

friends of order and virtue? Who, I say, can anticipate that solemn crisis, of which this is only the prelude, without devoutly wishing to the present beloved Incumbent the years of the Patriarchs who lived before the flood?

A CONSISTENT FEDERALIST.

Annapolis, October 19, 1792.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. SCULL,

Queries, in your last, from the Albany Gazette, lead me to make the following observations.

WHAT has produced the present war with the Indians? Is it not the claim of the United States to the country west of the Ohio? Cede this, and we have peace. Shall it be said, that the object of the forces raised is the protection of these settlements?—The fact is, if at the treaty of Fort Mifflin in the year 1784, the commissioners had said, we relinquish all claim beyond our former purchase, and are satisfied with the Ohio as a boundary, we should have had no war.

The contrary was the language—it was said, that territory is ours; we claim it by conquest; and you must give it up, allowing you only a small corner as a hunting ground and settlement, and a few goods as a bounty, not as a price.

Surveys and settlements under the United States of this territory, has been an enforcement of the claim, and has provoked the Indians, and has engaged them in continual war. The older settlements have been the victims of this claim of the public. Shall it then be said, that it is to protect the western country that the army is on foot? Let the Congress instantly announce to the Indians a relinquishment of claim to this territory, and we shall ask no troops to protect us: we shall have no trouble.

But the Congress claim it; and have made, and wish to make sales; and the frontiers must bear the incursions of the savages provoked on account of this; they must be harassed with militia service; taken from the labour of their farms at times unseasonable; and yet be told by uninformed persons abroad, that they contribute nothing towards the expence of a war, which is thus brought on them by the public.—What? because they do not submit to an excise; when by submitting to it they would pay more than ten times their proportion of the revenue.

We have seen the President's proclamation, which is all right; and he has seen ours, which is, that we will neither eat nor drink with an excise officer. Let the President do his duty, and we will do ours. It is his to enforce; it is ours to defeat. We hope to have no difference on the occasion, but each to carry his point if he can. We flatter ourselves the power of opinion is stronger than the laws; and when a tax is unequal, unjust, unpopular, oppressive, in a free government, it cannot exist long, or be carried into complete effect. Z.

Miller's Run, October 16, 1792.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, August 21.

DE NARBONNE, the gallant and gay Narbonne, has been taken into custody:—we do not hear, however, that any weighty charge is laid to his account. When he thought the King in danger he hastened to his aid; he had on a national uniform, and was found under arms at the door of the apartment allotted to the King and his family. We rank his proceedings among the *piu fraudes*, more worthy of compassion than of condemnation.

The Prince de Poix was reported to have been in the same predicament; but we find, on closer enquiry, that he has hitherto escaped the Argus eye of the Police.

M. de Biron, in order to encourage desertion among the enemy's troops, sent them the translation of the decree, which is so well calculated to allure them to the standard of liberty, on account of the singular advantages it holds out to them.—The decree is conveyed into the allied camps in bottles of strong Nantz brandy, a powerful bait for a northern soldier!—In war, as in love, every wile that is practicable is fair.

On Thursday the Special Tribunal, established by the law of the 17th of August, passed sentence on Louis-David Connot, alias d'Anglemont.—After a trial of 39 hours, by a jury of his own countrymen, he was convicted of debauching the allegiance of several Frenchmen, and condemned to die in expiation of his crime.

When judgment was pronounced, M. Ostellin, President, thus energetically addressed the culprit:—"Condemned by a severe, though just law—go bravely to death: your life and sincere repentance are all that your country requires of you!"

During the trial, the prisoner at the bar urged very powerful and some subtle arguments in his defence. He appeared with elegance, ease, and in classical language; but his fortitude abandoned him when his doom was pronounced. He was executed at half after ten at night, on the square

of the Carouzel, by light of torches. Though the crowd was immense, not a single accident took place.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

AUGUST 21.

A petitioner came forward and arraigned Gen. Arthur Dillon's conduct. He said, he was La Fayette's accomplice, and thought it advisable to order his correspondence to be seized upon. He was invited to sit within the bar.

A member read a letter from the council of the district of Douay. The military commandant of Douay had handed them a letter, in which M. A. Dillon renewed his oath to the nation, to the law, and to the King, exhorting him to do the same. The general council, after having heard the letter read, resolved to send a copy of it to the National Assembly.

The Assembly decreed, that the proceedings of the general council should be mentioned with distinction on the journals; and, on M. Duhem's motion, they declared, for the second time, that General Arthur Dillon had lost all public confidence.

On M. La Source's motion, the following decree passed the house:

All Generals, General Officers, and superseceded Officers, whether they be suspended by the executive power, or by the legislative body; shall be obliged to remain ten leagues from the army in which they served; and cannot go nearer than ten leagues to any of the other armies, under pain of being confined during the whole course of the war.

M. Albite moved, M. Rhume seconded, and the Assembly decreed, that all superseceded officers should be removed 20 leagues from the frontiers; and that they should inform those whom it concerned of the place they had chosen for their residence.

Many citizens of the different sections, wished the Assembly would authorize them to transfer the prisoners of Orleans to Paris. The petitioners were admitted within the bar, and their request was referred to the committee.

The Assembly decreed, that three other commissioners should be sent to Luckner's army, in the room of those who were detained at Sedan. Messrs. La Porte, Lamarck, and Bruat, were the commissioners appointed.

M. Brissot brought up a report relative to the treaties between France and the Helvetic Cantons.

In the year 1764, said M. Brissot, those Cantons had engaged to furnish 13,784 auxiliaries, the number is now reduced to 10,000 men, the committee extraordinary thought it would be prudent not to continue the treaty. The alliance of the King of France with the Swiss, was nothing more or less than a despotic contract; to break the treaty cannot be injurious to us, while we have a million of Frenchmen armed for liberty; we should therefore not hesitate to declare, that the Swiss regiments are no longer in pay. Having thus premised, M. Brissot moved, that the legislative body issue the following decree:—The National Assembly, considering it necessary that the fate of the Swiss regiments should be speedily decided, and considering that the treaties with Switzerland are expired, decree,

1st. The National Assembly, steady to the principles of French liberty, which does not allow the defence of their freedom to be entrusted to foreign troops, decree that the Swiss regiments, and the allies of the Swiss in the service of France, cease to be in the service of France.

2dly. The executive power is charged to testify to the Swiss Cantons the gratitude of France for the military services performed by the Swiss regiments.

3dly. The National Assembly, wishing to give the Swiss a token of esteem, decree that those among them, who desire to continue in the French service, and shall take on in French regiments, or legions, shall be treated like French citizens.

They shall receive, as bounty-money, in the following proportion: serjeants 300 livres, corporals 200 and soldiers 150 livres: they shall be promoted in their turn, and until their promotion they shall receive their respective pay of serjeant, corporal, &c.

4thly. The executive power is charged to watch over the safety of the Swiss officers and soldiers who shall leave France—they cannot march out but by detachments of 20 men each, and without arms; they shall be paid for their arms.

5thly. The executive power is charged to send commissioners to all the Swiss regiments to execute this law.

6thly. The executive power is charged to declare to the Swiss Cantons, that France wishes to continue in peace and amity with them.

7thly. The minister shall give an account of the state of the frontiers towards Mount Jura and the neighbouring departments.

Two young and comely female citizens, with pikes in their hands, appeared at the bar, forgetful of the weakness of their sex; they generously devoted themselves to the defence of liberty and their own country.

Commissaries from the section of L'Isle (a quarter of Paris) laid 3000 livres on the table, and testified their approbation of the Assembly's wonderful labors.

JACOBIN CLUB.

AUGUST 17.

A member of the federal committee communicated an address to the society relative to finances. The committee intended to present it to the National Assembly.

The address rested on the following basis:

1. To establish a progressive value in the paper currency, from the most considerable to the lowest sum.

2. To lay a duty upon all notes payable to order.

3. To forbid the circulation of gold or silver coin; but to encrease the copper and bellmetal currency.

4. To work the gold and silver mines belonging to the nation, in order to keep up the balance of trade with foreign countries.

5. To charge a committee to examine the political Rights of Women.

6. To repeal the decrees that confirm, and guarantee the royal loans.

7. Totally to suppress all secret expences, a disgrace to a free people, who should be candid, open, and without disguise.

8. To suppress every species of operation in finances for the national Treasury. The address concluded with an improved assertion, "that the trade with the two Indies, and the possession of the colonies, were infinitely more detrimental than useful to the French nation."

A member proposed, that the name of M. Roderer (attorney-general-Syndic of the department of Paris) should be struck out of the list of Jacobins, for having told the Swiss officers, on the 10th of August, to repel force by force, and fire on the people, it found necessary.

M. Roderer's name was effaced.

M. Montaut. "The three commissioners sent by the National Assembly to the central army went towards the frontiers. They were received every where with the most unequivocal testimonies of regard, respect and attention. The decrees of the National Assembly were approved of by all the citizens they met in all the towns they went through.

At Mezieres, however, they were not received with equally flattering marks of satisfaction. The inhabitants wished for the constitution, the whole constitution, and nothing but the constitution. The 10th of August was represented to them as a day of crimes, carnage, and murder; and the oaths which the commissioners proposed did not appear to them, as it really was not, agreeable to the constitution decreed in 1789.

The general council of the department assembled for that purpose, entered into a resolution of putting the commissioners under an arrest—they confined them in a citadel.—The legislative body decreed, that the members who had voted for the illegal measure, should appear at the bar of the National Assembly. Three other commissioners were deputed to notify the decree, and to liberate Messrs. Kerfaint, Peraldi, and Antonelle, the detained commissioners.

M. Robertspierre.—You have heard that the directory of the department

of Ardennes had the audacity to put three commissioners of the National Assembly under an arrest. It is not very probable, that a department would have acted thus imprudently and seditiously, if they did not expect support from some formidable quarter; and that such were their hopes, it now appears evident.—La Fayette was to have supported them—La Fayette, who is ever ready when a villainous deed is to be perpetrated.

Gentlemen, have not the people been sufficiently imposed upon? Is not La Fayette known to be a vile traitor? With the words liberty and constitution, does not the monster wish to destroy the true constitution and equality? Should La Fayette march against Paris, I am sure there is one side of the National Assembly, which is now asleep, but would soon awake, if the hypocrite general held out any hopes of interest to them. Should the conspirator come at the head of his troops to the capital, liberty would cease to exist; the rotten members of the legislative body would join him. Such are the dangers you have to fear; but such are the dangers which you seem not to provide against.

M. Simon.—It is reported that the people, whose patience is worn out, mean to ring the alarm-bell this night, and excite some troubles, under pretence of accelerating the execution of the culprits of the 10th of August. Such a measure would now be totally useless: it would be dangerous and impolitic; it would be dangerous on account of the detention of the bankrupts (bankrupts were formerly confined in the Temple;) because it might be possible that, during a popular commotion, some of the faithful servants of the King might assemble and carry the bankrupt off!—it would be dangerous, as the false reports, which would undoubtedly get into the departments, might lead the people astray as to the real cause of the very useful, very sacred insurrection of the 10th of August.—The alarm-bell, which is talked of for to-night, is therefore an unjustifiable measure, and all good citizens should oppose it, they should even, if nothing else could hinder the people, go and cut the ropes of all the bells in Paris; for there are a thousand and a thousand in Paris who, as they like to live by corruption, would wish to see the splendor of the Court restored.

The king is not in such deep despair as some may imagine; for notwithstanding the vigilance of those who guard him, he carries on a correspondence, and he is still called his majesty; the letters are handed to him in different ways, sometimes in an almond wash-ball, sometimes in the fold of a shirt, sometimes in a balloon-cake, which a municipal officer buys for the Prince Royal; there have been above twenty letters intercepted in that manner—all that goes to prove that the Royalists, who hitherto have been tyrants, are now become servants, who sleep with one eye open, watching for the favorable instant to rush upon us. We must, therefore, be resolute and circumspect, and not suffer ourselves to be led into the snares laid for us, otherwise we shall soon try on new fetters, heavier than those we have so lately thrown off.

Adjourned at half past eight.

SEPTEMBER 3.

The Duke of Brunswick, upon his first appearance before Verdun, sent in a summons to the following purport:

"The Duke of Brunswick summons the town of Verdun, in the name of their Imperial and Prussian majesties, to open its gates to the army of their majesties. The troops and the inhabitants of this town, will otherwise render themselves guilty of all the evils produced by military operations, which will be pushed with the extremest vigour, in order to subject the place to the power of his most christian majesty, its legitimate sovereign. The inhabitants may be assured of the protection of their Imperial and Prussian majesties, and of the brothers of his most christian majesty, if they surrender upon this summons."