

Further particulars of the late Conspiracy at Paris.

Translated for the New-York Gazette.

Mr. M'LEAN, Supposing that any information respecting the late CONSPIRACY AT PARIS, will be pleasing to the readers of your gazette, I send you a translation of the principal points of a declaration made by GEORGE GRISSEL, captain of the 2d company of the 3d battalion of the 38th half brigade, to the Executive Directory on the 15th of Floreal. This being the first piece that led to the discovery of the conspiracy, it was in consequence of it that Babœuf and others were arrested on the 20th of the same month, and examined on the 21st. [See the New-York Gazette of Saturday last.]

IN the first place, Grisel informs the Directory, that he had been initiated in the conspiracy for upwards of a month past; he then excuses himself for not having made the discovery sooner; and among the reasons he gives for the delay, the principal one, he says, was to obtain sufficient information of the extent and ramifications of the plot, and a personal acquaintance with the chief conspirators.

He then relates, that on one of the last days of Germinal, he was met by one Meugnier, a tailor by trade! with whom he had been acquainted in '89. The man of fears informed him, he had been imprisoned six months at Pleffis, on account, as he said, of his patriotism; and he desired him to accompany him to the Geneva coffee-house, where he found a number of neighbour's friends ex-prisoners like himself; and who at his instance received him as one of the brotherhood.—Grisel, however, not very well pleased with the "ultra-revolutionary conversations" of such patriots, resolved not to visit them again.

On the 2d inst. he was accosted near the Greve, by one of the same Jacobin patriots, called Monton, a well known character. In the course of conversation, he confidentially informed him of the existence of a secret committee of public safety and of insurrection; and that the insurrection which he, the quondam belt-maker was organizing! was nigh at hand: "On this information," says Grisel, "I perceived that an opportunity has offered of gloriously serving my country. I seized it, and therefore armed myself with dissimulation."

The two patriots invited Grisel to the Temple of Reason (for so they called the Coffee-house, known by the name of the Chinese Baths) where he found a confused assembly of both sexes, whose conversation, songs, and four looks, recalled to mind the dreadful reign of terror.

His two mentors praised his Robespierian zeal—his own discourse confirmed their assertions, and he was soon surrounded and caressed by the whole groupe.

A man who appeared to be one of their chiefs, and whose name he afterwards found to be Darthe, paid him particular attention, and gave him some of Babœuf's pamphlets. Considering that if he could procure this fellow's acquaintance, he might, through him, acquire more information respecting the conspiracy. He proposed to compose a pamphlet with Jacobinical style; which being accepted, he finished it the same evening, and to be distributed throughout the Republic. It consisted of a preamble of 8 or 10 articles, and an order for the people to fall, without distinction, on the Directory and Legislative Bodies!

He then read a Proclamation, which was to make its appearance subsequent to the last-mentioned piece, ordering the general pillage and slaughter of the rich—the nobles—the priests, and of all the authorities.—An amendment was added to this act, more terrible than all the rest—they were received by the conspirators with general applause. Afterwards appeared a list of upwards of 60 Chiefs of Insurrection who were to act in different places.

In the course of the conversation, Grisel discovered that Felix Pelletier procured the necessary funds, and that Drouet was to head the insurrection.

The sitting terminated at 7 P. M. when it was resolved:—

- 1. That the Committee of Insurrection should hold their next meeting at another house.
2. That Rossignol, Germain, Mansard, Fayan, and himself (Grisel) should be a Military Committee, charged to prepare the military means of insurrection, and to correspond with the Secret Committee, through Germain. This Committee sat on the 12th and 13th.

Grisel concludes his declaration, by affirming that Drouet and Babœuf visited each other daily, and that the latter frequently composed the speeches the former was to deliver in the Council of 500—delivered it to him the next day at the Coffee-House. It pleased Darthe (an ex-secretary of Joseph Lebon), who promised to have it printed, and desired him to call the next day for a few hundred copies, to distribute among the troops.

The next day he delivered him about one hundred copies of his pamphlet, and also some papers under cover, which he made him hide in his bosom, and desired him not to open it till he was at home and by himself. On opening it, he found it was a Breve of secondary and military agent of the secret Committee of Public Safety and Insurrection, with instructions at large and information concerning the plans of the Secret Committee, and of his duties.

Grisel's duty at camp prevented him from seeing Darthe until the 11th, when he sent a message desiring to see him; he accordingly went to his house, where not finding him, he was conducted by a person who was there to another house, where he saw Darthe and four other persons.—Darthe immediately said to him:—"Dear friend, the hour of revenge being at hand, and the Tocin of Liberty being about to be rung, the Committee has thought proper to strengthen the zeal of the Chiefs of the Insurrection by admitting them into its bosom to concert together the plan of execution."—"Behold," continued he, "our worthy chiefs, who alone are acknowledged as such by every true patriot; who will soon direct the great insurrection; you are not yet acquainted with them—well then, Ba-

baœuf, Germain, Buanarotte and Desdier; there are some others, but business prevents their attendance." They then embraced each other.

Some time after, three other Conspirators, to wit, the ex-general Fayan, ex-general Rossignol, and Mansard, a displaced officer, joined the Conspiracy.—Babœuf then read the act of insurrection, of which it was decided to print 60,000 copies.

For the Farmer's Weekly Museum. THE LAY PREACHER.

"Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgot him;" THIS was a most unlucky instance of shortness of memory, and a strange one too, for Joseph had expressly stipulated with the imprisoned butler, that he should recollect the favorable interpreter of his dream, and obtain from Pharaoh an order for his enlargement.

Forgot him! Is it possible? Did the chief butler, as he filled the cup to Pharaoh, taste the wine so often, that it made him stupid or mad? Was the vine juice of Egypt ever mixed with poppy water, that it might, like the fabled river of oblivion drown memory and her tribes? As I know of no ancient record, that alludes to this practice, and in the biography with which Moses has indulged us, of the chief butler not a syllable is said, concerning his debauchery, I believe that the supposition that he was a toper must be waved. We must look a little deeper than the bottom of a glass, or even a bottle to discover the source of a courtier's ingratitude.

Let us look, therefore, once more into the book of Genesis, and I trust, that so lucid an Historian, as Moses, will shed light upon this sombre subject.

It appears that Joseph, suspected of an attempt upon the virtue of Potiphar's wife, was by the indignation of that harridan of antiquity, committed to prison. According to the sacred text, this was a State prison, a kind of Egyptian Baskille, where, as we read, "The King's prisoners were bound" where meaner felons were excluded, and none were admitted, but such as were sent thither to the palace, as had, by their carelessness or their crimes, forfeited the royal favor. It is no great wonder then that a couple of tradesmen, who had such frequent temptations to cheat, as a butler and a baker, should be put in ward. Light bread and four wine had been rendered in the palace, and the abused palate of Pharaoh was offended. Joseph, who had ingratiated himself with the chief goaler, was appointed a sort of deputy or turnkey of the prison, and had the charge of these very delinquents.

One morning, "Behold they were sad;" and when interrogated concerning the cause of their gloom, they informed Joseph that they had dreamed and there was no interpreter. The chief butler then related that he had seen in a vision a clustered vine, of triple branches, whose grapes he pressed into the cup, and gave into the hand of Pharaoh. Joseph, after comforting the prisoner by familiarly explaining his dream and promising him restoration to his post in the household, pathetically beseeches him that he would in his prosperity reflect on his unjustly accused friend, and mention him to his prince. "Think on me, says the beautifully simple original, when it shall be well with thee, and show kindness I pray thee, unto me, and make mention of me to Pharaoh, and bring me out of this house." This was surely an easy service; and on the third day, when Pharaoh feasted his servants, when amid the jollity of an entertainment, the released butler stood at the elbow of his appeased sovereign, what a favorable moment to suggest the propriety of loosing poor Joseph, who had been so unjustly bound. But mark an obsequious, callous, courtly slave. Intent alone upon his own prosperity, he is so busy in filling the ruddy cup for his king and for himself, that not a thought of him intrudes, who has nothing to drink, but his own tears and the waters of affliction. A selfish and ungrateful man, though he should outlive the oldest of the patriarchs, and ally she thirst of a lineage of Egyptian monarchs would not once think of his benefactor, nor call to mind that visionary vine which he had seen in adversity. No; a chief butler would have much a more lucrative employment than thinking upon the "Sorrowful sighing of a prisoner." The chief butler did not remember Joseph, but forgot him.

And are there not a thousand worldly reasons for this forgetfulness? Prudence might whisper to the butler as he walked through the prison-gate, not to slip the name of Joseph, for possibly it might anger Pharaoh, and then his favor would be withdrawn, and the butler's ship! Besides, we should remember that this dreamer in prison was a very courtier in the palace; watchful enough of his own, and "dealing out his promises as liberally as his liquor." When Joseph had unravelled his entangled dreams, and foretold that he should again have the keys of Pharaoh's beaufet and cellar, I dare affirm that the butler, with erasing complaisance, with low bows and a perpetual smile, engaged upon his honor not merely to remember, but to remunerate his deliverer. This was the promise of a courtier.—And who is ignorant that his engagements, like "your humble servant" at the bottom of a challenge, mean, if they have any meaning, nothing but death and destruction?—Many are the promises of the chief butlers, the Chesterfields, the smooth-tongued men of the world. They kiss them too—but so close, that, when the day of performance arrives, not even their owner can find them—misaid in some obscure corner of memory's chest!

Will be landed,

TO MORROW, from on board the schooner Expedition

St. Croix Rum & Sugar.

For Sale by F. COPPINGER, 221 South Front-street.

BY AN ARTIST, Resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please. N. B. Specimens are to be seen. May 12.

Philadelphia, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No. VI.

SOCIETY is formed for the general benefit of the individuals who compose it. Every arrangement calculated to promote the interest of the community, comes within the limits of this acknowledged principle. Apply this to the subject of public schools—it will be found on the most minute investigation, that without the interposition of the supreme power, in making public adequate provision for the education of the general mass of the children of the commonwealth; by far the majority will be brought up in ignorance, of the most common and essential branches of learning. Facts are stubborn, and cannot be set aside. Is it not true then, that more than one half of the children who reside in those of our large cities, where no public schools exist, are not instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic? If this is the case in the cities, what must be the fact in relation to the sparse country settlements? Knowledge is the basis of freedom, order and public tranquility; and these will be enjoyed by a community, in proportion to its general diffusion among the people. Ignorance is the parent of fertility, vices, confusion and public expense. It will not, we presume, be denied that the people have a right to demand, that their legislature should interfere in this business, when it must be confessed by all, that without this interference, no adequate provision ever was, or will be made in any country under heaven.

The rich and the middling classes of citizens are as sensible of the importance of education to their children, as of food and raiment, and provide accordingly; but the third class, the poor, who compose the majority, and certainly as important as the other two, without the interposition of government, are and will be left entirely destitute. I cannot do equal justice to this part of the subject, with a late writer in the "Delaware and English Shore Advertiser," published in Wilmington. He thus elegantly and energetically expresses himself— "By the nation alone can national education be supported—Every free citizen is the child of the state, and to the state it belongs exclusively to educate him. To the state he looks up for his education as a right without which other rights of freedom cannot be enjoyed: For, in fact, what is freedom when clouded by ignorance, or misrepresented by prejudice? What are all its boasted privileges and enjoyments, when deprived of the glorious rays of knowledge and wisdom, which alone can give a relish and value to any of them? It appears then to me, that when men unite in a social compact, founded upon liberty, they stipulate, at least virtually, among other rights, for the benefit of an useful education, such as may raise indigence to a level with opulence in point of literary and scientific acquirements, and place within the reach of every citizen that common stock of human ideas, and consequently of human happiness, which nature evidently intended for all.—Let every freeman therefore, be as jealous of this sacred right, as of any others that constitute freedom. Let every candidate to their suffrages be suspected as inimical to liberty, who shows any backwardness towards promoting a liberal and public education. A friend to ignorance, is a friend to oppression, unworthy the notice and patronage of every liberal man."

That principle of universal charity and benevolence, for which the friends of man in all countries are decided advocates—and which the people called Quakers, profess to consider as the key stone of Society, speaks with irresistible emphasis on this occasion. Even that partial charity, which impels this denomination in a particular manner to provide so amply, so scrupulously for the youth of its own persuasion, has no dividing line to separate it from the genuine impulses of real patriotism, which embraces in the bonds of love, the whole family of mankind. I am not in favor of regulations which shall needlessly bear hard on any body or description of men; and if a proviso can be incorporated in a law for the establishment of public schools, which shall exempt any particular description of people from the general tax for that purpose, without operating to the injury and destruction of the system, in the name of justice, let it take place; but if not, (and it is very much to be doubted, whether such exemptions would not be radically mischievous,) there is not a man of any denomination, who possesses real benevolence of heart, and a sound understanding of his own interest, and that of the public, who would hesitate to pay his full, legal proportion of such tax, over and above what his voluntary contribution may be for the support of local partial institutions. So far from these partial institutions, affording any just objection to the general system contended for, they give incontestible evidence of the superior ability of their friends, to contribute to its support. And what is equally true, the latter system, in its operation will increase that ability; for knowledge reduces the expenses of government, in a ratio to its cost, more than a thousand fold.

E.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

COMMUNICATION.

WHILE some of our pretended patriots, whose zeal has run away with their memories and discretion, are continually harping on the early and immense sacrifices made by our French and Dutch allies, in our revolution, and the avidity shewn by them in acknowledging our independence, and assisting us from pure affection; we see the Convention of France, on the one hand denying the fact, and imputing the worst of motives to the friendship of Lewis XVI. and on the other hand, we behold the new Dutch Republic, endeavouring to acquit themselves of the imputation:—For we see in the declaration of War, against Great-Britain, just issued, and which is dated from the Hague, May 2, 1796. the following exculpatory and apologetical paragraphs:—"When England attempted, by the force of arms, to subjugate her American Colonies, which she had driven to a just rebellion; and when the scourge of war extended over her

empires; the States General of the United Provinces were careful to observe a strict neutrality. They did not suffer Dutch vessels to transport any other commodities to America, those excepted which were declared free by the express terms of treaties. The most efficacious precautions were carefully taken to prevent warlike stores from being conveyed to the American colonies, as well as to prevent any fraudulent commerce from being carried on with them: Precautions which did not a little shackle and injure our own commerce to the West-Indies.—It availed the Republic, however, but little, to observe the conditions of treaties with exactness, as to what was by them prohibited; the English Ministers consulting merely their temporary convenience, went so far as to dispute what these very treaties allowed: They would not suffer the Republic to enjoy those very advantages which England herself had enjoyed in a similar case; but violating the rights of nations, they condemned the cargoes as prizes to the crown, and employed the materials in the royal arsenals: Other vessels were forfeited by the arbitrary sentences of partial courts of justice. The privateers and armed ships of England, seeing that their piracies were legalized, multiplied their depredations, and the merchant vessels of Holland, daily became the victims of their brutalities. Finally, the atrocity of the British Ministers was carried to such a point, that they no longer respected the flag of the States, but carried a convoy of Dutch vessels into the ports of England, declaring ships richly laden to be lawful prizes, and violating, as well in Europe as elsewhere, our independent territory. The only mode which could be adopted, to put a stop to these unprecedented injustices, without however breaking with the kingdom of Great-Britain, was employed by their High Mightinesses. This mode consisted in joining with all possible speed the alliance of the three northern powers, concerted by the Empress of Russia, and destined to protect, by the force of arms, the rights of the neutral nations, each of them more or less violated by England."

Can we want any further evidence of Dutch Amity?

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) July 30.

On Sunday evening, 6 o'clock, PETER FREDERICK COLLIN, Esq. departed this transitory life at Newington; aged 30. A long and painful indisposition, his fortitude and resignation, supported with philosophic firmness and manly dignity. On Tuesday evening his remains were respectfully interred in St. John's Church-yard, Portsmouth, according to his own request, confirmed by a generous donation to the poor of the church.

This gentleman was a native of Hanau, Hesse Cassel, in Germany, and for many years a resident at Demarara. The insalubrity of this warm climate, induced a gradual decline; from which he flattered himself with relief by repairing to a northern situation. But, alas, he had tarried too long amid the fervors of the Indian Isles, to regain his health, by a happier temperature of air. He has resided in the vicinity of this town about three months.

The executors to the last will and testament of the deceased, return their most grateful acknowledgments to the officers of the line who supported the pall; the respectable gentlemen inhabitants, who attended the funeral; and more especially to the fairest part of the creation who honored the worthy dead, by a tribute of voluntary and unsolicited respect.

What though in foreign climes, remote from home, The dying stranger gently sinks to rest; Yet man's vast brotherhood shall build his tomb, And the lone pilgrim lodge on nature's breast. In death is holiest fellowship divine; Life may divide; but death unites the whole; Draws round the world, one wide encircling line, And girds all mankind in from pole to pole; Hence, equal tenants of the silent grave, And fellow citizens in death's domains; Whatever country holds the good, the brave, Shall chaunt the requiem o'er their lov'd remains.

Auction Sales.

To-Morrow Afternoon.

Sales of RUM, SUGAR and COFFEE.

At 2 o'clock, In Second-street, above Arch-street, No. 68, Will be sold by Auction, In lots to suit the purchasers, for Cash, 20 hhd. best St. Croix RUM, 8 do. and 10 bbls. prime SUGARS, 100 Bags of COFFEE, All entitled to the drawback. Also, a large Scale and Beam, and some Shop Furniture.

Wm. Shannon, Auctioneer.

Aug. 11.

Cargo of the ship Union Fraterna, from Leghorn.

ON Friday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on Messrs. Rofs & Simson's wharf, will be sold by auction, (and continued from day to day, till the whole is sold) the cargo of the Venetian ship Union Fraterra, from Leghorn, consisting of the following articles:

- Florence Oil in casks of 12 bottles, and flasks of 50
Castile Soap in casks
Tallow Candles
Anchovies
Capers
Olives
Juniper Berries in bales
Manna, Flakes
Ditto, in forts
Almonds
Permelan Cheese
French Claret, in casks
Ditto, in bottles
Twine
Hair-Powder
Pomatum.

The conditions of sale will be—all sums under 500l. to be paid in cash: from 500 to 1000 dollars in approved notes at 60 days: from 1000 dollars upwards, in approved endorsed notes at 90 and 120 days.

Edward Fox, Auctioneer.

August 9