

act of accusation, against him, or only giving it to him at the moment of his being led to trial.

In delivering, before the compiling of the sentences, the signature to the Clerk, on blank papers so that afterwards many other persons have been added—the preamble and verdict merely making mention of a great number of persons—who have all been executed, tho' against them no testimony was contained in the sentences;

In not writing, or neglecting to cause to be written, the verdict of the Jury, below the questions which were submitted to them;

Both of which two last collusions, the necessary consequence of the criminal collusion of the judges in the exercise of their functions, caused that crowd of errors and blunders, which are all proved to have united in the destruction of the unfortunate Peres;

In prohibiting speech to the accused, and their counsel, and in contenting themselves with calling the accused over by their names, ages and qualities, and at the same time interdicting all defence;

In causing, under the pretext of a revolt which never existed, decrees to be passed, which took from the accused a chance for inquiry;

In not putting the questions, submitted by the Jury, in presence of the accused;

In picking the Jury instead of impanelling them by lots;

In substituting, for the regular Jury, a special Jury of their own choosing;

In judging and condemning the accused without either witnesses or pleadings;

In not opening those which had been sent for their conviction or justification, and refusing to hear the witnesses who were actually assembled;

In having bro't persons to trial—who have been condemned and executed before the appearance of witnesses, and the producing of papers, demanded and judged necessary, to their being bro't to trial;

In causing to be conducted to the place of execution, a great number of accused persons, and leaving exposed, during the time of their execution, the corpse of one of them their co-accused, who had signalled himself during the pronouncing of the sentence;

In passing a single sentence upon all the accused in mass;

In proposing to bleed the condemned, to weaken the courage which accompanied them even in the hour of death;

In corrupting the public morals by propositions the most atrocious, and the most sanguinary discourses;

In maintaining connections, correspondences, and intelligence, with the conspirators already smitten with the sword of the law;

II. That Fouquier is the author of these manoeuvres and plots, and that he has acted with bad intentions.

III. That Stephen Faucault ex-judge.

Gabriel Touffaint Seclier, ex-president, Francis Peter Garnier de Lamoignon, ex-judge, Peter Nicholas Louis Leroi, called *tenib of August* ex-juror,

Leopold Renaudin, ex-juror; Joachm Villotte, ex-juror; John Louis Paire, ex-juror; Claude Louis Chatelet, ex-juror; Francis Gerard, ex-juror; Peter Joseph Boyaval, habit maker; Peter Wm. Benoit, ci-devant agent of the Executive power.

Mary Joseph Emanuel Lonne, adjunct to the commission of civil administration police and tribunals, ex-judge.

Joseph Veray, ci-devant keeper of the keys of Luxembourg.

Francis Duquominier, ex-administrator of the police.

A. M. I. Hermann, commissary of the civil administration, police and tribunals, ex-president, are not authors, but that they are accomplices in these manoeuvres and plots, and that they have acted with bad intentions.

The tribunal has condemned the above mentioned to the pain of death.

IV. That Anthony Mire, ex-judge—Gabriel Dehege, ex-president; Mary Claude Neulin, substitute, ex-president; Francis Mary Delaporte, ex-judge; Francis Trichard, ex-juror; John Stephen Brochet, ex-juror; Bennet Frey, ex-juror; John Guyard, former jailor to Luxembourg; I. L. Va, lagnose, house painter; are not authors, but they are accomplices in these manoeuvres and plots, but they have not acted with bad intentions. The Tribunal acquits them.

V. That John Baptist Touffaint Beaufre, gentlemen; Maurice Duplay, ex-juror; are neither authors nor accomplices in those manoeuvres and plots. The Tribunal acquits them also.

The sixteen condemned to die, favs the Editor of the *Moniteur*—submitted to their sentence, on the 13th Floreal (May 7th) at the Place De Greve. They were conducted thither on three carts, in the midst of an immense multitude, who covered them with cries and maledictions.

Fouquier replied occasionally by the most horrible predictions. His figure was pale and livid, all his muscles shrank, his eyes wild and animated with rage.

He was executed the last. The people demanded his head: the executioner seized it by the locks, and exposed it to the view of the multitude.

\* The word here translated *pleadings*, is generic, and includes declarations, pleadings, and depositions for and against—in short, all writings used at a trial.

LONDON, May 11.

Thibaut has announced to the French Convention, that every thing is ready for the fabrication of 150 millions copper money; and that it would be proper to decree that fabrication before the adoption of the new system of Finances; this was accordingly decreed, and the committee ordered to report the impression and value of the coin.

May 17.

Merchant Seamen's Office, May 7, 1795.

Meeting of the committee for encouraging the capture of French privateers—

Sir Richard Neave, Bart. in the chair;

Resolved, That Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart.

be requested by this Committee to accept of a sword, value 100 guineas, as a testimony of their sense and acknowledgment of his active and vigilant exertions in the capture of French cruizers, and in the protection of the commerce of Great-Britain.

RICHARD, NEAVE, Chairman.  
LIVERPOOL, June 1.

At a Canal meeting, recently held at Buxton, in Derbyshire, an American gentleman presented a plan for constructing an aqueduct of cast iron, which was immediately adopted; and ordered to be put in practice. This stupendous work is to cross the river Mersey, 90 feet above the water level, and 200 feet in width; which will present a scene not to be paralleled in Europe, of boats sailing 90 feet above the natural channel of the river. The project is reported to be a very important saving on stone aqueducts, and conducted with great care in the most difficult situations.

There is now building and nearly finished, in the extensive Porter-Brewery of Messrs. Meux & Co. in Liguorpond street, Gray's Inn, London, a Cask, so uncommonly large, that the following description of it, we would have scarcely credited, had it not been communicated by some gentlemen who took down its dimensions last week, in the presence of Mr. Meux himself:

Diameter 65 1-2 feet.  
Height 25 1-2 feet.  
Hoops 56

The leak of which weighs 1 ton, and the largest 3 tons. It is formed of 314 staves of English oak, 2 1 2 inches thick; will contain above 20,000 barrels porter at 30s. each; has been four years building; and will cost upwards of 10,000l.

Its figure is in a small degree conical, and its base is supported by large beams. At the top a square aperture is left open, thro' which the workmen pass down into it, by means of a temporary stair case. A great number of candles and lamps are disposed about the inside, to light the different artificers employed therein. It excites a strange and novel sensation to stand on the top, and looking thro' the bung-hole, to view all the lights, scaffolding, and various workmen employed in the different parts of the vast cavity of this wonderful vessel. The workmen informed the gentlemen who communicated this account to us, that a person who went to see this extraordinary structure, having been conducted down to it without previously noticing the outside, after waiting some time, enquired which way he should proceed to see the large cask, having no idea that he was then standing in it.

The famous Tun of Heidelberg, Germany, which is said to contain 8000 hogheads of Rhenish wine, seems in this to be quite outdone by Old England.

PORTSMOUTH, May 18.

The Men of War with the East and West India Fleets under convoy, cleared St. Helens last night and this morning, with very little wind, which is since come round to the South West.

The following Force sailed under the Command of Admiral Man, for the Mediterranean.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Cumberland	74	Admiral Man.
Zealous	110	Captain Rowley.
Victory	74	Captains Knight.
Zealous	74	Maion.
Gibraltar	80	Pakenham.
Saturn	74	J. Douglas.
Swiftsure	74	Boyles.
Leviathan	74	Duckworth.
Hannibal	74	Markham.
Hector	74	Montague.
Defence	74	Wells.
Culloden	74	Troubridge.
Audacious	74	Shields.
Calcut	82	Bulstee.
Severn	44	Tripp.
Sheerness	44	Mackenzie.
La Sybelle	40	Cooke.
Southampton	32	O'Brien.
Bonetta	18	Rodd.

May 19.

Arrived the Hebe, Melampus, and another Frigate, with seven French Ships (their Prizes,) laden with stores, &c. They also took two more laden with naval stores, which they sent into Guernsey.

COPENHAGEN, April 25.

In consequence of the demand made by several of our merchants, it has been permitted to them to export the half of the oats and other grain in their magazines. They are obliged, however, to make oath, that this quantity has been brought before the 1st of April, and for the purpose of exportation.

For some weeks past our Bank Bills, which during the winter were 25 per cent. above par, were at a discount of 17 per cent. This fall, we trust, will not be of long continuance.

In consequence of the change which has taken place with respect to the war in the Northern part of Germany, the troops of Holstein are not to leave their quarters.

LEGHORN, April 7.

At Bastia, an embargo has been laid on every ship in port, by which it appears, that the English fleet has important motives to keep their situation and plan a profound secret. This order, however, created discontent among the merchants.

LONDON, May 29.

On Wednesday night Ministers received accounts from Paris of the 25th instant. A paper of that date states, that the principal authors and abettors of the late attack upon the Convention, having taken shelter in the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, one of the nurseries of insurrection since the commencement of the Revolution, an armed force of 50,000 men was drawn round this Fauxbourg to prevent escape, and the inhabitants compelled to deliver up all those against whom the Committee had informations, who were tried, condemned and executed.

When the mob was besetting the Convention on the 20th, and calling for bread, and the Constitution of 1793, some of the most clamorous being asked by persons who went among them for the purpose of appeasing the ferment, whether they thought the Constitution of 1793, a granary that would afford perpetual abundance, answered, *we don't know, we can't read.*

Whatever may have been the intentions of the instigators of this tumult, it is worthy of remark, that *Royalty* is still a word of two bad reputes in Paris to be employed, even as the cry of excitement among the most ignorant and the most distressed of the populace. The number of men who armed to

refuse the Convention is said to have been one hundred thousand; but as the mob is said to have been a million, the former is probably as much exaggerated as the latter must evidently be.

May 25.

There is much reason to fear that by the first intelligence from the Continent we shall be apprized of the surrender of Luxembourg; for according to the late accounts received from Gen. Clairfayt's army, the garrison of that fortress had no provisions for a longer term than the middle of this month.

Particulars of the assassination of Mr. Errington.

Miss Ann Broadric, who assassinated Mr. Errington on Friday the 15th ult. at his seat, near Grays, in the county of Essex, is a young lady of considerable accomplishments, a fine figure, and superior to the generality of her sex in personal charms. Three or four years after Mr. E.'s well known divorce from his abandoned wife, he addressed Miss Broadric with the utmost solicitude; but it is not true that he had seduced her, as she had previously lived with a Capt. Robinson. He lived with her three years with every appearance of domestic comfort. Mr. E. however, about twelve months ago, saw another beautiful object, possessed of a large fortune, to whom he transferred his affection, and after a little time he gave her his hand. On this he settled, what he deemed a suitable provision on Miss Broadric, stated to her explicitly the variation of his sentiments, and added that he could never see her more!—After the first agonies of her grief, she sent an affectionate remonstrance on his conduct, and requested, as the last boon, that he would grant her one interview. This was refused; she still persisted, by letters, to move him to grant her this last request; but finding him inexorable, she wrote him, "That if nothing could induce him to do this last act of common justice, he must prepare himself for the fatal alternative, as she was determined he should not survive his infidelity!"

Receiving no answer whatever, after a lapse of a month, she dressed herself elegantly very soon on the Friday morning, went to the Three Nuns Inn, in Whitechapel, and took a place in the South end coach, which passes very near Mr. E.'s house; she got out at the avenue gate, and in her way up, was recognized by Mr. E. who told his wife, that tormenting woman, Broadric, was coming but that she should soon get rid of her, if she, Mrs. E. would retire a few minutes; Mrs. E. however, did not consent to this, but prevailed upon her husband to go up stairs into the drawing room, and leave the interview to her management.

Miss B. being shewn in, asked for Mr. E. she was told he was not at home: "I am not to be satisfied, Madam, replied Miss B. I know the ways of this house unfortunately too well, and therefore, with your leave, I'll search for him!" on which she rushed into the drawing room, and finding him there, she drew a small barrelled pistol with a new hagged flint, from her pocket; and presenting it at his left side, in a direction for his heart, exclaimed, "I am come, Errington, to fulfil my dreadful promise!" and instantly pulled the trigger; surprised at his not falling, she said, "Good God, I fear I have not dispatched you! but come, deliver me into the hands of justice!" Mrs. E. bursting into the room and seeing her husband bleeding, fainted away. Mr. E. now remonstrated with her, and asked her "how he had deserved this at her hands, after the care he had taken to settle her so comfortably in the world? To this she gave no other answer than a melancholy shake of her head.

Mr. Miller, a neighbouring surgeon, being called in, found that the ball had penetrated at the lower rib, cut three ribs asunder, and then passed round the back, and lodged under the shoulder bone, from whence every painful effort was made to extricate it, but in vain. Mr. Bullon, a magistrate, now came, who took the examination of Mr. E. after his wound was dressed. He asked Miss Broadric what could induce her to commit such an act of extreme violence? Her answer was, "That she was determined that neither Mr. E. nor herself should long outlive her lost peace of mind!"

Mr. E. entreated of the magistrate not to detain her in custody, but let her depart, as he was sure he would do well; but this request Miss B. refused to accept, and the magistrate to grant. Her commitment being made out, she was conveyed that evening to Chelmsford gaol, where she remained tolerably composed till she heard of Mr. E.'s death, when she burst into a flood of tears, and lamented bitterly that she had been the cause of his death.

The coroner's inquest sat on the body on Tuesday last, and brought in their verdict *Willful Murder* by the hand of Ann Broadric.

She had no children by Mr. Errington, as erroneously stated in some of the papers. Mr. Errington was in the 39th year of his age, and possessed of a very large landed and personal property.

Yesterday some dispatches were received at the Admiralty-office, from Admiral Hotham, which are dated St. Florens harbour, April 17; at which time the Squadron continued repairing the damage they received in the last engagement, and expected in a few days to be ready to put to sea again.

Letters, it is said, of the most humiliating nature, have lately been passing between the King of Prussia, and our Commander in Chief upon the Continent; this correspondence closed with one of the most imperious messages for our troops to leave their present position, ever sent from one Power to the servant of another.

His Prussian Majesty had issued a mandate prohibiting all exportation of grain from any of his ports, for any country, till six thousand lasts, which he has contracted to furnish France, be completed—a quantity, by the bye, which will more than take up all that can be spared from his own dominions. To this circumstance is to be attributed the orders issued to our cruizers, to bring into British ports, all vessels laden with grain for France, whatever may be the consequence.

The reports of Sir F. Eden having been at Paris is without foundation: he has been only at Brest and Dieppe; at the last of which places he was met by a Commissioner from the Convention.

On Friday his Majesty, besides receiving the soldiers of the guards as they landed in the most gra-

rious and paternal manner, conversing and shaking hands with many of them, gave to each man half a Crown.

By this Day's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

Capt. PAGE, in the ship *Haleyon*, exploring a passage from Botany-Bay for China, discovered a new Spice-Island, in the neighbourhood of New-Guinea, which he took possession of in the name of the United States of America.

CHARLESTON, June 25.

Extract of a letter from Capt. William H. Sycamore, late of the Ship *Thomas*, belonging to this port, dated Nassau, N. P. 10th June, 1795.

"I expect by this time you have heard of my being stopped by an armed banditti, headed by a Mr. Hunter, owner, and capt. Thurston, master, of the Dragon privateer. On the 18th of last month while my ship was under way to proceed to Charleston, they by force of arms took full possession of her: I immediately with my crew, left the ship to them: I shall proceed with all possible dispatch to Charleston, with such documents as will fully explain this unprecedented business."

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

Mr. FERRIS.

TRAVELLERS from the East, West, North and South, lately arrived here, say, that by estimation 30,000 copies of the Treaty, struck off in the Aurora office, have been dispatched by express to every quarter of the Union, and have been sold at 25 cents each—some as high as 50 cents.

Query—What proportion of the profits of this speculation ought to be paid to the providore of Mr. Besche's office, to compensate him for those "wounds which never close," received in *stealing a march on the Senate?*

This day is the anniversary of the grand confederation of the French in the Champ de Mars—when the people took the oath to the Nation, the Law, and the King; and the King swore to support the liberties of the people.

Last year this anniversary was celebrated by the then minister of France.

Yesterday morning the President of the United States, his Lady, and family, left town, on a journey to Mount Vernon.

A NEGRO BOY

ABOUT 10 years old, has between 18 and 19 years of service, and who has a very good character, for sale. Apply to the Printer hereof.

July 14

For Sale by the Subscriber,

A few hundred barrels of Prime Herrings fit for Exportation  
70,000 lb. Green Coffee in hhds. barrels and bags  
Port Wine in pipes  
Madeira in do. hhds. and quarter casks  
Teneriffe in ditto  
Malaga in quart casks  
Jamaica Spirit in hhds.  
New England Rum in ditto  
Holland Gin  
Hyton  
Hyton Gomee } T E A S, in whole and half chests  
Souchong and }  
Bohea }  
Turk's Island and } S A L T  
Liverpool }  
Sweet Oil in Quart Bottles, and Cases of 30 bottles  
Clayed Sugr in hhds. entitled to Drawback

2000 Bushels best Liverpool blond Salt

now afloat, will be Sold cheap from on board the vessel

Levinus Clarkfon,

No. 216 South Water Street.

July 14

FOR SALE,

In Bath County, Virginia,

450 Acres of Good Land.

WHEREON are the Hot Springs, which are from 70 to 110 degrees of heat. There is on the said land a handsome and commodious house two stories high, 60 by 30 feet, with a portico the full length of the house, and extending to the upper story, and other necessary houses fit for a Public House, for which they were intended; good houses are over several of the buildings, with sweating rooms. There are adjacent thereto, two remarkable cold springs of well tasted lime-juice waters. These baths are a specific for the most obstinate rheumatic and all other diseases originating from colds or obstructed perspirations, and gives great relief in legions; they have effected wonderful cures in various diseases incident to the ladies; they have this spring made a perfect cure of a disease on a West-Indian resembling the leprosy, and are remarkable for the cure of rubic swellings, contracted nerves, and many other diseases too obstinate to be effected by medicine.

There is near the said Baths,

A new Saw-Mill erected, and a Race dug from thence, to build a Manufacturing Mill, which reclaims about 30 acres of rich Meadow Land as any upon the Continent, and may be watered every night, and the day made thereon still as well as any that is made near any city or town within the United States.

The proprietors of the above property will treat for the same on the premises, at any time between the 20th of August and the 20th of September; they will also sell valuable Land for two or three Farms near the said Springs, and if the said Land and Houses at the Springs are not sold, they will be rented.

N. B. Good accommodations are provided at the above Springs for ladies and gentlemen this season, which from experience is found best to commence in June, and end the first of October.

July 14

A few Pipes Port Wine

Of a Superior Quality,

Now landing at Pine-Street Wharf,

FOR SALE BY

William & Samuel Keith,

No. 279, South Front-Street.

July 14.

FOR HAMBURG,

The SHIP ADRIANA,

Captain SAMUEL CLAPP,



Will receive Freight (part of which is engaged) for Hamburg, and is to sail as soon as she is discharged, and can be loaded.

Passengers that purpose to go to England, are to be landed at Deal or Dover, the ship having good accommodations, being lately enlarged for this purpose in London. For freight or passage enquire of

RALPH MATHER,

No. 72, Race Street.

July 14.