

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of September 1.

Monnoir, in the name of the committee of public safety and finance, said,

"The moment is arrived, when you can suppress, without danger, that institution of Robespierre, which, after the revolutionary tribunal, has done the most mischief.—I speak of the committee of subsistences." Applauds.

"Neither policy nor prudence will permit it longer to exist. It is necessary to replace this commission in such a manner, that the provisioning of Paris, and of our army and navy, should no longer suffer. The radical fault of this institution was, that each of its agents made an advantage proportioned to his purchases. They were of course interested to multiply the latter for the purpose of augmenting their fortunes."

"The National Convention suppresses the commission of provision. The agency which furnishes Paris shall alone continue in its functions, under the immediate superintendance of the committees of finance."

"The treasury shall pay no drafts from that commission unless it has been signed by the committees of public welfare and finances."

A violent discussion arose upon the dilapidations committed by the agents of the commissions of provisions.

Barras—"It is not to the committees of government, but to the committees of provisions, that we owe the famine which has so long tormented us. It is that committee which has lent its armies of brigands throughout the republic. It has made government to pay at the rate of 3000 livres the sack, for that which cost them but 1600. He concluded by demanding, that the committee should be put in a state of arrestation, and that commissaries should be appointed from the bosom of the Convention, to examine into their conduct."

Le Hardy supported the proposition, and said, that he should give proper information of the proceedings of the committee, and of their connection with the bakers of Paris.

After a long debate it was decreed, that the united committees should present for the approbation of the convention, five citizens, to form an extraordinary, to examine into the markets and purchases made by the commission and agents of subsistences.

Sitting of September 2.

Several addresses against refractory priests were read.

A commune of the department of the Seine informed the Convention, that the royalists were in great number, and wished to shed the blood of the patriots. Citizens of the commune of Langres stated, that these priests preached royalism openly in the fields; that they menaced with eternal damnation the parents of the young men of the first requisition, if they did not recall their children; and they prohibited, under the same penalty, the use of republican money, under the pretence that it was made of the metal of church bells and church plate. Referred to the committee of public safety.

Lefage, of Eure and Loire, communicated to the Convention several manoeuvres of the monopolists. "At Chateaudun, (said he) corn only sold for 188 livres the quintal; at Chartres for 600 the double quintal, before the arrival of the agents of the commission of subsistence; but those miscreants soon contrived to raise the price to 3400 livres, and afterwards to 6000 livres. I move that I may be permitted to present the plan of a decree on this subject to-morrow noon." Granted.

The section of Le Pelletier appeared at the bar, and presented a petition similar to which were before presented by the sections of the Mail and the Champs Elisees. The petitioners remonstrated with great vigour and energy against the establishment of a camp in the vicinity of Paris, with a view to influence the elections, and overawe the voice of the people—they protested also against the plan adopted by the Convention, for perpetuating their own power, by compelling their representatives to elect two thirds of them to be members of the legislative body. They likewise observed, that great numbers of the Terrorists had lately been set at liberty.

Chenier, the President, in reply, said—"Citizens who seek to separate you from your brethren in the armies, are the very men who come to this bar to tell you, that the colours of patriotism are the banners of terror; who formerly demanded the dissolution of the republican army, with the same ardour as was displayed by the constituent assembly, when they required the dissolution of the troops employed by despotism. If some guilty men have been released, there are tribunals which will punish criminal acts, though not exaggerated opinions. The National Convention will never enter into any composition with assassins; it devotes to public execration the horrible scenes of the 2d of September, and it will ever celebrate the anniversaries of the 14th of July, the 10th of August, and the 9th Thermidor. It will not suffer its last fittings to be degraded."

Translated for the AURORA.

NANTZ, Sept. 8.

The following happy intelligence from our colonies was lately communicated to the Convention by Desfermont, in the name of the committee of public safety.

BY the corvette L'Heureuse Nouvelle, we have informed you of the successes of the arms of the republic. It affords us particular pleasure to announce you now that victory follows continually the tri-coloured standard.

You know already by our former accounts, that the English have retreated to the fort of St. Lucia, the Gibraltar of the West Indies, but they were not able to hold out against the impetuous valour of republicans.

Gros Ilet, Le Morne, La Vigie, and the battery of Eustache, forming the key of the fortifications raised at Morne Fortune, were carried at the

point of the bayonet, and as soon as every thing was prepared for a general assault the enemy thought it advisable to evacuate the fort, and fled on board their squadron, leaving all their property, even their wives and children, behind.

What during the American war a Bouille, a D'Estang, and a Loewendal, were unable to effect, tho' they had 10,000 men at their command, and were supported by twenty ships of the line,—has been executed by a handful of republicans led on by our colleague Goyrand, and having nothing to oppose the formidable fleet of the enemy but their invincible courage, and a few small vessels carrying three pounders.

You may assure the Convention that we do strain every nerve in order to annihilate the British.—They have never in any war suffered such heavy losses as they now encounter in their islands. They are perfectly convinced, that if you send us some succours, however trifling they may be, all their colonies will be successively lost without their having the least hopes of devising means to save them. Terror is among them, and they fight for peace, as the only means by which they may hope to be extricated out of a labyrinth of dangers.

We cannot forget to give you an account of our expeditions by sea, which in this very hour have been executed with the greatest possible success, in spite of the immense superiority of the British fleet. The winter season drew near, and we could not expect the least succours from Europe; we resolved therefore to try our best by hazarding with prudence our small naval forces. Our small vessels were employed for carrying troops, provisions, and ammunition, to St. Lucia, and the other invaded Islands. We determined to form three divisions of our ships of force, and give them orders to cruise in such quarters, that the English, considering the superiority of their own forces, could never have thought it possible to meet them so near their Islands.

The station of the frigate l'Hercole, la Thetis, and la Concord, and the corvette le Brutus, was off the Island of Barbadoes. The corvette le Decius, and the sloop la Revolution, were ordered to cruise to windward of Antigua. The flute le Marfouin, accompanied by the corvettes la Republicaine and le Sansculotte, were stationed between Porto-rico and St. Thomas's.

After a cruise of 45 days, rear-admiral Leffebres, who commanded the first division, returned, having made eleven English prizes, ten of which arrived safe in port, and one was sunk.

Several of these ships were freighted on account of the King of England, and provided us with objects we stood most in want of; one ship contained 87,000 weight of excellent powder, 12 field-pieces, 4 howitzers, a considerable train of heavy artillery, mortars, bombs, balls, in short, every thing necessary for the establishment of an arsenal. The other ships contained tents, shirts, medicines, and dry goods, to a considerable amount.

The corvette le Decius returned also with five English prizes, forming part of the same convoy as the former, four arrived safe in port, and one was sunk. Their cargo consists also of different goods we are most in want of.

As for the division of Le Marfouin, whose station is at a considerable distance, and her cruise not yet terminated, we are not able to give you an account of her exploits. We know only that one of her prizes is arrived at St. Eustatia. We hope that the committee will be able to judge of the prudence of these operations by the enclosed instructions—No. 1, which we have given to the commanders. Our plan has been crowned with success, notwithstanding the expressed aversion of some of our seamen to put out to sea, whilst the English had such an immense superiority afloat.

We estimate the whole stores alone, which have been found on board the prizes, and deposited in the national arsenals, at three hundred thousand dollars; this will enable us to provide St. Domingo with powder.

The committee of public safety may rest assured, that our solicitude will always extend beyond the limits of our nation, for the interest of the republic. General Laveaux having demanded ammunition from us, we hasten to supply his wants, and send you a copy of the letter we write to him:

Health and fraternity,  
VICTOR HUGUES,  
LE BAS.

Desfermont announced besides, that the number of English prisoners made since the recapture of Gaudaloupe, exceeded by far the whole number of the Republicans, who had so often conquered the British, and performed so many wonders in the Islands. He announced also, that the magazines of the Republic at Gaudaloupe and St. Lucia, were filled with colonial products, which Vict. Hugues intended sending to France with the first opportunity.

At St. Lucia, the Republicans captured 125 English merchantmen, and an immense quantity of colonial products and merchandizes. On account of the loyalty displayed by the inhabitants of St. Lucia, the Convention decreed, That this Island shall in future be called Lucie la Fidele.

NEW-YORK, November 7.

Arrived at this post.

Brig Henrietta and Huldah, Hicks, New-Orleans  
Dedalus, Holden, Montserrat  
Schr. Thomas Strutter, Norfolk, (Virg.)  
Sloop Dolphin, Freeman, Jamaica  
Experiment, Smith, Edenton, (N. C.)

A HINT for COASTERS.

AN old experienced Pilot tells us that in sailing up the channel for Nantucket light house, on flood tide, we should head at least a point northward of the course of the channel for the first four leagues as the tide sets across the channel and will leave a vessel on to the fourth shoals—after the first four leagues the east end of Martha's Vineyard takes the rake of the tide, and the vessel may lay up the course of the channel.

LANSINBURGH, November 3.

On Friday last, was apprehended in this town, for horse stealing, Stephen Welden, one of the pa-

triotic mobility of Bennington, who assisted in burning the Treaty, and is now safely lodged in Albany goal.

On Tuesday the 27th ult. an Episcopal church was established in the town of Stillwater. A sermon was preached upon this occasion by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Rector of the church in Ballston.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 3.

At a meeting of the board of Trustees of Union College upon the 29th of September last, it was resolved, that the Rev. John B. Smith, of Philadelphia, elected President of the College at a former Board, be informed, that the College is established and he be requested to remove to Schenectady as soon as he can find it convenient.—The Trustees appointed a senior and junior Tutor, arranged the classes and different studies, formed laws and regulations for the future government of the college—appointed a committee to immediately purchase books and a philosophical apparatus for the use of the College. The Board have also nominated John Taylor, the senior tutor, to take charge of the business of the College, until the President shall arrive. The public is informed that the business of the College will commence upon the 19th of October current; at which time, attendance will be given by the faculty and committee of Trustees, for that purpose, appointed to examine and admit, into different classes, such young gentlemen as may offer as students in the College. The Latin and English schools in the Academy, will still be continued, their business will commence upon the 12th of October current.

By order,  
JER. V. RENNELAER, jun. Secretary.

BALTIMORE, November 9.

Yesterday arrived the brig Rover, Capt. Smith, in six weeks from Gibraltar, by whom we have received the important and long wished for intelligence of a PEACE between the United States and the regency of Algiers; dispatches for our Executive containing an account of the negotiation, Capt. Smith lodged in the post-office yesterday.—By him we also have the very important news, of a declaration of WAR by the Algerines against Great-Britain. This intelligence was not the mere report of the day, but was received by our Consul at Gibraltar, in a letter from Capt. O'Brian at Malaga, where he has resided since his escape from slavery at Algiers, and where he was when Captain Smith left Gibraltar.

The news of the day at Gibraltar was, an approaching war between Great Britain and Spain, which was professed by politicians, and eagerly wished for by the officers of the garrison and navy. Every preparation was making for such an event, and ten regiments were daily expected, to garrison the rock, on which had lately been erected several new works, and the old ones completely repaired.

It does not appear that Muley Suliman has been driven by his brother from his capital; but he had laid siege to the town of Tetuan with an army of 50,000 mountaineers, and a determination to reduce the place, but it was supposed at Gibraltar that he would be obliged to relinquish his undertaking, as the garrison consisted of 80,000 men. Mr. Simpson was in the place on his way from Morocco, at the time, and it was with no small difficulty he made his escape out.

A convoy with nearly 200 sail, left Gibraltar the day before captain Smith, which fell in with a gale, and the day after heard a very heavy firing off Cape St. Vincent, the course they were shaping when he left them.

Oct. 25, lat. 6, 39, spoke a schooner from Liverpool, (N. S.) bound to Antigua, out 22 days.

Oct. 27, lat. 21, 15, long. 63, 30, spoke the brig Ann, of and from Philadelphia, 15 days out.

Oct. 29, lat. 31, 10, spoke a brig from Philadelphia, for Trinidad, going full before the wind—could not learn particulars.

Off the Capes was boarded by a British frigate, another frigate, a sloop of war, and a brig in sight. Yesterday morning, off Patuxent, spoke the ship Sarah, captain Conyngham, beating down.

Philadelphia,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1795.

MARRIED] On Tuesday last, at Friends Meeting, JOHN HALLOWELL, Esq. of this city, Attorney at Law, to MISS REBECCA PARKER, of Peel Hall, county of Philadelphia.

The following is an extract from the return for Senator, of the District composed of the counties Bucks, Chester and Montgomery.

"We do certify, that at a meeting of a number of the judges of the district composed of the counties of Bucks, Chester and Montgomery, convened at the court house in the county of Montgomery; and after taking the amount of the votes from each county for each candidate balloted for; do declare Zebulon Potts, Esq. to be lawfully elected Senator for the said District by the number of two thousand five hundred and eighty four votes."

N. B. The above is a true extract from the original return, officially signed by the judges, &c.  
Oct. 21st, 1795.

Letter from Mr. Randolph.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1795.

SIR,

AS you have lately struck off the statements, which are to precede my general letter of vindication, and are in possession of a considerable part of that letter; you are at liberty to say, that the whole will be shortly published. The intercepted letter of Mr. Fauchet, upon which the slanders have been propagated, consists of many pages, and is not confined to a single subject, as has been supposed; but it was necessary, in explaining the paragraphs which involve me, to review most of the important acts of the executive from the beginning of the year 1794 to the time of my resignation.—All the papers belonging to them, among which was a very essential one, I did not receive until the 22d ult. But I am this moment informed, that a translation of that letter, which I expected from a particular quarter, is unattainable, and that I must have that branch of the work executed myself.—Unaided by a copyist, and interrupted by the business, preparatory to my return to Virginia, I could not be as expeditious, as my friends and myself wished. But they may be assured, that there has been, and will be, no hesitation or delay, which

will not appear unavoidable. The remainder of the general letter will be copied, and the translation will be completed, as soon as possible, and forwarded to you.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Samuel H. Smith.

The French Convention have decreed a reward of 3500 livres to Madame Maffon, for having discovered the art of fabricating new paper, from such as had been already used for writing or printing.

The ci-devant Bishop of Amiens has turned Printer at Paris. Over the door of his Printing-Office, in the street of St. Jaques, is placed the following inscription: "Christian Printing-Office, in the year of our Lord, 1795."

Arrived at the Port of Philadelphia.

Brig Nymph, Sullivan	Caymettes 17 days
Eagle, Gribbla	Che-leston 18
John, Shields,	Aucayes 28
Schr. Susannah, Williams	Martha Brae 34
Minerva, Andaulle	L'Archeaye 21

Ship Fame, Eldrige, from St. Ubes, is below.

The schooner Eliza, from Malaga, is removed to Hamilton's wharf, where the Sales of her Cargo will be continued. Nov. 7. 4t.

From the Hudson Gazette.

Mr. Stoddard, by giving the following short Essay, a place in your paper you will oblige a friend.

It frequently happens, that men by designing the worst of evils, have unintentionally effected the greatest good; while plotting their country's ruin, have evidently saved it from destruction. This truth is surprisingly illustrated, in the conduct of the disorganizers of the present day. While endeavoring, to depress in the esteem of the people, our mild system of administration, they have by their violence and impetuosity, exhibited in a clearer light than was ever before seen, its beauty and energy.—They have evinced to the world, that a mild government, composed of equal laws and impartially administered, can give security, when governments of apparently greater force and efficacy, have been convulsed in pieces by less treasonable factions. We have seen the stability of our government, in avoiding the calamities of a war, into which, from the restless disposition of many of our citizens, we were imminent danger of falling, and from which few of the European nations have been able to refrain themselves.

By this, our constitution has become more dear to us, and the love for our patriots, whose hearts failed them not, when attacked with the most liberal abuse, and who defended this country's good amidst the violence of rebellion, has been doubly increased. As beauty appears more desirable when contrasted with deformity, so has our government shone with distinguished excellence, by being opposed to the dark intrigues of faction. By the number of its opposers it has gained fresh dignity, and by the violence of the opposition new energy and lustre.

Had faction never reared its head among us, we never should have been so sensible of the benefits of liberty and order: had our government met with no opposition; had there been nothing to intercept its progress, we might have slept in idle indifference and suffered our rights to be imperceptibly impaired, till roused by some fatal catastrophe, too late to avoid the pangs of dissolution.

Ship Charlotte.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday, the 14th inst.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants Coffee-house,

The ship Charlotte,

As the new lays at Mr. John Wilcock's wharf. The Charlotte is a faithful built New England ship, about six years old, is supposed will carry 2500 barrels or thereabouts; she is well found and fitted in every respect; is now ready to receive a cargo on board. Her inventory may be seen any time previous to the sale, and the terms of payment made known, by JOHN CONNELLY, Auctioneer. 11th Nov. 1795.

To be disposed of at private sale,

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Casper Graff, deceased.

TWO two story brick Messuages and Lots of Ground, viz. No. 100, north Second, near Race; and No. 174, north Fifth, near Vine-street—both good stands for business, particularly the former. For terms apply to LAWRENCE SECKEL, or CASPER GRAFF, Executors. 11th Nov. 1795.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

A Limner from Paris respectfully informs the public, that he paints Likenesses in Miniature, in such striking and pleasing a manner, as will, he hopes, satisfy those who may employ him. His Likenesses are warranted, his sittings short, and his terms easy. His Room is at No. 2, north Fifth-street. November 11. \$19t.

P. S. As he shortly intends returning to France, he invites such Ladies and Gentlemen as may be desirous of having their Portraits drawn, to take advantage of the present time.

N<sup>o</sup>. 116.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the ninth day of November, in the twentieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Samuel Harrison Smith, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"A Vindication of Mr. Randolph's Resignation," in conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps and charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAM. CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania. Nov. 11. (1795)