

For Hamburg,
THE SHIP
S T A R,
JOHN VANNEMAN,
Master.

NOW lying at Walnut Street wharf, and will sail early in next month, having part of her cargo already engaged. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

Thomas & John Ketland,

Who have for Sale, received per the above vessel, Duck, Russia, Ravens and Hollands, Lead, English and German in bars, Anchors, from 8 to 14 cwt. Tin, in boxes, Bagging, No's. 5, 6, 8, 11, &c. Shading, white and brown, Hollands, Platts Royales, Diaper. Steel, Frying Pans, Mill Saws, Cables, Junk, Window Glass 10 by 12, & by 11.

ALSO ON HAND,

A few pipes best Holland Gin, Do. London particular Madeira Wine, Claret in cases, of superior quality, Sheathing Paper, and an assortment of Glass Ware, consisting of Tumblers, Decanters, Glasses, &c. &c. plain, flowered and cut. Cheefe, double Gloucester, in whole and half hampers. March 19 d

This Day is published, And for sale by William Young, No. 53, South Second Street, J. Ormrod, at the old Franklin's Head, No. 41, Chestnut Street, and the Editor of this Gazette.

[Price 18 Cents.]

A SERMON,

Delivered in the Second Presbyterian Church, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 19th of February, 1795, being the day of General Thanksgiving throughout the United States.

By ASHBEL GREEN, D. D. One of the Pastors of the aforesaid Church. March 18 d

PROPOSALS

By MATHEW CAREY, For Publishing by Subscription,

HISTORY

OF THE Earth and Animated Nature. BY OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

TERMS.

I. This work will be published in twenty four weekly numbers. The first number shall appear about the beginning of next June. II. Each number shall contain eighty octavo pages, or five sheets of letter press, and two handsome engravings. Six numbers will form a volume. III. The price of each number will be a quarter of a dollar. IV. Should the work exceed twenty four numbers, the surplus shall be delivered gratis. V. The names of the subscribers shall be prefixed. VI. Should any subscriber disapprove of the publication, after an inspection of the first four numbers, he shall be at liberty to withdraw his name, return the numbers, and receive his money again. SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the publisher, and by the principal bookellers throughout the United States. w&stj.

NEW THEATRE.

TOMORROW EVENING,

MARCH 20,

Will be Presented,

A COMEDY, never performed here, called

The BUSY BODY.

Marplot,	Mr. Chalmers
Sir George Airy,	Mr. Moreton
Charles,	Mr. Green
Sir Francis Grippe,	Mr. Morris
Sir Jealous Traffice,	Mr. Francis
Whisper,	Mr. Bliffett
Butler,	Mr. Warrell
Miranda,	Mrs. Marshall
Hibinda,	Mrs. Francis
Patch,	Mrs. Shaw
Seantwell,	Mrs. Cleveland

To which will be added,

(Performed but once,) a MUSICAL DRAMA, in two acts, called the

Children in the Wood.

Sir Rowland,	Mr. Green
Lord Alford,	Mr. Marshall
Walter,	Mr. Harwood
Apathy,	Mr. Bates
Gabriel,	Mr. Moreton
Oliver,	Mr. Darley jun.
Ruffian,	Mr. Bliffett
Helen,	Mrs. Solomons
Josephine,	Mrs. Marshall
Winifred,	Mrs. Rowfon
Boy,	Master Parker
Girl,	Mrs. Solomons

Box one Dollar—Pitt 3 of a Dollar—and Gallery 3 a dollar.

The Public are respectfully informed that the Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter after five, and the curtain rise precisely at a quarter after 6 o'clock.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre, from TEN (10) ONE, and on days of performance from TEN (10) THREE O'Clock.

Also at Rice's Book Store, No. 50, and at Carey's No. 118, Market Street.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Anticipated paragraphs for the Albany Gazette, 15 years hence.

Albany, 10th July 1810.

NOTHING, says a correspondent, can be more pleasing at this busy season of the year, than a walk along the whole length of the quay, in front of this flourishing city, from where the continental store formerly stood, to nearly opposite the town of Bath, upwards of one mile in extent. Those who can recollect 15 or 20 years back must be astonished at the pleasing contrast! In those inactive days, a few wharfs, or as they were then improperly called docks, buried in mud, were the only conveniences for shipping the produce of the country to New-York, and often times vessels were crowded 7 or 8 deep, and what made it still more disagreeable, was the awkward manner of loading them by means of horse-carts. In respect to public accommodations we were also most miserably defective. The scene is entirely changed. We may now challenge any city in America to produce so many elegant and commodious inns as in this place; and it has been observed that since their establishment, Albany has become the fashionable resort of people on their way to the Springs, or on their travels; formerly, on the contrary, for the want of decent and comfortable accommodations, their only study was to clear themselves of this gloomy retreat as fast as possible. In approaching the city by water, the noble, large warehouses fronting the river, strike the eye of the stranger in the most agreeable manner; but in landing on the quay the scene is still more interesting; when immersed in the busy crowd of anxious sons of commerce, eagerly engaged in the pursuit of wealth—and the whole length of the quay lined with ships and brigs, river craft and above all coasting vessels, from every part of the Union, and the river alive with large loaded lighters, bringing the produce of the country through the canals lately finished, from the extremities of Lake Champlain north, and from all the western waters through the Locks, near the Cohoes Falls, delivering their freights immediately on board the vessels at the quays, while others are returning laden with the comforts and even luxuries of almost every clime, to carry into those distant and fertile regions, which about 20 or 30 years ago were in a state of nature, but already thickly peopled. Besides, families are continually moving on as well from the eastern bive, as those who are flying from the oppression of the remaining despots of Europe, seeking an asylum in this land of liberty and happiness; and crowding into our new settlements, by means of the easy and cheap mode of water carriage, instead of encountering every danger and inconvenience by land, as was early predicted would be the case. When the canals were first in contemplation about the year 1791, people at large viewed the attempt as impracticable, and the visionary project of some disordered brain, but the event has proved, that all the commerce, and even the settlements of this northern and western world would have been nearly arrested in their progress but for the canals; especially as the former mode of transporting produce by sleighs in the winter, can no longer be depended on; as it is found, by the attentive observation of old people, that the extremes both of our winters and summers are greatly ameliorated. In a word, it may be truly said, that the completion of the canals has in one sense lengthened the noble river Hudson into our northern and western extremities, as the produce is now collected in stores, (built on the margin of the rivers of these extensive waters) in the winters, and shipped from thence in river craft, to this market in summer. Another very important point is also gained to the farmers, which has greatly enriched them, for instead of keeping numerous horses as they used to do to carry their produce to market, they only seek a store at the nearest water carriage, which has been the means of introducing among them oxen instead of many devouring horses—hence they have more grain and beef for market. The canals have proved the primary cause of the rapid advance of this city in wealth and opulence—next to these, may be ranked the fortunate introduction of foreign commerce, which has been only fully established within a few years; previous to our glorious revolution some feeble efforts were made to introduce this lucrative branch of trade for which this place is so happily adapted—these attempts expired in the revolution—no farther attempts were made till some years after peace, and this second essay was also of short duration, owing to the impediments of the navigation of the river at the Over Slough, and for the want of men of enterprise and capital, skilled in this branch of trade;—but as soon as the canals began to advance

into active operation and the produce of the country began to find its way to our market by river craft, the scene suddenly changed, and men of capital and a swarm of adventurers were allured to this city from all quarters—their attention naturally turned quickly to the idea of exporting their produce to foreign markets instead of throwing this obvious advantage into the hands of merchants in New-York—the over slough was in consequence attacked, and surprising to relate, what had been always deemed a mountain to encounter, dwindled down to a mole-hill—a permanent channel was gained at a trifling expence, and from that moment may be dated our respectable rise in foreign navigation, instead of confining all our views to the subordinate and humble objects of mere river traffic. To these two grand causes with the revival and increase of the fur trade aided by an active and enlightened co-operation of a discerning corporation (who began their career, on liberal and enlarged views of policy, some where about the year 1789) we may justly attribute all our success.

Foreign Intelligence.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

IN the trial of the Revolutionary Committee of Nantes, by whom, under the direction of Carrier, so many cruelties were perpetrated, few circumstances more affecting occurred than the following account, given in evidence of the plunder of a Chateau, and the ruin of a family. The detail of such incidents must be interesting, tho' it causes the mind to revolt with horror at the miseries which war and above all, a civil war engenders.

Soufflay, widow Tarrel; stated, that she was 57 years of age, had been a prisoner for 13 months, that she lived on the revenue of her estates, which are situated on the right side of the Loire, and three leagues from Nantes: (here Chauv, the prisoner's advocate, exclaimed, an ex-noble, an ex-noble, yes, continued the witness, my husband was a Noble, and he died of grief.

Chauv, replied, yes, of grief that Aristocracy did not succeed. The judges reminded Chauv that he ought not to interrupt the course of evidence, or intimidate the witnesses; that the further they entered into debates the more disrespectful he became, & that he must have perceived that so far from his conduct being approved, every body was disgusted at it.

The widow Tarrel continued; on the 22d October, 1793, the armed force composed of blacks and whites, among whom was Pinard, surrounded my house. They carried away all our family papers, between 4000 and 5000 livres in assignats, 21 Louis d'ors from one of my sisters in law, and one, together with some silver, from me. When going away, they threatened us with a second visit, on the following day; and really returned at two in the morning. Pinard was again with them. They were headed by a negro.

This time they made us all get up and descend to the hall, where we were confined. The whole of our effects were packed up and loaded in thirty waggons which were waiting at the gates, the poultry being placed in one of them. The waggons set off, and the whole family were likewise carried away, among these were my four sisters in law, ex-religieuses, one of whom, upwards of 83 years of age, had been robbed. One of my sisters in law had saved from 700 to 800 livres, and having been informed that it was intended to burn our house, she offered them to her guards if they would prevent this conflagration: they appeared to agree to this condition, and accepted the money, but the house was consumed. (Emotions of horror were expressed by the judges and auditors.) Pinard was present.

After this, they placed us in a tumbrill; there was a cabriolet that belonged to us but they forbade us to use it, and tied it behind the cart. My husband, 63 years old, followed on foot; we were then conducted before the Revolutionary Committee at Nantes. When we were there the Mulatro Lieutenant made the recital of his capture, and boasted of his moderation, since, he said, his orders authorized him to kill and burn. The Committee answered him that he would have done right.

My sisters in law and I, were conducted to the Bon Pasteur, and my husband was taken to the Saintes Claires, the Epornonier, and ultimately to the Sanitaire, where he died.

Four others of my relations have also died; and the who was 83 years old, and was stripped of every thing, out lived her imprisonment but three weeks.

When we entered the prison, we were informed that we were to be fed on bread and water, and not to be allowed straw: nevertheless, on a representation of a mind more tenderly constructed, the latter was granted to us. I am ignorant of what has been done with the furniture, effects, and plate, which were taken away. I have to add that, about 15 days prior to our arrestation, Binare came to put a mark upon our horses, and, looking steadfastly at our house, he said to one of his companions, "I have burnt handfomer ones than this;" " & if you have," replied his friend, "I do not think that such actions have been among the best of your life."

"We did not," continued the witness, "conceive that we merited such treatment. We had cheerfully submitted to all the taxes and requisitions which had been imposed on us, and having nothing to reproach ourselves with, we remained at our homes, thinking to terminate our days in tranquility, under the protection

of the laws; the district which we inhabited, was ever peaceable, and we had done nothing to disturb that peace.

IRELAND.

TRALEE, Sept. 29.

ON Wednesday morning last, the unfortunate John Herbert was executed at Galloows green, near this town, pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of his wife, on the 29th of August last near Bedford in this county. The circumstances that led to his conviction are entitled to notice. It was proved, that he and his wife set out on horseback from Tarbert on the evening of the 27th with an intention of going to the Fair of Lisfowell. It appeared in evidence that they were benighted at the Cross of Gunborough, and as he was a stranger in that part of the country, took a guide thence to Golcbridge, where he treated the guide and another person with three half pints of whiskey, and half a pint of the same spirit in punch, of all which he partook: as it was then late, his wife expressed a wish of remaining that night at the house of one McCarthy. This he opposed, and recommended her proceeding to the house of a friend of her's at Lisfowell, to which she consented. The witnesses were unanimously declaring, that while they remained in their company, they to all appearance seemed in perfect amity with each other. The dismal catastrophe that ensued, must remain in mystery and gloom. Circumstances can only elucidate the matter, and that to a respectable Jury, appeared conclusive. Herbert appeared at the Inn in Lisfowell, late at night, with the pillow behind him on which Mrs. Herbert rode from home; here he met with an acquaintance, with whom he drank a bottle of wine, converted cheerfully, and retired to rest—During all this time he appeared quite undisturbed. On being asked for his wife, he said he left her as the house of a Gentleman next door to the Inn. He next day appeared publicly at the Fair, heard a report of a woman being found dead in the dyke of the road near Bedford, and still no agitation was discernable till he was informed the murdered woman was his own wife then he seemed appalled with distress, and immediately went to the Inn, and mentioned the circumstance to his friend, who advised him to abscond this he rejected, as such a procedure would fix an imputation of guilt upon him, which he declared he was free from, and was resolved to abide the consequence that might result. He was then taken into custody, and the Magistrate who took him prisoner, deposed that the furtout he wore was all on one side befneared with mire, which he refused to assign any cause for.—The surgeon deposed, that among other marks of violence, her neck was broke.

His own account of this tragical event which he certainly adhered to invariably, from the time it happened till the time of his launching into eternity, was simply this: that his wife having fallen from behind him on the road, without receiving any injury, he endeavoured to persuade her to get behind him again, at length, in order to frighten her, he threatened to ride off and leave her alone, on her persisting, he rode to some distance, and at this time could hear her walking after him; suddenly the noise of her footsteps ceased, and, although he returned immediately, calling on her in a loud voice, he could not discover the smallest trace of her; he then went to Lisfowell, expecting that she would join him there early the next morning it being a mile from the place he missed her. His motive for saying that he left her at a friend's house at Lisfowell arose from a delicacy, left it should be suspected that she was not in a situation to appear.—His body was delivered to Dr. Murphy of the Kerry Hospital.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

We intended that our last translations from the Paris papers, which so fully verified the predictions so often repeated in the Centinel the two years last past, that the eyes of the French people would in time be opened to see the barbarous tyranny which oppressed and destroyed them—should close our accounts of the late scenes of blood in France. But we then detailed only the crimes of one who seemed to delight in human carnage, merely as a gratification to his diabolical heart. We have thought it necessary to add thereto the following, from the indictment against Tainville, the attorney general under Robespierre; who, worse than Carrier, prosecuted his bloody work, apparently under the sacred sanction of law and justice. The lesson inculcated

by those extracts is a good one; it must be obvious to every intelligent and unbiassed American.

Translations for the Centinel.

PARIS, Dec. 6.

The crimes of which the members of the revolutionary committee of Nantes have been guilty, have depopulated a considerable part of the French territory. They have caused to perish in the midst of torments, patriot citizens and virtuous men. The desolated banks of the Loire witness against them, and history will transmit their names with horror to posterity. If these execrable crimes remain unpunished, we have only to draw a funeral veil over the altar of justice, and in mournful silence, wait the dissolution of the republic and the return of servitude.

One charge against the old committee of Public Safety, is that during the forty days that Robespierre absented himself from the committee, immediately preceding his fall, there were guillotined in Paris, four hundred more persons, than had ever been guillotined before in the same space of time.

December 10.

All is tranquil in this city. We continue to progress with confidence under the standard of the Convention, since it is no longer governed by the factious, and to pursue with ardour those villains who have covered France with misery and cruelty, and who yet pretend to excuse their crimes, by saying, they acted under an authority, which it is known they held in chains: as if there could be any power in the world which had the right to permit those assassinations, plunderings and robberies of every kind, of which our country has been the theatre; as if there could exist any authority on earth which had the right to immerse a whole people into a bath of blood, (Bain de Sang) to overturn the holiest laws of nature, and to replunge it, as it were, into that Chaos, from whence the great Governor of the Universe first drew it.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

Sitting of the 18th Dec.

Antoine Quentin-Fouquier-Tainville, aged 47 years, born at Herouan, district of St. Quentin, ex-procureur at the Chatelet, ex-publique accuser at the Revolutionary Tribunal in Paris, has appeared before his judges.

He is accused of having wickedly, and with criminal designs, strangely and in every manner, prevaricated in the functions of his office, of having seconded and favoured the libertine and counter-revolutionary projects and plots of the enemies of the people and the republic, and of having himself conspired, as author or accomplice, against the interior safety of the state, and the French people; of having consequently aimed at the dissolution of the national representation, the destruction of the republican government, and the re-establishment of royalty; of having sought, by murder and terror, to produce an arming of the citizens, one against the other, and excite a civil war.

He is accused of having caused to be condemned and executed many persons, without presenting an act of accusation against them, or observing in their favour any formalities, ordered by the law.

In many cases he substituted one person for another, so that persons who were never tried or condemned, were put to death, and many who were condemned, are now at liberty.

One article of the accusation mentioned a citizen, whom he condemned and executed for writing to him to demand his liberty. I. appeared to Fouquier, that the petitioner was in haste, and that he ought to be satisfied. Thus he amused himself with misery, and by a refinement of cruelty, sent this victim to the scaffold, with a cart full of assignats, and habited like them in a red shirt, though he had never been charged with any such crime.

Having several times ordered one of the sergeants of the hall to take out of prison for trial, a man whom he named, and being told by the sergeant, that there were several of the same name, in the same prison, he answered, "then bring them all." They were accordingly all brought out, condemned and executed, without any accusation against either of them.

A secretary of the tribune declared, that he one day saw Fouquier-Tainville in the lobby with the jurors. They were passing jokes on the guillotine and the guilloted. Fouquier said, so many a day, that will give us from four to five hundred each decade, and the jurors applauded.

After the affair of Danton, Camille des Moulins, and the rest, began the