

Such are the abominations which stand proved by a cloud of witnesses...

It is the more certain from the confession of the accused, as well as from the evidence of witnesses...

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A letter dated Jan. 1795 signed M. appears in Mr. Beche's paper. It is conjectured that Bradford is the writer...

The Providence Correspondent of the General Advertiser is advised "not to hail before he is out of the woods..."

The Democracy and Aristocracy of the Aurora compared. The Democrats of the South say that a foreign nobleman who wishes to become a citizen of the United States...

Deaths in New-Haven, in 1794.

Table with 2 columns: Disease, Deaths. Includes Scarlet Fever (50), Yellow Fever (63), Consumption and lingering diseases (51), Other diseases (15), At sea (12), Total (191).

Census of inhabitants in 1791—3471. Mortality in 1794, more than one-twentieth.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, Virginia, dated Nov. 23.

The lower house have passed a resolution, declaring that Governor Lee, from the time he accepted the command of the militia of the U. States, vacated his office of Chief Magistrate of this commonwealth...

Mr. Fenno, I send you an extract from the Jacobinad No. 5—a publication in the Federal Orery—Its applicability to a subject recently under discussion will not escape the notice of your readers.

The speech of the Gallic chieftain, which was received with much applause, had scarcely ended, when an incident, of a very unexpected nature, happened, which greatly interrupted the harmony...

It was agreed, however, by both parties, that the affair should be fairly discussed before the goddess, and that they would abide by her decision—He, in the meantime, like Minerva in the Odyssey, sat perched on a vacant chair...

O'er the thronged room there reigned a deep repose, Till patriot TOMMY, from his seat, arose:

TOMMY, who, skilled in law's and war's alarms, Is great, alike in eloquence and arms—

No member boasts more jacobin merit; No member boasts a larger share of spirit!!!

His gesture, awkward, and his air, uncouth, In various forms he screws his flexible mouth;

And while Mundungus, in a copious tide, Devolves his faffron wave, on either side,

With many a hem and hab, he thus begun: Prince EDWARD, lately, GEORGE'S booby son,

To this, our town, a dire disaster proved;

The youths admired him, and the maidens loved—

The enamored females scarce escaped a slip;

The royal kifs yet burns upon their lip.

Still, his soft touch they feel, in darling dreams,

Still, smiling love, the high-born favorite seems.

This applicant I therefore nonsuit—

He bears the name, the odious name of PRINCE!!!

The prosaic flow, and technical language, of the concluding lines, are extremely beautiful; nor do we less admire the reasoning, which is truly jacobinical, exactly adapted to the understandings of the audience...

Married December 31st 1794, by the Rev. Mr. Rochee, at the seat of Mr. William Warner, near Dover, Mr. Benjamin Collins of Philadelphia, to Miss Hannah Warren of Delaware.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 6.

The bill for ascertaining the losses of the officers of the revenue, and other citizens, by the western insurgents, was read the third time. The blank in the bill was filled up with eight thousand five hundred dollars. The bill was then past.

A bill, making farther provision in cases of drawbacks, was read a third time, and past.

A memorial from the sugar refiners in the city of Philadelphia was then read. It was of considerable length, and stated, that the excise on refined sugar would terminate in the destruction of the manufacturers. People refused to buy the refined sugar with the additional excise duty. The commodity, therefore, lay on their own hands. The business had, in fact, been put an end to.

This memorial was referred to the same committee as that of the snuff-makers.

Mr. Goodhue moved that the house should go into a committee of the whole, on the bill supplementary to the acts for imposing duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States. The house accordingly went into a committee, Mr. Cobb in the chair. They went through the bill with amendments; and it was reported to the house.

The house then went into a committee on the bill to establish an uniform system of naturalization, and to repeal the law formerly made on that head. One of the clauses in the new bill proposed to make aliens becoming citizens of the United States abjure their allegiance to all other states forever.

Mr. Boudinot after expressing his disapprobation of the term forever, moved that it should be expunged; this motion was carried in the affirmative—The Committee then rose—the Chairman reported progress and the House adjourned.

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.

On Sunday evening arrived the ship Juliana, Capt. Willink, 7 weeks from Hamburg. The verbal information of the Captain is, that no recent engagement of magnitude had taken place since the battle of Juliers, and that Amsterdam was not taken, but its situation appeared so critical to the Duke of York, that he proposed marching into it with 15,000 of his troops to defend it. This, however, it appears, was received with indignation by the merchants, who declared they would sooner take the musket and defend it themselves, as long as they were able; and that if they proved too weak, they would surrender to the French, rather than permit it be said, that the capital of Holland was indebted for its safety to the troops of George the IIIrd Captain Willink left about 60 American vessels at Hamburg. Spoke none.

The Juliana brings much the latest news of any arrival from the continent of Europe—papers having been received by her as late as the 1st of November. We were favoured by a kind Gentleman with Hamburg Gazettes, from the 11th of October, down to the latest date; from which we have, in haste, translated the following summary and

EXTRACT.

That the Duke of York's head quarters were on the 25th of October between Nimeguen and Arnheim: at the latter of which places the Duke himself had arrived—and that it was expected his Head Quarters would shortly be removed thither—that an attempt had been made to drive the French from between the rivers Maefe and Waal, in which the British had been defeated—that every thing was in confusion at Nimeguen, the French having unexpectedly crossed the Maefe, and advanced to within a league and an half of that place, surprised a British regiment, and entirely cut it to pieces, not leaving a single man alive—that Venloo was invested by 15,000 French, who were also in great force at Ruremonde—that the garrison of Maefricht made a vigorous sortie, and killed a great number of the besiegers—that the patriotic society of Amsterdam had been broken up, and their papers seized—that 600 French cavalry had entered the city of Cleves, but departed in the evening without doing any mischief—and that the imperial Diet are busy in concerting plans for negotiating a peace with the French Republic.

Different accounts relate that the Russians have had several severe engagements with the Poles, in which the latter seem to have been generally much worsted; & as great numbers of the vanquished would not ask pardon of their conquerors, they were butchered on the spot. On the 10th October, Kofciufko, with his whole army was totally defeated by the Russian general Van Ferfen; himself, and three other generals, were taken prisoners; in consequence of which several Russian divisions were marching against Warsaw, where great disaffection prevailed, and many insisted on imploring forgiveness of their enemies. In short, the different accounts, from Poland are of so gloomy a nature, that it is expected the Polish revolution will be soon settled to the satisfaction of the generous Catharine and Frederick William.

Accounts from the Lower Elbe state, that intelligence has been received from Ratisbon, that the Diet have agreed to debate the question on the cessation of hostilities—that the coadjutor of Mayence will proceed to Paris for the purpose of accelerating it—and that the Greffier of Holland is said to have gone to London, to remove the obstacles to a negotiation of peace with France.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, October 21.

The coadjutor of Mayence is arrived here. We have intelligence that PEACE is ACTUALLY PROPOSED, and that a cessation of arms will also take place.

A letter from Amsterdam dated October 25, contains the following resolves of the States of Friedland:

- 1. To acknowledge the French Republic. 2. To conclude a peace with the same. 3. To alter the constitution to the wishes of the Republic. 4. To enter into an alliance with the government of France.

5. To dissolve that between England and Prussia.

6. To relinquish the individual interest of the hereditary stadholder and his family for the public good.

7. The exiled patriots to be recalled and indemnified.

RATISBON, Oct. 16.

The elector palatine has made a proposition: the diet, for concluding an honorable PEACE with the French Republic.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Oct. 18.

The talk of peace grows louder and louder; and it is said, that two additional deputies from England furnished with new instructions, are to arrive here—The result of the last conference which was held at court, is said to have been, that the monarch will join his wishes with those of his subjects, and procure a peace at all events.

THORN, Oct. 18.

The Poles have come as far as this place but have been driven back by the Prussians.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Saturday, Oct. 18.

The representatives of the people, Bellegarde and Lacombe, with the army at Bois-le-Duc, report,

That they made five attacks upon the place before they succeeded in carrying it. And that they had taking with the point of the bayonet, (their artillery not coming up till they had capitulated) two forts, which had cost the tyrant Louis XIV, 16,000 men, without being able to get possession. They took at Bois-le-Duc, 147 pieces of cannon, 107 of which are brass; 130,000 weight of powder; a quantity of iron; 9,000 muskets, and 2,500 prisoners of war.

DUBLIN, October 24.

The Commission of Terminer and General Gaol Delivery opens to-morrow, before the Hon. Baron Boyd. Several persons are to be tried upon charges of a seditious nature.

The only prisoner for high treason in this kingdom is the Rev. Mr. Jackson—It is said the charge is his having sent information to the French, and given them some encouragement to land, by a letter which he endeavoured to have conveyed to the continent thro' the Dublin Post Office. His trial comes on at the bar of the King's Bench on the 7th of November.

October 25.

In no former wars, says a mercantile correspondent, even when the whole naval force of Europe was combined against us, did the commerce of these kingdoms suffer so much as by the present. With a fleet of line of battle ships and frigates more than double the number of the enemy, manned by the best seamen in the world, and appointed as well in every respect as ships can be, how comes it that we are not better protected?

A squadron of five frigates and two corvettes sailed from Brest the 15th July; on the 21st they were in the station appointed them to cruise, from lat. 49, 30. to 50. and long. 11, 30. to 12, 30. that is a little to the southward of Cape Clear, where they remained unopposed until they captured more prizes than they were able to man; that circumstance, and that only, obliged them to quit their station on the 26th August.

Another squadron of 4 frigates, 2 corvettes, and a brig, cruised so nearly, the same time, off Cape Finisterre, and with equal success.

Two frigates and two sloops, dispatched from L'Orient, went to the North Seas, where, and on their passage to that station, they captured upwards of 60 fail of ships, part of which they took and burned for want of hands to man them.

While this havoc was making among the ships and seamen of Great-Britain and Ireland, Admiral M'Bride, an officer of distinguished activity in a line-of-battle ship, the Minotaur, and five of the finest frigates in the British navy, were uselessly employed in manœuvring at Weymouth. Another squadron of five frigates was lying at Portsmouth, besides a powerful fleet at Plymouth.

Will it not appear astonishing that a period of about 11 months above 960 fail of ships belonging to the different nations, have been captured by exertions of only 16 frigates and 8 corvettes and sloops! The evil, however, is not confined to the loss of property; for, should the war continue, as things go, there would shortly be a very great want of seamen, for the number now in prison in France it perhaps beyond what is generally imagined.—The blame rests some where, for the naval force of the nation, if properly directed, is amply sufficient to protect us. It is therefore in the ignorance or neglect of the Lords of Admiralty, or in the total want of system in their orders, that the commerce of this great empire is thus injured! If either or both of these cau-

ses operate, may it not be asked, "Why those things are so?" and whereto should the strength of the nation remain inactive, at the expense of millions of property, and the confinement of thousands of the most valuable class of men belonging to the nation in loathsome prisons?

We will not say that the war could be avoided, but there are some who think it has been conducted in the most infamous manner. Our losses by sea might have been prevented. A strong squadron of frigates, stationed at the westward and southward of Cape Clear, would have yielded more protection, than all the navy of England, conducted as it is at present—This is a fact which every seafaring man will acknowledge.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON.

Depredations on our Commerce.

Are again the subject of public animadversion. Within these two months past, several American vessels have been carried into Bermudas, and condemned; in consequence of the British Order of June, 1793. Among them is the schooner Patty, Taylor—and Industry, Grozier, of this port. Intelligence of this has been bro't by the schooner Little John, Capt. Homer, from thence, who was carried in there, detained 5 days, and dismissed without being libelled.

We wish the above were all the embarrassments our commerce suffers: we have seen letters from Paris, of recent dates, which inform that our minister, has made complaints to the Convention of the spoliations which our commerce suffers from the French cruizers, who capture every American they meet, take out all the crew, except the Captains and mates, send them into France, where they may have been detained from 6 to 18 months, and some have been condemned: And all this against the express articles of the treaty of alliance and commerce.

The above is from a gentleman of the strictest veracity, and warmest friends to the French:—Besides, this Beache's last paper informs, that Capt. Buffington, from Salem bound to Bourdeaux, was taken off the banks of New-foundland, sent to l'Orant, where he had remained 38 days, when the last accounts left there, with her hatches sealed up.

Translated from the Courier Francois of this morning.

PARIS, October 28.

The details of the affair of the 14th and 15th, have reached us, notwithstanding the precautions which the house of Orange take to keep them secret. The first day the loss of the English was immense—The Regiment of York was cut in pieces—Three others were made prisoners—One Hanoverian and one Hessian Regiment being closely pressed, perished in the water in attempting to save themselves by swimming.

It appears that the Hollanders had no part in this affair—being principally distributed in the strong garrisons—we are assured that four thousand Prussians have marched to Nimeguen to reinforce the English.

There were great cries and vociferations yesterday in the Jacobin Club—The Representative of the people, Lejeune reproached vehemently Billaud Varennes and Collot d'Herbois lately most famous Jacobins, for their silence in a crisis so cruel. They excused themselves from the oppressed state in which the Patriots groaned, and particularly themselves.

Billaud Varennes—observed, besides that in present circumstances, silence was more energetic, perhaps, than ineffectual speeches.

They both made their vows for the safety of the patriots, which they would defend in every great crisis; and from the people, nothing should ever separate them.

A question was afterwards agitated on the means of continuing a correspondence with the affiliated Societies, notwithstanding the decree.

Bassal—ex-curate of Versailles, said he would render the decree nugatory—notwithstanding after a tedious and long discussion, they separated at eleven o'clock at night, and adjourned the question to the next day.

In this manner all institutions degenerate by abuses—All their ornaments, all that renders them respectable and great, is insensibly lost—and the fall of the tattered Colossus hardly attracts the attention of the passengers, who see it roll in the dust.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ARRIVED.

Ship Amiable, Thompkin, Liverpool 66, Washington, Knox, Hav. 64