

sion, and that the several parties to the same, do each pay their own costs.

Certified to be a true copy from the Records of the Supreme Court of the United States, by

SAMUEL BAYARD, Clerk.
Philadelphia, Feb. 19.

CONTINUATION OF
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,
BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

PARIS, November 12.

A Grand Festival dedicated to Reason and Truth was yesterday celebrated in the cathedral of Paris. In the middle of this church was erected a mound, and on it a very plain temple, the facade of which bore the following inscription:—A la Philosophie. Before the gate of this temple were placed the busts of the most celebrated philosophers. The Torch of Truth was in the summit of the mound upon the Altar of Reason, spreading light. The Convention and all the constituted Authorities assisted at the ceremony.

Two rows of young girls, dressed in white, each wearing a crown of oak leaves, crossed before the Altar of Reason, at the sound of Republican music; each of the girls inclined before the torch, and ascending the summit of the mound. Liberty then came out of the Temple of Philosophy towards a throne made of grass, to receive the homage of the Republicans of both sexes, who sang an hymn in her praise, extending their arms at the same time towards her. Liberty descended afterwards to return to the Temple, and on re-entering it, she turned about, casting a look of benevolence on her friends. When she got in, every one expressed with enthusiasm the sensations which the goddess excited in them by songs of joy, and they swore never to cease to be faithful to her.

The Jacobins have appointed official pleading for the shoemaker who concealed Marat in his cellar, and who has been imprisoned seven months. The popular society of Valençiennes, and with the true spirit of Equality, has proposed to oblige all persons detained as being suspected to sit at table with their servants.

Bourdon has, in a speech at the Jacobins, established his great principle—that all religious worship is equal; first, out of regard to pre-emption, it is necessary that it should exist. He has, in consequence, proposed to discontinue the salaries of all the priests; who continue to deceive the people with their dogmas and mysteries, as if it were possible to honour the Supreme Being more than by being good Republicans!

Letters from the Eastern Pyrenees mention, that the Spaniards have been driven back in three attacks they made against the redoubts of Villelongue. The news from the Bay of Roses and the Fort des Bains is good. A cartel had been agreed on between the Spanish and French Commissioners, and it was resolved, 1st, that the prisoners should be exchanged according to the decrees of the Convention. 2d, That robbers and assassins should be given up on both sides. 3d, That prisoners should obtain liberty to return to their respective countries, on parole; but not to serve until after their exchange.

November 17.

Manuel, the Ex-Procurator of the Commune of Paris, and Ex Deputy of the National Convention, has been convicted of being an accomplice in the treason of Pétion and Brissot, and was executed on the morning of the 16th. In his way to the scaffold he was very calmly exposed to the taunts of the populace. He showed a considerable degree of firmness, and appeared to wish to hasten his death; for he would not wait to be tied to the machine, but placed his head in the collar, and stretched out his neck to facilitate his execution, which was loudly and generally applauded.

General Brune who commanded the army in Italy, suffered the same day, together with General Houchard, who was condemned on the 15th; the former behaved with great fortitude, and regarded the guillotine with a smile.

Thuriot has been expelled the Jacobin Club, Champfort, the librarian, the friend of Carra, has cut his throat. General Jourdan has set off again for his army. General Lannoi has been sent to the Abbaye.

In the session of the Convention of the 13th, Le Bon moved, that the memory of La Barre a philosopher, who was beheaded in the year 1768 for blaspheming Christ and insulting the Crucifix, should be solemnly re-erected, his crime having been only a philosophical indignation, and that his fortune, which was confiscated, should be restored to his relations. This the Assembly decreed.

Houchard wrote a letter from prison, requesting that he who killed three Generals at Blondefontaine, and thrice repulsed the enemy, who took 80 pieces of cannon, and received Dunkirk, might have justice done him, and his witnesses examined; Levesque, however, declared Houchard to be a coward; for, instead of killing three Generals at Blondefontaine, (Levesque) found him hid behind a hedge after the engagement was over. The Convention passed on to the Order of the Day.

November 18.

Chaumet has denounced Madame Montanier, in the council general of the commune; for having built her theatre near the National Library, in order to set fire to the latter. For this purpose she had been supplied with English money, and 50,000 crowns by the late queen.

The council ordered this theatre to be shut, Montanier to be taken into custody as a suspected person, which was immediately done, and the managers and performers of all the theatres in Paris, to undergo

a civil scrutiny with respect to their patriotism.

On the 10th the council general resolved, That, considering the great expense of guarding the prisoners in the Temple, the convention should be petitioned to transfer the prisoners to the ordinary prisons, and bring them to trial without delay.

Cuffi, the deputy under sentence of outlawry, was executed on the 16th.

General Houchard, was condemned on the 15th, and executed on the 16th.

General Lannoy is committed to the Abbaye.

The last return of prisoners is 3,272.

For some days great uneasiness have been felt for the town of Dol, which was menaced by the royalists. The rumour is now confirmed, that the inhabitants of Dol have been obliged to open their gates to the rebels, after the loss of many brave republicans.

November 20.

It has been strongly rumoured for some days past, that an attempt was intended to be made to rescue the number of unhappy persons in the different prisons. In consequence of this report, Henriot, the Commandant, yesterday ordered the following declaration to be posted up in every street:

General Order.

“I beseech my comrades to use their utmost vigilance round the prisons of la Force and la Conciergerie. There exists a very hideous plot, the consequences of which must be extremely disadvantageous to society, if we do not prevent it. Let us watch these asylums; examine those who enter and go out—the gold of Tyrants passes through every crevice, and causes more ravages than whole armies of Despots.”

(Signed) “HENRIOT.”

November 22.

The day before yesterday, the persons lately employed in the theatre of Montanier, represented to the council general of the commune, that by shutting up the theatre, they were deprived of bread, that they were most of them fathers of families, and ready individually, to bring testimony that they were good republicans, and that if the danger of setting fire to the national library was the only objection to suffering them to perform precautions might be taken to prevent such an accident.

They were allowed to open the theatre provisionally, under the direction of a committee of their own body, but not to exhibit any thing in the nature of fireworks. It was also ordered that the watchmen and firemen, in attendance at the theatre should be doubled.

On the same day, a member of the council announced, that in the house of Choubert, formerly receiver-general of the finances, and in other houses in the section of Indivisibility, he had found 375 marks of gold in ingots, 269 marks of silver in ingots, 621 marks of silver in plate, and 1,130,000 livres in coin, which had been all carried to the mint.

The revolutionary tribunal has acquitted Michonis, and 8 other persons, charged with having aided the late queen in a conspiracy against the republic; but proofs having appeared, that Michonis was aiding in the conspiracy, although it could not be proved that he was wilfully and knowingly aiding, he was ordered to be detained as a suspected person till peace.

The number of prisoners, by the last report, is 3,315.

From Toulon, we hear, that Spanish pride and English bluntness, have produced a quarrel; that each party distrusts the other, and both the French traitors who put them in possession of the port.

With respect to the safety of the republic, we enjoy the most tranquil confidence—In every quarter, we have baffled both our external and internal enemies; in many we have been victorious. Our treasury is in such a state of wealth as the world never witnessed. Our assignats are at par, and the security for them is immense. Besides the gold and silver brought from every quarter, the national property, the property of the emigrants, the property of the civil list, form an inexhaustible capital. Such a treasury, the raising of 800,000 youth for the defence of the frontiers, and the ardour of all Frenchmen in the common cause, ought to convince the other powers of Europe, that the French Republic cannot perish, and that in spite of all their efforts, we will be free.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.
Letter read from the ci-devant Duches of Orleans.

“*Marjell et. CA. 19. Old Style*”

“I am determined, at this moment, by means of the reinforcements which have been made me, to place all my fortune in the hands of the nation. For this long time I have sighed after liberty; my heart is pure, as are my actions; and in my captivity I enjoyed the happiness of being conscious that I have done nothing but for the good of my fellow-citizens. I have fulfilled my duties towards my creditors and my servants. I am therefore at liberty to dispose of my fortune. The principal amounts to more than eleven millions, and consequently the interest is more than four hundred thousand livres. I devote it to the comfort of the defenders of their country. All the favour I ask is the liberty of retiring to any part of the Republic, where I may enjoy, in peace, the sweets of liberty, in company with some friends, whose patriotism is well known.”

This letter was sent to the Committee of General Safety.

Roberpierre announced yesterday, that Billaud Varennes was to make a report to-day concerning the means of giving to the Government the necessary energy.

Billaud stated, that hitherto the laws had remained without vigour; that unless they were rigorously executed, the rising Republic would soon expire; that anarchy prevails, that these evils would increase, and despotism would rise on the ruins of liberty. He stated, that the kings, their external enemies, were a thousand times less to be feared than federalism; for the most dangerous assassin is he who lives in the same house.

To obtain a remedy for these evils is the object of this report, which the Committee of Public Safety had caused to be presented to the Convention.

From the Paris Gazette of November 19 and 20.

The section of the Armed Men, having desired to know what will be the Republican mode of burying the citizens; the Council of the Commons resolved, that a civil Commissioner, wearing a red cap, shall precede all burials.

A Deputation of women with red caps appeared yesterday at the bar of the Commune. This new sight in the middle of the Council of the Commons, excited violent murmurs in the Tribunes.—The President called them to order.

“And I (cried Chaumette) move for the civic mention of the conduct of the Tribunes, who show their contempt for abominable women, who desire to appear as men. Is it the part of women to make motions? Does it belong to women to put themselves at the heads of battalions?—If there lived in former times a Joan d’arc (Maid of Orleans), there then lived likewise a Charles VII.

“Women are by nature destined to take care of family concerns; to be mothers; to support and rear their children. Our wives should be at home when we are here. If nature willed that women should be men, nature would have given women beards. I move that the Deputation of women be not heard.”—Adopted.

The women immediately put their red caps into their pockets, and withdrew, without giving the least hint of the cause of their visit to the Commons.

Chaumette has complained to the Municipality, that the women of the town are now becoming devotees; that they continue to honour Jesus Christ in the churches; and that the enemies of liberty bribe these women to share in their treasonable plots.

November 28.

It was generally imagined that Madame du Barry was arrested for the purpose of making her give an account of her fortune, but some papers are said to be found in her possession relative to a plot to destroy the Republic, together with letters from a number of migrants whom she supports. These papers have been sent to the revolutionary tribunal, and she will shortly be tried.

December 1.

The following Letter appeared in the Courier Universel of this day, announcing a great advantage gained by the Royalists:—

“Head-Quarters at Caen, November 26.
“O, Citizen Editor, could I but draw a veil over the bloody action in which near 2000 defenders of the Republic were cut in pieces by the Rebels!—Sound the alarm in thy Courier; call forth all the true friends of their Country to defend Liberty; tell them that an horde of Banditti means to throw them into chains; it will require no more to revive their courage!”

“The army of the Coast of Brest marched in three columns against the Rebels. A panic seized one of those columns—confusion was immediately seen throughout the army. Fougères has been taken a second time, and the Rebels advanced to the distance of one league from Arranches; but they durst not enter that town, as they knew it to be occupied by the army under the command of General Bepher.”

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Last week Mr. Thomas Muir and the Rev. Euche Palmer, arrived in the river from Leith, on board a revenue cutter.—Orders were sent down for delivering them into the custody of Duncan Campbell, the contractor for the hulks at Woolwich; and on Saturday they were put on board one of the Hulks. On Sunday a second order was sent down to separate them, and they were put into different hulks among the felons, and ironed.

The victory gained over the rebels of La Vendee, was celebrated at Bayonne the beginning of this month; every citizen had a red cap on his head, and dined with his family in the open street, before

his house, while music played, and paffiotic hymns were sung in every quarter.

Admiral Gardner, it is at length ascertained with confidence, is to be sent out to the East-Indies with a squadron of great force.

Captain Bland, who was sentenced by the Court of King’s Bench for having embezzled the King’s stores, received yesterday a part of his punishment most publicly, for he was whipped on an elevated stage in Clerkenwell before a very numerous set of spectators.

Letters from Naples mention, that there has been an earthquake at Reggio, in Calabria, by which upwards of 300 persons lost their lives; several houses were destroyed, and the earth was so shocked, that it was difficult to find out the boundaries of different persons property.

November 27.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, October 22.

“The Ottoman ambassador at length arrived here on Friday last, with a brilliant and numerous suite; 14,000 men of the garrison were ranged under arms to add to the lustre of his public entry. On the next day, the 19th, he was admitted to an audience of Count d’Osterman, the vice-chancellor, and to-morrow our August Sovereign will grant the first audience, which will be public, and accompanied by all the magnificence which distinguishes the Russian court on such occasions.”

The following is a list of the French fleet which Lord Howe chased on the 18th ult.

La Tourville, 98 guns; La Superbe, 74; l’Amerique, 74; la Justice, 80; Sans Pareille, 74; Redoubtable 74; Concord 40; la Refuge, 40; Courier, 18; Sans Soucie, 16.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A CARD.

A. B.’s compliments to the learned Gracchus. He is thankful for the luminous instructions which he has received, from so able a master, in the science of politics; is considerably struck with the conceit respecting his signature;—and hopes that he has now progressed far enough in the Republican Alphabet, to add C to his title, which every one knows, stands for *Cunning*. The address and skill of Gracchus in defending a bad cause, and his metaphysical niceties, with regard to the articles, “*Sovereignty, Power and Will*,” are extremely edifying; they announce him to be eminent in his profession, and fit to be the instructor of the “ignorant.” With such an excellent guide, A. B. expects in due time, to make further improvements, and perhaps may learn *modestly* also; altho’ he avers, that even at present, if he has “made a boast of his wisdom and a parade of his knowledge,” as Gracchus asserts he has, it was unwittingly done.

As A. B. can scarcely believe himself to be “a prodigy of genius,” notwithstanding the commendation of the eminent Gracchus, he is still in the dark about that same plain business of *Sovereignty*. He hopes, therefore, for additional information, with regard to it, if the Nation, will allow the necessary leisure to his condescending instructor. He would presume to enquire, if it may be done without offence to this supercilious gentleman, whether the *sovereign people* having vested certain specified parts of their sovereignty in the President, as their Representative with regard to foreign powers, it may not be said, that he is, in *those* instances, a sovereign for the people; to speak in their name, and act with their power.” A. B. respectfully declares, that he does not, by this statement, mean to be pert with his sagacious instructor, nor to controvert his position, that “Legislation (in which the President also comes in for a share) is a portion of sovereignty, and the body which has the legislative power is the sovereign” in that respect for the people; he only suggests, that “the Representative of the National power,” may be styled a sovereign for the people, under the limitations which have been annexed, in the same sense which Gracchus admits, with respect to Congress, the Representative of the national will. He also suggests the possibility of supposing both these cases, without being guilty of high-treason against the majesty of the people, who are acknowledged by A. B. to be the source of the title in dispute, and to retain their essential superiority unimpaired.—