

that unfortunate country, or of the effects which followed them. He should forbear to enter into a minute investigation of that infamous combination of tyrants, the treaty of Pilnitz, which, at a time when France was about to establish and enjoy something like a temperate and rational freedom, in exchange for their former tyranny, roused by its unjustifiable aggressions, the free spirit of enthusiasm, into the rage of madness, and gave rise to all those scenes of horror which have since defoliated the half of Europe. At this period, General Fayette found himself at the head of the arms of France, by the unanimous voice of his country, for the purpose of repelling those invaders. To prove the General's sentiments at this period, he read an extract of a letter written by him from the entrenched camp of Maubeuge, upon the occasion of debates upon the degree of power to be entrusted to the king. In this letter he stated that he was for preserving the Monarchy, strictly hereditary as heretofore; that the King should be at liberty to chuse his Ministers, and not have the creatures of a faction forced upon him against his will. These he stated to be his sentiments, which he found it necessary at that time to declare, lest the uncertain events of the war should hereafter put it out of his power so to do. This letter excited against him in Paris the resentment of the Jacobins, who now first began to rear their head, and produced an accusation of Fayette before the Assembly. Upon this occasion, what did that General do? Instead of marching to Paris at the head of the army, which attached to him as they were at that period, he might have easily done, and made every thing subservient to his will; he set off and presented himself almost unattended before the Convention. He there so well defended himself against his accusers, as to call forth their unanimous acquittal and approbation, and thus for while truth obtained a triumph over villainy and treachery. But this was of short duration. Upon his return to the army, he quickly found his enemies had not been idle, but taking advantage of his absence, had corrupted the troops, and poisoned their minds against the man whom so lately they adored. In order to regain their good opinion, he published an address, in which he still more explicitly explained his sentiments, calling upon them, in his own emphatic terms, "To chuse between their King and Revolution." This also failing, he resolved upon the only step left an honest man to chuse. Instead of abandoning his principles, and taking advantage of the situation he held, he resolved to sacrifice every thing to the preservation of them and to fly his country, which he could no longer serve, as those principles dictated. This resolution, after communicating to a few friends, he accordingly put in execution, accompanied by them.

He passed all the French outposts, and was on his way for Holland, whence he purposed taking refuge in America, that last asylum for liberty, when he was intercepted by an Austrian patrol. He was at first treated with some share of lenity, but afterwards was treated with all the ignominy and cruelty described by his Hon. Friend. Upon this detail he conceived the injustice and cruelty with which he was treated must be apparent to all; and he hoped, that at a time when we were treating with Prussia, possibly for the purpose of parting with our treasure, that we would interfere, and endeavour to rescue him from those horrors with which he is unmeritedly loaded. He could, from his personal knowledge of the unfortunate General during his residence at Paris, say much of his virtues, his integrity, his attachment to the cause of true and temperate liberty, and his admiration of this country; but he too well knew the generous sympathy of British Bofoms towards unmerited sufferings, to urge the feelings upon this occasion; he therefore contented himself with seconding the motion of his Hon. Friend upon the grounds he had already stated.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 8.

In consequence of the proposition adopted by the House of Representatives in Congress for imposing an excise on Snuff, Manufactured Tobacco, and Refined Sugar; a notification is published, calling on the various descriptions of manufacturers in Philadelphia to assemble THIS AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock at the State House, to devise and pursue such lawful measures, as the nature of the case shall require.

The account of two persons having been

tarred and feathered in Norfolk, as lately published, the General Advertiser of this morning says, is without foundation.

Sunday last the Mercury was up to 87—last night there was a severe frost.

A resolution for the cessation of the embargo, from and after the day of May inst. was laid on the table of the House of Representatives of the United States the day before yesterday by Mr. Swift.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

On Monday afternoon, while the citizens of New-York, were employed in removing an 18 pounder from the dock on Governor's Island, to the battery on the opposite side, a young man, a Tanner by trade, who was at the drag-rope, stumbled and fell, and before he could recover himself, one of the wheels of the carriage on which the cannon was slung ran over him, which, passing across one of his thighs, broke it instantly.—He was immediately taken into a house near by, attended by two French doctors who happened to be then present, and had his wound dressed; after which he was brought to this city, and other physicians appointed to take charge of him: There are some hopes that he will survive, notwithstanding his wound is very bad. The Patriotic will doubtless contribute to his relief.

A sloop of Mr. Jackson's arrived here yesterday from Guadaloupe in 23 days, informs that St. Pierre's was taken by the British forces, after immense slaughter on both sides; they then proceeded for Basseferre, which we fear, must inevitably share the same fate. The mate of the above sloop came off in such haste, as to leave the captain behind.

By the brig from St. Eustatia, we hear that it was currently reported there, and believed, that St. Lucie had likewise been captured; and that the British had put the garrison to the sword:—Several captains and mates of vessels, which had been prisoners in Martinico during the whole siege, came passengers in the above brig.

At a late civic feast in Philadelphia, among other democratic toasts, was the following: "May every free nation consider a public debt as a public curse, and may the man who would assert the contrary opinion, be considered as an enemy to his country."

This is speaking very plain! If the debt is a curse, it follows that it ought to be expunged! The debt is the price of our Independence; is our Independence a curse? Answer this question, ye Jacobins: Then answer another. If a public debt is a public curse, why do you openly and violently urge for a war, that must inevitably augment, probably double that debt? Answer this question or blush for your contradictions.

BALTIMORE, May 5.

On Sunday afternoon arrived in this port from London, the ship Republican, Capt. Gardner, in whom came passengers, Mr. & Mrs. Chalk, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Beverly, Messrs. Robert Field, Wm. Edwards, John Hahn and Son, Richard Hayman, Joseph Carnall, and James Wilks.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, March 9.

On the 7th instant, the Council General of the Commons issued the following ORDER.

The Council General of the Commons, considering the necessity there is for providing with meat women who are with child, in labour, the nurses, and the sick, of both sexes, decrees—

1st. There shall be distributed daily to all the sections of Paris, proportionate to their population, beef, veal and mutton.

2d. There shall be killed an ox, two calves, and a sheep, in addition, for the sick in the houses of arrest.

3d. The meat shall be delivered under the superintendence of civil committees, who shall deliver it only after having the case properly attested by the officers of health.

4th. The administration of subsistence is charged to oversee the mode of killing, the distribution, and the sale of meat.

In the same sitting, a citizen complained, that commissioners had paid him a visit, and intimidated him with punishment because he had not sown his garden with potatoes instead of peas and lettuce.

Chaumette said, that he was sorry to hear the orders of the council had been so much perverted—which were only intended to allow the civil magistrates to make revolutionary visits, but not to destroy.

The Jacobin and Cordelier Clubs, are now in the most strict alliance. On the 7th, Collet d'Herbois was deputed from the Jacobins to the latter club, and was received with acclamation. He said, that in future Jacobins and Cordeliers should fight under the same banners—united in

heart and in principle. He observed on the general cry about Paris of an insurrection, and said—

"But under what circumstances do they talk of an insurrection! At a moment, when Pitt and Cobourg, hovering like birds of prey to devour France, are throwing apples of discord among good citizens, whom they are arming one against another; at a moment, when reports are spread abroad, that the Jacobins and Cordeliers are about to fight a deadly combat with each other; at a moment, when Pitt, with the trumpet of a Daniel, is prophesying an insurrection in France; at a moment, when Kings, foaming on their thrones, are indignant at not having overturned the colossus which threatens them! Ah! brethren and friends, instead of talking of insurrection, let your wants be made known to the fathers of the people, and they shall be relieved!"

Hebert mounted the tribune, and loudly exclaimed against the enemies of Liberty; who strive to spread abroad that there exists a difference between the Cordeliers and the Jacobins. He denounced to the patriots the paper of public safety, which mutilates and totally changes the sense of what passes at the Cordeliers, with counter-revolutionary intentions.

The President, in token of union, gave the fraternal kiss to the Jacobins deputed to the Cordeliers; and the society resolved that it would on the morrow send a deputation to the Jacobins.

The General of Division du Drut, Commandant at Douay, has written to the Committee of Public Safety, as follows:

"To combat our enemies, we must have arms—and to pursue, we must have shoes:—We want both."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of March 8.

The Representatives of the People, Bernard wrote from Dijon,—

"That being informed, that the Aristocrats of Dijon contended to dignify each other with the titles of Baron, Count, and Marquis, he charged a judge to make information, from which it results, that not only these prescribed qualifications were revived, but also that some of these enemies of the Revolution uttered the most atrocious calumnies against the National Convention, and Constituted Authorities. I have ordered, says he, seventeen of the most culpable to be delivered up to the Revolutionary Tribunal. I promise to send the same way all who may deserve it."

Referred to the Committee of general Safety.

The female Citizen Dominique Soulier, announced, that she possessed a secret to make salt petre, of plants which abounded in the fields, and are not eaten by the cattle.—Referred to the Committee of General safety.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,
In some places it seems to be thought a duty to make news to help the French kill their enemies. Norfolk has greatly distinguished itself in the way of nice work, and the Brussels Gazette has displayed it to great advantage, but the reader who may be termed in the Congress phrase, the consumer of the goods, has a hard time of it if he is obliged to believe as well as read it. Yet several paragraphists seem to be very angry because the detected attempts to deceive the public have met with some grave rebuke and more ridicule. The want of faith in the wonderful news that is so important and weighty or so brittle and precious that it could not be trusted to the express, is called want of good disposition towards our good ally; the slowness of our belief is a stratagem to alienate our affections from France. The believers who chide us in the Brussels Gazette, think we can gulp down a whale as easily as they can. Now sir, I do really wish France the blessings of liberty. My heart does not reproach me with the secret sin of enmity to liberty in that country or in this, or indeed in any other. To be sure I would not own it, if I harbored such enmity, but I would try to repent and grow better. But what am I to do to enlarge my swallow of faith? the stories in the Brussels Gazette stick in my throat, and would absolutely choke me, if I were to persist in forcing them down. I am advised by one of the club that upholds that Gazette to follow their example and I shall overcome all my difficulties, for that persons who can tell great stories can believe them. By exercising my invention, I shall strengthen my faith. Full of this notion, I had resolved to prepare a batch of pretty stories for publication in the Brussels Gazette; and after having cudgelled my brains for some time, I offered the fruits of my study to the editor; to my great surprise however, he rejected them, saying that he had on hand more marvellous events, alarming hints and

conjectures, paragraphs of the contents of secret dispatches &c. than he could market in a year. In a word he was so overstocked with fable, that he should be obliged to burn one half of what he had on hand, as the Dutch are said to burn their spices to prevent a fall of price by the glut. He had he said already suffered by going too far, for the public would not believe the whole of any intelligence at present, unless it was more than a quarter part true. Formerly a dash of truth would do—just enough to lullaby. Witness the late National Gazette deceased, of glorious memory.

If one will not, another will said I, Now Mr. Fenno, I offer you my services. Your paper seems to be very bare and lean in the department of wonders, I will furnish you on reasonable terms with home made foreign news; or I will take the foreign made, as the raw material, and work it up my own way. I will play the devil with our trade, worse than all the privateers. I warrant you, I will help the trade in tar and feathers. The officers of our government shall be blacker than the Tar; I will not spare one of them, not one fir, that is worth hunting. I would not shoot a blue jay while the Eagle is to be come at, so let the President take care of himself. I will make toasts before or after a feast, for publication: I will draw up plans of demoniac clubs, resolutions and addresses for such clubs. Let me have only one column in your gazette, and I will raise more suspicions against the Congress men, than all the other columns shall be able to counteract. I will use no colour but lamplblack, and paint nothing but devils: my pen shall be against the government; and your 25,000 select corps for it, and I engage to beat them. Take me into your pay Mr. Fenno, and we will be the combined powers against American liberty. But if liberty will be reasonable, I mean generous, and pay better than you will, I will engage to support her cause: for as I said before, I harbour no enmity against her. If you incline to treat with me, I am willing to send you some specimens of my ingenuity; I will shew for instance, that a monarchy is to be kept up in America with a paper nobility and a negro commonalty. I will prove that the Constitution will not allow you to adopt any good measures. I will shew how debts public and private may be paid without paying. Do but name your subject and I will shew you what the witch of Endor could not. How a good conscience shall torment a man by exposing him to perfection: and when I conjure up spirits *pull'd in the dunest smoke* of a kitchen without a chimney, to preside at clubs, they shall seem angels of light.

ASMODEUS.

From an ENGLISH Paper.
THE GENERALS.
First General BRUNSWICK made a sad campaign—
Then General COBOURG took the field in vain!
Next, General WURMSER bid the troops advance,
And General YORK declar'd he'd conquer France:
All the vain efforts of these Generals past—
We rest our Hope forlorn—on—General FAST.

J.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLEARED.
Sch'r Favorite, Folger, Fredericksburgh
Captain Bunker, in 63 days from Dublin, informs, that the ship General Washington, Capt. Geddes, with a number of passengers, was to sail about the 25th of March; and the brig Betsey, Gordon, about the same time, both bound to this port.

✧ In the Journal of the Senate of the United States published yesterday—after the motion by Mr. Martin, the words in the copy "It passed in the negative"—were inadvertently omitted.

NEW THEATRE.
TO-MORROW EVENING,
May 9.
Will be performed,
An OPERA, called
Inkle and Yarico.
With the original Overture and Accompaniments.
In act 2d. will be introduced a Characteristic Pantomime Dance, incidental to the piece composed by Mr. Francis, by Messrs. Darley, Darley jun. Elisset, De Moulin, Warrell, Lee, and Francis.
With new Scenery, Dresses and Decorations. The Scenery designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.
To which will be added,
A FARCE, called
Lovers Quarrell's;
OR,
Like Master, Like Man.