

custom of arraigning sixty prisoners at once, but it was not fully adopted until Robespierre and his partisans thought proper no longer to disguise their horrible intentions. At that epoch Fouquier caused to be constructed all round the hall a number of benches, rising one above the other, like the gallery of a theatre, up to the cornice of the ceiling, so as to receive a greater number of victims at a time. They were usually taken without distinction from all the prisons, and the number commonly tried and condemned at a time, was from 60 to 70. The evening before, or the morning of the trial, the act of accusation was given to some of the prisoners; it was often never signified to them at all, no witness questioned for or against, and no official defender allowed them.

Often, for want of a victim, some innocent spectator was seized in the hall, placed instantly among the accused, and condemned. After they had spread the report, that an attempt had been made to assassinate Robespierre and Collot d'Herbois, they had picked up 80 persons for trial. Few or no witnesses were heard in that affair. The accused taken at hazard from different prisons, did not even know one another. L'Amiral, the reputed assassin, had never seen the unhappy family of Renaud. They were however all charged with the attempt to assassinate Robespierre and Collot d'Herbois, Dumas, the President holding the list in his hand, said to each of the accused, "Do you know any thing of this conspiracy?" They all answered "no," if any of them attempted to make an objection, "you have no longer the right of speaking," replied Dumas. If they insisted, they were condemned immediately. This operation began at 10 o'clock in the morning, and was finished at 11 or 12. The jurors then returned into their chamber, and in a quarter of an hour returned, and made their declaration, on their souls and consciences, that all the accused were guilty of the attempt to assassinate Robespierre and Collot d'Herbois. The prisoners were not permitted to be present when the President pronounced judgment on them, for fear they might in despair, be guilty of some excess. They were all assembled in the prison, a secretary read over the sentence to them, and they were immediately conducted to the guillotine!

These bloody scenes would no doubt have excited shame and remorse in the breast of any other man. But Fouquier Tainville, on the contrary, has been known to make merry, and boast of the prodigious number of victims, which he every day sacrificed; to complain and regret that he could not sacrifice more; to promise himself the pleasure of being soon able to do it, and with a horrid effrontery appear to receive the most sensible pleasure from this inconceivable hope; and the more speedily to realize it, he employed the most criminal manoeuvres, and such unheard of measures, that it seemed as if the important sword of the law & the sceptre of justice, moved by his terrible hands, had been, in effect, the fire brand of fury, and the sacrilegious poignard of cruelty.

He was invested, during eighteen months with the painful obligation of pursuing and punishing crimes; but honored at the same time with the holy and consolatory power of raising his voice in favor of innocence, of defending it and of protecting it. He was however, capable of the cruel pleasure of confuting these two duties, and taking them in an inverse sense.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

On Tuesday last ISRAEL WHELEN, Esq. was elected a Senator, to represent the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware, in the Senate of this Commonwealth, by a large majority.

Yesterday arrived the brig Lavinia, Capt Jones, from Kingston, Jamaica. Several ships, Capt. Jones informs, had returned to Jamaica from the coast of Africa, without any slaves, the settlements having been destroyed by a squadron of French ships of war.

Married at Burlington, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Annan, of this City, Mr. ROBERT ANNAN, of New York, to Miss MARIA HUTCHIN, daughter of Mr. Amos Hutchin.

The Eastern Mail was not arrived when this Gazette was put to press.

A writer in the Virginia Gazette published at Richmond the 11th Instant; speaking of the commercial Resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives in 1794—makes the following remarks.

Other transactions shew that those gentlemen were right in thinking some of the patrons of those propositions were disposed to have a war with Great Britain; the Virginia senators afterwards, the one moved and the other seconded that the fourth article of the treaty of peace which stipulated the payment of debts, should be suspended, and this they did a few days after John Jay accepted of his mission for the purpose of obtaining reparation for injuries done to our citizens by Great Britain, and of adjusting other differences between the two countries. These senators and those

patrons of the commercial propositions were in concert as to their political objects—and the motion of the one and the propositions of the other were parts of the same war policy.

But Admitting the Virginia system would not certainly produce war with Great-Britain, still if it had a tendency to it; that was sufficient ground for rejecting it; why it may be asked should the greater part of the Virginia delegation be desirous or careless of hostilities; various causes occur which it is possible had some operation; but to what extent or which of them really influenced them, I do not offer to assert—Envy, that all perverting passion. Discontent at seeing the nation prosperous under laws which they had opposed and under an administration which they had held up to the people as degrading the ruin of their liberties.

- 1. Ambition to stand foremost in the public eye in point of legislation.—
2. The love of power & the passion of dictating; a passion which education and habit in Virginia renders imperious over men of the mildest tempers.
3. Antipathy to the payment of old British debts, which in some parts of the commonwealth is too prevalent. Personal resentment.
4. A desire for deranging the general government which a state of war would particularly favor.
5. Affectation of superior public virtue.
6. An opinion that it was better to go to war with Great Britain than to submit any longer to her aggressions.
7. Ignorance of the real interest of America.
8. Political vanity or an over-rating the national strength and resources.

The following interesting Intelligence was copied from papers with which we were favored by Capt. Jones. [Am. Daily Adv.]

KINGSTON, February 10.

HIS Majesty's ship Iphigenia, Capt. Gardner, with four or five of the captured Republican privateers, is hourly expected at Port Royal.

It seems that the ship Achilles, the arrival of which confirmed a former account of the depredations of the French on the African coast, reached Sierra Leone a fortnight after the enemy's departure.

The whole of the settlement, for a range of two miles from the sea coast into the country, was in ruins; no part of the numerous houses and stores remaining but the bare walls, nor a vessel, whether coaster or otherwise, to be seen.

The settlers were extremely dissatisfied with the conduct of their governor, who, much more fitted by habit and constitution for the pastor of a congregation of methodists than the post he then held, was panic struck on the first appearance of the enemy, and on a shot being fired from the frigate, which struck his own house, immediately hauled down the colours with his own hands, piously resigning himself and his trust to the will of Providence.

A battery of 20 twenty four pounders and stores well filled with musquetry and ammunition, one would have imagined, should have enabled this meek apostle to make a vigorous defence, if not beat off the enemy; but in vain did a deputation of the settlers press for the opening of the magazines, and the free blacks from Halifax volunteer their services to man the batteries. Their ruler being better read in scripture than tactics, only recollected that "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," and quietly gave up the place to the mercy of the Sans Culottes, who rewarded his forbearance by carrying off every thing that was worth removing, and destroying all the rest. In one schooner alone they found twenty five tons of ivory, a quantity of gold dust, and some other valuable articles.

February 11. We were yesterday obliged, by the Gentleman to whom it is addressed, with the following copy of a letter from the Captain of a Guinea ship, dated off Bance Island, December 26, 1794.

"I take the opportunity of the brig, which is to sail from the Isle De Loïs in two days for Grenada, to inform you that I arrived on the coast on the 7th October, and came to anchor in Sierra Leone river that day, and was surprised to see 7 large vessels laying off Free Town, Sierra Leone, and a brig and a sloop under way and making for us; the sloop being nearer than the brig I sent my small boat, with the chief mate and two men on board her, to gain information, but no sooner my boat was on board her than they hailed me, and told me I had better make no resistance for the fleet I saw was French, and the Brig that was so near, would soon settle my business; and told me at the same

time, that Sierra Leone, Bance Island, and all the English settlements on the Windward Coast were in their hands.— To all this I made no answer, but demanded my boat and people, and at the same time began to fire on the sloop till I saw the boat put off from her. I got the boat and two men, but they detained my mate as a prisoner. By this time the Brig was very near hand us, when I could easily discover her to be a French Brig of 18 guns, and another Brig under sail after her; I then ordered the cable to be cut, and make all sail; the brig had by this time five large launches towing her, and about 1 P. M. falling nearly calm, she came within gun shot of us when a running fight commenced which lasted at various distances till 7 in the evening, when, luckily for us, some of our shot took effect, and carrying away her studding sail booms, after which we dropt her very fast, and we were soon out of her sight.

"I then steered for Cape Mount, as well to give information of the enemy to any English ships which might be there, as to obtain all possible information for my own safety; I was there informed with too much credibility that Sierra Leone, Bance Island, the Isle de Loïs, and all the English settlements on the Windward Coast, were then destroyed and burnt by the enemy.— On the 11th I left Cape Mount, in company with the Ann and Philip of Liverpool, Capt. Clark, and left the Rose, Capt. Finley, who would not come away with us, and was taken, a few days after, at anchor there. I kept boxing about from one hole to another till I found the French had left Sierra Leone, I then steered for the river, and arrived at Bance Island on the 5th November, and found all the above information true, and was informed of the force of the enemy, and the prizes taken by them on the Windward Coast, a list of which you will find subjoined.

"My fortune has been particularly good, every thing considered, as not a vessel on the Windward Coast has escaped falling into the hands of the French, except the Ann and Philip and myself. The Duke is the only ship with slaves for your Island, and indeed from any other part as far as I know, as the French were to range the coast all the way down. I can only inform you I shall lose no time in making the best of my way to Jamaica.

"A list of the French Fleet:—The Experiment of 50 guns and 600 men; La Vigilante of 40 guns and 300 men; La Felicite of 20 guns and 280 men; and the La Province, a large brig, of 18 twelve pounders and 220 men, (the same which chased and engaged me on the 7th October); the Mulline, another brig of 12 guns and 180 men, besides some of the armed ships they had taken. All their guns were said to be 12 pounders.

"The following is a list of prizes taken by the above fleet that I know of: The Jean of Liverpool, Captain Wright; the Swift of Liverpool, Capt. Fell; the Nancy of Liverpool, Capt. Smith; the Harpy of London, Capt. Telford; the Sophy of London, Capt. Bevins; the Flora of Bristol, Captain Thompson; the Prince of Wales, Capt. Webb; the Barbadoes of Liverpool, Capt. Jones; the Befs of Bristol, Capt. Arundel; the Margery of Liverpool, Capt. Hollywell; the Molly of Liverpool, Capt. Sellers; the Sierra Leone Packet, Capt. Bucket; the Cutter, Capt. —; besides all the craft at Sierra Leone, the Isle de Loïs, and many other places. I was told from good authority that they had 27 English prizes on their list before they passed Bassa."

Letters from Port au Prince, dated the 4th inst. speak in a very unpleasant manner of a plan, which was to have been put in execution the preceding Sunday, for exciting a general commotion. The plot was fortunately discovered on the preceding evening and four of the principals, on full conviction of their perfidy, were condemned and executed.

PRICE OF STOCKS.
6 per Cents 19/6 to 7
3 per Cents 11/1
Deferred 13/3 to 4
Bank of the United States 29 to 30
Pennsylvania 28 to 29
North-America 45

FOR SALE, BY F. Coppinger, No. 221, south Front near Pine Street, A Quantity of CLARET. In hhd. and cases. East India and Cayenne COTTON, Black PEPPER. March 19

Just Published, And to be sold by Mr. Ormrod, No. 47, Chestnut street, Mr. Dubson, 41, Second street, Mr. Davies, 68, High Street, and by the Editor, 119, Chestnut street, An ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE DUTIES Payable by Law, on all Goods, Wares & Merchandize, imported into the United States after the last day of March, 1795.—Price 1-8th of a Dollar. March 19

Newcastle Pier Lottery. THE Twelfth Day's Drawing is arrived at the Office 149 Chestnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets. Information given where a few remaining Tickets may be had WARRANTED UNDRAWN. Casu for high or low prizes at a fair discount. A State of the Wheel to this day—also a correct copy of each day's drawing, from the Managers List, open for public inspection gratis. March 19

PROPOSALS For printing by subscription, a new publication, to be entitled The American Remembrancer & Universal Tablet of Memory. 1st. This publication will be printed on good paper, and on a good type and will contain at least 500 pages duodecimo. 2d. The price to Subscribers will be 75 cent to non-subscribers, one dollar. 3d. The Work, it is expected, will be ready for delivery, by the middle of March. 4th. Those who shall obtain 12 Subscribers, will be entitled to one copy for their trouble; to Printers and Booksellers the usual allowance will be given.

To the PUBLIC. THE principal design of this publication is to rescue from oblivion the many important events and transactions, which, under divine providence, have been chiefly conducive to the settlement of this country, and to the establishment of our present happy form of government; as also to transmit to posterity the names and achievements of those statesmen and heroes, to whom America is most indebted for her liberty and independence. Should any patriotic Printer think proper to patronize this undertaking by occasionally inserting the above in his paper, and procuring Subscribers, the labour will be thankfully acknowledged by the Editor

James Hardie, N. B. It is requested that such persons as are entrusted with subscription papers, will be so obliging as to return them by the first of March, in order that their names may be inserted as patrons of the work. Jan. 24 2awtf

Monday March 23, 1795. Inland Navigation. This Day is published, and to be sold by Zachariah Poulson jun. No. 80, Chestnut street, And at the Philadelphia Library, A N HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE Rise, progress, and present state OF THE Canal Navigation in Pennsylvania.

With an Appendix, containing Abstracts of the Acts of the Legislature since the year 1793, and their Grants of Money for improving ROADS and NAVIGABLE WATERS throughout the state — to which is annexed, "An Explanatory Map." Published by Direction of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna, and the Delaware and Schuylkill Navigation Companies. Here smooth CANALS, across th' extended plain Stretch their long arms to join the distant main. The sons of toil, with many a weary stroke Scoop the hard bosom of the solid rock; Resettle through the stiff opposing clay, With steady patience, work their gradual way; Compel the Genius of th' unwilling flood Through the brown horrors of the aged wood; Crost the lone waste the silver urn they pour, And cheer the barren heath, or fallen moor "The traveller, with pleasing wonder sees The white sail gleaming through the dusky trees; And views the alter'd landscape with surprise And doubts the magic scenes that round him rise. Now like a flock of swans, above his head, Their woven wings th' flying vessels spread Now meeting streams, in artful mazes, glide While each, unmixed, pours a separate tide; Now, through the hidden veins of earth they flow And visit sulphurous mines and caves below. The ductile streams obey the guiding hand, And social Plenty crowns the HAPPY LAND! 2awtf

From the Massachusetts Spy. THE NEIGHBOUR. No. xcl. FALLING in company, the other day, with a man, who appeared, by his habit, to be in straitened circumstances, we entered into conversation upon the times, the general face of prosperity, &c. He observed, that however people in general were prosperous, every body making money and growing rich, it was his lot to be poor and behindhand all his days. Among other things, he told me that it was his misfortune to live contiguous to a wealthy farmer. I asked him to explain himself, and to let me know how he could call it a misfortune to live in the near neighbourhood of a family that was able to afford him assistance, and to supply those wants, which, on account of his poverty, his family must daily feel. For, said I, people in general think, if there be any misfortune in the case, it must be on the side of the wealthy, who are obliged to expend so much in assisting the poor. Whatever the rich may think, replied he, or however it may appear in speculation, I believe it is true, that where a rich man and a poor man live near to each other, the poor man is the greatest sufferer; at least I think I have found it so.

A rich man, continued he, has ability and fortitude to do as he pleases; a poor man must do as he can; and he feels his weakness and poverty much more sensibly and painfully, by being in a situation, in which he cannot avoid a comparison of their circumstances, so much to his own disadvantage. The rich man feels his importance, and is apt to be self-sufficient, and sometimes proud and oppressive. The poor man feels weak and dependent, and often diffident and servile.

The rich, like great fishes, are apt to swallow up the little ones, or keep them in fear. The poor, being dependent, are apt to get in debt to the rich, and then are obliged to part with their little farms, and become tenants to the rich, on what was once their own, or to labour in their service, and be always at their beck. This is the case with me; I am in debt to my rich neighbor, and unable to extricate myself. Whenever he wants me to work I must run, though my own little farm, or my own weakly family, is suffering for want of my attention. Besides all this, a great farmer keeps a great stock of cattle, many sheep, many horses and colts, many swine, many fowls, &c. Among these it were strange if a number of them did not prove mischievous, and break out of their own enclosures into those of their neighbors. This I have had experience of to my sorrow. Should my cow, and every creature I have, lie in my rich neighbor's fields all night, they would destroy but a small proportion.

But, when his drove of hogs which go on the commons rub down the bars & get into my fields; or when his unruly bull, or restless oxen, tear up the fence and let in all his drove, the whole produce of my fields will hardly give them a supper. A great farmer, too, is obliged to employ many hands, both in doors and out. Among these it is a wonder if some are not troublesome to their poor neighbours many ways, giving themselves liberty to hector and insult them, if not to do some of the family more serious injuries. In short, I am sometimes ready to think, that the richest consider that the rights, and property, and children of the poor, are as dear to them, as they feel their own to be; and that the rich care not how much they depress the poor, nor what becomes of them.

I found, by these remarks, that my companion, though poor in estate, was not so in understanding and observation. Perhaps his mind was not wholly free from a tincture of envy and discontent. But his complaints, whether well founded or not, led me to deprecate such a condition, to be thankful for my mediocrity of circumstances, and most heartily to wish, that the rich and poor, who by the appointment of Providence, meet together, might always meet and live upon friendly and obliging terms.

To-morrow morning will be landed from on board the Schooner Polly and Sally, CAPTAIN CARR, at Walnut-Street Wharf, and for Sale by the Subscriber, viz. 58 Hhds. prime old Tobacco, of Richmond Inspection. 278 Barrels Flour. 18 Barrels of Pease, Shorts, &c. N. B. The Schooner will return in a few days for Norfolk and Richmond. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to ROBERT HENDERSON, No. 10, Chestnut-Street. March 19. d3t.

A meeting of the Proprietors of WHARVES, is requested on Thursday Evening next, at 10 o'clock at the City Tavern in Second street, when Business of Importance to their Interest will be submitted to their consideration. March 16 m&sh