

One of the greatest advantages which, according to Robertot's opinion, the Republic is to derive from this extension of its territory, is this, that the navigation on the Rhine, Meuse, and Scheldt, being thus secured to France, the English will be deprived of a considerable branch of their commerce. But ought we not to suppose, that for this very reason, our Government will use its utmost endeavours to frustrate the execution of that project; and, in concert with the Emperor, drive the French back behind their former limits. A peace, if concluded according to Robertot's project, would be far more dangerous for this country and the British commerce, than the prosecution of the war.

Besides, it is obvious what an enormous power France would acquire by the addition of so fruitful, populous, rich, and industrious a country; and what preponderance it would give to a vain and ambitious Government, which, placed at the head of a warlike and restless people, would hold in its hands the political balance of Europe, and direct it at pleasure.

Real, Editor of the "Journal de l'Opposition," which is publicly sold at Paris, draws the following comparison between the manner of making decrees, which now prevails in the Convention, and that which was followed before the 9th Thermidor: "Robespierre had his pious dames; and the history of these indefatigable gossips, who since the 6th of October have borne so distinguished a part in the Revolution, would be interesting enough.— Their reign is over, but nevertheless we are under the government of women. Hoarse voices from the galleries, it is true no longer dictate decrees; but now a-days a pretty girl in a snug room proposes, in a tone so sweet, projects most interesting. Politics come so charming from her lips! she solicits with so much grace! she denounces in a tone so overwhelming, that it is impossible not to yield; and thence originate the versatility and fickleness which afflict certain legislators so grievously. How many decrees were dictated by the galleries under Robespierre! how many projects are enforced by the fists in the boudoir, under Tallien, Chenier, Louvet! &c."

On Tuesday last his Grace the Duke of Norfolk ascended into the lantern of the highest spire in the steeple of St. Nicholas's Church New-Castle, which is now repairing and ornamenting. We do not suppose that any Duke in England was ever before placed in so exalted a situation.

September 17.

Yesterday accounts were received at the India House of the arrival of the Pitt, Captain Manning, from Bengal, in the River Shannon in Ireland.

The Pitt sailed from St. Helena on the 2d of July, in company with the Essex, Asia, Manthip, General Goddard, Airly Castle, Lord Hawkesbury, Bulbridge, and Earl of Wycombe, East Indians, for London; the Comet, Holderness, Mercury, and Lady Shore, Sugar Ships, from Bengal; Dunlap, (a Portuguese Indian;) the Alderney, from the South Seas, and eight Dutch East Indians, one of which, the Hughly, took fire at sea, and was burnt to the water's edge; the crew were saved.

The Pitt parted the rest of the fleet on the 5th instant, in lat. 49, 50, long. 21, 30, under convoy of a ship of the line.

Previous to the fleet sailing from St. Helena, another Dutch Indiaman had been captured and carried in there.

Dispatches have been received by the Adventure Man of War, Capt. Crawley, from Lord Dorchester at Quebec. All was well in Upper and Lower Canada the latter end of July. Trade was very brisk. The traders on the Lakes were pleased with the final settlement of the Treaty between Great Britain and America; and had celebrated the event with tokens of much festivity.

Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Dundas, at Wimbledon, which did great damage to the house, and burnt a great part of the Stables before the Firemen and Engines arrived; but it was happily got under without doing any further damage. No lives were lost.

FRANCE.

PARIS September 11.

The Terrorists, expelled from the Primary Assemblies of Paris, have taken refuge in the galleries of the Convention, for the purpose of applauding, as during the reign of Robespierre, the very revolutionary motions, which have been made of late in the Convention. The 30 or 40 placards, with which Government at a very great expence daily cover the walls of this commune, have not prevented the decree of re-election to be rejected by almost all the sections of it.—These placards set forth, that the Terrorism which the Convention is charged with, is a term void of sense, and that it never has existed. "In this manner," (says the Courier Universel,) immense sums of public money are daily spent on behalf of some ambitious fellows, who affect to suppose that the destruction of their capricious power is unavoidably connected with the ruin of France. No! the French People will never believe, that Proconsuls who have devastated the Departments, and carried death and despair into every family, should alone be able to make them happy." On the other hand, all printed bills, destined to unmask the ambitious and interested views of Government, are at night time torn down by its satellites, and several of them who were apprehended in the fact, and conducted to the guard-house, have produced for their justification the orders of the police, to take down all placards, which are not in favour of Government.

"What a spectacle," (says the Courier Universel,) do we now see exhibited by the Convention! Deputies entranced with joy at the acclamations, with which the Jacobins in the galleries shake the hall. Madmen! these shouts of applause, which they now lavish on you, also rewarded in praise of Robespierre, whom they afterwards sent to the scaffold. Are you determined to close your career in the same manner you began it, by bearing about you a bulwark of the vilest refuse of society, and the dregs of human kind? Neither our misfortunes, nor your own have taught you what you have to expect from the horde you are cajoling, and calling to you. They care for you to-day, and flab

you to-morrow. If you throw yourselves again into their arms, you will lose the only asylum left you amidst honest men, without securing the favour of a ferocious multitude."

The following is the resolution of the Committees of Public Safety and General Security, relative to the ci-devant Duches of Orleans. It is supposed that it will be followed by several similar ones in favor of the once privileged cast to which she belongs:

The United Committees of Public Safety and General Security, considering that Louise Marie Adelaide Bourbon Penthièvre has been deprived of her liberty as a simple measure of general security, and in consequence of the revolutionary circumstances which called for her imprisonment; that no charge has ever been brought against her principles, her sentiments, or her conduct, which have been invariably conformable to what might have been expected from a French woman obedient to the laws of her country; considering that the public tranquillity, far from being interrupted by the declaration of the perfect freedom of a woman become still more interesting by her too long sufferings, and by the derangement of her health, would be consolidated, if that were necessary, by such an application of principles; considering, lastly, that the decree of 22d Messidor last seems to announce the approach of the epoch, when the members of the Bourbon family, still in France, will enjoy all the rights of citizenship; and that the crisis, to which the negotiation relative to the exchange of the daughter of the last King of the French is arrived, gives reason to think that no political relations will be detrimental by the act of justice which the situation of Louise Marie Adelaide Bourbon Penthièvre demands.

Resolved, at this present, that Louise Marie Adelaide Bourbon Penthièvre, widow of Orleans, shall from this moment enjoy her full and entire freedom, with permission to reside to the Chateau of Armanviller, or to any other seat she may make choice of. Paris 24 Fructidor, third year.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Evening sitting of Sept. 8.

Cornilleau announced, that the Committee of Decrees had already received 136 protocols of Primary Assemblies, which had all accepted the Constitution, and most of them also the Decree for the re-election of two thirds of the present members.—Some of these Primary Assemblies had even requested the whole Convention to remain at its post. ["This dastardly adulation (says the Courier Universel) was loudly applauded by the Mountain, and the Jacobins in the galleries."] Among the number of the Primary Assemblies, which were announced to have accepted the Constitution, was the Commune of Rouen; but whether or not it has also accepted the aforesaid decree, is not stated.

Manuel.—"The three Sections of Laugres, in the department of Upper Marne, have gratefully accepted the Constitution, as well as the decree of the 5th of Fructidor."—Plandis. Several citizens whom their Primary Assemblies had refused to admit, on account of their having been difamed as Terrorists, appeared at the bar, & complained against the pretended tyranny, which excluded them from these Assemblies. They called themselves patriots of 89, and gave some broad hints, that if they were allowed to form a particular Assembly, they would accept the decree for re-election of two thirds of the present Assembly which is so strenuously opposed by the citizens of Paris.

They were applauded, and treated like brethren. The President told them in his answer, that the Convention was sorry for the little persecution they had suffered by some anterior decrees, and seemed almost ready to beg their pardon. He promised them, that their good wives should certainly not be rejected. "Look, (said the partisans of the Mount,) these are the patriots whom you disavowed because on the 1st Prairial they intended to murder you, along with many other good citizens. Look, how they return to us!"

Sitting of Sept. 9.

Geniffieux opened the sitting with several observations, tending to prove the necessity of completing the Civil Code, which were referred to the Committee of Eleven. Maunot, in the name of the Committee of Finances, proposed a decree, that the bonds of the first lottery should be admitted in the second, as well as the democratized assignats with the Royal image—Adopted. Thibaubeau, in the name of the Committee of Eleven, presented a plan for the organization of the Ministry. He divided the Ministerial Administration into six different branches, viz. of justice, finances, war, navy, foreign affairs, and the interior; at the head of these six divisions is to be placed an Agent or Minister General. The Ministers are to be responsible for every attempt to infringe the Constitution, or to violate the internal or external security of Paris, and for all dilapidations of public money. The executive directory alone possesses the right of prosecuting Ministers; every Minister is to have half the salary of a Member of the Executive Directory, except the Minister for foreign affairs, who is to enjoy three-quarters of that salary. All the Ministers are to be found in lodgings and furniture at the expence of the Republic. Ordered to be printed, and adjourned.

Danou laid before the Assembly a project concerning the form of Elections, several articles of which were decreed. The Member who presided ad interim, declared that the sitting was raised. But the Assembly wishing to continue it longer, Chenier took the chair. Several patriots complained of their being excluded from the Primary Assemblies by stock jobbers and royalists, who lorded it over the sections.—They were received with shouts of applause. Their address is to be printed; but on the motion of Legendre, some personalities are to be suppressed, which concern La Harpe, La Cretelle, Serizy, Reedere, and Renaud de St. Jean Argely.

Sitting of September 12.

The commune of Valenciennes, as well as the garrison of Luxembourg, have accepted the Constitution and the decree of the 5th Fructidor. Lehardy, of the Lower Seine, announced, that not only the commune of Rouen, notwithstanding the efforts of royalists and anarchists to represent its being infected with aristocratical principles, but also nineteen twentieths of the department of the Lower Seine, had adopted the Constitution and decree of re-election. On the motion of Monnot in the Committee of Finances, the Convention decreed, that the National Treasury shall pay the following sums to the Committees, viz. To that of the Civil Administration of Police, 25 millions; to that of the National Revenues, 80 millions; to that of the Public Conventances, 50 millions; to that of the Navy and Colonies, 60 millions; to that of the Organization of the armies, 600 millions; to that of Public Instruction, 3 millions; to that of Succors and Relief, 50 millions; 4 millions to that of the Inspection of the Hall; and one million to the Committee of General Safety; making in the whole, eight hundred and seventy-four millions.

Danou, in the name of the Committee of Public Welfare, proposed a decree, purporting, that in the ports of Breil, Toulon, and Rochefort, Juries should be established to decide the differences arising between the civil officers and those of the navy. The section of Mont Blanc complained, that in an address presented a few days since in the name of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, the inhabitants of Paris had been accused of having formed a plot to arrest the Convention. "Thus," said the speaker, "the tocin has been rung against Paris, and you have not prevented it. We are surrounded with dangers, and it seems that terrorism is to be restored. If a civil war is kindled, France and all Europe will know, that you did nothing to prevent it. Out of 1466 votes in the Section of Mont Blanc, 1463 have accepted the Constitution, and three have rejected it. The decree of re-election has been unanimously rejected."

The President, Berlier, said, that the Convention should reply to calumnies merely by the calmness of its deliberations. Garran declared, that the speaker of the section was a calumniator; he showed the original address of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, which he stated to have been actually drawn up in the midst of that army. The Convention passed to the order of the day.

Philadelphia, MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1795.

On Friday last arrived here the ship Echo, Captain Boys, from Bordeaux, which place he left on the 25th of September, and the river the 28th. He informs, that the brig Polly, Dawson, sailed the same day, for this port, and the brig Harmony, Tinker, was to sail the next day. The ships Governor Millin and Planter, both of this port, were to sail a few days after him.

Left at Bordeaux, the brig Pomona, Capt. King, and several others, belonging to this port, names unknown. Sept. 27, B. lat. 45, 60, Cordovan light-house bearing E. half a mile distant 25 leagues, spoke the ship Mercury of Norwich, from Newburyport bound to Bordeaux, out 25 days, all well. Nov. 10, lat. 35, 48, long. 59, 6, spoke the schooner Andrew, of and from Boston, bound to Demarara, 5 days out, all well. 12th, lat. 36, 6, long. 68, 30, spoke a brig from Liverpool bound to Baltimore, out 61 days, name unknown.

Captain Earl of the Pilgrim, left at London the ships General Washington, Price, Philadelphia; Three Brothers, do. Kensington, Kerr, do. Mary Ann, Hillman, do. Eagle, Williams, do. to sail for Oporto, the 23d Sept.; Perseverance, Williams, Philadelphia; brig Sukey, Turner, do. ship Factor, Bower, do.

Arrived at the Port of Philadelphia. Ship Echo, Bays, Bourdeaux 50. Brig Ann & Mary, Eggar, London 54. Sch'r. Lively, Rider, Boston 9. Sloop Hannah, Hingham, Falmouth, (E.) 70. Brilliant, King, Richmond.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS. NEW-YORK, Nov. 21. Captain Abel, late from London mentions that previous to his sailing, he was in company with the mate of one of the English Indiamen that arrived there in the month of July last, who told him, that before he left Calcutta, Captain George Bright, had arrived there in the ship O-sego, from New-York.

Answer of the Pope to the letter of Louis XVIII. Pius VI. to our very dear son in Jesus Christ, Louis XVIII. of France and Navarre, the most Christian King.

"Very dear Son, "It is with real regret, that we learned the premature death of your illustrious and unfortunate nephew, with the melancholy circumstances attending it. We have not ceased to invoke divine providence, that he may deign to fortify and encourage your majesty, that you may be enabled in these times of calamity to support the burden of the crown of your ancestors.

The misfortunes and adversities that have incessantly pressed upon you since your departure from France, have been intimately felt by every one. But to these misfortunes there is an end. Confide then in the infinite mercy of the Almighty: He alone will decide between you and the French people, whether they ought to be republicans, or whether they shall be subject to a King? His will, which shall be freely made known by the people in the new national organization, will undoubtedly decide upon that heroic sacrifice which is worthy to be made by a soul like yours in favour of the repose of human kind.—The unequivocal principles of equity which have superseded the barbarous system of terror under which France has groaned, give us reason to hope that pacific resolutions will be the fulfilment of the designs of the Almighty.

"Very dear son, whatever these may be, constantly depend upon our paternal solicitude, and the tender interest we shall not cease to take in the concerns of the eldest son of the church.

"We give your Majesty our apostolical benediction, and pray to God that he will protect your lawful rights. (Signed) PIUS VI."

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Destination. Includes Ship Merchant, Webb, Bristol; Victoria, Hubbell, Cape Francois; Brig Pallas, Weith, Leith; Baron de Carondelet, Leader, Philadelphia; Schooner Perceps, Dunn, Anguilla; Lucinder, Bliffins, do.; Sloop Minerva, Elliott, Turk's-Island; Polly, Pratt, Guadeloupe; Friendship, Davis, Philadelphia; Rising Sun, Conklin, do. CLEARED. Brig Essex, London, Cowes; Schooner Sally, Thurston, West-Indies.

LONDON, September 28.

CHARENTE'S VICTORY. We have received a letter containing an ample confirmation of the news which was communicated to the public, in our paper only, on Saturday the 19th, of a complete victory having been obtained by Charette over the republican army. The republicans are stated to have lost 8000 men in the action.

Yesterday morning a vessel arrived at Dover from Calais, by which we have received the French papers of the 24th inst. These contain the very important intelligence of the declaration of the Convention in the fitting of the 1st Vendimaire, (September the 23d) of the acceptance of the French Constitution. The number of Primary Assemblies is six thousand three hundred and thirty-seven; the whole number of votes, 956,745, on the Constitution alone, of whom 914,853 accepted it. The number of voters on the decree of the 5th and 13th Fructidor was 270,338; of whom 167,758 accepted them; and 102,580 rejected them.—Majority in favour of the decrees—65,178.

We yesterday stopped the press to state which was in very general circulation, of a passport having been granted to the French Commissioners at Dover, M. M. Monneron, and Servent, to come up to town. This report still prevails, and these gentlemen are expected in town this day. Yesterday they dined with Gen. Grinfield, commanding the troops at Dover.

Government had been prepared for the reception of these Commissioners by a gentleman from Dunkirk, who came to England last week to apprise our ministers of their appointment; but they were not then expected to reach Dover till this day.

PORTLAND, (M.) November 12.

Extract of a letter from the captain of a ship in Portsmouth, England, to his employers in this town, dated Sept. 5.

"Captain S. McLellan, of the ship Margaret, was sent in here four days since—and Capt. Lincoln of Boston, this day, notwithstanding there has been an order issued from the Lords of Admiralty to take no neutral vessels with provisions."

Ricketts' New Amphitheatre, In CHESNUT-STREET.

THIS PRESENT EVENING, 23d November, instant.

Equestrian Performances, By Mr. Ricketts, Mr. F. Ricketts, Master Long, and Mr. Sully, Clown to the Horsemanship.

TIGHT ROPE DANCING. By Mr. Spinacuta—Clown to the Rope, Signior Reans.

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

EXTRAORDINARY Manœuvres of Horsemanship. Mr. Ricketts, and his Favourite Horse will take a Flying Leap thro'

A BLAZING SUN, With other surprising 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. † 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.

For Charter, THE BRIG FAIR HEBE,

BURTHEN about 1700 barrels of flour; sails remarkably fast, and is now ready to receive a cargo on board. For terms apply to

Joseph Sims, WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Bourdeaux Brandy, in pipes; Bottled Cleret, in cases of 1, 2, and 3 dozen each; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Shelled Almonds;

Jessits Bark, red and pale; Cotton, in bags; Coffee, in bags and bales; Sheet Cork, &c &c. 23d Nov. 5

For MADEIRA, THE BRIGANTINE P E A C E,

Captain SALTER, TO sail in all this month. For freight or passage apply to the Captain at South street wharf, or

Peter Blight. November 23. 5

BY AUTHORITY. CANAL LOTTERY.

OFFICE, 149 Chesnut-Street, between Fourth & Fifth Streets.

WARRANTED UNDRAWN Tickets for sale at the above Office, where is kept a correct CALCULUS of the real value of Tickets for public information—also, a faithful numerical Book, open for inspection, gratis.

Prize Tickets in the above, New-Castle, or Washington Hotel Lotteries, purchased or exchanged.

N. B. A Share in the New-Theatre to be disposed of. November 23. 5