

ne great duty and necessity of a submission to the laws, in order to his mouth must by all means be nopped—but it will be unavailing to dispute with a man who has both reason and justice on his side, call him an Englishman at once—though this cannot convince, I have frequently known it to silence, and thus we are secured from the dangerous effects of his moderation. On the other hand, when one of our party has nothing to recommend him in a dispute, but his zeal—and that zeal (as it is most like to be) is carried to a ridiculous and intemperate degree—varnish him over with the name of Frenchman—and although it be but a paltry compliment to that gallant people, yet, being echoed by the tribe according to the prevailing system without, it shall procure him the character of a found and indefatigable politician and reformer.

It will be proper to take notice, that a well timed application of the above mentioned terms, may be of great use in pumping out the sentiments of those whom you are not altogether sure of, and to deliver your allusions from the danger of discreet counsels. I lately saw a very happy and ingenious display of this art; a person whose conduct had always been favorable to liberty and the welfare of his country, happening to express himself with a degree of reason and moderation on the affairs of government.—One of our brethren with his usual vehemence, immediately assailed him with the words, Subject, Aristocrat, Englishman—this had the desired effect, it put a stop to his observations, and after a pause of near a minute produced this faithful reply—“I am a citizen of the United States but subject to the laws—though this may appear criminal in your eyes I shall still dare to remain so—I disclaim all your unmeaning terms—I am neither Aristocrat nor Democrat, Englishman, nor Frenchman, but I am, what I prize infinitely beyond them all, an American and a Republican.” So saying, he marched off with an air of conscious propriety.

Go by my friends and in this manner detect all your enemies, till the time shall come when liberty and equality shall prevail, when the aristocratic shackles of government and civil society shall be entirely broken, and the citizens of the United States enjoy the original Rights of Man. CATILINE.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MALLARME, President.

Sitting of Sunday, 2d June.

A LETTER was read from the Minister Claviere, dated the first of June, at 8 o'clock in the morning—he complains of having been compelled by reiterated menaces to abandon his post, prays the Convention to place his person beneath the safeguard of the law, and to cause his conduct to be examined. Referred to the committee of Public Safety, with direction to report concerning the minister Claviere.

One of the Secretaries read a letter from the Commissaries of the departments of Haute Loire and of Lozere, united at Saint Chely; they announce that Marvejols is in the power of the Insurgents; that Mordes is ready to fall into their hands, and that already the blood of the Patriots had been shed. The Commissaries transmitted to the Convention, an arrest which they had published for the purpose of drawing from all quarters succours of men, arms, and ammunition.

A member assured the Convention that Marvejols was not in possession of the rebels, that the town was in a condition to make a long resistance, at least that it would not be taken by surprize.

Couthon—I demand that the Commissaries sent to the department of Lozere, be authorised to take all such measures as they shall judge proper, to arrest the progress of the rebellion. Decreed.

Lanjuinais—I demand permission to make a motion of order in reference to what passes on every side of us, in regard to the condition in which we are, in relation to the generale, which we continually bear beating—(the speaker is interrupted by murmurs, the President consults the Assembly, and Lanjuinais has permission to proceed)—I will speak (said he) plain but interesting truths; not such as will be injurious to liberty, but such as will promote the safety of the Republic; it is notorious, that for three days past, you have been deprived of the power of deliberation, that you have been improperly influenced from within and without; and that an authority which rivals your's, now surrounds you with their hirelings.

[Here began violent clamours, with a cry of down, down, down.]

Lanjuinais continues—For three days past you have witnessed a thousand irregularities and disorders: an ambitious power has raised itself by your side; it has revived the troubles which it on the first day affected to appease.

Nothing has been respected, not even the inviolable secrecy of letters—they have prevented my receiving from the commune and sections of Rennes, a letter which declares that I have deserved well of my country. [Here Lanjuinais was stopped by murmurs and hootings.]

Drouet—I affirm that the fact advanced by Lanjuinais is false, and that the secrecy of letters has not been violated. The Director of the post is present, let him be heard.

Lanjuinais resumes his speech—A new committee has usurped the functions of the executive council; many other committees have in like manner assumed the places of the constituted authorities. The revolutionary committees of the sections continue to exercise the powers which you have declared not to belong to them. A provisional commandant has been named contrary to law; a new scene is in preparation; you will witness it in a few hours. On Thursday I predicted what would take place—proof this day by my predictions. Yesterday you were presented with a new list of proscriptions; what have you done, you have referred it to the committee of public safety—and thereby annulled the decree which declared the address presented against 22 of your colleagues to be calumnious. [Loud clamours here again interrupted Lanjuinais; Legendre and some other members rushing forward to the Tribune; the tumult continues, the President put on his hat; order is restored with difficulty.]—Lanjuinais concludes, by demanding that the revolutionary authorities established in Paris, for three days past, should be abolished; and that henceforth any person who should usurp an illegal power, should be declared without the protection of the law, and that any Citizen might put him to death.

The debate was here interrupted—the President announced a deputation from the forty eight sections, and from all the constituted authorities of Paris, demanding to be heard at the bar—admission was instantly decreed, the deputation presented themselves, and he who spoke on their behalf, said—

Deputies of the people—during four days the people of Paris have not quitted their arms, the peace is preserved, and their perseverance applauded—but the pillars of the temple are shook, the counter-revolutionists have dared to raise their heads, let them however tremble, the thunder is heard, and it will quickly confound and destroy them. The crimes of the factious members of the National Assembly are known; we come to denounce them for the last time; instantly decree that they are no longer worthy of the national confidence—put them in arrest, we will answer it to their departments with our heads.—The safety of the people is yet for a moment in your hands; preserve it; or we declare to you, that we ourselves will interpose. [Loud applause.] The Assembly, after consultation, refers the petition to the committee of public safety.

After consulting when the report should be made, it was ordered to be within two days—The deputies of the provisional commune after this order withdrew, in the midst of reiterated applauses.

Cambon—The committee of public safety are now assembled, and if you will give us half an hour, we will present you the measures necessary to save the Republic.

Richon, made a motion, for a decree for a provisional arrest of the deputies who had been denounced, in order thereby to prevent the misfortunes with which they were threatened—the tumult continues. It is demanded that the sitting of the committee of public safety should

be permanent until they report on the state of Paris.—Decreed.

Levasseur opens the discussion concerning the arrest of the denounced deputies.

Lacroix offers the plan of a decree necessary to remedy the evils experienced in the departments of the inferior Loire—Let the National Convention recall the Citizen Coustaed, and let them decree that those persons who have been set at liberty after having been seized as suspected, should be again confined until we are able to obtain more full information. This plan of a decree was adopted. Julien, of Toulouse, demanded as an amendment that the commissaries sent into the department of Loire, should also be recalled. Decreed.

Barrere had permission to present measures to be adopted for the public safety—he proposed to the deputies who stood denounced, to make a sacrifice of their rights to the public safety, and to deposit, for a time, their powers upon the altar of their country—You are not ignorant, said he, addressing himself to them, that your presence interrupts our deliberations, and stops the labors of the Convention—give to your constituents this mark of your love of your country, and the country shall be saved. He finally proposed the following decree:

1st. The National Assembly pronounces the suspension of the members who have been the cause of the inquietudes of the people.

2d. They shall be under the protection of the department of Paris.

3d. The Convention shall employ itself during their present sitting to nominate the ministers to replace Bouchotte, Le Brun and Claviere.

Isnard declared that he suspended himself, and immediately took his seat on the bench of the petitioners—Santhonax and Dusaulx followed Isnard's example—Fauchet, my life is at the disposal of my country; I am willing to offer it as a sacrifice.

Barbaroux—I declare that I cannot suspend myself from a power that is not my own.

Lanjuinais—I have proved that I love my country, I will not now belie myself—therefore you are not to expect my voluntary suspension or dismissal—I can make no sacrifice; we are now in the midst of bayonets, and before the mouths of cannon; the debate is resumed respecting the project of a decree offered by Barrere; frequent interruptions took place, a tumultuous debate arose in relation to the armed force with which the hall was surrounded, and which hindered the deputies and the citizens of the tribunes from passing the threshold of the door, of a sudden all the deputies exclaimed that they were no longer free!

At seven o'clock the President broke up the sitting by adjourning the project of Barrere; the Assembly immediately rushed out in a body to fraternise with the armed citizens who surrounded the national palace; after which they re-entered their hall—Couthon, all members of the Assembly should possess a confidence that they are free; you have just found on all sides, and at every step, a people who are good, but irritated, and desirous of justice.

I do not at this time vote in favor of the decree of accusation against the denounced members, but seeing that the opinion is strongly manifested against them, I demand that they be put in arrest in their own houses; I comprehend in my motion the commission of twelve, and the the ministers Le Brun and Claviere; this proposition was adopted.

The members arrested are Vergniaux, Barbaroux, Salles, Genfonne, Guader, Petion, Brissot, Chambon, Buzot, Biroteau, Lidon, Lafourque, Gorfas, Lanjuinais, Grangoncuve, Lehardy du Morbihan, Lefage, Louvet, Valaze, the members of the commission of twelve, excepting those who did not sign certain orders of arrest, and the ministers Claviere and Le Brun are also arrested.

The sitting adjourned at ten o'clock.

United States.

RICHMOND, August 25.
The following question is proposed for discussion at the next meeting of a certain society—
WHETHER the late Proclamation recommending to the citizens a strict neutrality, tends to produce Good or Evil?—In other words—Whether depriving some few very warm Patriots of the chance of filling their parties by privateering, and some others of filling high stations in the line and staff, can be compensated by saving two or three millions of peaceable citizens from the bloodshed, losses, and distresses, which a state of war will certainly bring on them?—

O, the glorious times of confusion, marching, counter-marching, impressing and drafting: When Negro property in particular, will be so insecure that those who are without may have Negroes for a long.

The Captains of the three Independent Companies of Horse, Grenadiers and Light-Infantry of this city, request Mr. Pleasants, editor of the Richmond and Manchester Advertiser, to contradict a paragraph in his paper of Mouday last, viz. (that their Independent Companies paraded on Saturday the 10th of August, to celebrate that day). They never did, nor never intend to celebrate the bloody massacre of thousands of their fellow-creatures.

JOHN WILSON, Capt. Grenadiers.
WM. RICHARDSON, Capt. Inf.
WM. AUSTIN, Lieut. Lt. Drag.
Richmond, August 14, 1793.

GEORGE-TOWN, August 17.

By a census of the inhabitants of the City of Washington, taken on the 12th inst. it appears, that the number exceeds 820, and that for the last six months, there has not the death of either man or woman taken place in the city; it is to be observed, that of the above number a great proportion are artists in the different branches of building, and from different parts of America and Europe, the climate agrees with their constitutions, and they enjoy in this city equal if not superior health, to what they have experienced in any part of the Continent.

Signed in behalf of the inhabitants of the City of Washington, and at their request.
August 12, 1793.

JAMES HOBAN,
COLLEN WILLIAMSON,
ELISHA O. WILLIAMS.

TRENTON, August 21.

The directors of the Society for establishing useful Manufactures, have resolved to erect a Lottery for raising 100,000 dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey. It is expected all the tickets will soon be sold, as the plan appears to be the best and most eligible for the purchasers of tickets, of any which has been offered to the public for a long time. There are but one and a quarter blanks to one prize, and every assurance and precaution has been taken to have the monies paid by the managers from time to time as received, into the banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain there for the purpose of paying the prizes, which are to be immediately discharged after the lottery is drawn, by a check upon one of the banks. There are three classes—the first prize in the first class is 5000 dollars; ditto in the second class is 9000 dollars; ditto in the third class is 16,000 dollars.

The directors of the society have appointed the following persons as superintendants and directors of the drawing of the lottery, viz.—Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Anajah Hammond and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew McConnel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—Elias Boudinot, James Parker, John Bayard, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jersey.—John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, of New-Brunswick, and Richard Wells, of Gloucester, are appointed by the superintendants as immediate managers, who have given bonds each in 20,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, for discharging with fidelity and punctuality the trust reposed in them.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22.

New-York, 13th Aug. 1793.
2d Year of the Republic.
Citizen GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to General WASHINGTON,
President of the United States:

S I R,
I TRUSTED in this part of the world with the interests and rights of the French people, as you are with those of the citizens of America, I have sworn to my country, and imposed it as a sacred duty on myself never to permit private considerations or other motives foreign from the general weal to impede me in what I conceived the line of duty. My conduct has accordingly been marked with all the energy and frankness which ever characterize a true republican. To you alone, through the Secretary of State, have I complained of the principles you have adopted, and remonstrated against decisions which have resulted therefrom. To you alone have I declared that the Federal government, far from manifesting any regard for our generous conduct towards this country—for the new advantages which we were offering to her commerce—or for the reiterated demonstrations of our real and disinterested friendship, were sacrificing our interests to those of our enemies, by their interpretation of the treaties which exist between us. To you have I represented without reserve that this conduct did not appear to correspond with the views of the people of America, with their desire to observe with fidelity their public engagements or with their affectionate regard for the cause of liberty, upon which their very existence and prosperity depend. Certain decisions of your tribunals and verdicts of your juries, added to the sentiments of your fellow-citizens publicly expressed