

who will authenticate it: I have the names from Fabricius.

This is a great friend of Danton.

Carrière.—Protected by Tallien.

Bourdon of Oise observed that the proofs offered, are either the assertion of Fouquier, or anonymous letters.

XV. Of having, when important matters were on our hand, permitted, and even ordered, jurors to be chosen out of the Sections that were in turn, in order to find jurors that would be tractable.

Leconte.—The proof of this is a paper from Fabricius: the facts may be proved by witnesses and jurors of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Several Members.—This again is an anonymous paper.

XVI. Of having (Amar, Vouland, David and Vadier) when these jurors were in the Chamber of Deliberation, and it was rumoured in the Tribunal, that the majority was for acquitting the accused, gone into a chamber adjoining to that of the jury, and employed Hermann to make them vote for death, which he did by going into the council chamber, speaking against the accused, and threatening the jurors with the resentment of the committees if they did not convict them.

Leconte.—Witnesses will prove this charge.

Faller.—I appeal to the testimony of those who were with me on that day, to say whether I spoke to the President, the judges, or to the jury?

Thyrian.—The day on which the Convention pronounced, that persons on trial resisting or insulting the justice of the Tribunal should have no further hearing, I was at the Tribunal with Vadier and several other Deputies; Vadier could neither see nor hear what was doing, any more than I could. I got upon a chair. Danton saw me and called to me, to obtain an order from the Convention for hearing witnesses. Vadier continued near me till the conclusion, and could not possibly influence the decision of the jury.

Amar.—I declare to the convention and to all France, that the imputations against me and Vouland are so many atrocious calumnies. We were at the Tribunal in a very narrow place behind the judges and the jury, at the time the decree in question was brought; we could not therefore bring it. It is equally false that we influenced the judges or the jury. Neither of us spoke to the jury or saw Fabricius.

Duham.—Fabricius was Danton's fetch and carry dog.

Guilard.—I declare also that I did not carry the decree in question: in the night that preceded the day on which it passed, there was brought to the committee of general safety, a declaration of a person named La Flotte, which appeared interesting, and likely to throw light upon the proceeding. The committee charged me to carry it to the Tribunal: I went thither with Amar, and delivered it to Hermann, who told me that the jury was assembled, and that I could not enter their chamber: I gave him the paper, and I have not seen him since.

Amar.—Tallien says, that I have committed an error. I was at the committee of the process verbal, when they came there to expedite the decree: it is true that I carried it to the Tribunal, but it is false that I menaced the judges.

Garner of Saintes.—It is the height of wickedness to produce anonymous letters against representatives of the people, who have deserved well of their country, who have already saved it, and who will save it again; for the convention fears neither dangers nor death.—Warm applause.

Darcy.—They no longer fear the poignards of intriguers.

Garner.—I move that we pass to the next article, because there does not exist a document in support of this.

XVII. Of having often ordered the sending to trial 50 or 60 persons at one time for different offences.

Many voices.—The proofs!

Leconte.—Public notoriety, and the declaration of Fouquier Tainville.

A member.—It is always the same. What is become of the heap of papers carried yesterday to the Tribunal?

Mars.—France must know that the abominations committed at the revolutionary tribunals, and the judgments which involved at the same time the man of the north, and the man of the south, without either of them being seen, were neither avowed by the convention nor the committees; it was Robespierre who combined these atrocities with Fouquier Tainville.

Many voices.—Another article!

XVIII. Of having ordered the public accuser to bring to trial within twenty-four hours, the persons suspected of the conspiracy of the prisons, so that 155 persons named in the act of accusation, were to be tried and to perish in the same day; but the dread of public opinion having produced some reflection, it was decided that they should be tried at three different times.

Leconte.—The proof of this article is the original of the act of accusation against the prisoners, in execution of an order of the committee of public safety of the 4th Messidor.

Billaud Varennes.—The convention knows that Robespierre, in order to bring about a counter-revolution by terror, had organized a general police, of which he himself and St. Just took the charge exclusively. I told you yesterday, that the committee of public safety, understanding that on the next day, 160 persons were to be tried on the accusation of having endeavoured to produce a counter-revolution in the prisons; and that at this epoch the faction of Hebert counted on the conspiracy of the persons, as he was in hopes of letting loose upon society 4000 counter-revolutionists: the committee, I say, understanding these facts, demanded of Fouquier if it was true that he meant, the next day, to try these 160 persons; and if it was true that the scaffold was already prepared? Fouquier was convicted of the fact; indignation fired all the members, and they said that he had converted justice into butchery. The committee understanding also, that the scaffold which had been

Married on Wednesday night, JOHN YOUNG, Esq. Attorney at Law, in Greensburgh, to Miss POLLY BARCLAY, of this city.

Speaking of the late Federal Election, the Boston Independent Chronicle says: "Upon the whole, the privileges of the citizens of this town, were never more violated in the business of election than on this occasion. The citizens seemed to be overpowered by an extraneous body of voters, consisting of foreigners from on board vessels at the wharves, and persons from other towns, and from the influence which apparently directed them, it must be evident to every impartial citizen, in whose favor these people voted.

The liberties of this country must soon fall a sacrifice, unless some measures are adopted, to prevent this undue influence at elections, practised by a certain description of people who have lately come among us.

The handsome support given to Dr. JARVIS by 1182 voters, consisting for the most part, of reputable and opulent merchants, industrious and independent tradesmen and mechanics, are evidences of their attachment to his political principles, and must be highly gratifying to every real Republican in this, and the United States."

A Paris paper of Sept. 17th contains information from General Pichegru's head-quarters, of the army having encamped upon the marsh surrounding BREDA, commanding the sluice locks, and expecting its surrender on the first summons.

### BOSTON.

#### SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE.

The Committee appointed to distribute the money that should be raised for the relief of the sufferers by the fire of July 1794, inform their fellow-townsmen and the public, that there has been exhibited to them, by about one hundred and fifty sufferers, estimates of losses to the amount of £ 62,958 9 2, or 209,861 dollars 50 cents, exclusive of several large losses not exhibited.

Those of the sufferers who are of the poorer class, and had in a great measure lost their all, and whose corrected estimates amounted to 8684 6 8 Received a portion of 40 per cent. or 38 in the pound.

Another class whose estimates amounted to 14800 10 5 Received 30 per cent. or 43 in the pound.

A third class, whose corrected estimates amounted to 8487 15 10 Received 25 per cent. or 38 in the pound.

Estimates were also received from such of the sufferers, as were adjudged not to stand in need of relief, amounting to 2761 12 2

And the amount which the committee deemed an over-charge in the claims, was 9224 4 2

£.62958 9 2

### HALIFAX, Oct. 11.

The schooner Isabella was homeward bound from St. Vincent's to New-London, with a cargo of rum, sugar, &c. and was captured by a French privateer, on a supposition of having British property on board. She was ordered for Charleston, S. C. but retaken by the Beaulieu just off that port.

According to the usual routine of the packets, three mails must now be on their way from Falmouth for this port.

Oct. 12.—Last Tuesday sailed on a cruise his Majesty's ships Resolution, of 74 guns, rear admiral Murray, Capt. Pender; Argonaut, 70 do, Capt. Aylmar; Africa, 64 do, Capt. Home; Cleopatra, 32 do, Capt. Ball.

### By this Day's Mail.

### PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8.

With sincere pleasure we announce the return of Major General JOHN GIBSON to this town. He is one of the gentlemen proscribed by David Bradford and his associates, in August last. Col. Nevill, Major Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Bryson, are expected here in a few days.

Times have taken a rapid change since the period above mentioned. At that time a nod from David Bradford was sufficient to destroy a man or his property—he now, from the latest accounts, is wandering on the banks of the Ohio, with only a single domestic. How are the mighty fallen!

From undoubted authority we are informed, that Governor Simcoe is recalled from the government of Upper Canada, by the British court.

### NEW YORK, November 13.

Yesterday arrived the ships Samson, Smith, from London, and American Hero, Macey, from Liverpool: By these arrivals we have received London papers to the 24th of Sept.

from which the following extracts are taken:—

### LONDON, Sept. 23.

On Friday last we communicated to the public the important news of the movement of his Royal Highness the Duke of York across the Meuse. This intelligence was yesterday confirmed by the arrival of Mr. Wiffin, one of his Majesty's messengers, with dispatches from the army, which were published last night in a gazette extraordinary, and to be found in a paper of this day.

Letters were received on Wednesday at the British head-quarters at Grave, from Capt. Britton and Rutherford, that they were well treated by Gen. Pichegru and the French army.

Several letters from the army mention the circumstance of Barrere, and 5 or 6 others of the Convention having been executed; but as the date from Paris is not stated, we do not know whether it is not a repetition of the report which prevailed in this country a few days ago.

By a letter from on board the Alfred, of 74 guns, which ship fell in with Lord Howe's fleet off Scilly, we learn that his Lordship had been with the British fleet into Brest water; and, if it had not come on thick weather, he intended to have attacked the French as they lay at anchor. Some of our frigates which led the fleet, were nearly within gun-shot of the French ships.

The French had 25 sail of the line in the outer water ready for service, and more are fitting in the harbour with all possible dispatch.

In consequence of the insurrection in South Prussia, which has become extremely formidable, the King of Prussia has raised the siege of Warlaw.

The Dutch mail due last Monday, arrived this morning, and brings the following particulars of the action between his Royal Highness the Duke of York and the French.

Letters from Leyden of the 18th inst. state, that on the 14th inst. in the evening, a smart engagement took place near Boxtel, not far from Bois-le-Duc, between the British army encamped behind the Dommel, and the French forces, who advanced to the Malric. The fire, which was very brisk, lasted till a late hour of the night, when the English fell back to Ghessel.

In this latter place they were again attacked at five o'clock next morning. The action was most obstinately fought, and the loss very considerable on both sides. The discharges of musquetry and artillery lasted till noon on the 15th, when the British were obliged to quit their position, and to fall back towards Schyndel.

The British army having concentrated itself, seemed to be resolved to maintain its posts at Dinter and its environs; and it was thought that a third action would take place.

Meanwhile the British army having quitted the environs of Bois-le-Duc, that place is exposed to a speedy attack. The villages of Boxtel and Ghessel suffered a great deal on that fatal occasion: part of the former was burnt, and the rest pillaged and sacked.

The communication with Breda is open since the enemy retreated with their main corps, and advanced against Bois-le-Duc; they left however behind them a corps of observation, to watch and harass the garrison, and skirmishes are daily fought there, with loss on both sides.

The chain of Dutch posts between Breda and Bois-le-Duc was attacked on the 11th inst. by three battalions and some hostile cavalry, who took post at Loon-op-Zandt; farther, by 800 men, infantry, and two squadrons of cavalry, with 8 pieces of cannon, who took possession of Dongen. The Dutch Major Herberg, who commanded in that quarter, was forced, by the superior numbers of the enemy, to retreat towards Befoyen.

On the 12th a brisk attack was made upon Sprang, whence the Dutch were obliged to fall back to Walwyk, whither the enemy followed, and forced them to seek cover under the battery of Capelle. The French having plundered those villages, left them at night, and returned their former position.

About Bergen-op-Zoom all is quiet. There is advice that the French increase considerably in every part of Dutch Brabant, and bring thither a great deal of heavy artillery.

Letters from Haarlem of the 19th inst. state, that the main army of his royal highness the duke of York, was encamped on the heath of Wylsche on the 18th, but all the baggage, the sick and wounded, and the train of reserve, had then passed through Nimwegen, or was partly quartered in that fortress.

Letters from Bergen-op-Zoom state, that the French have razed the works of Sluys, and that they mean to raze every strong hold which they may hap-

pen to take. Their Head-quarters were in that part of the country at Meerfel, two leagues from Breda.

The intelligence of the raising the siege of Warlaw is fully confirmed, and the King of Prussia marched from before that city on the 6th inst. to Ralezm, where his army is to take an advantageous position, with a view of quelling the insurrection in South Prussia, and to save Silesia from its influence. The Insurgents render themselves formidable in the extreme, and the moment they are beat in one place by the Prussian Troops, and the latter turn their backs, they rise again and commit fresh and more horrible excesses.

The strength of the French army under General Pichegru is not exactly known. The Adjutant General who was taken prisoner, said that it amounted to 40,000. The greater part of the army that was before Valenciennes, &c. is supposed to have marched towards Maeltricht.

### September 17.

Letters were received this morning by some Spanish merchants in the city, by the Corunna mail, stating, that the French had been defeated in the province of Biscay, and that the Spaniards had taken Fontarabia and St. Sebastian.

Many reports were in circulation yesterday; they all come from the same sources; the Exchange at Amsterdam, Breda, where, as well as at the Stock Exchange in London, intelligence is often coined for stock-jobbing purposes.

Lord Hood comes home from the Mediterranean in the Commerce de Marseilles of 120 guns, one of the prizes taken by the fleet at Toulon.

The Court of Naples, it is said, have declared war against the Swedes, in consequence of some insulting reflections thrown on that Court by the Regent of Sweden, and seven sail of the line, with twelve frigates, have sailed from Naples to intercept the Swedish navigation.

The French, to the number of 2500, on the 9th ult. entered the town of Boves, twelve leagues from Turin.

The invention of making salt petre, the discovery of an inextinguishable combustible for charging bombs, and the telegraph, show how amazingly fertile the French and their friends are in expedients to carry on the war. Had they not been attacked by the allies, it is more than probable that royalty would now be restored, or the country would be in so distracted a state, that they would apply to those very powers with which they are at war, to procure peace. Never was any thing more injudicious than to have attacked that nation; for, whatever their internal differences may be, they are certainly but of one opinion with respect to the common enemy.

General Kalkreuth has inserted an exculpation of his conduct in several of the German papers, complaining that he was wrongfully accused of having delivered up the town of Treves, the key of the German Empire, to a French army, which was not numerous enough, even to give any apprehension of such an undertaking, and that it was supposed the General had retreated; on purpose to injure the interest of the House of Austria.

### Authentic Correspondence.

### AMSTERDAM, Sept. 17.

The French having withdrawn their troops, from the environs of Breda, and assembled a very considerable force near Bois-le-Duc, attacked the English and Hanoverian armies encamped on the heath between that place and Grave, on Sunday evening the 15th instant. The action lasted all that evening, and was renewed the next morning. The particulars of this affair, which was very decisive, are not well known, and the accounts received this day are so various and so extremely unfavorable to the English and Hanoverians, that I shall rather wait till we receive the authentic circumstances, than give perhaps groundless alarm to so many families interested in the fate of our brave countrymen. It is certain that the Duke of York's army has retreated to Grave, and will probably cross the Meuse to Nimwegen, in Dutch Guelderland.

The Hanoverian army, and one British regiment are said to have suffered most in this action.

The English funds fell here this day on this intelligence. To-morrow private letters will bring us further particulars. Meanwhile, I can only assure you, that the accounts received this day even from the Hague, are very alarming, and that we are under the greatest consternation for the fate of these Provinces. Since the capture of Valenciennes and Conde the enemy have an immense force on our frontiers. It appears that they have abandoned the idea, if such were ever their plan, of penetrating by Breda, where, independent of the three line fortresses, they would have infinitely more obstacles to encounter than by the way of Bois-le-Duc and Grave, from whence the passage of the Meuse into Guelderland is attended with less difficulty.—To-morrow intelligence is expected from Gen. Clairfayt's army.

### TORBAY, Sept. 22.

Arrived last night the fleet under the command of Earl Howe: the Invincible, Latona, and one of the Portuguese men of war, are gone into Plymouth, disabled in their masts and rigging—the fleet has just scuttled a French cutter and a small brig.

### BREDA, Sept. 7.

Notwithstanding that the French are in possession of all our out-ports of this place, it is not thought they intend to besiege it regularly. It is rather thought that they are preparing for the attack of Maeltricht and Bergen-op-Zoom, as their troops file off in great numbers every day to the side of R. fensdal, Oudenbosch, &c.

P. S. At this moment there is an attack without this place.

### Sept. 17.

The enemy have entirely left us, after having pillaged the villages of Goincke, Haagje, Bavel, Melenbragt, and Hoeybeck whence they carried off upwards of 200 waggon loads of prisoners, stores, and other articles. They proceeded with their plan towards Tilbourg.

## CONGRESS

Friday, Nov. 14.

The Senate assembled—present as yesterday.

The number assembled not being sufficient to constitute a quorum to do business, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock where, as well as at the Stock Exchange on Monday morning.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, November 14.

Mr. Baldwin presented a report on the credentials of James White elected to represent the South Western Territory in Congress.—The report was in favour of his being admitted, with the right of debating, but not of voting.—The report was ordered to be printed for the use of the members, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Dayton a Committee of claims, consisting of seven members was appointed.

Adjourned till Monday next.

## CITRON,

Just imported from Madeira, and to be sold reasonably at

No. 102, south Second Street.

Nov. 14

Old American Company.

### THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

For the Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Hallam.

THIS EVENING,

Nov. 14. Will be presented, A COMEDY, never acted in America, CALLED

Love's Frailties;

OR

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.

Mr. and Mrs. Marriott

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that their

BENEFIT,

is fixed for

MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

November 17.

At the Old American Theatre, when will be performed

The TRAGEDY of the

Rival Queens;

OR,

The Death of Alexander the Great.

After which will be presented an entire new Burletta DANCE, by Mons. Quenet, Mr. Durang, and Madame Gardie, entitled the PATRIOTIC FEAST.

And a FARCE,

Written by Mrs. Marriott, called

The Chimera;

OR,

The Effusions of Fancy.

(NEVER PERFORMED.)

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

Mrs. Marriott, with the utmost deference and timidity offers to the Public, this humble effort of Juvenile Fancy, and as it has ever been the characteristic of Americans, to be the support of Genius however lowly, she hopes that a small share of their ineluctable patronage, will be administered to dispel the painful fears of sensibility; and the most genuine gratitude in return, shall ever be retained in the heart of her

For the Remainder, See the Last Page.

## PHILADELPHIA,

NOVEMBER 14.

We have the pleasure to inform the public (from good authority) that the greater part of the army will be on the return from the westward to-morrow and Monday next.

The following gentlemen, we hear, are elected to represent the state of Pennsylvania in the next Congress of the United States.

Messrs. Swanwick, Kittera, Muhlenberg, Cregg, Findley, Sitgreaves, Thomas, McClay, Baird, Gallatin, & Richards, Heister, Hartley,