

Liegeis, who had arrived in Paris, would be united to the terrorists, in order to produce a general massacre, &c.

What has not been said, and what has not been done, to arrive at the frightful result over which we can do nothing but weep; adopting, however, at the same time, the most vigorous measures to prevent such an effect from occurring again.

Second Postscript. It is now half past 9 o'clock, the firing of cannon continues, and it is said against the post of the section Lepelletier, which defends itself with desperation, relying still that the sections of Paris, which promised them succour and guarantee, will come to their relief.—The prisons and all the prisoners are secure.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

13th Vendémiaire—October 5.

The sitting of last night was, as may be easily conjectured, stormy and full of alarm.

The determinations in a mass were as incoherent as the individual resolutions were ardent. After the reports of Louvet and Dejaunay, on which no decision passed, the sitting was suspended though the assembly did not adjourn. Whilst the most exaggerated or unfounded reports were circulating in the lower part of the hall, groups were forming upon the benches, and each gave himself up to conjectures more or less alarming, during the period that preceded the report of the commission of five.

This morning the most awful dispositions appeared to have been taken on each side, both for attack and defence.

At the commencement of the sitting, cries were heard in the court of the Thuilleries, and some agitation was visible in the tribunes. It was announced at the bar of the convention, that the section of Quinze-Vingts had just made a rampart of their bodies in defence of the convention.

Feron announced, that last night he went with Barras into the Faubourg St. Antoine, and that he found there none but republicans.

The sections of Montreuil, of Popincourt, and of Quinze-Vingts had evinced the same attachment to the convention.

Andre Dumont moved, that a proclamation should be instantly drawn up in order to enlighten the good citizens.—Decreed.

It is now impossible to penetrate into the interior part of the convention, or to procure the remainder of the sitting.

We hear the noise of cannon, the cannon of the civil war has been discharged. The combat has commenced—Death hovers over all our heads! God of France! Genius of liberty! watch over us, protect innocence, save the unhappy persons whom a moment of error may have dragged into the frightful abyss of desolation, of devastation, of the most frightful ravages!

May the culpable leaders of this infamous manœuvre perish! May their death, which will not appease the manes of their unfortunate victims, assure at least the repose of the country which they have incessantly convulsed. Our readers will pardon us for these lamentable complaints—our hearts are wrung with anguish and the blood flows on every side.

CALAIS, October 9.

[Extract of a letter.]

"Accounts have just been received of an insurrection at Paris. That city is in a deplorable state. Some of the sections have risen against the convention; but the latter has been victorious. Many people are said to have been killed. The regular Paris papers have not arrived. Hence we conclude, that the barriers are shut."

LIVERPOOL, October 5.

By letters received from Portsmouth we learn, that those brave volunteers who engaged themselves with captain Child, to serve on board the Commerce de Marseilles, have joined their ship in good health and spirits, and expect to proceed to the West-Indies in a short time. Exclusive of warlike stores, troops, to the amount of 30,000, are to be carried out; for which purpose ten sail of the line, one of first rate, one 98 gun ship, and three or four 74's, together with a fleet of armed East-Indiamen, are engaged. Admiral Pole, in the Colossus, and admiral Christian, in the Prince-George, are included in the expedition.

The Commerce de Marseilles is stated in the different prints to carry 120 guns, but the truth is that she mounts 136 guns. Naval gentlemen who have looked narrowly into her merits declare, that in the main articles of speed, defence, and internal accommodation, this ship by far surpasses all that Europe ever had to boast of.

LONDON, September 30.

Just as this paper was putting to press, we received, by express, the Paris Journals of the 26th and 27th instant; the intelligence they contain is extremely important, but the lateness of the hour precludes the possibility of giving any thing more than a mere outline in this day's paper.

The accounts brought by the vessel arrived from Calais, mention, that Paris is in a state of extreme confusion and disorder. In the tumults which appear to have taken place, several lives are stated to have been lost; and the convention, seeing the determined resolution of the sections to oppose the attempts for perpetuating their power, are preparing to quit the metropolis.

Oct. 3. Yesterday Mr. Marsh was sent to open a preliminary conference with M. M. Moneron and

Sternvert, the commissioners sent to this country by the national convention.

It may be relied upon, that the regency of Hanover have, by this time, concluded a peace with France; in consequence of which the British troops upon the continent will probably return home.

Yesterday morning Mr. Hammond, late his majesty's minister to the States of America, arrived in town from Philadelphia. He has brought over with him the ratification of the late treaty, with the exception of one article of it, which remains open for future discussion.

Oct. 6. Dispatches were last night received from Sir J. B. Warren, dated the 27th ult. which gave not the smallest hopes of greater success from the present expedition to the coast of France than was experienced in the expedition to Quiberon.

The first object of the present undertaking was to obtain possession of the island of Noirmouier, with a view to establish a secure place, from whence the more important operations in Poitou might be aided and directed; but on reconnoitring was found to be so strongly fortified at every part where a landing could have been safely effected; so many batteries were erected and so many obstinate republicans were put in possession of them, that the enterprise was found to be unattainable, and consequently it was abandoned.

Charette, however, found means to communicate with the British Squadron. He sent one of his principal officers to count d'Artois, to inform him of the danger of attempting to bring any troops to his assistance, as they undoubtedly would be cut off by the republicans, who were in possession of the whole coast, and against whom he could not keep the open field.

The count d'Artois, notwithstanding this dejecting intelligence, expressed an eager desire to follow the officer, accompanied by two or three of his particular friends, and to join Charette; but he was dissuaded from this step, both by the principal emigrants and British officers.

The expedition thus having proved abortive, the British fleet, and the forces under the command of general Doyle, had retired to the small island of De Dieu, and we may soon expect their return to Portsmouth.

Oct. 10. We have invariably asserted, that the dissensions between the sections of Paris and the convention would not terminate without the effusion of blood; our assertion was well founded; one Paris paper of Tuesday last, the 6th instant, was brought to us by express this morning. It is, we have every reason to believe, the only Paris paper of that date that has been received.

An insurrection of some of the sections against the convention, has taken place. In consequence of the decree of the convention for dissolving the primary assemblies by force, if necessary, the section Lepelletier, on the 5th, beat the generale and flew to arras. Two other sections the same. The committee of public safety immediately sent troops to surround the section Lepelletier. This was effected, but the general who commanded the troops having received an assurance from the inhabitants of the section, that they were only arming in their defence, thought proper to retire.

The section immediately secured and fortified some strong posts, and made every preparation for a formidable resistance, the government ordered troops to be marched a second time, and a contest ensued, in which many fell on both sides. The firing of cannon against the section commenced at noon on the 5th and was not terminated at half past nine at night, when the Paris paper which we have received was put to press.

The convention sat all night on the 4th, and the whole of the 5th instant, guarded by a large detachment of military with cannon. Strong patrols paraded all the streets and squares, and every preparation was making by the convention, and by the revolted sections, both for attack and defence.

The section of Lepelletier was in hopes of receiving succour; the other sections having assured them that they would send assistance to them during the night of the 5th.

The proceedings of the convention on the 5th, and the Paris article which we have translated literally from the Paris paper (*le Centur des Journaux*) of the 6th, will shew that the insurrection, though partial, is of an alarming nature, and that the government suspect that the resistance of the revolted sections will be extremely obstinate. The inhabitants of the suburbs of St. Antoine and St. Marceau, and the troops appear to be firmly attached to the convention.

A Hamburg mail arrived this morning. It brings an account of a sharp action on the 23d last month, between the Austrians and the French on both sides the Neckar. The French commenced the attack upon the Austrians, but were forced to retreat with considerable loss.

In consequence of this victory, the Austrians have been able to blockade Mannheim, and to cut off the communication between that city and the French army.

Mentz is completely surrounded by the French, and Ehrenbreitstein is still closely invested.

NEW-YORK, November 30.

We understand that there is a considerable number of 30 dollar bank notes in circulation. They are made in imitation of those of the United States, but easily to be distinguished from the genuine notes, the plate is smaller, and the colour of the paper more yellow, and in many of them appearing discoloured.

PITTSBURG, November 21.

The emigration to this country this fall surpasses that of any other season—and we are informed, that the banks of the Monongahela, from M'Kee's Port to Redstone, are lined with people intending for the settlements on the Ohio and Kentucky.

As an instance of the increasing prosperity of this part of the state, land that two or three years since was sold for ten shillings per acre, will now bring upwards of three pounds.

RICHMOND, November 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Pennsylvania, to his friend in Virginia, in answer to a letter requesting information of the laws of that and the neighbouring states, on the subject of making lands liable to sale for the satisfaction of debts, and of the advantages and disadvantages of the same.

"Among the earliest acts of Pennsylvania, was one declaring that lands should be liable to sale for the payment of debts upon judgment and execution, as chattels, and the whole estate and right of the defendants, their executors or intestates, should be conveyed by the sheriff to the purchasers, so that the fee-simple passes, if the debtor had a fee, and so of any lesser estate.

"To qualify this mode of divesting an estate so as to prevent a small debt from selling a great estate, it was provided that the sheriffs should hold an inquisition, to inquire whether the rents and profits beyond reprises would be sufficient to pay the debts within seven years, and return the inquisition under the seal of the jurors with the *feri facias*—If they are found insufficient, a *conditioi extonas* issues of course, and the lands are sold: If found sufficient, a *liberari facias* issues, and the sheriff with another jury appraiseth the annual value, ascertains the time necessary for the discharge of the debt, and delivers over the land to the plaintiff, who holds as tenants by *elegit* in England.

"We have another law upon the same principles, regulating the proceedings upon mortgages, which instead of the tedious procedure by bill in equity to foreclose the equity of redemption, gives a writ of *fiere facias* returnable to the courts of law, warning the defendants, whether the original mortgagors, or their heirs or vendees, being actual tenants, to appear and shew cause if any they have, why the money should not be levied by a sale of the lands, and by a practice of the attorneys, in all indisputed cases judgement is entered at the second term with a stay of execution for half the ensuing vacation, if it be asked for.—Upon this judgment a *levari facias* issues, and the sheriff sells without any inquisition, because the mortgagor has by his mortgage agreed to it; that is he knew the consequence of default in payment, when he executed the deed.—All mortgages are to be recorded within six months from the date, or they lose their priority, and a *fiere facias* does not issue until recorded, for it states that the debt is of record.

"These laws constitute the highest security for debts that law is capable of, and are the basis of that credit which renders coercive sales almost unnecessary. A judgment binds the real estate generally, and a mortgage the estate specified, so effectually, that lands are very seldom sold without the defendants consent, unless the debts approach near or exceed the value of the lands; for any man who is not involved beyond the hope of retrieving himself, could always, (except during the time that depreciated paper was a legal tender) borrow money on mortgage or judgment, to the amount of one half or two thirds of the value of the estate: So that as long as the debtor thinks it beneficial to retain his lands, he can get the security renewed as often as the lender calls for his money. Hence the goodness of the security to the creditor operates as a protection to the debtor, against apprehensions, and I have scarcely ever known a sale of real estates, where the defendant was not entirely broken or dead, so as to render the sale proper and necessary.—Our laws do not even allow the *parel to demur* in case of the infancy of the heirs of the debtor, nor is it necessary, for wherever there is a prospect of benefit to children by keeping the estate of their parents till they arrive of age, the money can be raised upon the credit of the judgment: In this way, the executors or guardians consult a judgment and ascertain the sum, and if the estate is sufficient in value and the title good, lenders are always to be found, who will advance the money upon an assignment of the judgment, and if the first lender should have an unexpected call for his money, he gives a few months notice, and it is provided, and so often as may be required: So that if the interest is punctually paid, a debt may be continued for twenty, thirty, or forty years.

"There is one improvement wanting in our system, which our laws warrant, but has not been practised till lately, and even now is not thought necessary; that is in case of judgment against executors, a *fiere facias* to the heirs, to give them an opportunity, personally if of age, or by their guardians if under age, of shewing cause why the sale should not go on.—For want of this, I have known one instance, and I doubt not there have been more, where a dishonest or careless executor has suffered a valuable and improving real estate to be sold, when with industry, sufficient personal estate might have been collected to discharge the debts: Our laws only provide for the sale of real estates in default of personal, so that if the debtor or his heir can shew personally, the sheriff will take the bill, if so required.

"I know of no other inconvenience than the foregoing, resulting from our system, and that might and would have been long ago remedied, if frequent instances of abuse had occurred. But the benefits resulting from it are so striking, and so great, that to know them is sufficient to adhere and adopt it.