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sides of any of the subjects belonging to his Majesty, to or for the disposal of persons resident in France, under the power of the persons who exercise the present Government in France, and for preserving the produce of such property to the individual owners thereof.

The question was put and carried.

PLYMOUTH, January 22.

Yesterday the French celebrated at Mill Prison, as a civic fête, the anniversary of the execution of Louis XVI. The procession went round the square of the prison, formed a circle, and then sung the Marseillois Hymn, Ça ira, &c. They then began to shout, threw their caps in the air, took a civic oath, and put a red cap upon a pole.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Tuesday, Jan. 21.

The Jacobins of Paris came to the Convention, and made a speech on the anniversary of the death of Louis the tyrant. 'Representatives of a free people,' said the orator, 'this day is the anniversary of the legal death of a tyrant. So grand a day, which recalls to Republican souls an act ordained by reason, and by nature as the first step towards the happiness of all human kinds should be celebrated by every man who knows how to estimate his own dignity. The Society of Jacobins with souls that burn for liberty, have in a mass consecrated this grand day, to felicitate anew the true Mountaineers, on the courage of whom as the organ of the French people, they exterminated the monster that devoured them. The Society invites you, Mountaineers, to make a decree that this anniversary shall be regularly celebrated and consecrated to liberty: continue your labours with that firmness which belongs to free men; be the terror of the tyrants of the globe, and the hope of suffering humanity. By and bye, through the example of Frenchmen, all nations will shake off the yoke and break their fetters; and then, if the sublime achievement of a people, whose organ you have the happiness to be, should serve as a model to all nations, your civic virtue and your courage shall serve as a lesson to their representatives.'

'There is no equality, no liberty, where there is a king; there is no happiness without liberty; you have destroyed a King, and you have thereby shown your desire to establish equality and liberty, that is to say, the happiness of the people; you have therefore deserved well of your country.'

Answer of the President.—'The anniversary of the death of a tyrant, which is a day of glory to the French people, is a day of terror and of mourning for despots and their supporters.—This memorable day announces the re-awakening of a sleeping people, and the massive weapon of the revolution is ready to crush the monsters who hold nations enslaved; and the glorious Tree of Liberty shall not perish, while their impure blood shall nourish and fructify its root.'

'Citizens, the festival that you are going to celebrate, ought to animate the courage of the Sans Culottes, appease the manes of the victims massacred under the standard of tyranny, and avenge human kind for the outrages that they have suffered for more than fourteen centuries. It is on this day, it is at this hour, that the head of a tyrant falls—it is before the statue of liberty that you are going to found the last hour of crowned freebooters, and all their satellites. The National Convention will take into consideration the petition you have made, and invites you to the honors of the fitting.'

These two speeches were ordered to be sent to all the Popular Societies, to the Departments, and to the Armies.

Fort Louis, new named Fort Vauban. Barrere. 'Alfatia is secured to us. Fort Vauban is ours, said the corrupt emigrants in their intercepted letters. Wait but a few days, said the Committee of Public Safety, in its last report on Landau, and the slaves of Prussia and Austria will no longer defile our territory: the prophecy is fulfilled, and Fort Vauban is at this moment occupied by the troops of the Republic.'

'Towards are always cruel and destructive. The banditti have disappeared like malignant meteors. They have set fire to a part of the Fort; have laid waste the various houses of the town; have placed mines in all parts, some of which are sprung and have carried off the cannon.'

'Alfatia is wholly preserved; but the Austrian, after ruining what he could not preserve, has prudently put the Rhine between himself and the French Republican. We have lost houses and fortifications, but we have an invulnerable rampart, a Republican army. The place has not cost us a single man, and according to scientific men, the recovery of Fort Vauban by siege, would have been a loss of 5 or 6000 men to the state. We shall rebuild the necessary Forts, and as to houses, in fortified towns, they have always been rather injurious than useful. Beside, what have us to regret for places that either have the cowardice to invite or to receive the enemy?'

'Do not imagine, however, though Austria has avoided battle by cowardly flight, that there has been no trial of patriotism honorable to the French soldier. The powder

magazines were undermined, and matches were prepared through the whole town to blow up the habitations; but our brave volunteers flew on all sides and snatched up the matches, despising danger, with most admirable courage.'

'Yesterday the mal contents spread a rumour that the army of the Republic had been defeated at Worms. The enemy attempted to make a movement, but the Republicans soon recovered their position. Worms is at present ours, where we have found immense magazines of corn, leather, and cloth.'

'In common wars, after successes so numerous, peace has been fought for and obtained. The wars of kings were only sanguinary tournaments, the expenses of which were defrayed by the people, while tyrants insolently assumed all the pomp to themselves: but in a war for freedom, there is but one means, that of exterminating despots. When the horror of tyranny, and the instinct of freedom, have armed the brave, they will only sheathe the sword by dictating peace. The coalition has harnessed twenty-one nations to the corps of despotism, the inhabitants of which still are slumbering: the people of England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Hanover, Brunswick, Hesse, Prussia, the Imperialists, Austrians, Hungarians, Eohemians, Belgians, Russians, Piedmontese, Sardinians, Parmesans, Florentines, Romans, Neapolitans and Spaniards. To enumerate them is but to give a list of the vanquished.'

'What campaign was ever more glorious, presenting as it does, the Spaniards and the English flying from Toulon, the Prussians beaten at the Moselle, the Austrians repulsing the Rhine, and the Dutch chased from Dunkirk?'

'Some voices however, already are heard declaiming on the advantages of peace. What man of understanding, what sincere patriot will dare to mention peace, without dreading to compromise freedom? Who then will speak of peace? Those who hope to adjourn the counter revolution for some months or some years by giving foreign nations and tyrants time to breathe, to mull their people, provision their magazines; and recruit their armies.—Who is it that calls for peace? Brunswick, Cobourg, Pitt, Hood, and Ricardos. The deceit is too gross, for it is our cowardly enemies themselves who industriously disseminate this opinion, and have the folly to hope it will prevail.'

'Let our popular societies seize every means of developing the crimes of the British government, and of proving that its minister has familiarized national despotism, and in a pompous manner has substantiated the royal tyranny. It is the forms of this government, which you ought to destroy.'

LONDON, February 7.

The French are making astonishing exertions to fit out their navy; and for this purpose, every seaman in France is put in a state of requisition!

Letters from the Continent, by the Flanders mail of yesterday, bring the interesting intelligence, that the French have re-occupied the important heights of Oppenheim, and have pushed their advanced posts within two leagues of Mentz.

On the other hand, the army of 32,000 men, intended for the siege of Fort Louis, has posted itself before Manheim. They have brought up the heavy artillery and pontoons, and batteries are erected, not only for the purpose of bombarding the town, but of covering their passage over the Rhine.

The accounts of the demolition of Fort Louis, are true only in part. Two bastions, or rather distinct forts, looking toward Alface, having been completely destroyed; but the French entered the town with astonishing intrepidity; and were there in time to cut off the suffices which led to the powder magazine and the other works.

Our Letters from Balle, in Switzerland, dated Jan. 30, say, that a French gentleman had arrived there, in ten days from Nantz, who states, that at the time he left that place, there existed not the smallest trace of the army of the Royalists.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

To bring about a war, the ground must be taken carefully. The people are irritated, but decidedly opposed to hostile measures. Those who hunger and thirst after war, because they will hunger and thirst till there is one, have a plain game to play. To irritate the people more and more, if time or any relaxation on the part of Great Britain should be likely to abate the general rage, it must be heated by some new fuel. It must be established as a rule, that a man's patriotism is to be measured by his fury. To act against the general movement is hard work, like rowing against a strong current: But to go as the public is going, and to persuade them to go faster, to find them angry, and to exasperate them up to a pitch to act as

well as threaten violent things, is not the most difficult thing in the world. From words to blows is but one stage in passion. What was attempted last summer? War. What is in train at this moment? Look at the resolves of our factious Societies; at the style of certain newspapers. There is another place where the most outrageous language has been used. Let our prudent thinking men examine the whole of this way of proceeding, and doubt, if they possibly can, that some persons, whom it is not prudent to mention, intend to have war: That others who perhaps do not precisely see what they are about, are joining the violent party and are getting along towards hostilities a step at a time. Thus we shall find ourselves in three months at the edge of the pit, and wonder how we came there. It is time, if it is not too late, for real Patriots to take their stations, and to keep the violent passions, which are always the forerunners of war, from taking the lead. Thus far the effect of our newspaper and speech-making and resolution-making rage on our own citizens has been hinted at: but let us extend our views. The tendency of many things that have been said, and of some few that have been acted, to exasperate the people of England so as to make them run into a war in support of the unjust proceedings of their ministry, is self evident. What would the feelings of our own citizens be if the newspapers of England, and the debates of Parliament were as outrageous against our country, as their proceedings in the West Indies have been opposed to the principles of justice? Would it have been possible to have kept those who are now so violent, within any bounds of neutrality? Let our Farmers, our Merchants, our Tradesmen who must bear the burdens of the war, pay due attention to the movements of those who seem to be so ready to make it.

For the Gazette of the United States.

The "Democrat," acknowledges the receipt of an admonition in the Gazette of Wednesday, and proceeds to apply the general doctrine it contains. If the "exercise of sovereignty engenders a wish to usurp," it certainly behoves the people to watch over this unlucky human inclination, unless it be proved, that it is unnatural to the modest spirit of aristocracy, or the meek temper of men in office, and the exclusive property of democracy and equality. And that those who quaff deeply of wealth and power, are less liable to "intoxication," than citizens abstractedly employed in discussing and disseminating the principles of liberty.

The democrat in sad condolence, sensibly feels the truth of the position, "That when secret combinations direct the choice of representatives, the Republic ceases to be free." Whether it is most pertinent to the paper combination, or to the democratic societies, the reader must himself determine. If to the former, then his spirits revive up to the congratulatory pitch, upon reading, "that Clubs are the forerunners of reform in a bad government;" or in other words, that they tend to reform, whatever is bad in government. Thus applying the position, the Republic "has ceased to be free," according to the principles of the paragraphist, and though the Democrat, admires the foundation, and proportions of the edifice, he confesses that he is not delighted with certain carvings and cornices, which have been tacked to it, since it came from the hands of the architect.

From the General Advertiser.

MR. BACHE,

As the division in Senate respecting Mr. Jay's appointment has been published with unusual industry and with a view to conceal the principles upon which it took place,\* I have procured and beg you to publish the following, which I have reason to believe will explain the motives and justify the conduct of the minority to the satisfaction of all true republicans.

The following resolutions were moved in the Senate:  
1st. Resolved, That any communication to the court of Great Britain which may at this time be necessary can be made through our minister at that court with equal facility and effect and at much less expence than by the means of an Envoy Extraordinary; and that such an appointment is at this juncture inexpedient and unnecessary.

2d. That to permit judges of the supreme court to hold at the same time other offices emanating from and holden at the pleasure of the executive is destructive of their independence, and to expose them to the influ-

ence of the executive, is mischievous and impolitic.

I am informed that a majority of the Senate appeared to be in sentiment with this last resolution, but the friends of Mr. Jay urged that his delicacy and sense of propriety would certainly induce him to resign his office of chief justice when he should accept the other, and no question was taken upon the resolutions; but they went off, either by a previous question or upon motion for postponement, 10 to 16. The minority supposed that more was to be feared from Mr. Jay's avarice than was to be hoped from his delicacy or sense of propriety. The event will show who were right. The division was upon the principles before stated, and not upon the man, tho' cogent objections might have been urged against him, particularly as having publicly and officially justified Great Britain in holding the polls and carrying off the negroes.

\* As the publication alluded to, originated in this Gazette, it may be proper to say that the motive here suggested, never existed in the mind of the publisher.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Tuesday, April 1.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives agree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "An act to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbor of New London, and in Providence river, and other places." And he withdrew.

Mr. Foster reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arsenals and magazines, and for other purposes"—The bill, entitled, "An act transferring, for a limited time, the jurisdiction of suits and offences, from the district to the circuit court of New Hampshire, and assigning certain duties, in respect to invalid pensioners, to the attorney of said district"—and the resolution to carry into more complete effect the resolution directing an embargo," and that they were duly enrolled.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed two enrolled bills and an enrolled resolution, I am directed to bring them to the Senate for the signature of the Vice President"—And he withdrew.

The Vice President signed the enrolled bills and the enrolled resolution last reported to have been examined, and they were delivered to the committee, to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

The petition of Elkanah Prentice, praying compensation for military services, and that he be placed on the list of invalid pensioners, was presented and read.

Ordered, That this petition be referred to the Secretary for the department of war, to consider and report thereon to the Senate—

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Wednesday, April 2, 1794.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary for the department of Treasury, enclosing a memoir of Mr. La Roche on the politics of the United States respecting their public debt and agriculture.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from the Honourable Anthony Morris, Speaker of the Senate of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with a certificate of the election of the Honourable James Rois to be a senator, to represent said commonwealth in the Senate of the United States; which were read.

Ordered, That they lie on file.

Mr. Foster reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbor of New London and in Providence river, and other places," and that it was duly enrolled.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of the Vice President"—and he withdrew.

The Vice President signed the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the