

to negotiations with Kosciusko, and that it is hoped the restoration of peace will be the consequence. The king intends to return to Berlin the latter end of this month.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Wednesday, September 10.

Bentabol rose—"Report tells me, that last night an attempt has been made to assassinate Tallien. I do not believe the convention will remain indifferent upon this subject. I demand that the Committee of General Safety, shall be charged to give us the details."—Adopted.

A moment after Dubarrin ascended the Tribunal in the name of the committee. "Citizens," said he, "Tallien last night has been assassinated; the Committee of General Safety took immediately the necessary steps to discover the authors and accomplices of this attempt—They will render you their account of the affair.—The following is the letter written to us by the Commissary of the section of Indivisibility:

"Citizens, I hasten to inform you, that last night, at a quarter past twelve o'clock, Tallien being in the Rue Quatre Fils about to enter his own house was attacked by a man in a furred riding coat and a round hat—"Come, Villain, (he cried) I have staid for thee a long time."

"Thus speaking, he struck him with his fist in the breast, and then fired a pistol at him, which penetrated his shoulder, and he fell. Several Citizens came up, the assassin escaped; the Representative of the People was then borne into his apartments, and the necessary aid administered. From the report of the Officer of Health, it appears that this will not be attended with any serious consequences to Tallien."—Applauded.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Letters by the last mail received from Holland mention, that at Rotterdam every thing is in motion. The inhabitants are all packing up their valuables and preparing to leave the town on the first nearer approach of the enemy, which there is now no adequate force in that quarter to prevent.

THE CONSPIRACY

AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE KING.

To the particulars of this infernal plot, given in our paper of yesterday, we have but little to add. The number of persons accused of being concerned in it is only four, the whole of whom are now in custody.

John Smith, Bookseller, of Portugal street, Lincoln's inn fields, was taken into custody on Sunday night, charged with being a principal in the conspiracy, and was yesterday examined before the Privy Council, as were also those apprehended on Saturday night, as stated in our last; all of whom were remanded to prison, and ordered to be brought up again this day, at eleven o'clock.

The name of the person who has turned approver is UPTON, by trade a watchmaker. He yesterday laid before his Majesty's Ministers a model of the dreadful instrument with which the meditated murder was to have been effected.

The following is a list of the Conspirators:

LA MAITRE,
HIGGINS,
SMITH,

UPTON, approver, and, as it appears, never seriously involved in the plot.

By this Day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.

A gentleman of respectability, of this town, passenger in the ship Richmond, 44 days from Liverpool to Norfolk, arrived yesterday in town; and besides the following information, kindly presented the printers of this gazette with the *London Chronicle*, from the 7th to the 9th of October, from which they have extracted as much as time and the limits of their paper would permit.—The information alluded to, as given by this gentleman, is, that some time previous to his leaving London, (which was the 10th ult.) he had been in Holland, and that from his own observations on the desperate situation of affairs in that country, he entertains not the least doubt of its being entirely in the possession of the French. He also informs, that Mr. Jay had sent important dispatches by the Pigou, which were of the most agreeable complexion—and that the aspect of affairs at St. James portended the most amicable adjustment of all differences between this country and Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The accounts from the continent afford little reason to believe that Holland can be protected. Both the Austrian and the British armies are obliged to retreat, and leave the United Provinces to their own means of defence. In the mean time the French are advancing, and meet with little opposition from the fortresses garrisoned by Dutch troops. It was yesterday reported that they had advanced to and taken possession of Utrecht, between which and Amsterdam there is nothing to oppose them.

Gen. Clairfayt's head-quarters were by the last accounts at Juliers; but there is too much reason to fear that this general and his army will also find it expedient to cross the Rhine, leaving the lower part of Germany, as well as Holland, exposed to the enemy.

Great consternation prevails in Holland; and we are sorry to add, that a spirit of disaffection to their present government seems too prevalent among the Dutch.

Letters from Mentz, dated the 26th ult. inform us of a considerable advantage gained over the enemy by prince Hohenlohe. A plan had been concerted for the re-capture of Treves. It was to be executed in concert by general Mollendorff, prince Hohenlohe, and duke Albert, who commands the Austrians. A general attack was to be made on the 21st, on the enemy's posts in the neighborhood of that place. On the evening preceding the destined attack, general Mollendorff received information from general Clairfayt of his disaster near Maestricht: and concluding that duke Albert would not execute his part of the projected attack, but move to the succor of Clairfayt, he relinquished his part likewise. Prince Hohenlohe, however, at the head of the Prussians under his command, fortunately receiving no counter orders from general Mollendorff, advanced to the attack of the enemy, and drove them from Kaiserslautern, and all their posts in its vicinity, with very great slaughter. Two thousand French were killed; three thousand were made prisoners, among whom were upwards of one hundred officers. Five pieces of cannon were likewise taken.

Letters from Duffeldorf say, that from the 15th to the 23d of September, general Clairfayt's army lost more than eleven thousand men, in killed and wounded, besides a great number taken prisoners; above one hundred pieces of cannon, and all the ammunition and baggage of the left wing. On the 24th the French were still continuing to pursue and attack the Austrians wherever they could overtake them, with the evident intention of driving across the Rhine all whom they could not destroy or take prisoners.

It is said that preparations are making for the departure of the Stadtholder of the United Provinces for this country, and that part of his effects have already been sent off.

The Stadtholder has gone in person to the Bommel to take the necessary measures for preventing the enemy from crossing the Maese.

We are assured, that the fortresses of Crevecoeur has been retaken by storm on 30th ult. by the Hessian and Dutch troops stationed on the Isle of Bommel. This fact rests upon the best authority from the Hague, and is generally believed by the Dutch government.

We can positively contradict the idle report of a French commissioner having made his appearance at the Hague or Amsterdam.

Tallien, in consequence of the attempt to assassinate him, seems to have regained much of his popularity, which was evidently on the decline. His party, however, has little weight in the convention, and is mostly expelled from the Jacobin club; but they continue to inveigh against Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, Levasseur, Dunhem, Carrier, Vadier and Billaud Varennes, the three latter of whom are leading men in the Jacobin club.

Yesterday several persons of distinction arrived in town from Holland.—Great numbers of persons were on the eve of embarking for this country as an asylum.

General Clairfayt is now at Cologne, against which the enemy are said to be advancing in great force, on the near approach of whom it is thought he will pass the Rhine; not judging it prudent to risk another engagement in the present reduced state of his army, with such an immense superiority of force as is opposed to him.

October 9.

The Dutch mail due on Monday, not being arrived when this paper was put to press, makes it impossible to determine any thing respecting different rumours that have been circulated, of riots in Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and

the neighbourhood; of the stadtholder and his family being busily employed in making preparations to come to England, his enemies being so numerous and becoming so powerful as to threaten the entire overthrow of the present Dutch government; of Utrecht being taken by the French; and many other reports, partly originating in the views and wishes of those who give them currency.

Watt and Downie, the persons under sentence of death for high treason at Edinburgh, are to be executed on the Castle-Hill, north side of the Castle Gate, in that city, on Wednesday next.

Sunday evening Mr. Scott (a third messenger in the course of 24 hours) arrived at Mr. Dundas's office, with dispatches from his royal highness the duke of York. He left the army on Thursday last. As he came off at an hour's notice, he brought only private dispatches for government; but we understand that his royal highness had made a movement to join general Clairfayt, with the intention of raising the siege of Maestricht.

It is with concern we have to state, that on the 28th ult. the fortresses of Crevecoeur, which commands the passage of the Maese to the Bommel, was taken possession of by the enemy. It was given up either from the cowardice or treachery of the commandant, who is now under arrest, and will be tried by a court-martial.

LAUSANNE, Sept. 2.

Witel, the chief of the party of the mountain at Geneva, was shot on the 30th ult. The French resident Soulavie took his departure in secret. His successor is the national commissioner Doflet, who has already set at liberty a great number of prisoners, and declared, that he has orders from the committee of public welfare at Paris, to do nothing but what should appear most agreeable to the Swiss.

VIENNA, Sept. 13.

The two English plenipotentiaries have had their audience of leave, and will shortly quit this city; but whether they will go direct to London, or to any other place first, we do not know.

With regard to the treaty between Great-Britain and Austria, the following farther particulars have transpired.

1. Great-Britain will immediately pay the subsidies to be granted, as soon as Austria shall request them.
2. Great-Britain will most earnestly co-operate in the reconquest of the Netherlands, to be effected as speedily as possible.
3. The Netherlands shall have a standing militia sufficient to cover them.
4. The convention entered into at the Hague shall be annulled.
5. Austria is to receive of Great-Britain the sum of 4,000,000 of florins per annum, for which it shall cover with troops Maestricht, Breda, and all the frontier provinces.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sept. 21.

Carnot, in the name of the committee of public safety communicated the following dispatches:

Gillet representative of the people with the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, to the committee of public safety.

Head-Quarters at Tongres, Sept. 17.

"We lost not an instant in executing the order you had given us to attack the enemy on the right bank of the Meuse.—Forty-two battalions, with a proportionate number of squadrons, were detached under the command of generals Sherer, Marceau and Bounot, and passed the river at Namur and Huy. From the 13th the passages of the Ourte had been forced at Durby and Combline-au-Pont. It remained to clear the Aywaille river, the banks of which are defended by remarkable steep rocks, and which affords hardly a practicable passage for the infantry. The enemy, with 18,000 men, occupied two camps on the right side of this river, the one at E neur, the other at Sprimont. All the heights were covered with redoubts; and after forcing a passage, we must necessarily march for near a league, under the fire of a flanking artillery, in order to gain the summit of the mountain; never was position more formidable; art & nature seemed to have united every possible obstacle, but our army proved that it knew of no obstacle when its business was to conquer.

Yesterday at day-break, four columns attacked at the same time along the whole line the Aywaille to Eneur. All the passages were forced by the bayonet, and the enemy's camps taken at full charge; 700 prisoners, 26 pieces of cannon, almost all of large Calibre, carriages of remount, three pair of colours, 1200 men killed or wounded, abundance of muskets thrown away by the enemy, about 100 horses and 40 ammunition waggons, were the prize of the victory. It was complete.

The remnant of Latour's army is entirely routed and dispersed in the woods, our army is in pursuit, and will give a

good account of the fugitives. I cannot yet state the loss on our side; but according to all the returns received, we have to regret but a very small number of republicans. While the right wing was signaling itself among the rocks of Limbourg, the left and the centre were beating the enemy towards Maslek, and before Maestricht. The villages of Laweld, Eneur, and Montaken were carried, and the enemy pursued to the glaciés of Maestricht. Health and fraternity!

GILLET."

The commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse to the committee of public safety.

"Head-quarters at the Suburb of St. Marguerite of Liege, Sept. 19.

"Citizen Representatives,

"Last night, the enemy quitted the camp of the Chartreuse. The immense ruins which had accumulated at the gate of Liege, and which we had to clear away, prevented us from marching in pursuit, till eight in the morning. We have, however, brought in a number of deserters. The loss of the enemy has been much more considerable than I at first stated. The accounts given by deserters, agree in saying that there are regiments with only 150 men left. As we have been the whole day in the pursuit and in making new dispositions, I cannot obtain circumstantial details of the brilliant action of yesterday. As soon as I obtain them, they shall be forwarded.

JOURDAN."

Gillet, representative of the people with the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, to the committee of public safety.

Head-quarters at Liege, Sept. 19.

"I informed you, this morning, that the enemy had abandoned their camp at the Chartreuse. General Jourdan immediately directed two strong columns of infantry and cavalry to pursue them, the one by Liege, and the other by Bife. The cavalry made a number of prisoners. Scherer pushed his advanced guards to Verviers. What I told you of the battle of yesterday, is far short of the truth. The enemy left more than 2000 men on the field. Several of their battalions are reduced to 150 men.

Their loss in artillery is much more considerable than we at first imagined. To day we have found several pieces of cannon and ammunition waggons in the ravines and woods. In a word, the army of Latour seems to have lost all its artillery. To morrow the army makes a general movement, and we shall do every thing in our power to take advantage of our victory without hazarding a reverse of fortune.—The prisoners and deserters assure us, that the language of the Austrians is much changed. They are weary of the war, and wish for nothing so much as a speedy return to Germany. We have seen Latour's carriage, his secretary, and his papers.

Health and fraternity.

GILLET.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

THE LAST NIGHT THIS SEASON

Mr. Hodgkinson

Respectfully acquaints the Citizens in general, that on account of Mr. Prigmore's illness continuing, and Mrs. Hodgkinson being very hoarse,

The very popular OPERA of

THE HAUNTED TOWER,

With new Scenery and decorations—by particular desire, the Dance of the TWO PHILOSOPHERS.

And the Comedy of the

L Y A R,

were inevitably postponed until

This Evening,

When the performance will most certainly take place, Mr. King having kindly undertaken to represent the Baron of Oakland.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, there will be a platform laid from the Theatre door to the corner of Fourth street.

Theatre, Monday, Dec. 1

Tickets may be had at the usual places, and of Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkinson, No. 39 Fourth street south.

Messrs. HALLAM & HODGKINSON respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, that every experience has been cheerfully sustained, that might tend to make the *Old American Company*, worthy a share of their patronage, during the short stay the nature of their engagements will permit them to make here.

Places in the Boxes may be had at the Box Office, from ten to one every day (Sundays excepted) and on days of performance from three to five P. M. where also tickets may be had, and at Mr. Bradford's book-store, No. 8, fourth Front street, and at Mr. Carr's music-store.

Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, the western country, Virginia and South-Carolina have each an infurrection club. Which will cost the country the most money? the six clubs, or the six frigates. If we could have bartered the clubs a year ago with the French for six of their frigates, our allies would have kept them safe under the lock and key of Legendre, and we should have saved our money twice over. Is it too late to make the offer?

A letter was read in the House of Representatives, this day, addressed to the Speaker, from the Secretary of the Treasury, announcing his intention to resign his office on the last day of January next.—The letter states, that this previous intimation is given, in order that the house, if they see proper, may in the interim, proceed with the inquiry into the transactions of the Treasury Department, instituted the last session.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

ARRIVED.

Schooner Rover, Kean, St. Domingo 15
James, Angus, Bermuda 14
Hawk, Swifter, Charleston 11
Patty, Gladding, R. Island 10
Sloop Brothers, Wilkins, Virginia 3
Susanah, Denike, New-York 3

Capt. Angus of the ship James, 14 days from Bermuda, informs that the brig Salome, Capt. Waffon, belonging to this port, was carried in there on the 15th ult. by the privateer Duke of York—he says that it was generally believed that she would neither be condemned nor yet detained long there; but as soon as security could be produced to answer the trial in London, the brig was to be at liberty to proceed home—Capt. A. further says that the privateer shortly after her arrival in port was immediately laid up.

NEW THEATRE,

Will open TO-MORROW, Dec. 3,
With an occasional address—after which
the favorite COMEDY of

Every one has his Fault:
And the FARCE of

THE PRIZE,

OR,

2, 5, 3, 8.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. Wells, at the office in front of the Theatre, from 10 till 1, and on the days of performance from 10 till 3 o'clock.

The doors will be opened at a quarter after 5, the performance begin at a quarter after 6 o'clock.

Mountford, Bioren & Co.

PRINTERS,

No. 75, DOCK-STREET, NEAR THIRD STREET,

HAVE commenced Business and solicit Encouragement from their Friends and the Public. They have laid in a complete

Assortment of TYPES,
Imported this Fall from Europe, which puts it in their power to do the

Various kinds of Printing,

With NEATNESS and ELEGANCE.

They have likewise the greatest

Variety of Card-Borders

Ever imported into this country, of the most beautiful moulds. Gentlemen having Cards of any kind to print, may suit themselves by looking at the Specimens which are to be seen at their Office.

Blanks, Circular Letters,
Hand-Bills, Ship Advertisements, &c. &c. executed with a becoming Neatness at the shortest notice.

Dec. 2 31

White Wax Candles,

Of a quality far superior to *Spermaceti*, just received from the *Alexandrian Manufactory*, and for sale by the subscriber,

Garrett Cottringer,
No. 227 Market-street.
December 2. d1w.

To be Sold,
The SHIP
INDUSTRY,

John Rudd, Master.
Now lying at Messrs. Willing and Frances's wharf, burthen about 270 tons Virginia built, well found, and sails remarkably fast.

For terms apply to Capt. Rudd, on board, or to

Emanuel Walker,
Who has for Sale,
100 hogheads

Virginia Tobacco,
Of the inspections of Richmond, Petersburg and Fredericksburgh.

1600 bushels WHEAT, and
40 barrels PORK.
Dec. 2. d6c