

half an hour. The corvette, supported by the fort, has received no damage. The English, it is supposed, have received considerable damage.

A letter from Pra-en Paille, of the 27th Messidor, 13th July, states, that the famous Chouan chief Calvador has been killed.

From the Courier Français of the 17th July.

The negotiations with Spain, have been transferred from Basle to the Pyrenees, where they will speedily be brought to a conclusion.

Eight o'clock in the evening.

We have just received the following letter from Vannes, dated the 19th inst. July 7. "The important news of to-day is the departure of the English Squadron, and the retreat of the Brigades, who, driven from post to post, have taken shelter in the peninsula of Quiberon, where they are blockaded by our army, which is at Ste-Barbe in front of Quiberon, by Palais."

[From the Bataue of the 17th July.]

BOSTON, September 23.

ANNIVERSARY of the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Agreeable to the invitation given by Citizen Mozard, Consul of France at Boston, on Monday last was celebrated the epoch of the abolition of Monarchy, and of the establishment of the Republic of France.

The Dawn of the Day was welcomed in by a discharge of guns from the Brutus, and from the Cattle, and by the ringing of all the bells in the town.

At noon a procession was formed, and moved from the State House, to Faneuil-Hall, where an elegant dinner was prepared. The procession consisted of the respectable Frenchmen in this town, and a large number of American citizens. The dinner was also honored by the company of his Excellency Gov. Adams, the other officers of government, the selectmen, all invited by the French Consul.

After partaking with cordiality and fraternity of the dinner, the following toasts, delivered by citizen Mozard, were drunk, under a discharge of howitzers and with repeated hurrahs.

1. The French Republic. Success to its Armies. Wisdom to its Councils, and Liberty and happiness to its citizens.
2. The United States of America. May their citizens never abandon the cause of liberty, which they were the first to defend.
3. The National Convention of France. The constitution of 1795; the virtuous principles of government it inculcates.
4. The republic of Holland—May the interests of liberty, be one and indivisible.
5. The representatives of the American People. The President of the United States—May he never forget the friends, and the principles which led him to glory.
6. The day; and the tenth Thermidor—May all tyrannical governments have one twenty first of September.
7. The State of Massachusetts. Its venerable and patriotic magistrates.
8. Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and Arts.
9. The memory of those who fell victims to tyranny.
10. The town of Boston, and its Citizens, friends to liberty.
11. The friends of the French revolution throughout the world.
12. The French armies—May the gratitude of the French people immortalize the memories of those who died gloriously in the cause of liberty.
13. Confusion, Defeat and Dishonour to the enemies of liberty; Glory, Union and Prosperity to its friends.
14. The Widows and Orphans of the defenders of liberty.
15. The Liberty of the Press. Evil to those who attack the honor, freedom, lives and property of their fellow citizens.

Volunteer by Governor Adams.

May Heaven direct the measures of the Republics of France and the United Netherlands, and may they establish a constitution that will secure the liberties of the citizens.

Volunteer by Mr. Austin.

May every nation, which assumes the title of "Free, Sovereign, and independent," maintain the honor of those appellations, and never meanly cringe to the influence of a foreign tyrant.

Volunteer by *****

The Representatives of the People in Congress—May the voice of their constituents be heard, and re-echoed through this primary Organ.

Dr. Jarvis being absent, on account of indisposition—Mr. Jutau, gave as a volunteer toast, "The Patriotic Dr. Jarvis."

A number of patriotic songs were sung—among which, we particular distinguished, "le Reveil du Peuple," by citizen Mallet.

The day ended in an harmonious and agreeable manner.

Death of Robespierre, and destruction of the Jacobin system.

The music by citizen Gaveaux, one of the first composers of music in Paris: This song is sung in all the theatres in France.

The empress of Russia has ordered, that all neutral vessels arriving within her dominions from any port in France, shall not be allowed to take on board any species of merchandise for exportation. Several American vessels, who were wholly or in part laden, have been obliged to unload, and to depart in ballast. This while it must prove injurious to our mercantile fellow citizens, will give a spur to the various Duck and Iron manufactories in the United States.

A correspondent was well pleased in reading one of the toasts given at the celebration of Monday, a compliment on the French Constitution of 1795. That instrument is buttressed on the sentiments contained in "Defence of the Constitution of the United States," by our illustrious Vice President, on whose abilities and patriotism a very elegant eulogium is given by Boissy d'Anglais, in his introductory report on the constitution. The abuse that able and independent patriot has received is more than amply compensated, in the good opinion of this equally able and distinguished statesman.

Philadelphia,

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1795.

We are informed, from good authority, that the following are the heads of the Treaty of Peace, lately concluded at Greenville, between the United States, and the hostile Indian nations.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at Kayahuga; thence to the head waters of Muskingum, at the Tulcarawa Branch; thence down the same to the Fork where Fort St. Lawrence formerly stood; thence to Lorimer's store; thence to Fort Recovery; thence a line to the Ohio, ending opposite the mouth of the Kentucky.

RESERVATIONS.

- 6 miles square at Lorimer's store.
 - do. Head of St. Mary's.
 - do. Fort Wayne.
 - do. Head of the Portage of Wabash.
 - do. at the Old Quittan.
 - do. at Fort Defiance.
 - do. Head of Auglaize.
 - do. at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami river.
 - do. at the mouth (east side) of that river.
 - do. Near the mouth of Sandusky.
 - do. at the Rapids of Sandusky.
- All cessions formerly made to the French and Americans at Detroit, with six miles wide on each side. Michilimacane and its dependencies.
- Three miles on each side the Strait between Lakes Huron and Michigan.
- White Wood Isle; a present from a Chippawa Chief.
- Six miles square at the mouth of Chickagow.
- Six do. on the Lake at the head of the Illinois, where the portage place is.
- Twelve miles square at the mouth of Illinois.
- All lands heretofore ceded to the French and English in the Illinois country, the Wabash, Clark's grant, and Fort Massac.
- All rivers and roads to be free to each party.
- Indians not to sell lands but to the United States.
- Twenty thousand dollars, in goods, paid down to the Indians; and 9,000 dollars per annum.

Our readers will perceive, by the accounts received by the Montezuma, arrived at Baltimore, that the Emigrants had been attacked and defeated, and were driven on to a peninsula in Quiberon Bay—Further accounts were last evening received by the brig Betsey, Captain White, from Copenhagen, who left that port the 12th of July, but put into Torbay, where the Captain received a London paper, the Star of the 30th of the same month—This paper contains an account that "on the 21st of July, at night, the French General Hoche, with a considerable force, made an attack on the Emigrant posts in Quiberon, drove every thing before him, attacked Fort Scaulotte, cut those who defended it to pieces, carried all the entrenchments, and completely drove the Emigrants from the peninsula. The loss on this occasion is variously stated: to this country (England) the whole force has been lost; but it does not follow that all the individuals who composed it have been butchered; on the contrary many of them joined the Republicans, and assisted them in gaining the victory. What else could be expected from men who were prisoners of war in this country, and who enlisted in the emigrant corps with no other view than thereby to be enabled to reach their own country? The most moderate account we have heard, states the loss in killed at upwards of two thousand, besides the prisoners, and those who went over to the enemy. All our stores are gone, and all our artillery, including some upper deck guns that had been landed from our ships for the batteries, besides those which we formerly announced to have been lost.

Some of the emigrants fortunately effected their escape on board our fleet; we know not how many, as some of our accounts state them at only a few hundreds, while others make them amount to nearly 2000, including women and children. Many in attempting to gain the ships perished in the water."

This morning between 7 & 8 o'clock a fire broke out in a wooden house, south east corner of Mulberry and 8th streets, which was not extinguished till the building was nearly destroyed and the adjoining buildings which were also wood, were greatly injured.

BERMUDA, Sept. 5.

The important intelligence from England, inserted in this day's paper, prevents our giving the rascally resolutions of the meetings of the mobility in America on the unfinished treaty of commerce, the copy of which was given by the treacherous Mr. Mason, of Virginia, whom we suppose, from particular circumstances, to be considerably indebted to the British merchants.

The lawless banditti in the principal towns of America at present carry every thing before them; and are proceeding as nearly as possible in the same manner as they have done in France: any man inclined to peace or moderate measures are in danger of their lives.

Wednesday came on at the Court of Vice Admiralty, the trial of the ship Somerset, Captain Miller, of New York, captured by his Majesty's ships Argonaut and L'Oiseau, on her passage from Bourdeaux, but as the decree is not yet given in, we shall forbear giving at present an account of the trial.

On the above trial American honesty never shone in a more striking light, for in the instructions to the master, it was particularly ordered that the leather for the National Convention, (of which the ship on her outward bound passage had a great quantity, for the use of the French army, and contracted for by their Ambassador in America) should not at any rate be put into a dry store until weighed, and if wet ten times a day would not injure it in the least, as it was well tanned—[It must be observed, that it was sold by weight, to be weighed in France.]

Extract of a letter from a late master of a British vessel, prisoner at Aux-Cayes, dated June 14th, to a gentleman in these Islands.

"I hope you will endeavour to make our situation known; there are here 200 British subjects; we are condemned to the public works: not allowed the least thing to subsist on, but on the contrary, are taxed a quarter a dollar per day; a great number have died, and if no relief soon, few will be left to exchange."

The Aurora published this morning by Mr. Bache, contains the following candid, decent, patriotic strictures, on the President of the United States, occasioned by the above privateering paragraphs of the Bermudians.

A Correspondent congratulates his Highness, the President of the United States, on the reinforcement

ment his friends, the advocates of the treaty, have received from Bermuda, the worthy inhabitants of which appear as eager to support "the constituted authorities" of our country as the modern Catiline of New York. The sovereign contempt they put on right, honest people entertain of "the rascally resolutions of the Mobility of America" seems to be just on a level with that of his highness himself, or his would-be successor, Catiline. With this formidable acquisition, the advocates of our mother country, Britain, may bid defiance to the anti-federalists, Jacobins, disorganizers, and democrats of this infatuated country, who are such irreconcilable enemies to the blessings and advantages of royalty and aristocracy, which alone can reflect on our government the lustre and dignity to which it is so justly entitled.

The Letter Bag of the brig Lovini, for Falmouth, will be taken from the Post-Office on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

The following intelligence was received by the brig Betsey, Capt. White.

LONDON, July 30.

The Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, was completely copper sheathed on Tuesday, and went out of dock. She will be put in commission next month. A new set of iron ballast has been cast, on purpose, for the Ville de Paris, at Chatham.

Our former account of the gallant action fought by the Dido and Loweloffe frigates in the Mediterranean, has been confirmed by a letter from Mr. Udney, his Majesty's Consul at Leghorn. The following statement of it comes from general Trigg, governor of Corfica, to his Lady:

When on board Admiral Hotham, the 30th of June in the bay of St. Florenza, a cutter came express from capt. Towry, who, as Senior Captain, went towards Toulon in his own frigate, the Dido, of 28 guns, and the Loweloffe, of 32, captain Middleton. They chased two French frigates of superior force, who could have got away, but after running two or three hours, determined to fight. The Minerve, a fine new frigate, of 40 guns, was taken; the Artemise, of 36 guns, escaped. It is a very gallant thing."

The treaty, as was mentioned yesterday in part of the impression of this paper, so long pending between this country and the United States of America, was ratified (excepting the 12th article) by the Senate, on the 26th ult. with only five dissenting voices.

GERMANY, HANOVER, July 11.

The young American, who wanted to assist Bollman, in effecting the deliverance of La Fayette from Olmutz, has been set at liberty. But both have been obliged to take an oath never to return again to any part of the Austrian dominions. Dr. Bollman intends to go to England, and from thence to embark for America.

La Fayette still continues in custody at Olmutz.

From our Plymouth correspondent.

Plymouth, July 28.

Last night arrived here the Anson of 38 guns, Capt. Durham, from Quiberon Bay, with dispatches for the admiralty, with which an officer set off express for London: he left the fleet off Belleisle last Thursday, then blocking up the French coast. The news she has brought is of a very unpleasant nature. The current report is, that a very general action took place the 21st instant, on the Peninsula of Quiberon, between the Republican army and the Royalists, in which the latter were cut to pieces: The slaughter continued the greatest part of the day and night, no quarter being given by either party. The loss of the Royalists is variously stated, but by the best accounts the number missing amounted to about 8000 men: The loss of clothing and arms is also stated to be very considerable, besides the upper-deck guns of several men of war, that had been previously landed for the use of the Royalists. In short, if the defeat is to the extent reported, the expedition seems nearly at an end.

Several wounded royalist officers are on board the Anson, and her crew are said to be very sickly.

We are happy to state, that from all we can gather from this unfortunate intelligence, it does not appear that any of the British soldiers were in the action, or that any of them are missing."

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW YORK, September 28.

Health Committee.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and spreading of Infectious Diseases in this city,

REPORT.

That Twenty-Five persons have died in this City, and Six at Belle-Vue, of the present Epidemic since their report of last evening.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 26, 1795.

Report of Sunday.

That twenty-two persons have died in this city, and five at Belle-Vue, of the present epidemic, since their report of last evening.

By order of the committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Sunday evening, Sept. 27, 1795.

The Committee thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following donations for the relief of the sick poor, labouring under the present epidemic, which the Committee will cause to be faithfully applied, viz. from John Delafield, Esq. twenty dollars; under cover from an unknown hand, one hundred dollars.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.
IMPORTANT NEWS, direct from FRANCE.
BILBOA TAKEN.

Yesterday arrived at Marblehead, a schooner commanded by Captain W. Brown, in 53 days from Bourdeaux. Capt. Brown informs, that the day before he sailed, an American vessel arrived at Bourdeaux, from St. Andero, the maker of which Capt. Brown knew, who assured him that Bilboa had been captured by the French.

EMIGRANTS DEFEATED.
Captain Brown further informs, that certain intelligence had been received at Bourdeaux, that

the Emigrants to the amount of 15,000 lately landed in Quiberon Bay, had been attacked by the republican forces under General Hoche, and completely exterminated.

Capt. Brown brought many papers and letters, which have not yet arrived in town. We expect them here this day.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

The accounts are via Halifax, that the governors of Dominica and Tobago, had sent all the French inhabitants of those islands to England, and that the insurrection therein had been quelled, with very little damage being done the plantations. At Grenada, they had suffered much, but, as well as at St. Vincent's, there was a prospect of their being speedily rid of their enemies.

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

We learn that eight or ten of their modern mobility—some of whom are birds of no feeble wing—have been indicted, and were on trial at Exeter.

From the Columbian Mirror, &c.

A Publication in the Columbian Mirror of the 25th ult. signed "A Federalist" under pretence of discussing a certain act of a public servant, being evidently intended to gratify private malice and personal hatred, would not have been noticed by the person at whom those are levelled, did he not find his public character assailed by the grossest calumny and falsehood.

Not that he feels an inferior zeal for the rights of his fellow citizens, nor that he shrinks from an enquiry into his conduct as a servant of the public, on the contrary, he wishes it to be freely, but fairly discussed; because it involves a question important to the American people; namely, how far the two houses of Congress have a right to withhold from their constituents a knowledge of public transactions. A question of sufficient magnitude to attract the attention of those whose leisure and talents will enable them to do full justice to the subject; and to whom he would therefore wish to consign the task of affording that conviction to the public mind, which reflection has operated on his own. But the vindication of character unjustly aspersed is a duty which every man owes himself; & however uninteresting to the public, such vindication ought to be co-extensive with the calumny, and at least as patiently attended to; low and contemptible personal abuse and insinuations merit no reply.

A few previous remarks on the question of secrecy, are however submitted to public consideration, in order to remove the doubts of some well-intentioned persons, who seem to have misapprehended the constitution on this subject; nor that the publication alluded to contains a single proof or argument in support of the assertion, so roundly made respecting this right.

The words of the constitution which are said to give to each branch of the legislature an unlimited power of concealing public transactions, and of tying up the hands, and sealing the lips of its members, are, that "each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy." It is really strange that this clause of the constitution expressly intended to produce publicity in the proceedings of Congress, should at this early day be construed as giving to them a power of concealing their transactions from the public view, in every case. Had this clause not been inserted in the constitution, would Congress from the nature of our government have had a right to draw a veil over all their proceedings; and would not such an attempt have roused the just indignation of the people? Let the public opinion and feelings on the determination of the senate to keep their doors shut, answer. Shall a clause then which commands them to publish, be construed into an indefinite and unlimited right to conceal?

The true spirit and meaning of the clause is, that all the proceedings of the two houses must be committed to a journal; these journals shall be published, but where the divulging a measure would tend to defeat its effects, there the two houses shall not be obliged to publish the journal of their proceedings respecting it.

Deliberations of a legislature upon the propriety of entering into a war, or the mode of conducting it; certain articles of treaties which by the contracting powers are stipulated to be kept secret; and in time of war, secret military plans and operations are of this nature; and the enumeration can be carried but little further. In such cases the public safety admits and even requires concealment; in such cases it would be highly criminal in a member to make a disclosure, as it would in any other manner to betray the interests of his country; but even there the restraint will be found to rest on the general ground of public duty, and moral obligation, not on any particular constitutional injunction.

(To be continued.)

FOR SALE,

The Schooner

RENSELAER,

J. Wendell, master,

LYING at Willing and Francis's wharf; a strong, new vessel, five months old, built of red cedar, burthen 130 tons, supposed will carry about 1200 barrels of flour, is of an easy draft of water, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. For terms apply to

T. & J. CLIFFORD.

If not sold in two or three days, said vessel will proceed for the state of New-York.

Philad. Sept. 29.

Canal Lottery Tickets

FOR SALE,

At No. 153 Chestnut-street.

Philad. Sept. 29, 1795.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD,

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 17th Instant, an apprentice lad named Edward George McClure, about 19 years of age, and about five feet six inches high, is of a dark complexion, and has long black hair; had on when he went away, a fustian coat, and red striped trousers. I forward all Masters of vessels not to take him at their peril.

THOMAS RIMER.

Sept. 28.