

"The rebels spread a report, that 400 emigrants had entered; soon after it was said to be no more than eleven, afterwards seven emigrants, whom they brought along with them, and on whom they declared that they found papers on which were written, 'Long live Louis XVIIIth.' It deserves to be remarked, that they comprehend under the description of emigrants, all those who have escaped the proscriptions, and who have been recalled by your decrees. The insurgents took possession of the gates of the town, and mounted them with cannon. They talk of marching against Marseilles, but I am taking measures to repel them. The National Guard of this commune is organizing itself, and the public spirit is of the right kind.

"It is a grievous circumstance to me to be obliged to tell you that our colleague, Charbonier, has joined the insurgents. He was employed in the arsenal, had a great influence over the workmen, and we are assured that he has made the worst use of it. The number of the leaders of the revolt is small. Already the workmen are murmuring; and we are going to get together a force, and shall display both celerity and vigour. The rebels have dispatched emissaries to Clota, to seduce the regiment which is there in garrison. They want to deliver up the port to the English.

"Some travellers who have arrived here by the diligence from Toulon, announce, that our colleague, Chiappe, is detained as a prisoner, that the fleet has been conducted into the road, that it is in the power of the rebels, and that they occupy the Fort Lamelle.

"Another traveller, who followed, informed us, that the insurgents have chosen, for Cominandant of the place, one of the prisoners named Portat! that the garrison has remained faithful, and the fleet also, excepting a few vessels. We are going to assemble the necessary force, and shall neglect nothing to subdue the Rebels, whose number does not exceed 8000. Our colleague, Cicerin, sets out to-night with a battalion."

Doulet read another letter, dated the 2d by Chiappe, which confirmed the details contained in the preceding one.

"The first object which presented itself to his eyes, on his arrival, was the bleeding body of his colleague, Brunel, who himself blew out his brains, but the spectacle served only to fire his courage, and to give him cause to deplore the fate of a Representative of the people, who had determined either to perish, or to cause the laws to be respected. He presented himself at the gates of the town to get out of it! the insurgents opposed his departure; he then drew his sabre, and, supported by some friends, forced his passage."

The reading of this letter was scarcely finished when Merlin de Douay put another into the hands of Doulet. It was from Jambou St. Andre, and dated Marseilles, the 3d Prairial.

This Representative announced, that the armed force was assembled, in order to bring into subjection the insurgents—that the Squadron was at that moment in the great road; and that from different informations it appeared, that the families of Charbonnier and Escudier took a decided part in the Rebellion.

The latest reports of the Continent were, that the Austrians, after crossing the Rhine, had attacked the French near Metz, and defeated them having killed 1500 men, and taken as many prisoners, as well as a considerable train of artillery.

It appears evident, that the Emperor is not disposed to make peace with France upon any other terms than those which may be approved by the British cabinet.

The latest accounts from Ratisbon even state, that all discussion respecting the negotiations for peace with France is suspended for the present, a declaration from the Emperor to the Empire at large upon that subject being very shortly expected.

The accounts from the interior of Holland by the way of Hamburg, come down so late as the 24th ult. A general disposition prevails among the Dutch sailors, not to serve on board the ships fitting out for the service of France.

Since the 23d, the Convention has been employed in punishing the supposed authors and agents of the conspiracy, and disarming all those whom they consider as suspected they have not only turned the tide of power but of odium against their opponents, so that their authority is more firmly established than ever.

In consequence of a declaration by Mr. Crawford the English Charge des Affaires, at Copenhagen, signifying that all Danish ships laden with corn for France, would be seized, and the lading and freightage paid for, the exportation of that article from the Danish States has been prohibited till the first of September next.

June 6.

State of the Prince of Wales's debts, as laid on the table of the House of Commons.	
Debts on various securities, and bearing interest,	500,571 19 1
Amount of tradesmen's bills unpaid,	86,745 0 0
Tradesmen's bills, and arrears of establishment, from the 10th of Oct. 1794, to April 5, 1795,	52,573 5 3
Total,	639,890 4 4

The account of the Austrians having crossed the Rhine, and beaten the French, appears to have been a report which the messengers who arrived on Tuesday night picked up in their way. Certain it is, that the dispatches they brought contained no such intelligence.

LONDON, June 5.
Speech of Chenier, in commemoration of Ferrand, the member assassinated in the Convention by the Insurgents.

SO long as the contest lasted between virtue and vice, between liberty and anarchy, between justice and assassination, between persons who had a respect to property, and robbers, your committee of public welfare, general safety, and military affairs, thought it better to originate victory, than to invoke your regret, and solicit honors to the memory of a martyr in the cause of republicanism. Now the country has to mix with the enjoyment of the triumph, which it has obtained the sensation of the loss which she has experienced; and it may not be permitted to shed a few tears on the field of battle

where we have conquered. Within these walls, only three days ago, the murderers dictated their own laws; a Representative of the People fell their victim at the foot of this Tribune. What was his crime? his crime was his intention to preserve the dignity of the National Representation.

Liberty! at one moment near perishing, survived our virtuous colleague. Let us render thanks to the good destiny of the Republic! Ferrand did his duty; his course was accomplished, and his life useful, because he died for the country!

Let us discharge our duty like him, in imitating his heroism, in celebrating his memory. The honors decreed to the dead tend to the advantage of the living.

Let that day, Representatives, so horribly memorable, never escape from your recollection; when the National Convention, outraged by factious men invested, stormed, taken forcible possession of by a horde thirsting after blood and pillage, saw the majesty of the people trod under foot, and the discretionary mandates of criminals passing for law in the sanctuary of the law itself.

Forget not those seditious cries, those atrocious vociferations, that mad and homicidial intoxication, that shocking sight of Representatives of the people, sitting on the same benches with the executioners.

Recall to your recollection this august assembly, listening with a calm and dignified silence to the decrees of a frantic populace, some guilty deputies mingling with it, basely flattering it, and fancying themselves legislators when the Legislature existed no longer; two Presidents, both of them respectable by their patriotism and courage, and one still further by his grey hairs, both insulted, threatened, almost massacred; and to complete this horrid picture, see the Tribune covered with blood; contemplate the head of your virtuous colleague, fevered by a sacrilegious steel, paraded about before our eyes, and carried in triumph on the point of a pike, while he still seemed to cast an indignant look upon the criminal, and to be opening his mouth to defend the National representation against the despotism of robbers and assassins.

No, Representatives: these events, which will form an epoch with posterity will not be overlooked with you; nor lost to the Republic: this is the moment for you to establish the empire of the laws, so long held in dishonour; the time is come, when the constitution which your commission of eleven is to digest, may be made worthy of a great nation.—It will be possible henceforward to substitute the immortal principles consecrated by the meditation of philosophers and the reason of ages, for demagogic absurdities, destructive of liberty, and protective of all factions. It is time for the individual, or the rebellious junta, that shall dare, in contempt of your power, to offer to you, with arms in their hands, imperious petitions, to be instantly struck with death.

The twenty five millions of men who sent us here did not commit us to the tuition of the markets of Paris, or put us under the axe of assassins. It is not the suburb of St. Antoine that they have delegated the legislative power, it is to us. Those who dare to usurp it, under whatever pretext, are in open revolt against the sovereignty of the people.—Now, surely, the Republic and the National Representation will be avenged of the numerous outrages meditated, undertaken, and executed against them. The impunity of the 2d of September, produced the 31st of May; the impunity of the 31st of May has produced crimes and calamities without number; but the days of tyranny and impunity are passed, and there is criminality in indulgence towards wretches sullied with every kind of vice.

And you, citizens of Paris, incessantly called the people, by all the factious men who have wished to elevate you on the wreck of the national power; you, who have been long flattered like a king, but to whom it is become necessary at last to declare the truth—great and glorious circumstances have done you honor in the course of the revolution, but the republic would have much to reproach you with, if the 4th Prairial had not repaired the disgrace of the days that preceded it.

Henceforward be at least worthy of the sacred deposit that is confided to you; reflect that the national representation belongs to the whole republic, and merit the preservation of it. Denounce the guilty, enlighten your deluded brethren, tell them of the numerous sacrifices which the people of France and the National Convention have made for Paris; tell them that at the moment when the impious blade struck the representative Ferrand, as having been concerned in causing the panic, with which the people have been afflicted, our worthy colleague, after repeated journeys and continued fatigues, had just ensured a supply of provisions from the departments for this vast commune; tell them that the shameful calumnies directed against the National Convention, have been the invention of strangers sent to seduce, and a band of ferocious brigands who, once enriched by assassination, have still occasion for fresh assassination to preserve their ill-got riches.

Representatives, the body of our virtuous colleague is entombed in the section of the Thuilleries; let a modest inscription immortalize his memory. Your committee have conceived that in a conjuncture so extraordinary, it would be proper to have a celebration extraordinary from its very simplicity. We shall not think of a splendid procession, nor the honors of the pantheon. They have several times been misapplied; and we should never forget, that posterity alone can affix just value to the characters of men. It is here that the crime was perpetrated; it is here in the midst of you, and in the sanctuary of Liberty, that the martyr to liberty should be commemorated. These benches, polluted three days ago by assassins, reeking with blood and wine—these walls, struck by sacrilegious lead—these doors, cut down by hatchets—this bloody Tribune—this hearse, still present to our eyes—all will have the eloquence of speech in this august ceremony! Anarchy, already expiring, will be struck down and annihilated by you; and the chimerical hopes of royalty will be waisted away with the last signs of anarchy.

Dutch Ships detained in the ports of this Kingdom. At Plymouth—Zeeland and Pyl, men of war; the

Thulin frigate; and another, name unknown: Schelor and Neagle Boom homeward bound from China; Blyterfwyk, Eechuyfen Maag, African and Delhi, homeward bound East-Indiamen, from Batavia. At Sheerens, Jaen frigate. At Portsmouth, Zunderberg East-Indiamen, homeward bound. At Cork, Overyffel man of war.

Lord Hugh Seymour, who is one of the new Rear-Admirals, will hoist his flag on board the Sans-Pareil, of 80 guns, in a division of the Channel fleet.

By this Day's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

Yesterday arrived the brig Elice, capt. Penfield, in 19 days from Martinico.

Capt. Penfield informs, that on the 29th of June, the British ship of war Experiment arrived at Martinico from St. Lucia, with a number of sick and wounded soldiers, part of the garrison of that place.—The officers of the Experiment informed captain P. that St. Lucia was taken possession of by the French on the 26th ult. that they had met with great loss in the contest, not more than 1000 out of 2000, of which the garrison consisted, including the French Royalists, had been able to escape the hands of the Republicans.

Capt. P. likewise informs, that the British sloop of war Matilda, arrived at Martinico the day before he sailed, the captain of which reported, that he had been chased a few days before off Guadaloupe, by a large fleet, which he took to be French, consisting of two 3 deckers and six 64's, besides frigates.

Capt. P. also says, that general Vaughan, the British governor of Martinico, died a few days before he sailed.

From the ARGOS.

Fellow-Citizens,

THE proceedings of Saturday at the City-Hall, must give pleasure to every man who is in truth a friend to his country and her liberties. When men come forward under the mask of Federalism to support so infamous a Treaty as that entered into with Great Britain by an envoy extraordinary, they certainly deserve not the countenance of the free and independent citizens of New-York, they deserve not to be heard on a subject so degrading to freemen; the finger of scorn should be held out, and they should be distinguished in no other way than by a marked contempt and abhorrence. Many were astonished at the moderation of the republicans on that day, especially when we consider the violence of the Tories and their friends; many were surprised, that these tools of power were not driven from their station, from whence they were endeavouring to inculcate the *accursed*, but exploded doctrine of *passive obedience and non-resistance*. The reception they met with is sufficiently known by the continued *hisses* of the people. Our country is in peace, and long may it remain so, while our national honour admits of it, but never let the *freemen* of America suffer *British engines or despotic blood suckers* to influence the councils of their country, which was, much to our disgrace, attempted at the said meeting; but rather drive them from the places they have usurped, to those dreary regions where nothing but slavery is known. While we respect and honour the *ruling powers*, as being only the servants of the people, we at the same time are fully determined, that the ruling power shall never despoil us of our rights, or infringe our liberties. It is for these reasons we meet to prepare remonstrances against a measure fraught with evil and anarchy. But even this right is called in question by the tools of a British faction; and shall we tamely submit to the ignominious trammels forging for us? are we again become slaves? No. Let us, with the fortitude of freemen, boldly support our rights; let us not suffer any man, however high he has been in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, no lawyers, no placemen, ever to control our opinion, or invade our liberty, under the plausible pretence of *vindicating a treaty* which cannot be vindicated with honor. Come forward, then, THIS DAY, ye who are the real friends of our constitution and government—rally round the standard of your country—exert yourselves, and be not trampled on by Tories, or by those who under the mask of federalism, are Tories at heart; suffer them not to brow-beat you; suffer not their insolence to pass unnoticed; *injure them not*, in person, but "mark them who cause divisions among you." Ye who are the supporters of your country, on your exertions does all depend: it is a momentous subject which this day calls you together. The liberties of your country are in danger. Awake from your slumbers, and use your influence.—Come forward with resolution and firmness, and let not your enemies triumph.—Determine now either to LIVE FREE, or to DIE in defence of those inalienable privileges which have been purchased at so great a price. Remember you are as yet free.—Respect yourselves.

A CITIZEN.

Monday, July 20, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA July 21.

Says a CORRESPONDENT.

Much abuse is thrown on Mr. Jay, for not obtaining a compensation for the negroes taken from New-York by the British.—That *Citizen Democrat* should feel an interest in having that species of property returned, or even paid for, as a new feature in the *Eastern politician*.—But, when we are informed, that the *VIR TUOUS TEN* presented any negotiation being renewed on the subject of the negroes, and other property taken from America by the British, it is presumed that we shall hear no more complaints on that head. The conduct of some of our *earnest* politicians, has a striking likeness to that of a very mischievous boy, who kept this city, for several weeks in the winter of ninety-one, in continual alarm.—This wicked wretch concealed in his pocket a pot of coals, for the purpose of setting fire to some neighbouring buildings, and as soon as he had completed his evening amusement, he was the first to cry "Fire."—It is the way of most men, who are bankrupts in property and politics, to leave a brand in every man's house who permits them to enter.—It is said, the following Resolution would have been agreed to, had either Messrs. Burr, Langdon, Robinson, Taxewell, Mason, Brown, Marshall, Martin, Bloodworth, or Jackson, voted in the affirmative.

IN SENATE, June 25th, 1795.

Motion by Mr. Gunn, Seconded by Mr. Read. Whereas it is alleged by divers American Citizens that negroes and other property to a considerable amount were carried away in contravention of the 7th article of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and his Britannic majesty.

Resolved, That the Senate recommend to the President of the United States to renew by friendly negotiation with his said majesty the claims of the American citizens to compensation for the negroes and other property so alleged to have been carried away, and in case the disagreement, that has hitherto existed, relative to the construction in this behalf of the said article, cannot be removed by candid, and amicable, discussions, that it be proposed, as a measure calculated to cherish and confirm the good understanding and friendship which it is desired may prevail between the two countries, that commissioners be appointed in the manner directed by the 6th article of the Treaty of Amity Commerce and Navigation lately concluded between the United States and his said Majesty, with authority to ascertain and decide as well the interpretation of the said 7th article in this respect, as likewise

the amount of the losses sustained by the alleged violation of the same.

But the Senate are of opinion that the negotiation on this subject should be distinct from, and subsequent to that, recommended by their act of the 25th instant respecting the trade, and intercourse, between the United States and his said Majesty's islands in the West-Indies.

Two thirds not voting in the affirmative, the question was lost.

Price of STOCKS.

6 per Cents	19/9
3 per Cents	11/9
Deferred	14/4
Shares Bank of the United States 39 pr. cent. adv.	
Pennsylvania	35
North-America	50
Insurance Co. North America 45	
Pennsylvania	9

ARRIVALS AT THE FORT.

Brig West Indian, Flinn	Kingston
Hope, Gardner,	Surinam
Schrs. Betley, Correy,	Barbadoes
Sloop Sally, Hiss,	Jeremie.

Papers from New York by this Day's Mail do not confirm the account of the Arrival of the Algerine prisoners at that Port.

The LETTER-BAG of the Ship CAMILLA, Capt. Irwin, for FALMOUTH, will be taken from the P. O. Office on Saturday afternoon, at 6 o'clock. 21st July, 1795.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, the District of South-west and Northern Liberties, are invited to attend a Meeting proposed to be held at the State-House on Thursday Evening next, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of expressing their sense of the Treaty, lately concluded at London, between Lord Grenville and Mr. Jay. July 20.

BROKE out of the pasture of John De Grufse, the corner of Eleventh and Spruce Streets, about the 8th instant, two Mares; one an iron grey, about 14 and 3-4 hands high, the legs of which have been much injured by the flies. The other a small Bay, low in flesh, about 14 hands high; legs also injured by the flies.—Whoever has taken up the said Mares, and will return them as above, shall be rewarded and all reasonable charges paid. July 21.

Green Coffee, In hog heads, tierces, barrels, and bags, Will be Landed To-morrow Morning, from on board the sloop Martha, at Hamilton's Wharf. For sale by EDWARD DUNANT, No. 149, South Front-street. July 17, 1795.

FOR LIVERPOOL, The SHIP AMIABLE, Daniel Tillinghurst, Master. A constant trader—a staunch, stout, Cedar and Live Oak ship, with good accommodations for passengers, sails remarkably fast, and now beginning to take in her cargo, and is expected to be ready to depart by the first of next month. For Freight or Passage apply to the master or JEREMIAH WARDER. The AMIABLE is intended to remain in Liverpool 21 days, and no longer, weather permitting, and to return immediately to this port. For SALE, A Quantity of Fine Liverpool Stored SALT.

The LAST NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1795, At Mr. O'ELLERS'S CONCERT-ROOM, Chesnut-Street. WILL be presented, (by way of an Evening Lounge) a species of Entertainment, (in three acts) partly new, and partly compiled, called

FASHIONABLE VARIETY, OR, A TOUCH AT THE TIMES. Consisting of various recitations, Humorous Descriptions, Comic Songs, &c. to be delivered by MR. BATES. Between the parts of the Entertainment, several FAVORITE AIRS, by MRS. WARRELL. Part I.

PORTRAITS WITH ANECDOTES, AS ALTERED and MODERNIZED from the celebrated G. A. SEVANT'S 'Lectures on Heads' With which will be introduced the following Portraits—Alexander the Great—with observations on the ambition of Kings—An Indian Chief of the Creek Nation—a celebrated Quack Doctor—A Cornucopia, who pockets his disgrace—A plain Head, in the State of Nature—A Lawyer as dignified by art, (with the interesting case of "Bullum versus Boatum")—A London Buck, going to keep it up—A Courtizan in distress—A married Buck, after he has kept it up—After which the Trump of Fame by Mrs. Warrell.

Part the Second. COLLINS'S BRUSH, Or, Whimsical Strictures on Aiding. [As originally delivered by the Author upwards of 300 Nights in London.]

With Satyric Observations and laughable Incidents of the Quixottes and Quack Solvers of the Drama—prefaced by an Introductory Song of the Brush.—The Striking Actor, or a Story of Jack Sly and John Bull—Spouters and Spouting Clubs displayed—An Audience taken by Surprise, or the Prince of Denmark and a Scotch Pedlar—A Butcher of Blank Verse cutting up King Lear—Monotonizing and Lipping, displayed by Bajazet and Tamerlane—Serious Reflections on 'The Infallibility of Popularity,' exemplified by the Fate of the Roman General Bellisarius—with a Portrait and Song. And the Comic Ballad of, I Cant for I'm in Haste, by Mrs. Warrell.

Part the Third. "Sketches of Characters." The Monk's Conversion of the Jew, a Comic Tale. The Laughing and Crying Philosophers, with Dibdin's Sound Argument, or "Let's all be unhappy together." Provincial Dialects, or an English Collier's first trip to Courtship and Matrimony courted, or "John loves Jane, and Jane loves John." The favorite song of "Sweet Echo," by Mrs. Warrell. The whole to conclude with an Address to the Audience. N. B. The Portraits and Scenery entirely new, and painted by eminent artists in this City. The Room to be opened at 7 o'clock, and the Performance to commence at half an hour after. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Rice, W. Carey, and at the bar of the Hotel.