

refers a rival authority and power."
Chaval.—These Gentlemen claim a kind of Noblesse in patriotism.
Girard.—The Jacobins rose in open rebellion against the Convention!

Sitting of Dec. 30.

Milhe.—I said, in the Sitting of the 28th, that a Frenchman, who demanded a King, was not a man, but a tiger, and a foe to humanity. The Editor of the Journal of Debates, makes me add to those expressions, the following—He is a Turk. No doubt the Convention would have risen, to demand my punishment, if I had dared, in so rude a manner, to insult the Ottoman Porte, the friend and ally of the Republic. Our Foreign enemies, who attack the liberty of the French, we will certainly pursue, till we shall be able to dictate an honorable peace; but, at the same time, we will never cease to respect the laws of neutrality. The Convention and the People of France, have, in the constitutional act, solemnly declared, that they will never interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign governments, and never will they depart from this principle, founded in the sacred rights of nations, and intimately connected with the safety and tranquility of other governments." The Convention decreed, that this declaration should be inserted in the bulletin, and a copy of it sent to the French Ambassador at Constantinople.

Brival observed, that the decree, which prohibited the Republican armies from giving quarters to the British and Hanoverian, and Spanish troops, was in open contradiction with the law of nations, and moved for its repeal.—Decreed.

Moutmavau informed the Convention, that Lacroix, the author of the libellous publication, denounced in the sitting of the 28th, had been taken into custody, on his return from Versailles, and that among his papers had been found a letter addressed to his bookseller, wherein he said, that it was his intention to dedicate his work to the Convention, and that this measure would greatly increase its sale, since it would be noticed in the bulletin of the Assembly and all the newspapers.

Several petitioners appeared at the bar, whose prayers were directed against acts of violence and oppression, committed under the reign of Robespierre. Among them were some extraordinary Deputies from Brest, interceding for the discharge of a number of seamen, who had been confined since the recapture of Toulon.—Mazer converted their request into a motion; and the Convention decreed, that the above seamen should be set at liberty.

Sitting of December 31.

Boiffier, in the names of the Committees of the Marine, of Colonies, and Public Welfare.—Our naval forces are all animated by the same spirit; they all display the same energy and zeal in the defence of the Republic; they burn with desire to convince the English, those tyrants of the main, that they are worthy rivals of our land troops, and, like them, strive to beat down the pride of those insolent Islanders, who but too long have been suffered to violate the most incontestible rights of the Maritime Powers. A late event is well calculated to prove to the English, that their flag will be forced to sink in the same manner before that of the Republic, as their colours and standards bow before that of the Republican banners; and that it is no more difficult to conduct their line of battle ships into our ports, than to exterminate their battalions and squadrons, by the valour of our arms. It is time you should the more devote your most serious attention to our navy, as henceforth from the Marine of the Republic, you must chiefly expect the humiliation of our enemies, the prosperity of our trade and commerce, and the superiority over all other nations, which the French People ought to derive from their external relations.—You must establish naval institutions on the same plan, and nearly under the same forms, as those that have been enacted for the fabrication of salt-petre and gun powder, the result of which has afforded the Republic advantages which exceed all calculation." By these, and a great number of similar observations, Boiffier introduced the project of a decree, consisting of eighteen articles, relative to the establishment of Revolutionary Schools of Navigation and Maritime Artillery, which the Convention adopted without the least discussion.

On the report of Scellier, the Convention suppressed the privileges of the free ports of Dunkirk, Marseilles, and Bayonne. Several legislators appeared at the bar to congratulate the Assembly on the rigor used against Lacroix, the teacher of Royalism. On this occasion Andre Dumont observed, that the Convention should take care not to be deceived by those, who cried out the loudest against Royalism; that their only intention was, to lead astray the Departments, by making them believe that Paris is full of Royalists. "Royalists," he said "are those who aim at usurping the sovereignty of the nation.—(Applauds.) I labor blood. (Plaudits.) In my opinion, all sorts of capital punishments should now be abolished, except against Royalists. But all citizens ought to be forwarded of the poison, which ill disposed persons attempt to diffuse through the Departments, and the people should be told, that a Republican does not shed blood with pleasure. (Bursts of Applause.) Lejane.—There certainly exists a Royalist faction. A Pamphlet entitled A Christmas Gift for the Friends of the Good Old times, is every where hawked about in this metropolis, which openly preaches Royalism. I move, that it be referred to the Committees, and they be charged with taking the necessary measures against its infamous author." A member observed, that proper means were already adopted by the Committee of General Safety, to stop the farther circulation of that anonymous writing. (Plaudits.)

Leconte Puyravaux.—It is worthy of remark, that those who committed the greatest atrocities under the reign of terror, were Royalists in 1789. Thus, Royalists under the reign of Capet, tyrants under that of Robespierre, they now embrace again the former cause. The Royalist pamphlets which have poured upon us within these last days, are the productions of men, who have been deposed by our colleagues in the Departments. (Shouts of applause.) I demand, that all those, who have lost their places, be ordered to leave Paris within a short time."
Clauzel.—One and twenty miscreants among whom was a member of the infamous Commons, who defended Robespierre there till midnight, exhibited last night the most scandalous scenes in the section of Bonnouvelle. They proposed an address, wherein they inveighed against Royalism, but at the same time demanded that no farther mention should be made of blood-suckers, and terrorists, since these terms had been applied to the best of patriots. No Citizens, a good patriot never sheds blood, he never robs or plunders; the above terms therefore cannot apply to him. Great criminals seize the columns of the temple, in hopes, that like Sampson, they shall be able to shake it down on the heads of the Convention.—I demand, that all the blood-suckers lately arrived at Paris, to assist the great criminals in it, be ordered, without the least delay, to leave the metropolis."
Duhem.—When I mounted this tribune to denounce the work of Lacroix, I did not suppose, that faction and intrigue would dare to represent me as a Royalist. (Violent murmurs.) It appears to me that the system of terror has merely changed its name. (Violent murmurs.) True fans-culottes are not allowed to avail themselves of the liberty of the press to confound their numerous slanderers, and we, who do not possess the treasures of Madam Cabarrus, we—(Great noise) Tallien insisted on being heard. Levassur de la Sarthe demanded leave also to denounce that system of terror.

Several voices.—Down with the assassin of Philippeaux. (The Assembly remained some time in a violent agitation.) Duhem demanded again the liberty of the press, and the freedom of opinions. Tallien asked for the honor of the Convention leave to answer, Levassur raised his voice in the tumult. The Convention decreed at last, that Tallien should be heard. (Repeated plaudits.)

Barras.—The Convention ought to put a period to this indecent and scandalous conduct. We must not attend to a few miscreants, whose interest it is to interrupt our deliberations, that they may be able to re-establish terror. (Plaudits.)

Tallien.—A woman has been mentioned in this Assembly; I did not suppose that she would have become the object of the deliberations of the Convention. The daughter of Cabarrus has been named.—Well, I herewith declare she is my wife. (Shouts of applause) One of the assassins of Philippeaux was going to accuse me.—He would never forgive the injury which he inflicted that generous and illustrious victim. I was acquainted with Madam Cabarrus at Bourdeaux; her virtues and misfortunes claimed my esteem. She arrived at Paris under the reign of terror, and was thrown into prison. An emissary of the tyrant promised her immediate discharge, and a passport for foreign countries, if she would write a letter, stating, that she knew Tallien to be a bad citizen. She spurned at so vile an offer, and among the papers of the tyrant a memorandum has been found, which devoted her to the scaffold. This woman, citizens is my wife. (Repeated plaudits.)

Laignelot.—The Committee of General Safety was informed before hand of the scene, which we have witnessed. It was premeditated. (Plaudits from every part of hall.)

Several members.—That is true.—look at the women, who are crowded in that gallery."
A member.—Well, worthy supporters of Duhem, have you nothing to say?"

Laignelot.—I see no other patriots here, but among the majority of the Convention, who would fix their attention on the happiness of the people, but for the scandalous scenes, which are concerted before hand, to interrupt our deliberations. (Applauds.) In those men, who have dominated over France, who have shed streams of blood, protected the most criminal dilapidations of the public money, who called in to their assistance all the criminals that have been dismissed from their offices by our colleagues in the Departments, I clearly discern the Royalists. (Loud plaudits.)

Laignelot.—All the commotions in this place and in the sections take their date from the moment, when the three Committees declared, that there was room for

enquiring into the conduct of men, whom I shall not prejudice. (Applauds.) If they are innocent what mean all these commotions? What else can be their aim, than to vilify the Convention, and to force the people to say that there exists no longer any national dignity, majesty, and representation. I demand that the Convention no longer admit vague inculpations, and that every member who shall insult his colleagues, be sent to the Abbaye prison. The Committee of General Safety keeps a watchful eye over all intrigues and manoeuvres of the enemies of the public welfare, and but for some men whom the public character, with which they are invested, places beyond its reach, all commotions in this metropolis, would long since have been at an end.

Andre Dumont, St. Just, and Lebas, sent into the department of the North, had express orders to arrest, without exception, all nobles and people of property to send them to the scaffold. All the National Agents in the Department, which I have visited, were ordered to send in lists of those inhabitants, whose contributions exceeded twenty livres—(movements of horror) without minding the objections, which the Representatives of the People may think proper to make, or even without communicating to them the above orders. I demand that the Convention enact a decree purporting that every member who insults his colleagues, shall be sent to the Abbaye prison. Adopted.

Bread.—There exists more than one system to overthrow our liberty. Fanaticism has raised every passion; Royalism has not yet given up its hopes and Terrorism feels bolder than ever. Committees are excited, that some great criminals may escape public justice, and every day attempts are made to arm us one against another. People whom we meet in the streets, relate to us every word our colleagues have said against us. Soured by their reports, we enter the assembly, and inculpations and commotions arise. The Committee of General Safety ought to be constantly on the watch, and to send back into the departments all those justly suspected persons who have no business here."
In the course of this fitting a letter was read from Nantes, stating, that the inhabitants of la Vendee who had taken up arms against the Republic, and officers of the army of Charette were daily joining their brethren, full of confidence and gratitude towards the Convention, that they meet with the most friendly reception, and that their favorite toasts now are, Vive la Republique: Vive la Convention! The letter was highly applauded and ordered to be inserted in the bulletin.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.
A Correspondent says it is probable that the Editor of the Aurora, will not be requested to re-publish the 7th number of the Cutting Strictures of Franklin—for like a child who plays with edge tools this Cutting writer has therein cut himself most confoundedly. The late Secretary Jefferson says that Great Britain did not wish for a Commercial Treaty with this Country because her trade with us was on a good footing already—but this cutting, or cunning Franklin says, we sought a Treaty because our Commerce with Great Britain was as good in law, and better in fact than that of the most favored nation. What a pyramid of arguments has this cutting writer raised on this solid basis!

The latest Boston papers do not contain the result of the contested election between Mr. Dexter and Mr. Varnum.

Rejoicings, on account of the late European intelligence, have taken place in New-York, Boston, &c. The principle appears to be, not that the French, but that the Dutch have taken Holland.

Conclusion of the Declaration of the Emperors of Russia, published in yesterday's paper.

With the same rapid progress of the troops in Lithuania, several corps sent off by General Field Marshal count Romanow Sadunaisky, who had penetrated farther after the defeat of the insurgents, united under the command of Gen. field Marshal Suwarra. Rimmnitzki and triumphed several times over the insurgents, especially at Brezecz, on the 8th of September, where their numerous army was destroyed. On the other side the Russian corps, which, since the retreat of the Prussians, from Warsaw, had been stationed beyond the Vistula, under the command of Lieutenant General Von Ferfen, crossed that river, notwithstanding the obstacles which the enemy threw in its way, attacked, on the 12th of October, near Mackowicz, the chief of the insurgents, Kosciuszko, with his chosen army, defeated him completely and took prisoner that chief himself, and many others. The Russian generals profited by such a decisive advantage, and hastened to extend it farther; in consequence count Suwarrow Rimmnitzki directed his march,

against Warsaw, united himself with the corps coming from Grodna and Bialystock, who had repeatedly defeated the enemy, as likewise with those troops who had crossed the Vistula; and after having defeated the Polish Vanguard reached, on the 26th of October, Praga, the suburb of Warsaw, situate on the right bank of the Vistula, strongly fortified, provided with a large train of artillery, and defended by a considerable army. Here the valor of the Russian army, so beloved by its commanders, conquered likewise all difficulties.—Praga was carried by storm on the 4th of November; and the defeat which the enemy experienced on that occasion, made such an impression upon Warsaw, as to compel that city to crave quarters, and leave its fate at the discretion of the conquerors, to whom it surrendered.

Thus has the insurrection been quelled in Poland: thus have the snares of the traitors been destroyed. Acknowledging therefore, the Divine favors which have crowned all the enterprises and acts of her Imperial majesty without interruption, during a reign of 33 years, may all her faithful subjects return due thanks to the Almighty, & offer up their most fervent prayers, that the almighty may grant his most holy aid, in the complete termination of this affair, to the benefit and glory of the empire, and to the establishment of the lasting tranquility and safety of her frontiers in time to come."
The lines in Italics were omitted in yesterday's Gazette.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 8.

The Charleston City Gazette, of March 25, says—"On Monday last, in the court of admiralty for this district, judge Thomas Bee decreed, that the libel exhibited against the brigantine Betsey, and John B. Sargeant, be dismissed, with costs, inasmuch as it appeared that the plea to the jurisdiction of the court, under the 17th article of the treaty with France, was relevant in this cause."
We find in a Charleston paper of the 21st March; under the Savannah head of March 12, the following paragraph: "Last Thursday a decree of restitution of the brig Everton and cargo, captured on the 31st of December last, on her voyage to Liverpool, by the Egate privateer, was given by the federal district court, in favor of John Wallace, Esq. vice-consul of his Britannic majesty, libellant of the said brig and cargo."

P A R I S, Jan. 5.

The following interesting account has been published of the Death of Condorcet:
After the 31st of May, 1793, Condorcet was obliged to conceal himself with the greatest care for the purpose of avoiding the fate of Brissot and the other Deputies who were executed. He did not, however, attempt to quit Paris, but concealed himself in the house of a female, who, though she knew him only by name, did not hesitate to risk her own life for the purpose of preserving that of Condorcet. In her house he remained till the month of April last, when it was rumoured that a domiciliary visit was to be made, which obliged him to leave Paris. Although he had neither passport nor civic card, he escaped through the Barrier, and arrived at the plain of Mont-voage, where he expected to find an asylum in the country house of an intimate friend. Unfortunately this friend had set out for Paris, where he was to remain three days. During all this period, Condorcet wandered about the fields and in the woods, not daring to enter an Inn, on account of not having a civic card. Half dead with hunger, fatigue, and fear, and scarcely able to walk on account of a wound in his foot, he passed the night under a tree.

At length his friend returned, and received him with great cordiality; but as it was deemed imprudent that he should enter the house in the day-time, he returned to the woods till night. In this short interval between morning and night his caution forsook him, and he resolved to go to an Inn for the purpose of procuring food. He went to an Inn at Clamars, and ordered an omelette. His torn cloaths, his dirty cap, his meagre and pale countenance, and the greediness with which he devoured the omelette, fixed the attention of the persons in the Inn, among whom was a Member of the Revolutionary Committee of Clamars. This man conceiving him to be Condorcet, who had effected his escape from the Bicetre, asked him whence he came, whither he had a passport.

The confused manner in which he replied to these questions, induced the member to order him to be conveyed before the committee, who, after an examination, sent him to the district of Bonry la Reine. He was there interrogated again, and the unsatisfactory answers that he gave determined the directors of the district to send him to prison on the succeeding day. During the night he was confined in a kind of dungeon. On the next morning when his keeper entered with some bread and water for him, he found him stretched on the ground without any signs of life.

On inspecting the body, the immediate cause of his death could not be discovered, but it was conjectured that he had poisoned himself. Condorcet indeed always carried a dose of poison in his pocket, and he said to his friend, who was to have received him into his house, that he had been often tempted to make use of it, but the idea of a wife and daughter, whom he loved tenderly restrained him. During the time that he was concealed at Paris, he wrote a history of the Progress of the Human Mind in two volumes.

BALTIMORE, April 6.

Arrived here on Saturday last, from Teneriffe, the schooner little John, Capt. M'Quid, of this port. March 15, in lat. 22, 25, long. 64, spoke the Bellona, letter of marque, from Liverpool, bound to Jamaica, the captain of which informed capt. M'Quid, that orders had been issued by the English, in consequence of the French victory over Holland, or rather the Dutch revolution to stop all Dutch vessels in their power that they met with and send them into English ports. March 23, in lat. 27, 43, long. 69, 10, spoke the schooner Polly, Capt. Newal, of this port, bound to Port-au-Prince—all well.

Capt. M'Quid also informs that the ship Hugh Fazier, from St. Bartholomews, was taken by the Leith frigate, and after an examination permitted to sail on. Capt. M'Quid saw a number of square rigged vessels bound up the bay.

Arrived here on the same evening, brig Hope, Capt. Kennedy, from Jamaica, out 28 days. Off the capes was boarded by the Africa, 64 guns, and detained a few minutes only.

Arrived yesterday morning, schooner Polly and Betsey, Capt. Nye, 8 days from Newbern North Carolina.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, Days. Brig Moses Miers, Williams, Norfolk 15; Barque Cesar, Spoffwood Brest 27; Brig Minerva, Snell, Havre de Grace 49; Pomona, Anderson, Jamaica 20; Polly Gardner, Boston 8; Alfred Frasier, Jamaica 20; Sloop Sally, Hells Gonaives 9.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, APRIL 10, Will be Presented, Not performed this season, a COMEDY called

THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Table listing cast members: Mr. Oakly, Major Oakly, Charles, Ruffett, Sir Harry Beagle, Lord Trinket, Captain O'Cutter, Paris, William, John, Tom, Mrs. Oakly, Lady Freelove, Harriet, Toilet, Chambermaid, Mr. Green, Mr. Whitlock, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Wignell, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Bliffett, Mr. Drury jun., Mr. Ware II, Mr. Francis, Mrs. Whitlock, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Rowton, Miss Willemis.

End of the Play, a new Comic Pantomimical Dance, composed by Mr. Francis, called

RURAL REVELS,

Or, The Easter Holiday.

The Music composed and selected by Mr. De Marque.

The principal characters by Messrs. Francis, Nugent, Master Warrell, Darley jun. Bliffett, Mitchell, Solomons, Price, & Warrell; — Miss Milbourne, Miss Willemis, Miss Rowton, Miss Oldfield, & Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, in two acts, called

THE L Y A R.

Table listing cast members: Old Wilding, Young Wilding, Sir James Elliot, Papillon, Waiter, Servant, Miss Grantham, Miss Godfrey, Kitty, Mr. Whitlock, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Bliffett, Master Ware II, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Rowton, Box one Dollar—Pitt 2 of a Dollar—a d Gallery, 2 a dollar.