

interview was violent. Dumourier expressed himself in terms of invective against the Jacobins. "They will ruin France," said he: "But I will save it, though they should call me a Cæsar, a Cromwell, a Monk." The commissioners carried the conversation no further. They departed, and returned next day, determined to dissemble, in order the better to discover the extent of his views. Encouraged by their overtures, Dumourier no longer kept any bounds. He said that the convention were a herd of ruffians, whom he, all, equally, held in abhorrence. That all the volunteers were politicians; but all their efforts would be in vain. "As for the rest, added he, "there still remains a party—the Jacobins have only to cover with their bodies the survivors of the royal family, and to dismiss the convention. If the queen and her children are threatened, I will march to Paris; it is my fixed intention; and the convention will not exist three weeks longer."—The commissioners asked him by what means he would replace the convention? His answer was, that means are already formed. Q. Do not you wish to have the constitution?—A. It is a foolish constitution: I expected better from Condorcet; the former, with all its imperfections, was preferable.—Q. Do you wish to have a king?—A. We must have one.—Q. And from what quarter would you take him?—A. "Of what consequence is it whether it be a James, a Louis, or a Philip?" It is a new outrage of the Jacobins to call me of the Orleans party.—said Pröli, How would you contrive to cause your new constitution and your king to be accepted? A. I have along with me all the Presidents of districts; besides, I am busied to restore peace to France; I have already entered into a negociation with the prince of Cobourg for an exchange of prisoners; and for the purpose of withdrawing from Holland those eighteen battalions who are on the point of being cut off.—Q. But your negociations with Cobourg, and the peace which you wish to procure to France, will not have the effect to metamorphose republicans into royalists? A. No matter. Must I again tell you? I will be at Paris in three weeks! and I will then be able to prevent them from going on with their projects of liberty and a republic. Since the battle of Jemappe, I have wept over my success in so bad a cause. France must have a king.—Q. Do you think we ought to abandon the French territory to the enemy?—Q. How would you install your king?—A. My army, if I choose, shall be an army of Mamelukes. With twelve thousand men I will take Paris, or compel it to surrender by famine.—Q. But may not you, perhaps be stopt in your projects? A. I despise the convention; it will soon be reduced to the Bailiwick of Paris. Besides, my horse will soon carry me among the Austrians. They esteem me; and I shall be received by them. Dubouillon then proposed to communicate to him a plan of counter revolution.—A. It is not practicable. Mine is better. I mean to invade Belgium, of which I will make the conquest for myself and of which I will render myself chief, under the protection of the House of Austria!—Here terminated the interview of the commissioners. They quitted Tournay on the same evening on their return to Paris.

It was decreed that a commission should be formed to examine the conduct of the Belgic commissioners.

April 2.

A letter was read from the administrators of Maine and Loire, stating, that there was every reason to hope that the insurgents would soon be dispersed, and that those of them who had been taken had been tried by martial law, and immediately executed. To this letter was added a copy of the examination of one of the insurgents, named Cartino, from which it appeared that the insurgents assumed the title of the Christian Army, and that their signal for rallying was Vive le Roi, la Reine, l' Aristocrate! It was stated also, that they had declared for a king—that they at first amounted only to fifty, that they had afterwards increased to 12,000, and that they had twenty-five pieces of cannon. Referred to the committee of general defence.

The mayor and procureur of the commune of Saint Arnould gave an account of the dismal situation of that district for want of provisions. Referred to the committee of commerce.

Debates respecting General Dumourier.

In the sitting of March 30th, after the convention had decreed that general Dumourier should be brought to the bar. Marat moved, That the minister at war should remain at Paris, where he would be more useful than on the frontiers inspecting the army of the north.

Camus said, that the minister had yesterday made two objections to the committee—1st, The necessity of his presence at the war-office; 2nd, The bad state of his health. The committee replied, that his health would allow him to take a journey of seven or eight days to save his country from danger; and that his assistant would attend to the business of the war-office.

In the sitting of April 1st, a member announced, that several committees had sat all night to extract the different plans of constitution sent by the departments.

Marat said, it would be time enough to think of the constitution, when Dumourier and the other self chosen statesmen should be known and punished.

Biroteau moved, that without regard to the national representation, and the inviolability of members, every member suspected of conspiracy against the public safety, should be put under arrest. This was adopted unanimously.

Cambaceres, after reading general Dumourier's letters, and giving an account of the conversation which had passed between him and the commissioners at Tournay, concluded the report made by him, in the name of the committee of public safety, by observing, that there was a grand conspiracy, of which Dumourier was the principal agent, and that several persons attached to the house of Philip d'Orleans, commonly called Egalite, were vehemently suspected of being concerned in it. He announced as a measure of safety, that all those supposed to be connected with Orleans, or to wish for royalty, ought to be apprehended. Phillip Egalite himself and Sillery would have been apprehended but from respect to the national representation, of which they were members. Being brought before the committee, they both answered, that they would consider it as their duty to submit to whatever precautions the public liberty might require, and invoked the most scrupulous examination of their conduct.

Several members wished to speak on the conduct of Dumourier, but it was observed, that it would be better to wait till his arrival. Danton, however, entered into some explanations of his own conduct, and expressed his indignation at the treachery of Dumourier.

Lafource said, that Danton abandoned Dumourier only because he saw his perfidy unmasked. The precipitate journeys of Danton; his refusal to appear in the committee; his efforts to raise the people in a body; and the immense sums which he had spent without producing any account, proved clearly that he was in concert with Dumourier. He moved, that Sillery and Egalite should be put under arrest; that a commission should be formed to examine the conduct of the commissioners in Belgium; that the minute addressed by Dubouillon, Patiryac, and Paoli, should be printed and sent to the army; and that an address should be prepared, to explain to the French people the misfortunes of their country.

Boiteau denounced Fabre d'Eglantine as having proposed the re-establishment of royalty.

Demas moved, that these denunciations, which at the present moment might ruin the public liberty, should be referred to the commission proposed by Lafource.—Decreed.

Danton—"The patriots are oppressed by the aristocracy. It is meant to murder them, by making the people believe that they have been tampering in Dumourier's plot. [He was interrupted by a vehement agitation of the Convention, and afterwards proceeded] You reproach me, you who sit on the Mountain, with not exerting all the energy of character which nature hath bestowed upon me. You accuse me of weakness. Very well! I confess my error, and I proclaim before all France, that those who through stupidity or weakness meant to withdraw the tyrant from the sword of the law, are the same men who indulge in the insolent practice of calumny: I am reproached with not repairing to the committee at the moment of my return from Belgium. How could I?—overpowered with fatigue,

after passing several nights without rest, was it not natural to yield to this first call? Scarce had I obtained a few hours of repose when I repaired to the Committee, and I call to witness all who were present, what were my first words—"Dumourier must be watched. Dumourier is a traitor. Dumourier has said, that the Convention consists of three hundred fools, led by four hundred ruffians."

"But Dumourier wishes for a king, and Danton is suspected of having been his partner in this audacious, this criminal idea. Danton, who, if I may say so, led the tyrant to the scaffold. But let us cease to impute to innocence a crime of which those only who had the wickedness to keep terms with Louis can alone be reasonably suspected.—Those who endeavoured to exasperate Dumourier against the popular societies—Those who wished to punish the civism of Paris, by arming the departments against it—Those who at clandestine suppers concerted plans of conspiracy with him. I defy the traitor to produce a single line of mine that can compromise me with him. If he can, let my head pay the forfeit." He concluded with proposing to levy fifty thousand men for the protection of Paris; and that the Commission above decreed should take cognizance of all the deputies since the opening of the Convention, and of all publications against the unity of the Republic, &c.

Obselin, from the Committee of Surveillance, announced that a great number of deserters was flocking to Paris. He read a Declaration of the commandant of the light cavalry of Calvados, denouncing Dumourier and his Aid-de-Camp Baptiste, formerly his Valet-de-Chambre. The Convention passed a decree for apprehending at the barriers of Paris all military men who should not produce leave of absence.

Decreed that Baptiste be put under arrest.

SITTING OF THE JACOBINS.

MONDAY, March 25.

A violent debate arose on the question, whether the society ought not to send commissioners chosen from its own members, to accompany those of the Convention into the departments.

Deslieux said that the finances of the society were in a very deranged state.

Marat treated this as a frivolous excuse, and said that the society ought to send into the departments trusty persons, who might secretly found the public opinion. This, added he, would be the only means to save our emissaries from the poignards of assassins.

Bentabolle communicated to the society the bad news received from Belgium; 800 millions of expences, and 150,000 men conducted to slaughter. These are the fruits of all our conquests in the Netherlands!

Marat—"Dumourier pretends that the cause of all our misfortunes ought to be ascribed to the disorganizers who exist in his army; but there are no other disorganizers except the chiefs whom he himself has chosen."

An administrator of the department of Deux Sevres, after mentioning the troubles by which the territories of the Republic are desolated, cried out,—Rise, your enemies are in the midst of you;—crush them, or they will crush you! The people can only save themselves. Let them, then, it is time! Remember the 10th of August. March! you have not a moment to lose!"

Hebert—"The counter-revolution is in the Convention. Your legislators are your tyrants; they are in concert with the generals and the executive power.—Let the people then rise. The Convention, instead of saving, mean to betray us."

[Several voices from the galleries here cried out, "No more quarter, let us rise and strike!"]

Another member.—"Let us proceed to the Convention. Let the Mountain be in force, and let it say to the people, here are your friends, there are your tyrants."

This insurrection must be the last, for such shocks exhaust the machine; the blood of your enemies must run in large streams. At the same hour, on the same day, in all the towns, in all the villages, all the hamlets, and in all the cottages throughout the kingdom, the heads of conspirators must roll in the dust." [Applauded with much transport.]

Marat—"The people of Paris should surround the Convention, and demand whether it will or can save the public cause; and ought to pursue measures according to the answer they may receive."

Robespierre—"The only means of saving ourselves are to declare war against our enemies, as they have declared war against us. Let us remember the 10th of August. Let us not go to ask the Convention whether it will save us. Yes, it will, but we must second it. I propose then, that all foreigners be banished, all the agents of the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin; all suspected persons. You will ask me how they are to be discovered? Let a revolutionary committee, composed of warm patriots, be established in each section. Banish from these sections all the ci-devant nobles, priests, &c."

Applauded.

Dufourni proposed, that to discover evil-minded persons, every landlord should be obliged to post upon his doors, the names of the persons who lodge in their houses, with the time of their residence and their occupations." Adopted.

Several members proposed different measures of general safety, but all agreed on the necessity of a new insurrection.

Bossel—"As the law is not executed the people must do justice to themselves."

Terrasson—"When we always speak and never act, it is no purpose. Let us begin by disarming the aristocrats, and we shall afterwards proceed farther. The committee of general defence is corrupted, and the executive council ought to be watched; in the mean time let us execute." [Here the galleries cried out—Bravo!]

A member.—"Danton has been the apologist of Dumourier. Let him be called to this bar, to explain the reason of the praises given to that perfidious general; and if he refuse, let him be considered as a traitor, and treated as such." Adopted with much applause.

Vinal's Arithmetic.

THE Second Edition of this work, with improvements, will speedily be put to press. The rapid sale of the first edition, greatly beyond the author's most sanguine expectations, encourages him to print a second edition. He intends to have it printed upon much better paper than the former, and with a new type.

Those Bookellers who wish to take a number of copies in sheets, are requested to apply to the author for particulars.

* 1000 Copies.

At a meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

February 5th, 1793.

The Committee, appointed to examine "The Preceptor's Assistant, or Student's Guide," being a systematical treatise of Arithmetic, by JOHN VINAL, teacher of the Mathematics & Writing, in Boston, reported, that they have attended that service, and are of opinion, that the work is executed with judgment, and is as well calculated for the use of schools, counting houses, and private families, as any of the same compass that has hitherto been offered to the public.

VOTED, That the above report be accepted, and that Mr. VINAL be furnished with a copy of it, whenever he shall desire it.

Copy of the Records. Attest,

CHARLES BULFINCH, Sec'y.

The following character of the above work,

is given in the Review of the Massachusetts Magazine, for Jan. 1793:

"This is a very useful work, and is no ill proof of the judgment and industry of the author. The rules are laid down with propriety, and the examples annexed are sufficient for their illustration. One part of the work deserves particular commendation. We mean that which the author styles "Mercantile Arithmetic." It occupies a considerable portion of his book, but not more than its importance will justify. We would recommend to the young Arithmetician to pay a particular attention to this branch. He will find its principles well explained. And should he make himself master of them, he will always have reason to acknowledge his obligation to the judicious and laborious author. We cannot but congratulate the rising generation on account of the many useful productions which have lately appeared; and in which their improvement has been principally consulted.—Among these productions we must place this treatise of Arithmetic. We should be wanting in justice to the author, should we not acknowledge that his work is in reality that which its title imports—THE PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT, OR STUDENT'S GUIDE."

I. C. A. A. S.

POST-ROAD

TO THE GENESSEE COUNTRY.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Post-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the West Branch of the Susquehanna as far as Locoming; thence to the Painted Post (in New-York State, near the forks of the Tioga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamsburg, at the forks of Genesee River.

Letters for this new route will be sent from the Philadelphia Post-Office every Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will also be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

General Post-Office, April 6, 1793.