

his feet, he is called a French Patriot.—When he advises and not unfrequently abuses the President, he becomes a Democrat.—When he attends to every body's business but his own, and consequently neglects his wife and children, he acquires the appellation of a good Citizen—but, when he has brought himself to approve of assassinations—to consider religion and morality as of no importance—to publish atrocious libels under the signatures of "Veritas," "Old Soldier," &c. and has had his brows encircled with the famous red, travelling cap, then indeed and not till then is he considered as having reached the summit of all earthly dignity, a JACOBIN!!! Thus it is, that religion and liberty so wisely calculated when properly understood, to ensure the happiness of the human race are by a strange transmutation made to consist in a few cabalistical words and *outré* actions, illy understood by the jugglers themselves, who have therefore assumed a right to contrive them in all cases, as will best suit their own purposes.

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For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I READ in your last Gazette the Declaration of a Committee of the Republican Society of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia—and observed therein, with great pleasure, a concession to the following purport, viz.—That the citizens of the United States, under favor of the Supreme Governor of the Universe, enjoy "present ease, tranquility and happiness." This declaration is of great importance—it ought to make the most grateful impressions on every mind, and be held in everlasting remembrance.

The medium thro' which these favors have been conferred on us, is the general government. A government which is, I trust, so dear to us all, that every individual citizen will be a shield to defend it from *secret* or *open* enemies.

It appears, however, somewhat odd, Mr. Printer, to talk of Republican Societies in the midst of a Republican Government. The world at large supposes the people of the United States form one great Society of Republicans. The Norfolk and Portsmouth Society may however be Republicans of a superior class—double refined!

Some persons have expressed surprize at the attempts made to form political societies in this country, under denominations so perfectly coincident with the nature of the government and the spirit of the people. In Great-Britain and other European countries, such societies may be established on patriotic principles—for there the governments diverge from the few republican principles which they contain, towards stronger degrees of despotism—and every check to the encroachments of arbitrary power, is something gained by the people; but here, the people are "easy, tranquil and happy," under the most perfect system of republicanism the world ever saw—I wish to see measures pursued which have a natural tendency to preserve this government in its purity. There is but one effectual method—Make the people in principle Republicans. In order to this, they must be enlightened—the foundation must be laid in youth—Education is the only preparative. Societies for promoting the great work of education among the poor, would be republican indeed—for without knowledge and information, the people are the blind followers of factious leaders, who combine merely to overthrow every institution that opposes their ambitious projects.

Your's,

CHRISTOPHER.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

HAVING lately seen in the public prints, a declaration of the standing committee of the Republican Society of Norfolk and Portsmouth, at a meeting held on the 3d inst. I have taken the liberty of furnishing you with the copy of another political creed, which in my opinion is not destitute of merit.

At a general meeting of the friends to order and good government, specially convened for the purpose—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a declaration comprising an exposition of the sentiments and principles which have uniformly influenced the friends to order and good government, be published to all the world.

DECLARATION.

WE, the undersigned Citizens, declare as our unalterable opinion, that the blessings of a just, mild and equitable government, can only be perpetuated by a prompt obedience to the laws, respect for morality, and a strict adherence to the divine injunction of "doing unto all men as we would they should do unto us."

That the attention which many of our fellow-citizens discover towards chimerical systems of jurisprudence, card playing, horse racing, &c. as well as the predilection which they evince in favor of other men's business in preference to their own, is to us a matter of serious concern and regret.

That altho' liberty is attainable by all nations, yet nevertheless we hold it for a truth—that a FREE GOVERNMENT can exist no where but among a virtuous and enlightened people: Any attempt therefore to propagate liberty at the point of the bayonet, is as absurd as it is wicked.

That the security resulting from our remote situation from Europe can only be endangered by the machinations of a few restless individuals, who, actuated by pride, envy, or want, are endeavoring by all the means in their power, to destroy a government so wisely calculated to insure the happiness of the citizens thereof.

That it is the prerogative of freemen to speak their sentiments without reserve on the subject of all governments, whether elective or hereditary, simple or mixed, and to condemn or applaud the means taken to obtain such governments.

That it is a truth, not less notorious than it is to be lamented, that in the bosom of our country, we have men who exclaim against foreign and yet practice domestic tyranny—who talk of morality, and are guilty of enormous vices—and who bellow continually about liberty and

equality, and yet strange to tell, are citizens themselves of the most aristocratic state in the union.

That although *Hocus Pocus*, the chief of the magicians and disciples of the new philosophy, has in his speeches and writings given us to understand, that a clear skin is the only mark by which to ascertain the rights of men to the blessings of freedom—Yet nevertheless he it known, and we hereby declare, that we never have, or ever shall subscribe to the religious, political or moral creed of the said *Hocus Pocus*, a harlequin printer, or their aiders and abettors.

That strongly impressed with these sentiments, we have conceived it to be our interest, and know it to be our duty, notwithstanding the efforts of all pseudo patriots to the contrary, to rest satisfied with the constitutional mode of altering our own form of government, if called for by the people, and leaving to all nations the right of new modelling their's or not, as to them may seem meet, without abusing or reviling them for their determination.

Foreign Intelligence.

HANOVER, April 3.

THE second column of the army of this Electorate, destined to act against France, began its march yesterday. Its route is towards Wesel, and thence along the Rhine. At the head of the 2d battalion of guards, is Prince Adolphus, son to the King of Great-Britain.

CARLSRUHE, April 4.

Yesterday the Imperial troops attacked the French near Leimerchein, three leagues hence—300 of them were killed, and 500 taken prisoners.

MANHEIM, April 4.

The head quarters of the Imperial troops are still at Spire, and those of the Prussians at Guntersblum. A part of the combined armies, however, is near the frontiers of Alsace.

WORMS, April 5.

His Majesty the King of Prussia arrived here yesterday at 2 o'clock A.M. preceded by a detachment of our citizens on horseback, amidst the ringing of bells and the acclamations of the inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, April 7.

A very heavy cannonade was heard yesterday, during the whole day. We have learned since, that the garrison of Cassel made another sortie, but were repulsed as before.

The Prussian advanced posts are very near Mentz. The French have entirely evacuated the Duchy of Deux Ponts.

AMSTERDAM, April 15.

On the approach of the Prussian troops under the command of General Romberg, the French evacuated the whole Duchy of Deux Ponts.

General Custine is posted with his army between Landau and Wissembourg—according to authentic intelligence it consists only of 24,000 men. Gen. Wurmsler, at the head of 12,000 Austrians and 4000 troops of Hesse Darmstadt, who closely pursued them as far as Gemersheim, has his advanced posts at Vergabern. As General de Hohenloe is approaching through the defiles of Durkheim, on the side towards Newstadt, the French will find themselves between two fires, and be prevented both from throwing up entrenchments, and from procuring assistance.

In consequence of a resolution formed by their High Mightinesses, on the 5th inst. his Serene Highness has been requested to give orders to the captains of ships of war, and of privateers, not to molest or capture, in open seas, French fishing vessels, equipped solely for that purpose, and not armed. They have power, however, to search them in case of suspicion. These orders are to be in force as long as the fisheries of the state are not molested by French privateers.

BRUSSELS, April 13.

A rapid movement made by our army against Conde, gave rise to the premature report of its being taken.—Notwithstanding the defection of General Dumourier, the French still seem determined to oppose the efforts of the combined armies.

HAGUE, April 11.

The first division of Hanoverians, consisting of 350 rank and file, entered Antwerp this day.

LONDON, April 23.

The last advices from the continent intimate an union of a singular complexion between prince Ernest Augustus, the fifth son of his majesty, and lady Augusta Murray, the daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, now in Switzerland. They were united at Rome. His Royal Highness is just twenty years of age, the lady turned of thirty.

The defection of Dumourier has ultimately proved of no further service to the combined powers, than that of having withdrawn a very intelligent and popular officer from the French service, and of having disunited their northern army. On the other hand this force has been thrown into the French garrison towns, which, perhaps, may prove a greater

inconvenience to the Austrians than if the army had kept together.

General Dumourier, General Valence, Madame Sillery, and a few other persons attached to Dumourier, set out from Brussels, the 15th, on their way to Switzerland, the whole army having renounced him.

FRANCE. NATIONAL CONVENTION. Saturday, April 13.

After a debate of some hours, a decree of arrest was passed against Marat, the committee of Legislation were ordered to make their report on this subject on the morrow.

Levasseur proposed also the arrestation of Salles—this proposition was adjourned.

Stingel, Miranda, Miazinski, and L'Ecuyer, were delivered over to the revolutionary tribunal.

The sitting was then suspended, and was not resumed till ten this morning.

An officer from the garrison of Sarrelouis informed the convention, that all his brethren in arms, filled with indignation at the treachery of Dumourier, were determined to defend the unity and indivisibility of the republic with their lives. (Applauses.)

President.—"Custine has said, the day when you have a king shall be that of my emigration.—Well we say the day on which we have a king, shall be that of the death of Frenchmen. The Convention applauds the civism of the garrison of Sarrelouis, and invites you to the honors of the sitting." Applauses.)

A letter was read from General Dampierre, dated the 10th instant:—It stated, that this army then encamped before Beuchain, was considerably weakened by the disorganization and perfidious manoeuvres of Dumourier. He added, that the safety of the republic depended on its speedy re-organization, and proposed filling up the old regiments by trained volunteers, who might be replaced by the 10,000 men ordered to be raised, and by the national guards, who are in a permanent state of requisition. Referred to the committee of public safety.

Letter from the National Commissioners.

Valenciennes, April 10.

"We inform the national convention, that the enemy are making movements against Conde. They began to shew themselves yesterday in several columns, and appeared as if making preparations for erecting batteries. A cannonade was kept up upon them from the town, during the whole night. They kindled a great many fires, and we do not yet know whether their attack is real or feint, but at present all communication between that place and Valenciennes is intercepted. We have just now received letters from citizens Chancel, chief de brigade, and Langlois, the temporary commandant, which announce the good disposition of the garrison and the resolution of the brave soldiers who compose it, to defend themselves like true republicans.

"The Austrian General sent a flag of truce by an officer to General Chancel, to tell him verbally that the Emperor was disposed to treat favorably all those who should acknowledge the former French constitution. The General answered verbally, that he & his brave garrison would remain invariably faithful to the republic: that they know how to defend themselves, and that they would live, and if necessary, die republicans.

"A good spirit begins to be re-established among our troops, and when they are fully undeceived respecting that traitor Dumourier—when they shall be convinced that the deceitful and perfidious bait of that constitution which is held forth to them is only a stratagem of tyranny to seduce them, and again subject the nation to the yoke of the most odious despotism, their error will then be changed into profound indignation, and our defeats into victories."

The Convention decreed, that honorable mention should be made of general Chancel and the garrison of Conde.

The minutes of the sitting of yesterday evening being read, Petion moved a repeal of the decree for bringing Miranda before the revolutionary tribunal. He observed, that this General, a victim to Dumourier, was sacrificed only by him for having had the courage to denounce him four days before his treachery was unveiled.

During the discussion of this motion, the deputies were thrown into great commotion, and Albite, Robertpierre the younger and some others, cried out, that

the Convention wished to save all conspirators.

Aubry declared that Miranda appeared to him to be innocent, and proposed that the decree for bringing him before the revolutionary tribunal should be suspended until the Convention had seen a copy of his examination before the committee of war.

After a long and violent debate, the Convention passed to the order of the day on the motion of Petion, and referred that of Aubry and several others on the same subject to the committee of war.

Second letter from the Commissioners at Valenciennes.

Valenciennes, April 11.

"Since our last dispatches the army of the republic has undertaken no operation. The enemy are before Conde—all communication between which and this place continues to be intercepted. That between Quefnoy and Conde is also cut off, but Gen. Dampierre is pursuing measures for re-establishing the intercourse.

"Two trumpets sent to Gen. Dampierre by the Austrian Gen. were conducted to Gen. Ferrand, to whom they delivered an address to the French, from the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and a memorial of Dumourier, giving a deceitful explanation of the motives of his conduct.

"It appears that our enemies are adopting a system quite the reverse of what they followed last year; that they affect moderation the better to seduce the people; and preach up respect for property, to induce the farmers to keep their corn at home, that they may the more easily seize it and deprive us of it."

On a motion by Danton, the convention declared in the name of the French people, that they would not interfere in any manner, in the government of foreign powers; but that they would rather bury themselves in the ruins of their country than suffer any foreign power to interfere with the constitution which they wish to form for themselves.

The convention further decreed the pain of death against any who should propose a negotiation with the enemy for the purpose of modeling the constitution agreeable to their suggestions, or recommend offering any terms whatever to such nations as would not first acknowledge the sovereignty, unity, and indivisibility of the republic, founded upon liberty and equality.

A letter was read, stating that the army of Sables had gained a considerable advantage over the rebels; 30 of whom were taken with arms in their hands.—Their loss was estimated at more than 500 men killed.

A long letter without date or place was received from Marat, complaining that the supporters of the aristocratic faction, in order to divert the public attention from their connexion with the traitor Dumourier, had caused him to be put into a state of arrest, that they might sacrifice him to their passions.

Delaunay, jun. in the name of the committee of legislation, gave in a report on the charges bro't against Marat, and read an address begun yesterday by Gaudet, in which it was formally said, that the republic could not be saved but by speedily expelling all those deputies who did not vote for the death of the late king. This address was warmly applauded by the galleries, and by a part of the members on the right side of the hall. One of the latter having moved, that it should be laid on the table and be signed by the patriots, an hundred of the members of that side, with David at their head, advanced immediately in a body to the table and signed it, amidst repeated acclamations from the galleries.

Cambon then moved, and the convention decreed, that this address should be printed with the signatures.

Some members proposed that it should be sent to the departments and to the armies.

Vergniaud—"I support this motion. The departments ought to know who those are who foment a civil war."—Hisses from the galleries.

Fovaux de Calvadas moved the previous question on the motion, which he considered as very dangerous.

Lacroix was of the same opinion. He said this imprudent measure would bring about a counter revolution, and that it tended to deprive a great part of the members of the convention of the confidence of their constituents—which if once