursday Nov. 13.

The Senate assembled—present—

John Adams, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

From the State of

N. Hampshire, the Hon. J. Langdon,

and Samuel Livermore,

Massachusetts, George Cabot,

Rhode-Island, Theodore Foster,

and Wm. Bradford,

Connecticut, Oliver Ellsworth,

Vermont, Moses Robinson,

New-York, Rufus King,

Pennsylvania, Robert Morris,

Delaware, John Vining,

Kentucky, John Brown,

North-Carolina, Benj. Hawkins,

and Alex. Martin,

South Carolina, Ralph Izard,

Georgia, James Jackson.

The number assembled not being sufficient to constitute a quorum to do business, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

#### HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, November 13.

A letter was read by the Speaker from Samuel Meredith Treasurer of the United States, enclosing his accounts to the 30th June 1794—These were read, and ordered to be printed.

The amendments to the rules and regulations proposed by the Committee of the whole, were taken into consideration by the House, and agreed to—The rules and regulations are to be inserted in the journals.

The House went into a Committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of war on the petition of Peter Covenhoven, a Serjeant of militia wounded in the late war—the substance of the petition, is for a grant of money, to defray the expenses attending the amputation of his leg, in consequence of said wound, and for an increase of his pension:—After reading the report, petition and vouchers—Mr. Boudinot proposed two resolutions for granting Dollars for the above purposes.

The resolution for granting a sum to defray the expenses attending the amputation was agreed to by the committee, the other, proposing an encircle of the Invalid pension, was withdrawn—the committee then rose and the house adjourned.

#### PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

ARRIVED.

	Days
Ship Camilla, Boys,	Oporto 42
Sophia Caroline, Ellis, Hamburg	70
Brig Peggy, Fisher,	Richmond 21
Sch. Betley, Mackie,	Newbern 7
(CLEARED.)	
Brig Pomona Anderson St. Bartholemews	
Amiable Matilda, Burke,	Havannah
Fame, Bender,	Savannah
Schooner Liberty, Parker,	St. Thomas
Maria, Byrnes,	St. Eustatia
Kitty, Bachelor,	Fredericksburg
Sloop Dianna, Pearson,	Georgetown
Fame, Kennard,	Portsmouth
Nancy, Etheridge,	Edenton