

Mr. Fenno,

WE have among us persons who consider the prevailing party in France as always right till a stronger party cuts off their heads...

Let us learn wisdom from the sufferings of others. Shall we cherish clubs in our country as the friends of liberty...

Mr. Genet, who brought the eggs of these venomous reptiles to our shores, has put us on our guard against their stings...

It is asserted, and it seems to be credited, that a snake will not live in Ireland. From the present auspicious appearances, it will soon be our more salutary boast that anarchy clubs cannot exist in America.

parishes in the island of Jamaica all contain the flourishing and luxuriant state of the growth of the bread fruit...

Letters from Copenhagen mention, that 450 tons of saltpetre from Bengal have been lately sold there at the enormous price of 200l. per ton...

From the English Review, to September, 1794.

OF FRANCE.

(Continued from Thursday's Gazette.)

How fluctuating is popular favour, and on what trivial circumstances and unknown variations in the humours of men, do great affairs depend!

But a spirit of bold patriotism was quickly spread by powerful sympathy from certain individuals in the National Convention throughout all classes in Paris.

It was perhaps owing to the confidence they placed in the Jacobins, and the municipality of Paris, that Robespierre, his brother, Couthon, St. Just, and others, behaved with such undaunted courage...

That which chiefly interests us, and all the neighbouring nations in the late catastrophe at Paris, is its political consequences. We, in Britain, have not, perhaps, been fully sensible, how general the spirit of liberty had become in France...

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

It is rumoured in Holland, that Baron Van Gleichen is at this time employed on a plan of general pacification, between the Allied Powers and the French Republic.

The Court of Portugal, it appears, are equipping the whole of their naval force, and also making great exertions in the land service to join the forces of Spain, &c.

Letters received from Switzerland, say, that the troops of the Cantons are daily augmenting on the side of France; and all the inhabitants are ordered to take up arms upon the first movement of the French.

All letters and accounts from Italy by the Flushing mail almost agree in stating the gradual and entire retreat of the French from Italy, and that this might be performed with greater security, in many places their tents have been left standing.

Numerous accounts from Spain down to the date of the 3d inst. agree with our late representations respecting the check with the enemy have lately sustained in the province of Guipuscoa; but it does not appear that St. Sebastian and Fontarabia are yet retaken.

A severe and general fever has been raging in the island of Corsica for some time past.

An account was yesterday posted at Lloyd's, stating that the Henniker, the Expedition, the Thames, and the Sarah, with 23 others, being part of a fleet of upwards of 100 sail, which sailed from Spithead for Coranna, under convoy of a Spanish 74, and two frigates, had been captured by a squadron of 10 sail of French men of war off Cape Ortegal.

A letter from on board the Severo man of war, off Cape Ortegal, bearing 8. by E. nine or ten leagues, dated August 25th, 1794, says, "At seven A. M. the 22d August, the Carysfort frigate, chased a large Dutch ship and took her; she was loaded with 560 hogheads of sugar, 300 teeth, indigo, &c. had been taken by the French nine days, there were nine of these vessels taken by eight French frigates."

Accounts received from the different

their family, like pirates and robbers, will probably be of short duration. It may be here objected to this prediction that nations of men have in character...

But the circumstances under which the Arabian and Roman states took root into the earth, and those of the present time are most essentially different: and therefore it is not reasonable to infer, that what was produced or permitted by the former, will also be produced or permitted by the latter.

But should the French cross the Rhine, and other barriers, nations more remote would be brought into play; and the horizon of their victories must always be surrounded by a wider horizon of resistance; until, at last, their strength be enfeebled by distance between the source of motion and the centre of persuasion.

Although reasoning from ancient to modern times has sometimes been carried to pedantic extravagance, we can, in some instances, trace similarities of situation between ancient and modern nations, which, human nature being in all ages the same, may justify certain general anticipations.

That which chiefly interests us, and all the neighbouring nations in the late catastrophe at Paris, is its political consequences. We, in Britain, have not, perhaps, been fully sensible, how general the spirit of liberty had become in France...

Translated for the Aurora from the Paris Moniteur.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

September 11. Bernard of Saintes President.

The President.—A letter in English has just now been delivered to me; the translation which was joined, announces that the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America sends a stand of colours, in order to be placed in the hall of the National Convention,

on the side of the French colours. It is brought by an officer of the United States.

The Convention orders him to be admitted. The American officer enters the bar amidst universal shouts of applause: he carries a standard, the colours of which are the same as those of our standard of liberty...

He presented the two following pieces, which were read by a Secretary.

The Minister of the United States of America to the President of the National Convention.

Paris, 23d Fructidor (Sept. 11.) the 2d year of the French Republic one and indivisible

Citizen President, the Convention having decreed, that the colours of the American and French Republics should be united and stream together in the place of its sittings...

I have had them done in the form, lately decreed by Congress, and have trusted them to Capt. Barney an officer of distinguished merit, who has rendered us great services by Sea, in the course of our Revolution.

Speech of Captain Barney, bearer of the colours. Citizen President.

Having been directed by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to carry to the National Convention the flag, under the auspices of which I had the honor to fight against our common enemy during the war which has assured our Liberty and Independence...

The citizen who just spoke at the bar is one of the most distinguished Sea-Officers of America. He has rendered great services to the liberty of his country, and he could render the same to the liberty of France.

The officer went up with the flag to the chair of the President, and received the fraternal embrace amidst the unanimous acclamations and applauses.

Mathieu.—One of our Colleagues in rendering homage to the talents and services of that officer, told you that he could be usefully employed by our Republic. I second the reference of his observation to the committee of public safety.

Bulletin of the state of Health of the Representative of the people Tallien, 26th Fructidor (Sept. 12.)

The Philadelphia are effaced; there is no appearance yet of a moisture about the ether, the state of which is always the same, the oppression and pains have been trifling since yesterday, there is no sign of a fever, and all the functions of the Viscera go on in a satisfactory manner.

Jennings and Venner, libellant; vs. Brig Perseverance, &c.

Rhode-Island District, &c.

To the Honorable

HENRY MERCHANT, Esq.

Judge of the District Court in said District.

BE it remembered, That Thomas Jennings, of St. John's, in the province of New-Brunswick, in the Dominion of the king of Great Britain, merchant, owner of a certain brig called the Perseverance, of about one hundred and eight tons burthen...

and for whom the said Jennings is agent; libels, propounds, and gives this honorable court to understand and be informed, that on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1794, the said Jennings was owner of said brig, and the said Jennings and Venner were owners of said cargo, and the said Jennings was then on board the same brig, as supercargo thereof, and the said brig was then on the high seas, and was wholly navigated by subjects of the said king of Great Britain...

I have had them done in the form, lately decreed by Congress, and have trusted them to Capt. Barney an officer of distinguished merit, who has rendered us great services by Sea, in the course of our Revolution.

force of said armed vessel called the Sans Pareil was increased and augmented, by adding to the number of guns and gun-carriages on board the same, at the port of Charleston, in the district of South-Carolina, with an intent to be employed in the service of the Republic of France, to cruise and commit hostilities upon the subjects of the king of Great-Britain...

Mathieu.—One of our Colleagues in rendering homage to the talents and services of that officer, told you that he could be usefully employed by our Republic. I second the reference of his observation to the committee of public safety.

DAVID L. BARNES, Atty. for the Libellant.

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