

and have been frequently the ground of complaint and remonstrance. No one will pretend, that they can produce any good effect; that they may produce bad effects is apprehended by every reflecting citizen who values the blessings of peace. These remarks have been excited by a publication in a morning paper.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27.

An obliging friend has furnished the Editor with Paris papers of the 12th and 13th Vendemiaire, 3d and 4th October, from which he hastens to translate the following.

[Am. Minerva.]

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

D'ANDRE DUMONT, President.

Vendemiaire 12—d Oct.

The President announced that the citizens of Paris demand the denunciation of a conspiracy formed against the national representation. They were instantly admitted.

After having announced that agitators intrude into the sections for the purpose of exciting trouble and substituting anarchy and the cry of terror, in the place of public voice; the petitioners read a declaration, signed by many citizens of the section of Lepelletier, containing an abstract of what had passed at the fittings of 10 Vendemiaire.

The result was, that a member having read a motion for felicitating the Convention on the political situation of the Republic, presented by Robert Lyndet, a motion which was supported by a majority, the President was not able to put it to vote, because the disturbers had excited disorder in the assembly by clamours and a scandalous tumult.

A person named Chretien, an executor of the revolutionary tribunal, showed, on this occasion, the most fury and rage. He also caused, by excessive tumults, the assembly to be dissolved, and after half after ten o'clock, an order was passed to send a small deputation to the Jacobins to congratulate them on the discourse of Andouin.

A second declaration proves that, according to his own confession, Chretien was at the Jacobins on the night of the 9th Thermidor, July 27, and that he participated in the rebellion and intrigues of the conspirators.

Dubois-Grange proposed a decree of amnesty for this man, and it was passed unanimously.

The measure, said Thuriot, is not sufficient to secure the public safety.—We ought not to doubt that there exists in fact a conspiracy against the Republic, and we ought to know its authors.

How! shall our armies make tyrants tremble, and should we hesitate to enchain certain villains and deliver them to the word of justice? All who belong to the faction impudently raise their heads, certain that they shall not escape national justice. They would compass every thing—it is the system of the combined powers. Be not deceived; all who seek to divide the citizens, all who would establish liberty by tyranny, arbitrary will and terror, who dare rise in opposition to the law, to injure and degrade the national representation, all who call themselves super-patriots, belong to the faction of Robespierre.

There is not nor do I know of any patriots in France, but those who are friendly to public order, who obey the laws, and who respect the majesty of the people and their representation.

I demand that the Convention enjoin on the revolutionary tribunal to continue their instructions upon the conspiracy of Robespierre, and that the committee of general safety cause to be sent to the public acuser without delay, the papers and instructions now in their possession. (Applauses.)

Merlin of Douay. I ought to announce to the Convention that the correspondence of the committee of public safety, for 15 days past, informs us that the collected powers, especially the Pope, despair of any advantage from the fall of Robespierre, and that Pitt and his council have decided at last that it is necessary, in good earnest, to excite a civil war in France.

The motion of Thuriot was decreed. Clauzel demanded that Clemence and M. Chand, of the section of Mont-Blanc, who were set at liberty by a precipitate decree of the Convention, be re-imprisoned.

An excellent hint for American Jacobins, who call themselves patriots by way of disguise. It is a universal truth, that he who is so much of a virtue seldom is so good as always to be suspected. More good hints for democrats—disseminate them.

Bourdon (of the Loire) said there is no species of crime, which these men have not committed in the department of the Seine and Oise. The decree of arrest was passed.

It was also decreed that in future all applications for liberty be transmitted for examination to the committee of general surety.

Merlin of Thionville read an abstract of what had passed the last decade at the section of William Tell.

Seven eighths of the assembly were paralyzed by a stroke of the agitators, who had prevented the reading of the report of Robert Lyndet, and caused a great scandal in the section. The committee of general surety knows the authors of this tumult.

We remarked among them the members of the ancient revolutionary committee of the section. This circumstance caused Laporte to denounce, as a new list of Vendee-men and owls, the greatest number of those who adhered to those superior committees. It is there, said he, the influence of Robespierre operates in a manner that must dishonor the revolution.

Laporte proposed to demand of every public functionary, an account of his conduct on the night of 9th Thermidor, July 27.

Feron announced, as a certain fact, that many members of the revolutionary committees had been united with the commune on that night, and that they had there taken orders, which they have since erased from their records. He wished that on that very day, the records of the deliberations of the revolutionary committees should be deposited with the committee of general surety.

Bourdon of Oise informs that this committee has made war on the rogues and villains, and that it had delivered over to the criminal tribunal the whole revolutionary committee of the section of the Bonnet Rouge, as robbers or forgers.

Legendre excited a warm discussion by denouncing nominally to the people and Convention Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, as conspirators. He reproached them with having concealed from the Assembly, the crimes of Robespierre, which had been known to the Committee of Public Safety, for six months, as Billaud had said, under a pretext that they were afraid of producing a schism in the Committee.

This accusation, publicly renewed, created a new and tremendous debate, until the President was obliged to put on his hat to restore tranquility.

The accused were heard successively, and they all testified their astonishment that they should be separated from their ancient colleagues, Carnot, Robert Lyndet Prieur (de la Cote d'Or) with whom they had constantly deliberated in the Committee of Public Safety, upon the measures of government, and they called for their testimony, to explain the conduct of each of the accused.

Carnot and Prieur declared at the tribune, that Barrere, Billaud Varennes, and Collot d'Herbois, had constantly voted with them against Robespierre, and that in all circumstances, they had not hesitated to sign with confidence the same acts. If my Colleagues, said Carnot, are criminal, so am I; and I will not divide my fate from theirs. I shall say only, that when I urged the denunciation of Robespierre to the Convention, they accused me of violence and too much precipitation. But in that their intentions were pure.

The testimony of Carnot and Prieur produced a great effect on the Assembly, and all explanations ceased.

Merlin of Thionville proposed the formation of a Commission for the purpose of examining the different accusations—there was no further debate on this subject. Then Breard called for the order of the day, which had already been rejected, but which was adopted definitively on his motion. Applauses.

Treillard came, in the name of the united Committees, to call the attention of the Assembly to new successes obtained by the arms of the Republic.

The important post of Kaiserlautern, which fell into the hands of the enemy on the first of the second sans culottide, is re-taken by the Republicans. The armies of the North have seized Creve Coeur in Brabant, a strongly fortified place on the Meuse, which is the principal key of Bois-le-Duc, and which renders us masters of the inundations.

This capture is due to the bravery of Delmas, general of Division. He attacked the place with cannon, he opened a trench with 83 toises of the glacis, & leaped, on horse-back, the palisades of the fort: eight battalions of chasseurs followed him.

Five hundred men in garrison have sworn not to bear arms against the Republic, unless individually exchanged—

22 cannon, 1000 new fusils, 30 thousand pounds of powder, large quantities of ammunition, and terror in Bois-le-Duc—these are the fruits of this victory.

The news from the eastern Pyrenees is also very favorable. The Spanish General La Union has attempted to approach Bellegarde; but with ill success. Neither the number, nor advantageous position of the enemy could render them victorious. They were every where repulsed and driven into their entrenchments. We have taken from them 4 pieces of cannon, and about 60 Spaniards were left slain on the field of battle. The loss on our part was fifty one wounded and slain in proportion.

We notice a trait of Valonne, born at Liege, who saved the life of a wounded Republican, and bore him off on his shoulders. This brave man was received with sensibility and recompense.

It is proved by an official return, that instead of 400 cannon taken before this day from the Spaniards, the number taken is 472, and 28,000 fusils instead of 15,000.

Treillard ended his report by communicating the news from Marseilles.

On the 5th Vendemiaire, Sept. 26 at 2 o'clock P. M. Marseilles raised the standard of a rebellion the most extraordinary. The National Convention was outraged, and the representatives of the People, Serres and Aguis, insulted and threatened. There was a most riotous collection of people, at the head of which were the horse and many of the cannoniers of Marseilles.

The Representatives of the people complain bitterly of these two corps; but assure us that the body of the citizens are very faithful, and that in all the tumults, not a drop of blood has been shed. There will not be any say they, except such as the law will reclaim. They have named a commission to try the rioters taken in arms, menacing the National Convention.

The armed force at Marseilles have well fulfilled their duty; the first battalion of Gravilliers makes apart of them. They regulated prudently all the movements, and protected the arsenals, which the insurgents intended to besiege, they resisted all attempts to feed them from their duty.

The Convention passed a decree, approving of the measures taken by the representatives of the people at Marseilles, viz. their forming of a commission and nominating its members.

The Horse of Marseilles are licentious. The representatives will call to account all those who had any share in the insurrection. The committee of public safety is charged to send sufficient forces to Marseilles.

October 2.

The popular society of Affel, department of the Corese, sent their profession of faith: in the first article it is declared, that Patriotism and humanity are incompatible. [Look to that, ye Jacobins.]

Clauzel rose to encounter this principle. Patriotism, said he, is the germ of all the virtues—to maintain that humanity cannot unite with it, is to degrade patriotism. I call for a reprobation of this article.

It is time, added Thibaudat, that the Convention should speak plainly—it cannot permit public opinion to fluctuate, when it sees men wrangling to obtain a greater or less share of influence; perhaps to save their heads. There has been presented to you a report, in which are developed the principles which you profess, but mixed with extensive views of commerce and politics; they have perhaps not sufficiently fixed public opinion. I demand that your three committees of legislation, of surety and of public safety, be charged to prepare an address, explanatory of the principles which the Convention professes. Then you will offer to patriots a rallying point: then you will have a touch-stone by which rogues and intriguers will be known, and when they would raise their voices, they will be considered as conspirators.

Having made these general observations, I pass to a particular fact. There are in the bulletin tricks unworthy of republicans. Yesterday was read an address from Poitiers, wherein they speak of the revival of moderation and aristocracy. I have examined this address, and have discovered that it was prepared seven weeks past, one of the signers has been dead 5 weeks, and others are villains who stole from the committee of vigilance the effects of those who are imprisoned.

I ought to add that this address was inserted in the bulletin; but the letter of the representative Cheuvin, now employed in that department which was read 8 days ago, is not inserted in the bulletin.

October 3.

Members elected to the commission of

the colonies—Laporte, Maree, Prieur of Marne, Genilleux, Guyomar, Gregoire, Thibaudot, Leconteur, Puiraveaux, Garant and Coulon. L's Suppleans or substitutes are Fouché (of Nantes) Lozeau, Rewcel, Mazade, Pélot.

The representatives, Threhourd and Faure, in commission at Brest and L'Orient, communicated the following fact.—An English vessel, a prize to one of our frigates, sunk at a great distance from shore. Five of our fellow-citizens attempted to save themselves in a boat, and after experiencing, for many days, the horrors of almost certain death, hunger, thirst and every evil incident to such a situation, they met an American vessel bound from Bourdeaux to Baltimore. Captain Robin, who commanded her, furnished our brethren with all succors in his power in clothing and provisions; and changed his course to put back into Brest. The Captain and his crew, accompanied this act of virtue with the most sincere expressions of attachment to the French Republicans. [Applauses.]

Gueznois proposed to declare that the Captain and crew of the American ship have deserved well of the French Republic.

Decreed. We need not be surprized, replied, replied Clouzel, Veauxis of the committee of correspondence, who on hearing of the arrest of Robespierre, cried out "the convention wishes then to effect a counter-revolution." This deputy has since sent into his department models of addresses of a known tenor. I call for a revival of the committee of correspondence.

After some debate the propositions of Thibaudot were decreed, and the convention passed to the order of the day on the revival of the committee of correspondence. To be Continued.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 12.

The Austrians, notwithstanding the Hollanders for the defence of Maastricht, have broken into that city, a body of 600 men, with a general who has received orders to defend it to the last extremity.

A letter from Amsterdam, in the "Courier of the Convention," of Oct. 3d, says that great surprize had been occasioned by the fall of the agio of the banks; an event which has proved very prejudicial. This event is ascribed to the great supply of bank receipts in market. The merchants who are immensely interested in the banks, have neither the courage nor power to obtain a restitution into the real situation of the bank, which is now wholly in the direction of the Regency or Government of that city. They therefore prefer selling their bank paper at a discount, for the purpose of converting it into specie; rather than risk a loss of their whole capitals.

It is alleged that the Regency have drawn upon the bank for the specie necessary to carry on the present war; and thus impaired its credit. The real state of the affairs of that bank is not a profound secret from all the world, except the immediate directors.

UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.

On Saturday evening last, being the close of the Theatrical performances, Wignel delivered an address to the audience present, expressive of grateful acknowledgments for the encouragement the company experienced in Baltimore, and concluded with his and their sincere wish for their individual happiness and the general prosperity of the state of Maryland.—The applauses of the house served to shew Mr. Wignel was much respected, and would on a future occasion meet with the like success.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.

This day arrived here from the Downs the brig molly Capt. Morgan in 49 days—She has Bro't papers to the 4th of Oct. some of which confirm the account of the late defeat of General Clairfait—accounts from Amsterdam to the 26th Sept. mention nothing new, except the investiture of Maastricht.

There is a letter which mentions the infancy of the king of Great Britain; it was received prior to the arrival of the Molly. One paper mentions that a difference between a great personage and Mr. Pitt was settled.

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Nov. 25

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Nov. 29, 1794.

This day at 12 o'clock the house of Representatives waited on the President of the United States, at his own house, and presented their address in answer to his Speech to both Houses.—This address with the Presidents reply shall appear on Monday.

The following are the stations allotted for each day's march of the Infantry of the Militia army, on their return home, lined to us by a Gentleman, who received it from the Deputy Commissary General—and which we communicate for the satisfaction of those who have connections in the army.

1st day's march, to Hallman's, 15 miles from Pittsburg.
2d, to a Dutchman's, two miles west of Greensburg, 14
3d, to Nine Mile Run, 11
4th, 2 miles E. of Ligonier, 11
5th, Wells's, E. foot Laurel H. 9
6th, Stony-creek, 2 miles E. 11
7th, Ryan's, 15
8th, Bedford, 24
9th, Crossings of the Raystown branch of Juniata, 14
10th, E. side of Siding-hill, 10
11th, Burd's—Fort Lyttleton, 12
12th, Strasburg, 17
13th, Shippenburg, 11
14th, Carlisle, 21

The Army made a short movement from Pittsburg the 18th, and the line of march was to be taken up on Wednesday the 19th inst.

Extract from a Boston Paper.

French Barbarity.

The refined cruelty of the Sans Culottes has lately been manifested in a striking point of view. Some of their frigates have taken ten or twelve Scotch ships, and most unmercifully have put the whole of their prisoners on board one of the captured vessels, and sent them to Scotland.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

Captain Webb, seven days from Norfolk, informs that on Wednesday week, 3 French Merchantmen armed on Flute, put into Hampton Road, and the same time they chased the British sloop of war, the Lynx, into the road. On Saturday last coming out, Capt. W. to obtain some information, went on board the Commanders ship, of 34 guns, who informed him, that they were 46 days from Bellisle; and that they sailed from thence, in company with 6 fail of the line, destined for the West-Indies or the continent of America; but he believed for the former.—He further told Captain W. that they parted a 26 gun ship in a certain lat. when he came out with them, the two other one 26 and the other 24 guns.

Capt. Dunn from New-York informs that on Wednesday last, about 6 miles outside of Cape-May, he saw a British Frigate standing in for the Cape.

The Ship Manchester's Letter Bag, will be taken from the Post-Office on Tuesday morning the 2d December, at 9 o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

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By DAVID TOWNSEND,

Inspector of Pot and Pearl-Ashes for the

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Oct. 2

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