

I leave the reader to make his election which of these two faiths or promises he will prefer, and only stop to declare that I offer these things in the face of the world, as matters of public notoriety, and challenge any American, who has either conscience of right or feelings of humanity, to deny an iota of them, or to differ from me in the sentiments of his own heart, if he can.

I suppose it will be objected to all this, that the thing is done and cannot be mended—This is, indeed, an old plea, and a pretty good clincher for runaway matches; but I don't think it will apply to the present case—it will be said that the speculators are in possession, they are strong and numerous, and it will be difficult to oust them; but truth and right are stronger than they. I know they have got hold of great sums of our public money, under the name of interest, which I suppose they will keep; for I don't expect that refunding will ever make a part of our funding system. But the great capital is unpaid, and still remains in the bank and in the nation, and may be disposed of yet as national honor, faith and right shall require. But as things go on, this great capital will not rest with us long, but will soon be drained from the extreme parts into the great cities, and from thence will take its departure for Europe, never to return.

We have indeed one comfort left, that as long as our fields supply corn, and flax, and our flocks and herds yield butter, cheese, milk, meat and wool, we cannot starve or want clothes.

On the whole matter, let what difficulties soever lie in our way, I pray God that the doleful cruel bondage—Let the stricken deer go mourn—may never be the motto of our Union.

A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

October 24, 1792.

Foreign Affairs.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PERMANENT SITTING.

AUGUST 12.

GEN. CUSTINE transmitted a letter, written to him, by the Prince de Conde: it set forth, that 35,000 men were before Landau; that it would be folly to resist; that the foreign troops would put all to the sword; he advised him to deliver up the place.

Gen. Custine sent no answer. He lodged the letter in the hands of the Municipality.

Three citizens came to the bar. They introduced M. Bernard, the inventor of a military machine, the effect of which was terrible: 90 shots, he said, could be fired with it. The Assembly approved of the invention, and invited the citizen to sit within the bar.

AUGUST 13.

M. Condorcet proposed an address to the French people, to the armies, and to the Ambassadors, relative to late occurrences. We shall attempt being particular in detailing the energetic address, as it may very properly be termed an epitome of all the grand events which have marked the last ten months in France.

M. Condorcet began with making pertinent observations on the state of the kingdom, when the National Legislative Assembly met. The emigrants, he said, were assembled throughout Germany in arms, vowing vengeance against the land that had given them birth, fanatic priests were exciting to a civil war in every part of the kingdom; a foreign war too threatened Frenchmen. The National Assembly, by the rigorous measures they had adopted, struck at the very root of the evil—they issued decrees both against the emigrants and against the priests; but the King baffled their good and honest intentions, by refusing to sanction them. The highest mistrust prevailed from that moment. The Assembly thought the Executive Power wished to serve the views of all the rebels. The hostile preparations of foreign Powers equally urged hostile measures on the part of France—perfidious Ministers did not even conceal the ends they had in view; their slowness in expediting the decrees was a confirmation of their guilt.

During this time the wicked emissaries of despotism attempted to extinguish the flame of patriotism in France—patriotic societies were attacked—the Legislative body was for a time exposed to contempt—but the King, unable to carry his every point, at length bending to the general wish, called patriot Ministers about him—here the scene changed.

France declared war against Austria, whose uninterrupted hostilities, whose secret treaties, whose ambitious projects, called aloud for a signal rupture.

A kind of activity was the consequence of such a measure, half-exer-

tions—but soon after corruption crept in among the ranks, the military operations were impeded by a want of harmony between the Generals and Ministers—the patriot Ministers were dismissed!

The guard of 1800 men granted to the King by the Constitution, gave unequivocal proofs of anti-patriotic intentions.—The Legislative Body discharged them.—The King praised, and gave them an increase of pay. The people became more and more uneasy in the capital. The 20th June, an immense multitude of people went to the Assembly, and called for a decree to bring Louis from the Throne. The citizens filed off before the Assembly, and then proceeded to the palace to present a petition to the King. The zeal of the Mayor of Paris restrained the energy of the people, and kept them within the limits of moderation. The Ministers tho't that event might bring about a civil war! They drew up an insidious proclamation. General La Fayette came up to Paris, and spoke in the name of his army!—Several departments acted unconstitutionally, by sending flattering addresses to the King, harbingers of falsehood. Under these circumstances, the National Assembly summoned the confederates of Paris. They created a Committee of General Safety, and declared the State was in danger.

In the mean time a Prussian General published a Manifesto, and the King scarcely noticed it; and as it was, he did it indirectly. Besides those general motives, said M. Condorcet, there are particular ones, which regard the capital.—The citizens of Paris saw the King surrounded by base, vile, and cowardly conspirators. The Constitution ordered him to notify imminent hostilities; and the Assembly knew nothing of the Prussian proceedings, until their formidable death-dealing battalions were at the very gates of France. Petitions and addresses without number were presented against the King.—*Detronse the perfidious man!* was the burden of all and each of them. The Assembly could not but take the momentous question into consideration: several points were to be discussed; but the impatience of the people burst forth.—They marched like freemen towards the King's dwelling; he sought refuge in the Assembly, knowing that sanctuary would not be invaded.—Some National Volunteers guarded the Palace, but there were Swifs among them.—Frenchmen looked with an evil eye on soldiers who were in the capital in direct opposition to law.

They received orders to fire at the people, at the very moment the National Guards were carrying words of peace to the much-irritated citizens. A deputation from the National Assembly appeared among the people.—The treachery was then discovered, defeated, punished. The National Assembly, bearers of what was going forward, swore to maintain liberty and equality, and eagerly endeavored to save the state; but they wished the people to manifest their solemn, their sovereign will, by a National Convention. They adopted every possible measure to accelerate the meeting of the Convention. After having offered a series of similar facts, M. Condorcet exhorted his countrymen to union and courage. Your Representatives, said he, have done their duty; they have done every thing for liberty: they are ready to sacrifice their existence for it—*Ce n'est que trop vrai,* said a man in the gallery.—The equivocal signification of those words made the right-hand side of the House smile.—Neither reproaches nor remorse can effect their memory.

The Assembly Hall echoed with applause.—The address was ordered to be printed, sent into the departments, to the army, and to all the French Ambassadors over the world.

AUGUST 14.

M. Robertspierre was introduced—he was at the head of a deputation from the Section of Vendome—He said, the statue of a tyrant covered the Place Vendome—it has disappeared, it was brought to the level of the earth; it has made room for a national monument; and, what monu-

ment can be more worthy of the majesty of the Nation than a tomb, reared in a pyramidal form, in honor of the heroes who fell in the battle of the 10th of this month?

M. Cambon moved, that the Assembly should order several important letters, found among M. la Porte's papers, to be read.

M. Andrieu seconded the motion—he said he had remarked these words in one written instrument.

“Given for an advertisement to sink the credit of the assignats.”

M. Bazire contended that all the papers contained more, or fewer proofs of the King's perfidy; his collusion with the enemies of the state were self-evident.

AUGUST 21.

M. SERVAN, Minister at War, informed, that the “villain” La Fayette, and all his officers had deserted. The Lieut. Col. of the 43d regiment gave him this information; which might have been expected from this imaginary hero. France, says the minister, was purged of this insignificant individual, between the 19th and 20th instant.—He, without doubt, will join his cousin, [Bouille] the gasconading destroyer—adieu then to the houses of Paris.

The minister added, “that the Commissioners of the Assembly were at liberty; and the soldiers of the late general La Fayette, had been brought to see his treasonable intentions.”

M. Maran informed the Assembly, that the minister had told him, that La Fayette had endeavored to lead his soldiers into an ambuscade, to have them all butchered; but that the army, suspicious of some design, had remained faithful to their interests, and firm on their posts. M. Maran, who had heretofore considered the charges made against La Fayette, by the mob, to be unjust; said he now acknowledged his error, and freely abjured it.

The impression of the letter of the minister at war was moved—and that it be sent to the departments by express.

M. Breard thought the subject ought to undergo a complete investigation, before any order was taken on it—therefore moved, that the Lieutenant Colonel of the 43d regiment should be heard at the bar on the subject.—Adopted.

M. Saladin moved, That the President be requested to write to the army of the North, to testify to them, its approbation of their good conduct and patriotism.—Decreed.

The three last commissioners of the Assembly, wrote from Rheims, under 20th August. They announce that the administrators of the department of Ardennes have retracted their former resolution, and request, in their behalf, the pardon of the nation. The commissioners add, that the municipality of Rheims, which had been sent to Sedan, had returned; and inform, that the Commons of Sedan, impelled by the delirium of aristocracy, had detained them prisoners seven hours, under pretence that they were factious persons.

The other Commissioners informed the Assembly, that the Northern army had courageously resisted the arts made use of to mislead and deceive them; and refused to take the oath which their insignificant general wished to impose on them.

M. Montmorin, formerly minister of Foreign Affairs, appeared at the bar—not with that haughty countenance which before had given so much offence to every freeman; but on the contrary, now excited as much pity, as he had before inspired indignation. He was interrogated by the President, relative to several transactions of which he was suspected.

The examination was lengthy, but nothing satisfactory to the Assembly transpired therein—He denied the charges that were made against him, and it appeared that he was not the Montmorin alluded to. The other Montmorin was therefore immediately taken into custody.

The examination was interrupted by M. Rolland, Minister of the Interior, who communicated a letter from the Commons of Sedan, confirming the enlargement of the Commissioners, and endeavoring to excuse

their late conduct, by alleging that they had received orders from General Fayette to arrest the three individuals who, they said, called themselves Commissioners from the Assembly!

The Commissioners wrote that they were at liberty, but that the town had not yet an entire knowledge of the object of their mission. They also sent two letters of the “Villain of the Two Worlds,” addressed to the Commons of Sedan, and with it the order of arrest. This Conspirator, they say, had the impudence to acknowledge in this letter the action, and to hold himself solely and personally responsible therefor. His reasons were, that the National Assembly, as well as the King, were governed by a faction, kept in pay for the purpose. As for himself he would give his voice for liberty and equality; but not such as had for a long time prevailed.

PARIS, August 25.

The former stately Palace of the Thuilleries, is nearly a wreck;—There is question of levelling it to the earth, that the dwelling of so many Tyrants may no longer offend a free people, and put them in mind of the shackles which galled them for so many centuries.

Yesterday evening between five and six o'clock, M. la Porte, late keeper of the privy purse, condemned by the Special Tribunal to be beheaded on the square of the Carouzel, underwent his sentence in presence of an immense crowd of spectators.

The jury, after a trial of four and twenty hours, convicted him of having made an improper use of the civil list, in order to foment a civil war; it appeared evidently on his trial, that he had hired incendiary writers, whose poisonous productions tended to defeat the exertions of all the friends of liberty.

M. la Porte went to the block with a fortitude and a resolution worthy of a better and a more just cause. He, however, declared his innocence to the last; but the written proofs produced in court, are indelible testimonies of his guilt and perfidy.

M. la Porte was turned of fifty. He was dressed in a new suit of silk clothes, and appeared with as much unconcern as if he was going to the levee of his late master.

The Common Council of this capital during M. Bailly's Mayoralty, had ordered a medal to be struck in honor of General la Fayette. M. Duvivier, a distinguished young artist, was commissioned to execute it. But unwilling to perpetuate the blasted fame of the fugitive General, he yesterday laid before the Council his unfinished work. The C. Council ordained that the effigy of the Hero of both Hemispheres should be solemnly dashed to the ground on St. Louis's day (the tutelar Saint of France) 25th August, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on the Place de Greve; and that the ceremony should be performed by the executive power, alias Jack Ketch.

This great capital is perfectly calm, though patriotism was never known to be so much alive; it is the welcome guest of every honest heart; there is no, not even the smallest appearance of the late crisis; all is harmony, concord and peace.

Louis is as careless and fat as usual. The young prince is as lively as ever; the pretty innocent never committed a crime—he does not know what remorse is. May he be always equally ignorant of vice and its concomitant evils!

General Arthur Dillon's conduct is undefinable—What he advances one day and swears to, he retracts the next: As a proof of which the National Assembly have already declared, at three different times, that he had lost the confidence of the nation. Twice they repealed their decree, on hearing that General Dillon had protested against the conduct of the superseded king. It seems, however, that he has recanted once more, and a third decree has been issued against him. The Assembly know not in what class to rank the dubious character—The world is convinced of his bravery! but that is only a professional virtue, often injurious when there wants a good head to direct.

His Excellency Lord Gower is still detained in Paris. He cannot pro-