

action of the arrest issued by our colleague, restore the arrested persons to their functions, and further send the petition to the Committee of General Safety." Deceed.

Gauthier moved, "That all persons imprisoned by order of the Revolutionary Committee, newly organized at Belley, should be liberated, except Nobles and persons notoriously suspected." Deceed. unanimously.

The Popular Society of Mennecey, in the District of Corbenil, offered all the Ornaments of their Church, and declared that they did not want any Curate. They wished that the Parsonage-house should be sold, and that the Church should be converted into a place of Assembly for the Popular Society, in which the busts of Marat and Lepelletier should be substituted for the statues of St. Peter and St. Dennis. The Convention passed to the order of the day on this report.

A deputation from the Popular Societies of Versailles, was admitted to the bar.—The members composing this deputation, were dressed in pontifical robes.—They informed the Convention that the Bishop of the Department of Seine and Oise, was dead. "Will you Legislators, suffer his Bishopric to be filled? Will you who have destroyed a Throne, preserve the Canopy—will you cherish the crozier? The Citizen and the Legislator, should acknowledge no other Worship, but of LIBERTY—no other Altars but those of the Republic—no other Priests but Magistrates.—Legislators! imitate the Jews—descend from the mountain, break the golden calf to pieces, and let the Ark of the Constitution be the only Idol of the French."—Ordered to be inserted in the Bulletin.

SITUATION OF NANTES.

Members of the Commune of Nantes, presented the following address to the Convention:

"We would fain be the Messengers of good news—but perfidious Administrators have done every thing to destroy Liberty and the People, in these districts. The successors of these Administrators, found neither grain nor any provisions to nourish the laborious and indigent class of citizens.

"Several persons sent to procure provisions could not obtain any, on account of the large supplies sent to the armies.—Without doubt, the armies must be supplied, but the poor of Nantes ought also to be prevented from starving.

"We throw ourselves upon your paternal justice, which will not suffer you to forsake your children."

The petition was sent to the committee of subsistence, which was ordered to present an immediate report on the subject.

November 8.

Fouche, of Nantes wrote:

Nevers, Nov. 3.

"I had nothing but pleasure to gather for you in the department of La Nievre.—You have imposed on me more painful labors at Ville Affranchie, (Lyons) but I accept this mission with courage, conscious that if I have no longer the same bodily strength, my heart at least retains all its former energies.

"The offerings on the altar of the country still continue to abound at Nerves. I forward to you a fourth collection of gold and silver, amounting to several millions.—The contempt for superstitions is such here, that those who possess them, consider themselves as worthy of reprobation.

"The admiration of republican customs, and austere habits, has penetrated every soul since the people are no longer corrupted by the priests: some of these impostors are still desirous of playing their religious farces, but the Sans Culottes watch them, overthrow all their stage tricks, and erect on their ruins the immortal tree of liberty.

(Signed)

"FOUCHE."

LONDON.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE PRINCE OF SAXE COBOURG AND GENERAL JOURDAN.

Letter from General Jourdan, General in Chief of the army of the North and Ardennes, to General Cobourg, dated October 30.

"I am fully informed, that it has been reported in the Army which you command, that all the French who may fall into the hands of your Soldiers are to be massacred. I also know that this act of barbarity and cruelty, of which History furnishes no example, has been committed upon some dismounted Chasseurs, who were made prisoners in the rencontre—which lately took place in the village of Montigny.—I write for an explanation of the manner in which you mean to carry on the War. Until the present moment, we have respected the unfortunate who have fallen into our hands; we have given them meat and

drink when they had occasion for them; they have even been furnished with money to procure themselves such things as were necessary for them. This conduct on our part ought to make us hope for the same from you: however, we are convinced of the contrary. To complete our horror, our prisoners are obliged to serve in the Legion of the Emigrants, in those paracidal Troops whose very name fills us with horror. I will add no more, General; and wait with impatience your answer, that I may regulate my future conduct by it.

ANSWER.

Head Quarters, Friday, Nov. 1, 1793.

"Although you say, that you are perfectly informed of that which you have advanced in your Letter, there is not the least foundation for the imputation. So far from ordering the massacre of all the French whom the chance of War, has made fall into our hands, there is a standing order to treat them with humanity and kindness from the moment they were prisoners. However rash and unbecoming may be your manner of judging of our conduct, and of acquainting us of it, we have not waited for your remonstrance, far less for your example to learn what we owe to prisoners and the unfortunate. In spite of the rigid and positive orders which have been given to our soldiers on this head, it is possible, that in the heat of battle, they may have given place to those sentiments of revenge and indignation which the last atrocities committed in France have produced in their minds.—However, a very recent example proves, that your imputation, affirmed so positively, is entirely void of foundation. The day before yesterday, we took 2000 Prisoners at Marchiennes. They are all alive, and under the sacred protection of the Laws of War and our Loyalty.

"We have, in all about 25,000 French Prisoners in our possession; they are paid, not in paper, which would not produce the half of their pay, but in silver; they are well fed; we will give them up when exchanged. We have not kept them near a year after the term in which, by the most solemn Cartels and agreements, they were to have been exchanged.—We do not oblige them to serve in the Emigrant Legions; if they are admitted into them, it is by a voluntary enlistment, in which we use no influence, as we have before us a striking and odious example of the injustice and danger of pressing Soldiers into the service.—

"Above all, Sir, learn to know us, and particularly how you ought to write to a generous enemy. The bravery of the General of an Army ought not to consist in the terms of a letter. However, I am too much above such proceedings, and such language, to be offended at it.

"I wrote, some time ago, to the Commander in Chief of the French Army, to request him to inform me, if the Lieutenant Colonel, of the Regiment of Cobourg's Dragoons, who was wounded and taken prisoner on the 16th of October, was yet alive, where he was, or if he was dead of his wounds. Such information is never refused: in all similar cases, I have given and received it; but on this occasion, I could get no answer. I again repeat to you, Sir, the same demand.

(Signed) "PRINCE COBOURG."

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, January 18th, 1794.

The Treasurer's report on the subject of the debt of the Commonwealth, referred to him at the June Session, was read in the house of Representatives, at the close of this day, and committed. The report was lengthy, and we are not able to furnish such an abstract of it, as we could wish. It appears that the debt of the Commonwealth, unprovided for, with the arrears of interest, to the 1st of July next, will amount to £.689,760. 1. 6. The report contemplates a loan to be opened at 5 per cent interest, to be paid half yearly. The annual interest on the balances due from the United States, the annual dividend from the subscription to the Union Bank, and the annual interest on money loaned to the United States, will amount to £.22,251. 8. 3. leaving only £.12,236. 11. 9. to be raised by an excise or a tax on polls and estates to pay the interest on the proposed loan; the money due for the eastern and western lands which have been sold, and the interest of the debt, which may be from time to time redeemed, it is proposed to vest in the hands of commissioners for the purchase of the debt. Supposing the debt to be purchased at 18% on the pound, so much will be redeemed by the year 1801, that the interest annually due from the United States, and the Commonwealth's dividend in the stock of the Union Bank will then without the aid of a tax, pay the interest on the residue of the debt and leave a surplus of £.3369. 2. 0. annually. We congratulate the public upon this pleasing exhibition of our finances, which appears to be well founded; and when it is considered, that a tax of two shillings on the poll will at this time raise the deficit of £.12,236. 11. 9. stated above, and also raise a sum sufficient to defray the annual expences of Government, the creditors of the Commonwealth, we trust, may now promise themselves that justice will be rendered to their claims.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.

The inhabitants of Schenectady (says a correspondent) are at length rising into a spirit of enterprize, by beginning to see and feel the advantages of their commanding and pleasant situation.—Witness within a few weeks, they have established a museum or more properly a chamber for social intercourse, where they propose to receive the public papers from every part of the union—this will tend to wear off the rough edge of that unfociability which has thus far characterized Schenectady; Besides which they are about throwing a bridge over the Mohawk opposite the town—and they have also appointed a committee to confer with the leading characters in this place on the subject of establishing by law two distinct roads between the two places, each one to be designated for all persons travelling the same way.—Within a few months at the same place they have established a post office and a daily stage which plies regularly to this city.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Jan. 16.

On Sunday last Capt. Sedam marched from this place for Albany, with a party of recruits. Ensign Voorhees remains at the Barracks in this place for the purpose of recruiting.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28.

In the Log Book of the Hunter, Capt. Hacker, we find under the head of Nov. 18th, the following:

At day break we saw to the eastward a French fleet which soon gave us chase, came near us, and sent a tender on board, and examined our papers; at which time, the English fleet hove in sight at leeward; they were superior in number to the French. Whether an engagement took place or not, they were not able to tell—but Capt. Hacker informs, that he since heard that some of the English ships (those which were the best sailers) pursued the French, and came up with them, when an engagement ensued, which terminated in favor of the English.—The French had an English brig in possession which they had captured.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS the Government of the U. S. from which the people were led to expect great and manifold blessings, hath now been nearly five years in operation—and whereas the public expectation hath been entirely disappointed and defeated in respect to said government—by the continuance of anarchy, confusion and discord, among the people—by the prostration of the public credit, and the decline and contraction of commerce—the discouragement of agriculture, the depression of mechanic arts—the reduction of the value of ships, houses, lands, cattle, lumber, grain and other produce of the farming interest—by the stagnation of domestic intercourse, particularly the embarrassments on the coasting trade—by the destruction of mutual confidence between man and man—by the apathy and indifference which hath seized on all the enterprising faculties of our citizens, manifested in a total dereliction of all plans for the improvement of our roads, and facilitating by bridges and canals, internal communications—by the total defection of all the tried patriots of the U. S. from those principles which actuated them "in the times that tried men's souls"—by placing the administration of public affairs in the hands of men, who, tho' they have braved death in every form to secure the liberties and independence of the U. S. are now lost to every sense of the blessings they fought and conquered to obtain: and from being patriots, are transformed to paricides. Therefore, for remedy of all these, and many other evils seen, felt and groaned under from Georgia to New-Hampshire—be it known, that one general and universal change ought to take place—revolution is the word—Revolve, revolve and revolve, till all the pleasing, comforting, heart-consoling and exhilarating delights of capizing, topfy-turvy-ing, undermining, disjoining and overthrowing all the systems, principles and practices of this wretched country, are fully realized and enjoyed.—Until

Those who are in,
No longer shall grin;
And those who are out,
No longer shall pout.

IRONICUS.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 30.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

We shall see how much the principles of liberty and equality are really prized, by one who has prattled a great deal about them—and who no sooner landed in our country, than he enlisted a rabble of half-witted and less than half principled incendiaries, to blow the sparks of war into a flame. The character of this country has not been spared by the virtuous band of scribblers, who advocated privateering and foreign influence. It has been represented as no longer free. The head of this patriotic fraternity, surely will not stay in a land that is not free. How will it suit his fancy to go home to that happy region of liberty and equality, where it does not depend upon law or constitution, whether a man shall have his head on his own shoulders or on a pole? He will shew the sincerity of his attachment to that sort of liberty, by actually going home to enjoy it. Let him take with him his club, and all those purified and sublimated souls, who hate this corrupted government and its fordid slaves. Their own exalted standard of morals and political principles, exist already in France. They would be at home there. It will be a long time before we shall order these matters as well as they do in that country.

Died, in this City, a few days since, Mrs. Hannah Hawkes, consort of Captain Hawkes.

— In the West-Indies, after a short illness, Mrs. Abigail Prefcot, in the 19th year of her age—wife of Capt. Benjamin Prefcot, and daughter of the late Pierce Long, Esq. Her death happened on the same day with that of her sister's (the wife of Tobias Lear, Esq.) who died in this city, the 27th July.

☞ The petition presented by Mr. Murray, as mentioned in the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the 28th inst. was from two French citizens, Messrs. —Gaurain & Lewis Dubourg in behalf of their unfortunate countrymen alone—the object of the prayer is expressly confined to women and children.

SHIP NEWS. ARRIVED.

	Days.
Good Hope, Sharnock, N. Prov.	20
Schr. Dairy Maid, Hommel, Curacao,	60
Weymouth, L'Hommedieu, N. Y.	14
Dolphin, Watson, ditto.	7
Sloop Tiger, Pearce, N. London,	7

The ships Peggy, Captain Elliott, and Liberty, Miller, outward bound, being injured by the ice, are come up to refit.

Friday last arrived here, the brig Fair Hebe, Captain Brown, in 73 days from Cadiz.—Besides the following American vessels, Capt. Brown failed out of Cadiz Bay with a Spanish 74, a frigate and a small convoy for the Havanna.

Ship Greenway, Capt. Amos Oakman; Nancy, John Smith; Rooksby, Nathaniel Jones; Commerce, Joseph Loring; Industry, Perry of Philadelphia.

Brig Cruger, John Alibon; Dolphin, Live Stufson; Aurora, Thompson; Polly, M-Kain, of Philadelphia; Goat, Elisha Huntington.

Schr. Dispatch, William Wallace.
Sloop Ditto, Pray.
Several of these were to be protected by Spanish ships of War.

Extrañ from the Log-Book, of sloop Stork, Isaac Clark, master, from Guadaloupe, to Boston.

November 20. Lat. 28, 30. long. 68. was brought too by the privateer schooner Louisa, of Bermuda, Capt. Allboy, who sent his boat with the Lieutenant to examine Capt. Clark's papers; after carefully examining, and being satisfied no French property was on board, he wished Capt. Clark a good passage to Boston. Capt. Clark, was then sick, and confined to his state-room, and Capt. Allboy, sent his boat along side, the Stork, the second time, with all the Fowls he had on board, and half a dozen bottles of wine, which he begged Capt. Clark to accept. Capt. Clark, received them with thanks, and the Fowls in particular were very acceptable.

☞ The Subscriptions for this Paper are rapidly increasing. Upwards of Five Hundred are struck off daily.

Advertising favors from the friends and patrons of the Publication, are respectfully solicited.