

the concurrence of the constituted authorities.

The same men who in Toulon proclaimed Louis XVII. are preparing to vote in the primary and federal assemblies, where they no doubt hope to renew the attempts they made at Toulon.

Feron concluded by proposing a decree to this effect; that the individuals who gave up the port of Toulon to the English who maintained a siege of four months against the troops of the republic, and who fled with the English squadron, are not included in the operation of the decree passed in favor of those who fled their country on account of the events of the 31st May; that they are declared emigrants and shall be punished as such.

Tallicn confirmed the truth of the statement just given. He moved that the convention should further satisfy itself on the subject of a recurrence to the correspondence of the committee of general safety. It proves completely, that the counter revolution is making rapid advances in the south, the republic is there on the brink of annihilation.

The convention decreed, that they would hear the reading of the correspondence of the committee of general safety, that Babeau should, before the adjournment make the report which he was directed to make on the situation of the republic.

Feron's proposed decree was in substance adopted.

Babeau in the name of the committee of general safety announced, that that committee was busy in forming a summary of their correspondence for three months back; but this work was not yet complete; two days more would be required to complete this view of affairs, which would prove, that the emigrants or transported priests who have returned are the principal causes of the troubles which have arisen in most of the departments. Already the committees of the government have given orders to the administration of Jura, Doubs and of Upper Saone, to have them arrested.

Several members blamed the weakness of the Convention, for not having sooner put a stop to the return of those priests.

Barras called on the convention to act with firmness against the enemies of the republic. Every where, said he, murders are committed in the name of the King and of God. I do not wish you to pass a decree without mature reflection; but if you wish to save your country, direct your committee to prevent you measures though severe, yet just and conformable to the unequivocal wish of the convention—[Decreed.]

TREATY OF PEACE

Between the French Republic and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

[Translated from a Paris paper of Sept. 6.] Art. I. There shall be peace, friendship and good understanding between the French Republic and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

II. Consequently, all the hostilities between the two contracting parties shall cease from the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, and neither shall, from the same epocha, furnish against the other, in any way whatever, either assistance or contingent, in men, horses, provisions, money, ammunition, or otherwise.

III. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel shall, as long as the war between the Republic of France and England lasts, neither protect or renew the two subsidiary treaties which subsist between him and England.

This provision shall be in force from the day of the date of the present treaty.

IV. The Landgrave shall conform exactly, with regard to the passage of troops through his territories, to the provisions stipulated in the convention concluded at Basle, the 23 of Floral (17th May, '95) between the French Republic and the King of Prussia.

V. The French Republic shall retain possession of the fortresses of Rheinfels, the city of Saint Goar, and that part of the county of Katzenellenbogen, which is situated on the left side of the Rhine. All definitive arrangement respecting those possessions, shall be postponed until the peace between the French Republic and such parts of Germany as are yet at war with them.

VI. All communications & commercial relations shall be restored between France and the states of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, on the footing on which they stood before the present war.

VII. To the governments and individuals of the two nations respectively shall be granted restitution of the effects, revenues, or property of whatever nature, detained, sequestrated, or confiscated, on account of the war which has taken place between France and Hesse, as well as speedy justice with respect to any credits whatever, which they might have in the territories of the contracting parties.

VIII. All the prisoners respectively made since the beginning of the war, without regard to the difference in number or rank, shall be returned in the space of two months at the farthest after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, without any impediment whatever, they paying, however, the debts they may have contracted during their captivity. The same shall take place with respect to the sick or wounded, immediately after cure.

There shall immediately be named on each side commissioners to see to the execution of this article, the provisions of which are not meant to extend to the Hessian troops in the service of England, made prisoners during the war.

IX. This treaty shall have effect only after being ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in this city of Basle, within a month, or sooner if possible, reckoning from this day.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the French Republic, and of his most serene highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, by virtue of our powers, have signed this treaty of peace, and have caused our respective seals to be affixed.

Done at Basle, the 11th day of the month of Fructidor, of the 3d year of the French Republic, [Aug. 20, 1795.]

Signed, FRANCIS BARTHELEMY, FREDERICK SIGISMUND, Baron of Walz & Eschen.

H A C U E, August 25.

Mr. Schubart, minister of his Danish Majesty has transmitted to the representatives of the Batavian people a note, to inform them, that the king, his master, has appointed M. de Kingsbergen, chevalier admiral of the Dutch fleet under the Prince of Orange, and who was in February last arrested, to the station of first admiral of his navy.

His Majesty does not doubt but that their High Mightinesses will see with pleasure a man who loves the republic, called to an eminent station, in the service of a Prince the friend and ally of the Batavian nation. M. de Kingsbergen, before he accepted of the appointment, had expressly referred to himself the power of never serving against the United Provinces, his native country.

We hear from Cullenbourg that the Orange party having shewn itself on the 21st inst. by wearing the yellow cockade, and by the cry of Orange forever, the measures taken by the Constituted authorities, seconded by the courage of the National Guard had succeeded in dissipating totally the assembling and in arresting the principal rebels.

Philadelphia,

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1795.

Yesterday the Ticket, No. 14,529, in the Canal Lottery of this State, was drawn a prize of 50,000 Dollars. This Ticket was purchased a few days ago by a Gentleman of this city.

New-York, 29th Oct. 1795.

"SIR, ON returning to town last evening, from Rye, I had the pleasure of receiving the letter your Excellency did me the honour to write on the 21st instant; informing me, that the usual intercourse between New-York and Philadelphia had been restored, and inclosing a copy of the report of the Inspectors of the Health Office on that subject.

"This information is rendered the more acceptable, by the sentiments of benevolence and sympathy which accompany it. Good offices under the pressure of calamities, and social duties, as well as individuals, to each other; and they deserve well of mankind in general, who, by insinuating into the bitter cup of adversity, the blessings of beneficence and humanity, promote the influence and operation of this great truth, that the relative duties and interests of men are inseparable.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, Your Excellency's Most obedient humble servant, JOHN JAY."

His Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esq. Governor of Pennsylvania.

Extract of a letter from Port-de-Paix, dated October 11, 1795.

"I have already written to you by this conveyance; the present serves to communicate some intelligence, which might be proper to make public. A privateer called the Cassatine, Captain Antoine Shaplan, fitted out from New-York, arrived here two days ago—Upon her passage she took the ship—, belonging to Daniel Ottara and Son, of Charleston, S. C. Captain Macever, bound from Savannah to St. Thomas, who hoisted Danish colours, for which reason they lay the was captured. They put the Captain to torture by thumb screws, and robbed him of his clothes, quadrant, &c. which were afterwards sold by public vendue on board the privateer. They put Capt. Macever on board an American vessel bound to Rhode-Island, in shirt and trousers; the ship was sent to the Cape. They detained, as prisoners on board the privateer, the mate and three hands belonging to the ship; the mate came on shore last evening at nine o'clock, with an officer to guard him whilst he lugged—at supper he found means to communicate his situation to some Americans who happened to be present, but he could not say much; however application was instantly made to General Leveaux, by a number of American ministers; the Captain, and all the officers of the privateer were arrested, and the Americans set at liberty. Capt. Macever's eleven buttons were found in Shaplan's shirt, he also had on his boots; another his coat, and a third his tatin breeches and silk stockings. He declared upon his arrival that they had made no prizes on their passage. The proper officers are now examining into the matter, and by the next conveyance you shall have the result."

Nantucket, October 13.

Mr. Russell—There has arrived from Woolwich Bay, on the Coast of Africa, the following whaleren, with full ships, viz. Ships Commerce, Gardner; Boston Packet, —; Minerva, Myrick; Union, Gardner—and Fox, Jay.

MARRIED] On Saturday evening last, by the Right Revd. Dr. WHITE, Mr. WILLIAM JAMES, to the amiable Miss DOLBY, both of this city.

In the Circuit Court at Boston.

Reed vs. Brown.

This was an action brought by capt. Reed for the recovery of the Schooner Hope, illegally detained from him. It appeared that the schooner, on a voyage, from Newbury Port for Guadaloupe, was captured by a British armed Ship, and sent into Antigua where, Guadaloupe, being proved actually blockaded, she was tried, condemned and sold.—The Merchant who purchased her, sent her to Boston with a cargo of West India Produce, under the command of Reed, a short time after her arrival here, the circumstances of her capture being generally known, a number of people collected and dismantled her. A few days carrying the news of her being in this harbor, to her former owner in Newbury Port, he came round and replevined her—and has ever since held possession and employed her for his own emolument. Reed proved the legality of her condemnation, and the fairness of the subsequent purchase; and the jury gave a verdict in his favor, with 500 dollars damages.

IMPROMPTU.

THE earth and skies shall sooner pass away, Than vice to virtue its just homage pay— Hence all the lies and slanders that we see; For George, and villains, never can agree.

The schooner Paragon, capt. Clark, from Gonaves, last Saturday evening, in 15 fathoms water, was boarded by the Bermudian privateer ship Ceres, Capt. Nord, —the mounts 18 or 20 guns, and failed last from Halifax. Left at Gonaves, schoonets John, Illinois, and Hawk, all of Philadelphia, to sail for ditto in a few days.

The ship Happy Return, Capt. M'Cauley, 13 weeks from Londonderry, is arrived at New-Castle, with nearly 300 passengers, all in health—and have been exceedingly well treated.

Arrivals at the Port.

A brig and sloop, names unknown.

S T O C K S.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Six per Cent (18 3/4), Three per Cent (16 3/8), Deferred Six per Cent (17 1/2), BANK United States (33 pr. Cent), North America (50), Pennsylvania (28), INSURANCE COMPANY North America (32 pr. cent), Pennsylvania (6 pr. cent).

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

COOPERSTOWN, October 16. Circuit Court.

Outwego County, October 15.

To the honorable Morgan Lewis, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

The Grand Jurors for said county, having in compliance with your excellent charge, attended to the several duties thereby enjoined, cannot resist the pleasure of assuring you how cordially they participate with you in the patriotic and dignified sentiments therein expressed.

The flourishing state of this country, as it is the result of the prudence and industry of our fellow-citizens, cannot fail of exciting pleasing and grateful emotions in every philanthropic breast; and your observations on the great improvements therein, since your last visit, affords additional pleasure; and as you have justly observed, is evincive of the prevalence of those virtues for which it is our highest ambition to be distinguished.

We contemplate with satisfaction the excellencies of our federal Government, and feel pleasure in observing, that our sentiments, on that important subject, are perfectly correspondent to yours. Permit us to add, that our satisfaction is increased on reflecting that by the vigilance and wisdom of our executive councils, we are happily prevented from a participation of the destructive war in Europe.

We conceive it our duty to state, that a complaint exhibited to this inquest against the first Judge of this county, appears to us to be founded in malice and ingratitude, and that the unworthy attempt to injure his character, has only served to develope disinterestedness and benevolence.

Francis Henry, foreman, Rowland Cotton, Elibu Phinney, Norman Landon, Radolphus Elderkin, William Lathrop, James Adlin, Samuel Huntington, James Gray, Jonathan Seymour, Eb'r Averill, Isaac Stacy, William Abbot, Jerah Stevens, Perez Briggs, Samuel Crafts, Ozias Waldo, Elias Wright.

GEORGETOWN, (S. C.) Oct. 6.

The following letter from the President of the United States was received by last post, in answer to the petition of the inhabitants of Georgetown and its vicinity, respecting the Treaty between the United States and Great-Britain.

United States, Sept. 14, 1795.

SIR, I received your letter of the 31st July, which covered an address of the inhabitants of Georgetown and its vicinity, expressing their opinion on the Treaty lately negotiated with Great-Britain, and requesting, that it might not receive my assent.

It is now well known, that my assent to the Treaty has been given—and the principles which governed my determination have also been made public.

On a subject so complex, and having such extensive relations, some diversity of opinion might be expected. But those of my fellow citizens who believe, that "in the course of a perilous war and arduous administration," I have given proofs that "I loved my country," will not easily be persuaded that, at this late period, and in one of the most important acts of a life which has been devoted to its service, I have ceased to love it.

While I acknowledge the pleasure derived from the confidence of my fellow-citizens, I may assure them of my unalterable attachment to their true interests. With due respect,

I am, Sir, Your obedient,

G. WASHINGTON.

GROES HERRI, Esq.

NORFOLK, October 22.

The ship Betley, belonging to this port, and bound to Bordeaux, with provisions, is captured by the Hebe frigate and sent into Portsmouth the 23d August.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads the schooner Shepherd of Baltimore, Capt. Childs, in 13 days from Jaquemel;—left there the following vessels:

- Brig Sea Nymph, M'Dougal, Philadelphia (Mr. Wall, the owner, sick there.) Schooner Delaware, Pendergrafs, ditto Brig Hetty, Thompson, New-York Schooner Experiment, Pease, Baltimore Sloop Industry, Franklin, Providence

By a gentleman who came passenger, and who has been through all the West-India islands, we learn, that on the 13th and 14th Sept. there were two shocks of an earthquake felt at Martinique; same day a party of negroes attacked the guard on Calibash hill, but were repulsed with very little loss.

That 6000 troops and several ships of war arrived at Barbadoes on the 15th of September, and part of the fleet, it was expected, had gone for Jamaica.

That he was in the town of St. Domingo, in the Spanish part of Hispaniola, on the 2d of Oct. where they were greatly dissatisfied with the treaty of peace.

By a British armed brig arrived on Monday evening in Hampton Roads from Spithead, we have been favoured with a few London papers as late as the 5th of September—they contain nothing interesting. From them we have taken what follows.

LONDON, September 5.

His serene highness the Duke of Bourbon, arrived in town from Stadt yesterday morning. The Duke d'Angouleme is come to town with the Earl of Moira, to whose care he is entrusted by Monsieur.

The Ville de Paris of 110 guns, the Duke of O8, and the Director of 64 guns, were all commissioned yesterday for the Mediterranean station.

but the names of the commanders are not yet come to hand.

Adm. Duncan, with the fleet which were cruising in the North Seas, is arrived in the Downs. Letters from Leghorn, of the 20th ult. mention, that adm. Hotham in the Britannia of 110 guns, with the rest of his squadron, were off Frejus Bay and the Hieves, where they expected to meet the French fleet.

The regiments intended for the West-Indies are to be completed by drafts from other regiments and volunteers from the Fencible corps, to whom government offers a bounty of five guineas a man. Even with both these resources it will be difficult to make up the number of 25,000 effective men.

It is confidently reported, that an insurrection has taken place at Madrid, and that the King and Queen have absconded.

Letters from Stockholm of the 22d ult. advise that the King of Sweden has retired to the wife of the deceased Baron Arnfeldt, all the landed property he possessed in Sweden, and to the father of the traitor Aminoff, the estates which the latter was possessed of in that kingdom.

The Representatives of Holland have ordered, that all the emigrants should leave that province within three weeks. All foreigners are likewise to give an account to the municipalities of the cause of their stay.

From the general disposition that lately appeared in France, there is reason to hope, notwithstanding the decrees against emigrants, that all those, who, since August 1792, have been obliged to fly from their country, in order to save their lives, will, in the course of a few months, be permitted to return.

The state of the peace between France and the Empire, puts us in mind of a reply of the famous Duke of Marlborough, to a person who asked his opinion of its probability, under circumstances not totally dissimilar: "All I know of it," said the Duke, "is, that plenipotentiaries are appointed in plenty—there are a hundred thousand on our side, and seventy-five thousand on the other."

By an officer lately arrived from Brest on his parole, we learn, that the activity in the arsenal at that port was at its highest pitch; the work was carried on day and night by gangs of artificers and labourers constantly succeeding each other. They seemed bent on fitting out chiefly frigates and smaller vessels, as few hands have been now and then seen employed on the two or three line of battle ships there building. Two 66 gun ships had just been cut down to stout frigates; several captured merchantmen were fitted out for transports with great expedition, as troops of the line were daily arriving to embark on board of them; their destination was not at all conjectured at. On the decree of the Convention for a general fitting out of privateers, reaching Brest, the spirit of enterprise immediately appeared in the district, as the people directly began to talk of joining together in small bodies to fit them out. Merchantmen, captured from the different nations, were daily sold to be fitted up as privateers. It was reported that the said plan would be generally adopted throughout the sea-coast, as the people were constantly saying, we shall now get rich at the expence of the English nation. Now and then an account would reach Brest of the Chouans and Ryalists being again in arms, but it would immediately die away on some hearty oaths taking place, so little afraid are the people of Brest of any thing of consequence being done by them. The English officers who were prisoners there, were generally allowed very extensive paroles, and treated rather fairly, except when any one would make his escape, and then the whole would be immediately ordered into close confinement for a few days, and put upon short allowance.

FALMOUTH, September 1.

This day two Spanish packets arrived here from Corunna; one with dispatches, and the other with the mails due, and an ambassador. By a gentleman of veracity in one of the packets, I am informed, that he left Madrid 15 days ago, at which time there was a general insurrection. The King and Queen of Spain were incog, and did not appear; and it was believed there that the insurrection would become general through the whole dominions. A constitution the same as France seems the wish of the people, and priests and priestcraft dwindle into disrepute. Another person, who set off for London immediately, says, that in travelling thro' Spain he perceived a general discontent prevail among all ranks of people, and a general wish for a revolution.

An adjourned meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the promoting of the Abolition of Slavery, &c. &c. will be held the 2d of the next month, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

WALTER FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OCTOBER 21. UNITED STATES, } Pennsylvania District, } In pursuance of a Writ to me directed, from the honorable Richard Peters, Judge of the District Court in and for the Pennsylvania District,

Will be exposed to Public Sale, At the Merchants Coffee House, in the City Philadelphia, On Saturday, the 31st Day of November next, At 12 o'clock at noon,

The SLOOP called the PERFECT, BURTHEN 64 tons, with all and singular her tackle, apparel and furniture, as the same now are; the said Sloop having been condemned to pay mariners wages; &c. WM. NICHOLS, Marshal. Marshal's Office, Oct. 31, 1795. N. B. The inventory may be seen at my office.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber a young man named Alexander M'Donnell, about 5 feet 9 inches high, wore a light cloth coat, and took with him a large brown leather trunk. He has a flammering in his speech. Whoever apprehends the said M'Donnell, shall receive the above reward, and all charges, by bringing him to SIMON WALKER, Oct. 31. At Dock-Street, or 118 Spruce-Street.

A Ticket Lost.

A Ticket in the Washington Lottery No. 4—numbered 7999—was lost some time ago. Whoever has found the same, is requested to bring it to the Printer hereof. It can be of no use to any person but the Proprietor, as the number has been checked with the agents of the Lottery in Philadelphia. Oct. 28. 1795.