

days successively, and none of the assassins been arrested?

"Generals, commanders, officers! what measures have you taken to prevent or to repress those revolting atrocities? Who are the assassins whom you have brought before the tribunal? To what tribunal have you denounced them? Where have you been, whilst the soldiers, whose command you are intrusted with, were committing the most dreadful excesses? Where ought you to have been? Why ought you to have run when you heard of those excesses? What ought you to have done? And, lastly, what have you done?"

"You ought to give an account of your conduct to the tribunal and to the disturbed society. If you had severely repressed the first of their crimes, you would have prevented the commission of others."

"In the field of battle to kill one's enemy is the terrible right of war; but to assassinate, within the walls of a town, persons who are not in a state of hurting is the utmost pitch of barbarity."

"Generals, officers, republicans! If your zeal is not excited against this massacre, you will soon see it renewed in a still more dreadful manner; you will soon be accused of a guilty indifference."

"And you, brave soldiers, defenders of the republic! you whose heads are crowned with laurels, have you brought them into this town in order to have them faded! No! undoubtedly, you will never suffer the glory which you brought from the north, to be degraded in the west of France! No! you will render a new freshness, a new shining green to your laurels, in fighting with your known courage, against the cowardly partisans of tyranny and royalty. But we hope you will respect the peaceable inhabitants, who love the republic; and wish for nothing but to see their persons and property in security."

"We expect from you that you will protect the individuals who are put under the safeguard of the law."

"It is in this way and by such a conduct that you will consolidate in an unshaken manner the foundations of the republic for which you have been fighting so long with so much courage and intrepidity."

PAIN, President.
TAY, Vice-President.
(Signed) VAUCEOIS, Military Accuser.
AUDE, Substitute Accuser.
BERTHET, Secretary.

"Nantes, Fructidor 11, third republican year."

This copy is warranted by
BERTHET, Secretary.

PARIS, September 10.

The great number of the primary assemblies of Paris, apprehensive that the convention may not speedily call together the electoral bodies, have declared themselves permanent till the new legislative body is organized. The town of Chartre has followed their example, rejected the decree of the fifth Fructidor, and communicated its determination to the neighbouring communes.

The commune of Orleans has also declared itself permanent, and expelled the terrorists from the primary assemblies. The positions of that town are excellent. The decree of the fifth Fructidor has been there rejected with the same indignation as at Paris. The primary assemblies seem by no means disposed to reject M. Louvet. It is even supposed, that they will recommend that exclusion by an imperative mandate to their electors.

The primary assemblies of Versailles, and also those of the districts of that department have accepted the constitution, but rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor.

The town of Cren has accepted the constitution, but protested against the decree of the fifth Fructidor. They all continue to evince the most unshaken energy, without, however, overstepping the limits of a wise moderation, which must ultimately make them triumph over the enemies of liberty.

The greatest tranquillity still reigns in Paris. The primary assemblies pursue their deliberations with calmness and dignity.—They have accepted the constitution with unanimity; but all, with the exceptions of one, or at most, two assemblies, (that of Quinze Vingts and another) have rejected the decree of the 5th Fructidor, on the forced election of two thirds of the legislative body. Most of the assemblies have thought that they have the power to declare themselves in permanence, until the new legislative body shall enter on the exercise of its functions.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

24 Fructidor, September 10.

CROSSING OF THE RHINE.

Cambaceres ascended the tribune; the hall resounded with applause, and the exclamation of "The Rhine is crossed!"—Cambaceres proceeded to read a letter from representatives Gillet and Rewbell, dated 20th Fructidor, (September 6). A division of the army of Sambre and Meuse on that day, forced the passage of the Rhine near Dusseldorf, in presence of the enemy, who had the necessary time to entrench themselves, and who for that purpose had employed all the resources of art. "We are now masters of the whole of the dutchy of Berg, the citidel of Dusseldorf was taken by assault. This expedition has not allowed the division by which it was undertaken to accept, as yet, the constitution; but let not the royalists triumph at this delay; the army which holds in its hands the thunder that crushes the soldiers of kings, will not suffer new tyrants to oppress the country. The constitution will be presented as soon as the army of the Sambre and Meuse shall rest from their fatigues. We have taken a large quantity of artillery and am-

munition. This action ought to be considered as one of the most signal victories of the present war; it gives the highest pitch to the glory of this brave army."

The reading of this report was frequently interrupted by the loudest applauses; and the convention decreed, that the army of the Sambre and Meuse did not cease to deserve well of their country.

Merlin de Douai—"I move that this fine reply to the placards, paid by the guineas of England, may be posted up in Paris."—Decreed.

Charlier moved that it should be instantly sent to the camp near Paris. Decreed.

Phillippe Desjavelle made a motion that it should also be sent to the departments. Decreed.

The French who are employed in the administrations of Luxemburg, the communes of the district of Arcis sur Aude, those of the district of Tonnerre, those of the canton of Vierzet in the district of Mout Argis, the commune of Brenten in the department of La Manche, and several others, have accepted the constitutional act, and the decree of the 5th and 13th Fructidor on the renewal of two thirds of the convention.

A deputation of the invalid soldiers presented to the convention their acceptance of the constitution. They protested that they would employ, if it should be necessary, their shattered strength in defence of the republic which they had already sealed with their blood. They spoke of the intrigues of the royalists to procure a legislative body of their own fashion, and invited the patriots to disconcert these manœuvres.

The President replied, that the French would no longer contend with each other for liberty, but would all rally round the legislative body.

The primary assembly of the section of Quinze Vingts sent a deputation which announced, that the assembly had almost unanimously accepted the constitution and the decrees of re-election. Applauses.

The convention suppressed the Marais commission and decreed, that three fourths of the contribution in kind should be paid before the close of the next Brumaire.

LONDON, September 11.

An order of council has been issued to all commanders of his majesty's cruisers, not to detain any more neutral vessels laden with provisions bound to the enemy's ports, which they meet with at sea.

Letters were also received yesterday from Sir J. B. Warren, dated off Quiberon. They contain some intelligence respecting the affairs of the royalists on that coast.

A serious difference is reported to have lately taken place between field-marshal Clairfayt and the cabinet of Vienna; in consequence of which the former has sent in his resignation of the chief command of the army. The emperor, however, has not yet accepted of it.

Charette is reported to have left his camp at Bellevue, near Nantes, on account of the appearance of a numerous republican army.

The expenses of the king of Sardinia for the present campaign amount to 54,471,000 Piedmont livres.

The war seems to be at a stand in Italy, though the dreadful note of preparation sounds louder than ever. Besides the army of the Pyrenees on their march to Nice, 17,000 men had actually arrived there on the 25th ult. and were actually on their march towards the expected scene of action. General De Vins was preparing to cover his retreat, by throwing up works near Savoga and Vado. Immense magazines had been established by the French near Nice, where preparations were making for forming a bridge of timber for the passage of the army of the Pyrenees across the river Nercia.

Sept. 15. The committee of West-India merchants and planters, upon whose solicitation the importation of sugar from the East-Indies was discouraged some years since, are now urging ministers to prevent, or limit even the cultivation of sugar there, it being feared that American ships will bring the produce to Europe, and undersell us in the markets, where we have hitherto had no rivals but the French.

DUBLIN, September 3.

Extract of a letter from Athboy.

"On Sunday, night last, as a party of the soldiers were patrolling the town, they met a drunken man: The serjeant knew him, as he lived in town. The serjeant took him by the hand and asked how he did, and giving him a sign of secrecy, asked him what news, then brought him to an ale-house, where he primed him finely, and the next morning before a justice, where he turned king's evidence, and swore that in eight days time there was to be a meeting of the head officers (he was captain), and that on Hallowtide eve they were to turn out in a body to massacre all the protestants. Their meaning was to divide the lands among them. There were four of the officers taken yesterday upon his information, nine of the defenders this day, and there are fifteen to be brought in this evening. I also hear that he had discovered ten priests names that were some of the heads of them, and a number of gentlemen, Romians, and that Athboy was to be burned to the ground. There was a pocket-book found about him, and some letters; He also discovered the names of the gentlemen that were to be murdered first, but I only heard a few of their names."

"On Sunday night also, a party of them attacked a farmer's house near Trim, cut the side of the man's face off, and beat him in a dreadful manner, then broke every atom in the house, so that he had not as much as a vessel to get a drink in, or a chair to sit on—he was brought to a priest's house as the only place near him. You see, were it not for these discoveries, we would be in a sad way; but we are

pretty sure it is all prevented, at least a great deal of it."

MONTEGO BAY, (Jamaica), September 16.

The detail of operations against the maroons since our last, has been to intercept them in their predatory excursions, and to destroy their provision grounds near their present recesses. In the prosecution of which we have to lament the loss of one private, (Mr. Skinner of Savanna-la-Mar) killed, and two privates wounded, in a skirmish last Friday night, and some slight wounds to others, during the course of this week's service.

Our accounts from Westmoreland state, that the maroons have been threatening some of the mountain estates in that parish, particularly Mount Terza; that on Monday last they killed, at Dri Brooke's settlement, two white men, Messrs. S. Brook and Patterson; burnt Mr. Stormont's settlement, and the trash house of Mr. Roger's estate, Darleston. They are said to be thirty six in number, and commanded by John, one of their captains.

A party of dragoons from Black River, we are informed, had marched to Mount Terza.

KINGSTON, October 3.

Accounts are received of a most favourable nature from St. Domingo. Mons. Hebruge, a French officer who commanded at Mirabelais, being attacked by Lavaux's brigades, beat off and put them to flight; with little comparative loss. General Williams, ever just to fair example, is reported to have transmitted him those meritorious acknowledgments on this distinguishing occasion which eminence can only confer, and consciousness confers.

Port-au-Paix was, from a cause at present inexplicable, attacked by a body of 10,000 brigades, in Lavaux's absence; the assailants were, however, beat off in the end, though a number fell on both sides.

A letter received by yesterday's post from the north side mentions, that on Sunday or Monday last, a party of the Westmoreland militia, brought in the heads of seven maroon negroes.

BOSTON, October 30.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated October 21, 1795.

"The Cartaret Packet arrived here on Sunday. The London Gazette annunciation of the Dutch war; the vast reinforcements (25,000 men) intended for the West-India service; the detention of Spanish ships in the ports of Great-Britain—have not much the appearance of an approaching peace. Lord Dorchester will be succeeded by general Prescott, in the government of Canada.—A prize ship from Amsterdam is now in this harbour."

LATE ENGLISH PARAGRAPHS.

Letters from Holland state, that the hatred, discord and rage, that prevail between the Batavian patriots, and the partisans of the house of Orange, have risen to such a height, that if it was not for the 25,000 Frenchmen taken by the Dutch government into their pay, they would tear one another to pieces in every part of the United Provinces.—The constituted authorities are obliged to employ all their wisdom and firmness, in order to prevent these dreadful calamities.

The same letters that contain this intelligence, mention also, that at last a division of the Dutch fleet has sailed from the Texel, and that the latter expects to be joined by some ships of war, which are now in the mouth of the river Meuse; after which junction this squadron is to give chase to the English ships, which are infesting the coasts of Holland.

Madame du Barry's beautiful Chateau of Luciennes, near Marly, France, with all the furniture and superb glasses, has been sold for one million seven hundred thousand livres. The purchaser is an American.

Nov. 4. Captain Lovett, arrived at Beverly on Monday last, from Bilboa, in 42 days, informs, that in consequence of an expectation of a war with England it was reported there, that twelve sail of the line, with troops, were fitting out at Cadiz, for the Spanish settlements on this continent.

Captain Ruit, arrived at Salem, on Sunday last, from Croisic, (France), which he left the 12th of September, informs, that two days before he sailed an additional British fleet of 120 sail entered Quiberon Bay, in aid of the emigrant expedition. This fleet is said to contain twelve regiments of British troops, besides French emigrants, among whom is the count d'Artois, brother to the late Louis XVI. The whole commanded by lord Moira.

An extraordinary occurrence took place on the passage of the brig Britannia. The captain had taken at Oporto, as an apprentice, a Portuguese lad, about ten years of age—during the passage he became extremely homesick, and often expressed an anxiety to get back to his own country. One day, having spoke a ship which answered from New-Foundland to Lisbon, he slyly went below, bundled up his cloaths, and coming upon deck, immediately jumped overboard (probably with an intent to reach the ship); only one person on board saw him when he leaped into the water, and the first knowledge any one else had of the circumstance, was seeing him buffeting the waves with a bundle of cloaths fastened to his back. An end of a rope was directly thrown over to him, but he refused to touch it; but before they had reached the place where he was swimming, he had disappeared for ever!!

COOPERSTOWN, October 30.

A brewery has been lately erected in this place, 83 feet in length, 25 in width, and 19 feet high. The increase of the population of Cooperstown, the