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FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOW profuse! how prodigal! are some men of their genius! They have no more idea of economy than a libertine—Sure this extravagance deserves the utmost censure; and when we see a man lavishing as many metaphors and figures upon one subject as would serve for a dozen, we cannot but lament the blind the inconsiderate waste of talents and genius, and be led to believe that the time will come when this prodigal of wit, like children that throw away their bread and butter, will want that which he has so foolishly squandered; I am carried into these reflections by the perusal of some verses addressed to "Justice" in the National Gazette of July 31st; only attend to the vast variety of shapes and figures under which the President of the United States, and the writer of "Justice" are represented, and mark their connection.

The President is an elephant—a royal stag—a steed and a deer, in only two verses. But the writer of "Justice", far exceeds him in titles.—He is a dog, a rat a mouse, but his namesake takes he is a rat and mice—a privateer—a nag—a squirrel—a blackbird—a vulture and an ape with a "clumsy quill."

What an imagination this man must have! What astonishing incongruous powers of connection! One would suppose these verses were written at sea, when every movement of the vessel introduced a new train of ideas.

"Wit" says Lord Kaimes, "consists chiefly in joining things by distant and fanciful relations, which surprise, because they are unexpected; such relations being of the slightest kind, readily occur only to that person who makes every relation equally welcome. What a wit then the author of these verses must be, who joins things that have no relation at all—no pretensions to fancy but are really surprising and unexpected, and are made equally welcome with the best relations imaginable.

As I am unwilling to throw any damp upon decided merit, I am sorry that candor obliges me to observe that the metre in these verses is not altogether accurately measured; however it should be remembered that genius spurs at confinement; and God forbid that I should cast a shade over this rising luminary for a paltry syllable or two in a line—besides the more the verse hobbles, the more is the "found an echo to the sense," and every body knows this is a capital object in Poetry.—Perhaps too the author, under the sanction of Pope meant to snatch a grace or two beyond the reach of art; and doubtless he has improved upon the idea, by taking it beyond all human comprehension too. JUSTICE.

* See 3d page of this Gazette.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

THE public having seen in the GENERAL ADVERTISER of Saturday the 13th inst. a piece said to be "from a correspondent," entitled, "Two questions to two great Men, one a piece."

1st. "Whether he, one of whose companions is a man, who was employed by the late King of France to bribe Members of the Convention, and who afterwards ran off with the money, is a proper person to be at the head of the Finances of the Union?"

2d. "What should be thought of a man, to whom a late General Officer in the French Armies would dare to cry out with exultation, that St. Domingo was ruin'd? Should we not think he delighted too much in devastation to direct a war?"

And another in the same paper of Tuesday last, under the signature of "Viscount Noailles," in which he says that, "In your Saturday's paper, you informed the public of a conversation respecting St. Domingo, between a late General Officer in the French Army, and a person who is so described as probably to intend the Secretary at War, and concluding with saying, that if your informant had reference to me, he told a Lie."—It is become necessary, in order that a right judgment may be formed of the whole transaction, that the following statement should be laid before the public.

AN ENEMY TO FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1793.

On the morning of Monday 15th inst. between seven and eight o'clock, at the request of the Viscount de Noailles, a gentleman of this city accompanied him to Mr. Bache's, when the following conversation passed—

V. Noailles.—Sir, in your paper of Saturday last, the public are informed of a conversation between a French General Officer, and a gentleman in a public capacity in the service of the United States.—By the French Officer I conceive I am meant.

Mr. Bache.—Sir, it is said "a General Officer," your name is not mentioned, and I venture to assure you, it was not intended otherwise than against a man in public life, under this Government.

V. Noailles.—I am the only French General Officer in town, and cannot doubt the insinuation alludes to me; my feelings are very

much hurt to be made the instrument of attack upon another.

Mr. Bache.—I repeat that you are not mentioned, and that the article is not meant against you.

V. Noailles.—Here is my answer to this attack (handing him the publication under the signature of Viscount Noailles) which I wish inserted in your paper.

Mr. Bache.—Be assured I shall make it my duty to do so.

V. Noailles.—I now wish to have the name of the author?

Mr. Bache.—At present I am not at liberty to give him up, but will endeavour to see him and obtain leave to let you know his name.

V. Noailles.—You may show him this letter; and you will print it.

Mr. Bache.—I shall certainly do so.

V. Noailles.—At what hour can I have an answer as to the author—I wish it this morning?

Mr. Bache.—It will be difficult to get it; I will see you again in course of the day.

V. Noailles.—I will call again between one and two.

Mr. Bache.—Very well, that time may do.

V. Noailles.—As a private man, in this country I desire to remain quiet; if any man wishes to address me with truth, I have no objection as to myself, his name being left with you—but no man shall fire thro' me at another; so that you will be authorized to give up the name of any person who may hereafter present you with other publications.

Mr. Bache.—It is not the custom of this country.

V. Noailles.—I will call again between one and two o'clock.

Accordingly at about half past one, Viscount Noailles, accompanied by the same gentleman, called at Mr. Bache's, and waited about half an hour, when Mr. Bache came in and began the conversation.

Mr. Bache.—I am now authorized to give you the name of Citizen Pascal as the writer of the piece in question.

V. Noailles.—Mr. Pascal, the Secretary of Mr. Genet!!

Mr. Bache.—The fame.

V. Noailles.—Very well!!!

Mr. Bache.—I can also inform you the intention was not to hurt your feelings, but meant against a public officer of our Government.

V. Noailles.—I repeat again, I hope you will always be ready to name the person who may in future desire you to print any thing relative to me, or you will be answerable.

Mr. Bache.—Yes, Sir, certainly.

V. Noailles.—I expect the letter given you this morning, will be printed.

Mr. Bache.—I give you my word it shall.

The name of the gentleman who attended the conversation, the printer is in possession of, and at liberty to give any person who may doubt the authenticity of it.

FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST.

S I R,

Your inserting the following in your useful Paper, will much oblige
A FRENCHMAN.

AMONGST the Mulattoes and rebel slaves, who plundered and burnt the Cape-Francois, or slaughtered its unfortunate inhabitants, Stephen Poverel and Leger Felicite Sonthonax, who always say they are delegated to the French Leeward Islands, to re-establish order and public tranquility, have declared by their proclamation of the 21st ult. that the will of the French Republic, and that of its delegates, was to give freedom to all the Negroes who will fight for the Republic, under the orders of the civil commissaries, either against foreign or domestic enemies.

It should seem by this expression, that all the formidable armies of the combined forces against France were threatening the French Leeward Islands. Nevertheless it is undoubted, that the English, the only nation to fear in these seas, were without any Squadron at Jamaica; and that the Spaniards kept themselves within bounds to preserve their boundaries. Therefore who were the true enemies of France at Hispaniola? The rebel slaves and free mulattoes their instigators, and the slaves have been declared free by the delegates of the Republic. Is it for having, since two years, laid waste that so flourishing country, by murdering the proprietors and burning the properties? that they have been called to fight against the domestic enemies. Who were then these domestic enemies? the white people who they had already sworn destruction to.

But now, how agrees that will of the delegates of the French Republic, to give freedom to all the Negroes, with their oath so solemnly taken, on the 24th of October last, the day of the reception of General Rochambeau, as Governor of St. Domingo? We do know, said they, two kinds of men in this country; the free-men and slaves. We do know that slavery is necessary to the Colonial system. Such is the will of the National Convention, and we do declare that if they would see their dispositions in this regard, we

would rather die than be instrumental to that violation of your properties.

And now, the will of the delegates of the Republic is to violate these properties, to give the freedom to all the Negroes, to make them enjoy all the rights of the French citizens; and that, say they, by the mission which the National Convention, and the Executive Council of the Republic have given to the Civil Commissaries.

All the proceedings of the National Convention are public. Where is that which gives them such an important mission, to make slaves enjoy all the rights of the French citizens? Would not all the world have resounded with shouts of that event!

Allies American, judge now between the Civil Commissaries, appointed by Louis Capet, and the inhabitants of St. Domingo, accused by them, or their agents, in your own papers, to be infringers to the laws, particularly to that which gives to the Mulattoes the rights of citizens! There are infringers of the laws, but the French nation will judge them. She ought at length to be enlightened by the confederation of that important city, the Cape-Francois.

Foreign Intelligence.

Translated from FRENCH PAPERS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, MAY 6.

CAMBON, after some remarks on the want of harmony in some parts of the Republic, offered a plan of instruction for the commissioners of the Convention. The discussion on this was adjourned.

Barrere read letters from Nantz, dated the 3d May, by which it appears that 600 men of the army commanded by Gen. Bessler were driven back at St. Leger, by the rebels, with a loss of 100 men, and 2 pieces of cannon.

The administrators of Nantz write stating the necessity of immediate assistance, to repress the rebels in the department. "But a little while since a body of 4 or 5000 men would have been sufficient to repress the insurrection; but time has been given them to organize and exercise themselves; they occupy more than 25 leagues square of country, and all the inhabitants of this territory take an active part in the rebellion; they are obliged to march under pain of death; the emigrants and priests have succeeded in making some of these unfortunate people believe that they are invulnerable.—Those who are taken and condemned to death go to the place of execution with demonstrations of joy, and in expectation of an inestimable reward. These people are not to be despised, there are about 200,000 armed; they march in large bodies; 40,000 have been seen moving with order and celerity. Extensive measures must be taken; two armies should proceed against the rebels, one from Nantz, the other from Saumur, and our generals should never attack but with superior forces."

Barrere read another letter giving an account of some successes of the rebels against a small body of patriots.

Another letter from Poitiers announces that that city is menaced, that the rebels have gone into Brie-fuire, which our troops had evacuated.

After the reading of these letters, Barrere insisted on the importance of preventing the civil war from spreading; he gave an account of the forces in march or intended soon to march against the rebels, viz.

Ten thousand regulars, 6000 recruits of the department of Charente, 1000 volunteers of Orleans, 2 battalions from Rouen, 12,000 men from Paris, the amount of a subtraction of 10 men from each company in one of the armies of the frontiers; such are the forces intended for this expedition. But there are in Paris men who breed confusion in the sections, who will neither

serve nor permit others to serve, who kill time in discussions; there are counter-revolutionists who pervert the law to give a stab to liberty. Some wish to send off bachelors only, others aristocrats, and others again other classes; thence a general want of energy.

A member announced that in the department of Lot, all the citizens wished to be enrolled; the gates of the city were obliged to be shut, to prevent this enthusiasm from being an injury to the population and industry.

May 7. The commissioners of the convention on the western coasts write that they had suspended the colonel and arrested 8 officers of the Germanic legion, and that their conduct was applauded by the privates.

Cambon declared, that on the 10th of this month, the Committee of Public Safety would render an account of all their operations, and would exhibit a faithful statement of the situation of the republic; that in the meanwhile it was his duty to do away the impressions which calumnies against that committee may have produced, relative to their expenditures, "calumnies," said Cambon, "which we have read of the hand of the warm patriot Brissot." The reporter assured, that the committee had not yet touched the 100,000 livres put into their hands—neither had any part of the six millions appropriated for secret expences been expended; neither any thing of the funds decreed to indemnify our allies, for expences they might be at to second the force of the republic. Cambon observed, that the employ of this last mentioned fund was a subject of calumny, in order to oblige the committee to explain themselves on this subject, but that the committee would never impair the secrets of this operation. Having called Brissot an infamous libeller, a man connected with Pitt, Cambon explained the difficulties the committees had to encounter in order to get things a going;—"When we began our operations," said he "the executive power did not act, and some parts of it even yet cannot get to shew sufficient activity. The ministry of Marine is very active; that of war is a labyrinth, where it is impossible to find one's way; I defy any man from getting through it. The minister of foreign affairs often consults with the committee; yet he is not as active as we could wish, and in general it is plain, that the ministers try to avoid fatigue. The re-union of the ministry of contributions with the national treasury has been proposed; this union is necessary," &c.

NANTES, May 8.

Treason appears on every side; we learned yesterday that a detachment of 300 men of the ci devant regiment of Provence which was posted at St. Columbin five leagues hence, has gone over to the rebels, carrying with them a colour, one piece of cannon, their arms and baggage—This detachment has been well received by the banditti, who say that they have nothing against the white coats (troops of the line) as they were not the cause of the king's death. They sent back one of these soldiers after having treated him well, and filled his pockets with crowns—This man has made a report to our department, and has been imprisoned. The rebels within 15 days have taken 1000 muskets, 3 cannon, and two ammunition wagons. Soldiers are daily sent to us but they are unarmed, we arm