

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) and Mr. Madison, members of the House of Representatives—and Mr. Langdon and Mr. Martin, Senators of the United States, are arrived in town.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Schenectady, to his friend in this town, dated November 11, 1795.

"I learn from a gentleman who left Presqu'île about three weeks ago, that the fortifications go on rapidly—that 100 men are to garrison that place this winter, the remainder will return—that the people at Niagara (thro' which he came, and where he was confined with the lake fever nearly 3 months) are much pleased with the treaty, but the Governor is very much dissatisfied with it—that the British soldiers desert in great numbers every opportunity, because as those posts will be delivered up next summer, (agreeable to treaty) they fear they will be sent to Europe, and say they are ill used: he informs, that seven or eight of them came to Presqu'île in a boat with 4 pieces of ordnance, which they there sold. Capt. Hendricks of the Six Nations, has brought an Indian to be tried by the laws of this state: he is charged with the murder of his uncle, who was a chief of the Tuscaroras. Their delivering up this Indian is an evident proof of the friendship of the Six Nations, especially when it is considered, that he murdered him, and threatened others, in consequence of their known attachment to the United States."

Extract of a letter from the Captain of the ship Somerset, to his owner, dated Bermuda, November 3.

"Your ship Somerset was sold by the Marshal of the Admiralty, for 1300l. this currency. I am coming with capt. Williams in the ship Two Friends to Philadelphia, in a day or two. I shall have my papers, I believe, in good order; I imagine the people on the Continent have no just idea of the masked war Britain is making upon them through these Islands, with much abuse and insult, with their ships of war and privateers."

The Governor of New-Jersey has proclaimed Thursday, the 26th instant, to be held as a day of THANKSGIVING, &c. throughout that state.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Pittacus for the day complains, that the People are not fed at the President's table.

It is worthy of remark, that this same member of the Hollow Ware Company, in one of his last numbers, complained of the extent of the President's salary—and now he would have the people of the United States, amounting to five millions in number, to be fed at his table.

This, perhaps, is however one of the most characteristic points of this scribbler; for he undoubtedly must know, that the President would succeed in exciting an extensive insurrection, or "confusion," it would compel the people to consolidate under one dictatorial chief.—This is what the company aims at; it will be the inevitable consequence of success in their endeavours. To feed them, is what they mean by feeding the people.—But they are premature, perhaps, in "letting the cat out of the bag" at this moment.

One of the Hollow Ware men, in a piece reviling Mr. Hamilton's explanation, says—If you had proved such a thing to us, no one in the United States could have been daring enough to have withheld his belief.

How dare this Imp to violate one of the fixed maxims of Surgo ut Profum & Co. which is, to believe nothing contrary to the interests of the concerned.

The assertion is a direct libel upon every member of the Firm.

The following placard, stuck up with great profusion in the streets of Paris, has excited general curiosity:

LET US PREVENT CIVIL WAR.

In the present circumstances, it is of importance, that the primary assemblies of Paris, those of great numbers, and of the country, should adopt a wise, firm, and uniform conduct. It is the only means of removing that yoke under which the Convention would bend the necks of the people, by forcing them to name to the new legislative body the two thirds of the present deputies:

Vainly do the Convention bestow the epithets of aristocrats and royalists upon those who demonstrate the irregularity of the conduct of the deputies.

Let them respect the rights of the people! Let them cease to say, in the name of authority, for we desire it. Let them cease to wish to command eleven in a mass, and to pack votes, and the just people will acknowledge, and raise to the rank of legislators, the citizens who, in their important functions, have preserved the purity of their characters.

If the primary assemblies do not adopt sufficient precautions, liberty and public tranquility will run the greatest risk.

If the assemblies accept purely and simply the constitution, the convention will infer that the decree of the 5th Fructidor upon the means of terminating the revolution has been also accepted.

And if the electors refuse, the election will be annulled.

Will the primary assemblies reject the decree of the 5th Fructidor? The Convention, who have reserved the convocation of the electoral assemblies, will immediately deem those assemblies to be faithful to the public good, and will preserve their authority.

What will be the consequence, if the people bend the servile head? Liberty will be lost. If they resist, the public good will be disturbed.

Both these evils may be avoided, and by the following means:

After having accepted the constitution, and having rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor, and

before the nomination of electors, the primary assemblies should decree,

- 1st. That the powers of their deputies should cease on the 10th Vendémiaire.
2. That electors shall appoint for deputies, after the forms and conditions regulated by the constitution, the citizens worthiest of their confidence, either in the convention or out of it.
3. That the electors shall meet as soon as possible to proceed to the elections.
4. That the primary assemblies shall not separate definitively, till the new Legislative body shall replace the Convention.
5. That in consequence, the primary assemblies shall meet each decade until that epoch.

This arret having been taken the electors should be appointed, and an adjournment should take place to the following decade.

Arrived at the Port of Philadelphia.
Sloop Mary, L'Hommédieu, New-York
Lively, Bunker, New Bedford

Translated from the Gazette of the United States, From the Courier de la France & des Colonies.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.
20th Fructidor.

Decree concerning M. De Bourbon Conti, and Madame d'Orleans.

Extract from the Register of the Decrees of the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention of the 28th Thermidor, 3d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The united committees of general surety and public safety, after having considered the petition of Louis-Francois-Joseph-Bourbon Conti, prisoner for 27 months at Fort Jean, at Marseilles, praying:

1. That he may be finally set at liberty, and that he may be permitted to return and fix his abode under the superintendance of the commune of Villers-sur-Marne, department of Seine and Oise, at his country seat of Lalande, where he dwelt before his arrest;
2. That the acts for the sequestration of his estates be annulled, and in fine that he may re-enter upon the peaceable enjoyment of his property;

Considering that Louis-Francois-Joseph-Bourbon Conti, has been deprived of his liberty and of the enjoyment of his property, simply as a measure of general surety and by the inevitable effect of the revolutionary circumstances which have caused his detention;

Considering that no accusation exists against his principles, his sentiments or conduct, which have always been conformable to what ought to be expected from a Frenchman under the guidance of the laws of his country;

Considering that the point at which the Revolution has arrived, and that the Constitution about to be submitted to the acceptance of the freemen of France, that constitution destined to be the cause of the happiness, ought to dispose the government to all the acts of justice and humanity which may be consistent with safety, public tranquillity, and the maintenance of Republican principles;

Considering that that tranquillity cannot be troubled nor the solidity of those principles shaken by the liberation of a valetudinary old man, well known to be weighed down with infirmities, resulting principally from his long detention in an unhealthy place, and in a climate of a different temperament from what he had been accustomed to, and the influence of which had visibly injured his health;

Considering finally that the decree of the 12th Messidor last had given to be understood, that the Bourbons confined at Marseilles should speedily see a period to their confinement, and that the conclusion to which the negotiations have come relative to the exchange of the daughter of the last King of the French, gives room for the belief that no political arrangement can in any wise be affected by the act of justice solicited by the petitioner;

- Decree as follows:
1. That L. F. J. Bourbon Conti, shall be immediately set at liberty.
 2. That he shall retire to the commune of Aunay, to remain there provisionally, under the superintendance of the municipality, which shall render all convenient help to the re-establishment of his health, by the use of mineral waters, and other means of cure.

They decree also, that for the present, Louise-Marie-Therese-Bathi de d'Orleans, female Bourbon, detained for the same space of time, and for the same causes at Fort Jean at Marseilles, and in whose favour all the before-mentioned considerations equally operate, shall be immediately set at liberty, under the promise of retiring to the commune of Moulins, to remain there provisionally under the superintendance of the municipality.

Extract of a Letter from Bourdeaux, of September 16, 1795.

"The Marshal de Rochambeau, Boissy d'Anglas, Barthelemi, le Couteux, and Fleuriou, ex-minister and preceptor of the son of Louis XVI. are talked of to form the Executive Directory."

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20.

In the Mary, capt. Goodrich, from Bristol, came passengers the lady of William Conitible, Esq. of this city, and family, all in good health.

By Capt. Goodrich, of the ship Mary, arrived last evening from Bristol—we have received our LONDON ADVICES to the 29th of SEPTEMBER—From which we have selected the following Articles, and shall give further Extracts To-morrow:—

LONDON, Sept. 25.

A messenger arrived at Mr. Dundas's office yesterday morning, with dispatches from general Dundas, dated head quarters at Delmenhorst, the 18th inst. at which time the necessary orders had been issued for the army to take the field immediately.

Tranquillity is said to have been restored at Geneva, in consequence of an union among the citizens against the terrorists.

Sept. 26.

The intelligence in the Paris papers of the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d inst. which we received by express, this morning is of considerable importance.

The papers contain details of the operations on the Rhine near Duffeldorf, and an account of the right wing of the Sambre and Meuse army having crossed the Rhine at Neuwied. Our readers will recollect, that a few days after the French had crossed the Rhine at Duffeldorf they took possession of a little isle on the Rhine opposite to Neuwied, for the purpose of facilitating the passage of the right wing of the Sambre and Meuse army. As the Austrians, however, remained near Neuwied, with a body of 20,000 men, the passage was not attempted till the left wing of the Sambre army, by crossing the Sieg, had reduced the Austrians to the necessity of retreating with precipitation, in order to avoid being cut off. The right wing then passed the Rhine without resistance. The fortrefs of Ehrenbreitstein was immediately surrounded & summoned, and it was conceived, when the dispatches were sent away, that it would in a few days be surrendered to the victorious arms of the republic.

The sections of Paris remain firm in their determination to reject the decrees for the re-election of two thirds of the present convention. The convention remain equally firm in their attachment to the decrees. A new ground of attack has been taken against the opposers of the decrees at Paris.

Tallien has accused several of the journalists of wishing to produce another 31st May. He has endeavored to alarm the people upon the subject of the manoeuvres of the royalists; he mentions that the portraits of the late king and queen are sold at Paris: that emblems of royalty are ready, and that the force of the royalists ought not to be viewed with such contempt.

This statement of Tallien does not appear to be confirmed by any accounts of the state of Paris given in any of the Paris papers. The city is represented to be in a state of perfect tranquillity, and it is hinted, that as the popularity of Tallien is on the decline, he wishes to restore it by violent invectives against the royalists; and by proposing the most severe measures against the enemies of the republic. Our readers will find, in the sitting of the 18th inst. that Tallien has entered into an engagement to give a full history of the massacres of Sept. and to demand an exemplary punishment of the authors of those massacres. It will be remembered that Tallien has frequently been accused of being concerned in them himself.

On the 21st of Sept. a decree was passed excluding all the relations of emigrants and the priests who have not taken the oath from all juridical and administrative functions.

If there were any further proof wanting that it is not the intention of the French to interfere in the affairs of other nations, the manner in which the petition of a deputation of Poles was received who came to the Bar of the Convention to request the intervention of the French Government in behalf of their unhappy country, would be a convincing proof; for surely there cannot exist a more powerful motive for interference than that which would have for its object the prevention of the dismemberment of Poland.

From the Western Departments the Paris papers contain accounts of actions & skirmishes productive of no very important effect.

On the 11th ult. the deputies on mission to the West had an interview, with Stofflet and Sepaux, the Chouan Chiefs. It is said that the desire of the Vendéans and Chouans for peace was the cause of the interview.

The Commissioners from France arrived yesterday evening at Dover. The name of one is M. Louis Monneron, a banker of considerable eminence at Paris. The Paris papers mention, that they are come to negotiate an exchange of prisoners; but, as our Dover correspondent very properly observes, that an exchange has already been carried into effect, it is supposed that the mission of the Commissioners is of a more important nature.

September 28.

The intelligence which we receive by the Paris papers increases in interest and importance. The papers of the 24th and 25th instant, which were brought to us by express this morning, contain the important account of the army of the Rhine and the Moselle, under General PICHEROU, having crossed the Rhine, and of the surrender of the city of Manheim, by capitulation, on the 20th instant.

If our readers will refer to the articles of capitulation, they will find, that Manheim is scarcely to be treated as a conquered city. The French are to be the guardians of the garrison, of the magazines, artillery, and stores, till the peace, when they are to be restored to the elector. The greater part of the Palatinate is to be considered as a neutral country, and no requisitions and contributions are to be levied in it.

From this lenity it may fairly be inferred, that there is a good understanding between the French and the elector Palatine, and that the latter is on the point of concluding a separate peace with the republic. An article in the Amsterdam Gazette of the 22d inst. which we received this morning, says, that treaties of peace between France and the Elector Palatine and Elector of Cologne, were to have been signed on the 6th inst. The same article states, that the fortrefs of Ehrenbreitstein has surrendered to the French; and that Mentz is to be evacuated.

It has been formally announced to the Convention by the committee of Procès Verbaux that almost all the primary assemblies of France have accepted the new constitution, and that a majority of the voters in the primary assemblies have accepted the decrees for the re-election of the 23ds of the present convention.

It is necessary, however, to observe, that the voters against the decrees in the sections of Paris are not included in the statement, on account of the sections not having expressed the number of the voters. If this had not been the case, the majority would probably have been against the decrees.

The decree for establishing the Constitution as the fundamental law of the republic was passed with the most unbounded applause.

The electoral assemblies are to meet on the 12th of next month, for the election of the members of the new legislature, and are to separate on the 21st. They are to conform in the strictest manner to the decrees for the re-election of the two thirds of the present convention.

The new Legislature is to meet on the 15 Brumaire.

Arrivals at this Port.

Ship Mary, Goodrich,	Bristol
Three Sisters, —,	Greenock
Schooner Nancy, —,	Washington, N. C.
Sally, Wilson,	Shelburne

Ricketts' New Amphitheatre,
In CHESNUT-STREET.

THIS PRESENT EVENING,
21st November, instant.

Equestrian Performances,
By Mr. Ricketts, Mr. F. Ricketts, Maker Long, and Mr. Sally, Clown to the Horsefanship.

TIGHT ROPE DANCING,
By Mr. Spinauta—Clown to the Rope, Signior Reano.

BY DESIRE,
The Chinese Shades;
Or, ART OF MAGIC.

EXTRAORDINARY
Manœuvres of Horsefanship.

Mr. Ricketts, and his Favourite Horse will take a Flying Leap thro' A BLAZING SUN,
With other surprizing Feats as mentioned in the hand-bills.

The whole to conclude with
The PONEY RACES;

AND
QUARTER RACE.

Two small Ponies will be introduced rode by Boys, Catch Weight.

TICKETS and Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office, at the Amphitheatre.

* * Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar.

44 Doors to be opened at half past FIVE, and the Entertainment to begin at half past SIX.

N. B. No money taken at the doors, nor any admittance behind the scenes.

Nights of performance—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Mr. RICKETTS begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that the CIRCUS will be open each morning from 8 o'clock till 10, for those Gentlemen who chuse to take instructions for riding, and from 10 to 12 for Ladies—at one dollar each lesson.

For SALE, by the Subscribers,
IN PENN-STREET,
Good Lisbon WINES,

In Pipes, Hogsheads, and quarter Casks.
Willings & Francis.

November 21. w8s.

George Bringhurst,
COACH & HARNESS MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Arch-street, to No. 23 in north Fifth-street, adjoining the Episcopal Burial Ground, where he continues the business of

Coach making in all its Branches.

He makes all kinds of crane neck and perch Carriages, such as Coaches, Chariots, Phaetons, and Coaches; also, Chairs, Kittereens, Gigs, Sulkeys; and all kinds of Harness, with plated or brass mounting. He hath a good supply of the best materials, and a stock of the best seasoned wood.

Orders from any part of the United States will be duly attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch. His long experience in business, his care in the execution of his work, and an unremitting attention to the desires of his employers, he flatters himself will prove sufficient recommendations.

He has several second-hand Carriages for sale, viz. a complete Coach, with a coachman's seat and Venetian blinds all round; a Phaeton; a Chair; and a Sulkey with a falling top.

All kinds of Carriages sold on Commission, and Carriages taken in to stand by the month or year.

Apprentices wanted to the Business.
Philadelphia, November 21. t, 1, & 3m. 2awda.

CAUTION.

THE LOT of ground 39 feet 3 inches front on Fifth-street, and 114 feet deep on Gaskill street, took possession of by Timothy Hurst, as Attorney to William Hurst, is subject to a ground rent, for ever, of twenty-four pounds ten shillings and seven-pence half-penny per annum—Also, to arrears of rent due first of January, 1796, ninety-eight pounds two shillings and six pence to the subscriber.

Susannah Rodney.
Philad. Nov. 21. *3t.

For SALE, by the Subscribers,
On reasonable terms of credit,

6 Bales of low-priced Flax and Tow Ozaburgs,
6 Bales of English Sail Canvass of the following numbers, viz. No. 4, 5, 6.

Willings & Francis,
November 21. 3taw. Penn-street.

To be Sold,

THAT handsome seat near Princeton, the property of the late Rev. Doctor John Witherspoon, known by the name of TUSCULUM. It consists of a neat well finished stone House, two stories high, with four rooms on each floor, and a cellar under the whole. There are attached to it one hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less, and chiefly inclosed with good and durable stone fences. Of these about eight acres are natural meadow, six acres artificial sown with red clover, and from twenty to thirty acres woodland. On the premises there is a valuable orchard of young and thurify apple trees, a framed barn and stables, two corn houses, a grain loft, and carriage house quite new, a new stone milk house, and near it a well, and a constant spring of water. For terms apply to THOMAS V. JOHNSTON, Esq. or the Rev. SAMUEL S. SMITH, in Princeton; or to the subscriber at Tusculum.

Ann Witherspoon.
Tusculum, Nov. 21. *4w.