

tableness of the inviolability of the Citizens. I move therefore, that in case the order of the day be adopted, it shall be accompanied by the declaration I mentioned; this is the only means to do justice to all."

Baudin—"The faction of Lepelletier cannot be ignorant of the fact, that a number of those, whom it now denounces, are already on trial, there is a shameful want of candour in this Petition."—(A violent agitation appeared in one part of the Assembly—Henry Lariviere, Thibaudeau, and others asked leave to speak, Tallien and Legendre claimed the same privilege.)

Bourdon (of Oise)—"No body can without betraying his conscience, vote otherwise than for the order of the day accompanied by the declaration proposed by Lanjuinais."—(Murmurs in the Mountain.)

Baudin—"Pache, and Bouchotte are on their trial; as to Raillon, he has been acquitted.—The Committee of General Security is calumniated.—For upwards of three decades past, we have neither issued an order of arrest, nor an order for liberating any body."—(This is false exclaimed several persons.)

Baudin then read an Arrete issued six weeks before, which perfectly agreed with the opinion of Lanjuinais.

"Well," exclaimed some members, we only demand the execution of that Arrete."

Thibaudeau—"I move the order of the day, but from quite different motives, I acknowledge in no Primary assembly the right of declaring itself permanent, nor of treating objects foreign from the purpose for which it was convened. But to return to the question I declare that the Government has lately been a little too forward in setting persons at liberty.—The greatest villains are seen running about the streets and threatening the good citizens. The most horrid tyranny has oppressed France—but what accomplices of those monsters has been punished since the 9th Thermidor?—Have Heron, and so many others, whose crimes are written every where in letters of blood, been punished? Why this fatal indulgence? I detest Royalism as much as any body but no dangers with which they could frighten me, would make me embrace the infamous Terrorists whom we have subdued; if I were destined to fall a victim to the enemies of the republic, I should prefer having my throat cut to becoming a cut throat, or to associate with the executioners of my Country, and become a partner in their crimes.

"I thought it necessary to make this declaration, that whatever may happen my Fellow Citizens may know, that I will have nothing to do with assassins. Let us equally punish all excesses.—Let us protect no guilty person, and confidence will revive; and then the Republic will triumph, alike victorious over the horrors of terrorism and the conspiracies of royalism.—I move, that after leaving a free course to justice and the Tribunals against all persons accused of revolutionary crimes, you pass to the order of the day, accompanied by a declaration, that no Primary Assembly has a right either to declare itself permanent, or to interfere with any subject which does not relate to the Constitution."

The speech of Thibaudeau was often interrupted by loud applause from a large party of the members of the Convention, and from the small galleries. The large galleries peopled according to custom with Jacobins, observed during the whole sitting a dead silence.

Bourdon of Oise moved, that all citizens should be authorized to prosecute persons known to have committed revolutionary excesses, notwithstanding their having been set at liberty by the Committee of General Security.—Negatived.

Jean De Brie voted for the order of the day, accompanied by the declaration moved by Lanjuinais and Thibaudeau. The Convention passed to the order of the day.

"It is of great importance to us, that the Belgians and the people of Liege should be free, and also that they should be Frenchmen, in order to counteract the plots which the ill intentioned might attempt, as they did at the beginning of the revolution, to detach from France the Departments of the North and of the Pas de Calais; and lastly, it is necessary that we increase the security of our Assignats by those immense estates belonging to the clergy and emigrants, which we shall find in those countries, as soon as the union with France shall have been pronounced; and which amount to at least two-thirds of the value of our assignats. These observations are also applicable to other Countries which have been conquered by our triumphant armies.

"There would be as much baseness as imprudence in delivering them up to our enemies. A thousand times have you loaded with applause those whose declared, that the Rhine was the natural barrier of the republic; these are the principles of your committee, and we may already declare our will with respect to the conquered countries.—There is nothing contained in our treaties with the King of Prussia and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel contrary to our principles.

"The public interest, and the necessity of depriving the emperor of all hopes of making a peace at the expense of Belgium; the wish of extending the Empire of Liberty; all invite you to come to an immediate decision upon this great Question.

Metlin then read his propositions, which were very long, but of which the following were the principal Articles:

1. The decrees formerly passed for uniting to France the department of Gemappe, Austrian Flanders, Brabant, the country of Liege, &c. shall be enforced without delay.

2. All the other countries, possessed by the House of Austria at the commencement of the war, on this side of the Rhine, such as Limburgh, Luxembourg, &c. are all incorporated with France, as well as those countries which are specified in the treaty of peace concluded between the French and Batavian Republics.

3. The French republic also accedes to the wishes expressed by the inhabitants for the union of the cities of the Ypres, Namur, Tournay, Ghent, and Moas, to France.

4. All the inhabitants of these different countries, shall enjoy the privileges of French Citizens, as specified in the Constitutional Code.

5. The Representatives of the people shall divide these countries into departments and Cantons.

6. The countries which have been already united to France, shall immediately proceed to the appointment of their public functionaries.

7. In these countries which are about to be united to France, the public functionaries shall be provisionally named by the Representatives of the people.

8. The Legislative body shall fix the number of Representatives to be elected by these countries.

"The Question! the Question! exclaimed a great number of members.

Lefage, of Eure and Loire—"I move that these propositions be printed, and the discussion adjourned for three days; the decrees, the execution of which is proposed, were the decrees of enthusiasm; those which you are now called upon to pass, ought to be maturely investigated; certainly no body can think of restoring Belgium to her ancient tyrants; but are there not other means of giving her liberty? Must we unite her with France? Would not that be the means of retarding the hour of peace? This is what we ought to examine calmly, and to weigh maturely. I therefore move, that the discussion of the question be adjourned for three days.

Some members moved to adopt as a principle, the incorporation of the conquered countries with the republic.

Lanjuinais opposed it. He declared that the interest of the republic and the dignity of the National Convention required, that they should, on a question of such delicacy, avoid all precipitate deliberation.

The Convention passed the motion of adjournment.

Quirot, in the name of the Committee of General Security, moved, that those citizens of Paris who had been arrested from a motive of security, should be carried before the Justice of Peace for the district in which they lived. Decreed.

September 23.

A deputation from the section of the North being admitted to the bar, the speaker declared, that that section considered as objects of hatred to every Frenchman, and as traitors to their country, all constituted authorities, or individuals, who attempt to make any change in the constitution by other means than those pointed out by that constitution.

Perrin, (des Vosges) "The principles which dictated this petition are engraven on our hearts; I move that it be inserted in the Bulletin.—Decreed.

In the name of the committees of decrees and *Proces Verbaux*, Commaire gave an account of the result of the certificates of the proceedings of the primary assemblies:

"Almost the whole nation (said he) have accepted the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor. Notwithstanding the intrigues of the factions, the French people confident of their strength, place a firm reliance on their representatives: the constitution is no longer yours; it belongs to the people of France.

"The meeting of the primary assemblies was the epoch fixed on by the royalists for the recalculation of their tyranny, and for exciting a general conflagration. But the Genius of France has saved her from destruction. An immense majority of the whole nation has accepted the constitution, with loud applause, and with transports of joy: some few communes have indeed rejected it; but not one has declared in favour of tyranny.

"You were of opinion that those men who had defended liberty against tyranny; that those who had made the constitution, were the most interested in maintaining it; you therefore passed the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor; and these decrees have been accepted by a majority of the French.

"Though several of the primary assemblies have not declared their approbation of them to more express terms, the perusal of their proceedings will be sufficient to prove that they considered them as inseparable from the constitution. Your committees, however, have only included in their report, such of the primary assemblies as adopted them in a manner both clear and precise. The moment then is come when all hatred should be forgotten, all dissensions laid aside. Let us deliver up crime to the sword of justice, but let error be forgiven. People of France, be a people of brothers.

"The certificates of the proceedings of 6,337 primary assemblies, include 958,226 on the constitution alone, of whom 914,853 have accepted, and 41,892 rejected it.

"The number of voters on the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor, is 270,338—of whom 167,758 have accepted the decrees, and 95,373 have rejected them. The majority in favor of the decrees, is 72,385." (Loud applause.)

He then proposed the two following decrees:

1. The Convention declares, in the name of the French people, that the Constitution is accepted, and that it becomes the fundamental law of the republic.

2. The National Convention declares, in the name of the French people, that the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor, are laws of the republic, and that the electoral assemblies shall be bound to conform to them.

Both these decrees were unanimously adopted in the midst of the most enthusiastic acclamations of joy. But when they were declared by the President to have passed, the most majestic tranquillity prevailed in the assembly; while the representatives of the people, and the citizens in the galleries, pulled off their hats in a respectful manner, to hear the will of the sovereign people proclaimed. The roof was then made to resound with exclamations of "Vive la Republique! Vive la Convention! Vive la Constitution!"

The decrees were ordered to be sent to the different departments and to the armies.

Letourneur (of La Manche) in the name of the Committee of Public Welfare, moved; that the committee be authorized to put in a state of requisition for the public service, such citizens comprised in the decree of the preceding day, or priests and the relations of emigrants, as shall deserve their confidence; this disposition, however, not to ex-

tend to persons discharging Administrative, Municipal and Judicial functions. Decreed.

Dannon, in the name of the committee of the marine, made a report on the necessity of pressing with the greatest activity the works going forward in the different ports. "It is early to be conceived (said he) that the present is the time when we ought to prepare, in our arsenals and dock yards, arms against the most formidable and the most perfidious of our enemies, against proud England, blinded by an ephemeral prosperity; and who, notwithstanding her momentary splendour, must, sooner or later, fall before the nation which has conquered the rest of Europe." He declared that the government was determined to strain every nerve, in order to restore to the navy all the strength and power which is wanted. He read several plans of decrees respecting various improvements that were to be adopted. The Convention ordered the report to be printed, and the deliberation to be adjourned.

#### TOULON, Sept. 13.

Yesterday the English Squadron had the audacity to come within the reach of our batteries. Sixty discharges from the cannon of Sablettes obliged them to steer off. The English fleet consists of 23 sail. Previously to the appearance of the English fleet, a division of six sail had been got ready to leave the harbour the first fair wind.

#### DUBLIN, Sept. 19.

The defenders are numerous in and around this place; but it is hoped, by the exertions of government and the judicious arrangement of the troops these unhappy and deluded people will be brought to a proper sense of duty. Their numbers in this kingdom, are said to amount to twenty two thousand men, and they are endeavouring to get hold of arms and ammunition.

#### AMSTERDAM, Sept. 22.

A letter has been received at Cologne, dated the 16th inst. containing the following particulars:—"According to advices from headquarters of Champanner, the division that forms the right wing of the French army upon the right bank of the Rhine had taken post yesterday evening at Dents. It has this day continued its march to Neuweid, where it will be joined by the divisions of Bernadotte and Chapal, which are to cross the Rhine to-morrow. The enemy are negligent in covering their retreat along the Rhine, and confine their whole efforts to the left wing under the command of Gen. Lefevre: nevertheless, their efforts to check the victorious career of the republicans, will be as ineffectual as their attempt to save their artillery. There is not a day passes without the capture of some of their cannon."

#### Philadelphia,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25, 1795.

MARRIED] On Lord's day evening, the 13th inst. by the Rev. THOS. USTICK, Mr. JOHN ALLEN, to Miss ANN WARE, both of this city.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENN,

It was believed that the intemperate spirit of a writer in your paper of the 14th inst. under the signature of Y, on Mr. Randolph's resignation and vindication would have been the best comment on the motives which dictated the publication. As, however, an undue impression has been attempted to be made, by means of this uncontradicted statement, on the minds of those whose information does not enable them to detect the falsehoods contained in it, it may be advisable to state, and you will accordingly state, that Mr. Randolph has not entertained, nor does he now entertain, any intention of deriving emolument from the publication of his vindication. With regard to other imputations on the character and conduct of Mr. Randolph, the writer of this piece says not a word. His sole object is, to manifest that on one point, the author, under the signature of Y, has substituted falsehood for truth.

FACT.

#### PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Nancy, Dunton, York-River  
Virginia, Tupman, Virginia  
Sloop Thern, Green, Kingston, 53 days  
The brig Harmony, from Bourdeaux—the Friendship, from Charleston, and another brig, are in the Bay.

#### BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, (N. J.) Nov. 23.

On Thursday last, General White and Suite left this place to attend the annual meeting of the Cavalry Officers of New-Jersey, who met at Elizabeth-Town the same day agreeable to adjournment. We are informed that the meeting was very respectable; that mutual sentiments of harmony and friendship prevailed, and that they adjourned to meet at New Brunswick on the first Tuesday in October next.

We also hear that a respectable committee is appointed from the Cavalry to wait upon the Legislature in February next, to petition for a redress of grievances, which have for some time existed in the Cavalry, occasioned by the present militia law. The committee is as follows, viz. Majors Williamson, Leddie, Bailey, Dusham, Quay, Mecker, D'Anterroches, Ten Broeck; Captains Covenhoven, Hanley, Vanderveer, Stelle, Baskark, Ford, Shafer, Carle, Kroeckers, Stockton, Ward, Schuyler, Shute and his Lieutenant; Lieutenant McDonald and Adj. Comms.

The following Toasts were drank after dinner:

1. The President of the United States—may his name be venerated till gratitude and fame shall moulder in the sepulchre of creation. *Three times three cheers.*

2. The virtuous members of the two houses of Congress, who pursue the true interest of their country, without becoming the tools of any European nation. *Three cheers.*

3. The promoters of peace and order in America—may Heaven reward their labours. *Three cheers.*

4. Union and mutual confidence to the Officers of the Federal Government; confusion and disgrace to their enemies. *Three cheers.*

5. The Commander in Chief of New-Jersey. *Three cheers.*

6. The Legislature of New-Jersey—may wisdom, justice, and liberty direct their councils. *Three cheers.*

7. Disappointment and a speedy downfall to the enemies of our glorious Constitution. *Three cheers.*

8. May pretenders and demagogues never impose themselves on the country for patriots. *Three cheers.*

9. Frederick Frelinghuysen and John Rutherford, Senators of New-Jersey—may they, as they ever have done, deserve well of their country. *Three cheers.*

10. Alexander Hamilton and the tried patriots of America—may the gratitude of America add to the enjoyment of their well earned laurels. *Three cheers.*

11. May every true American Patriot support the Constituted Authority of their country. *Three cheers.*

12. General Lee, and our brother soldiers of the late militia army. *Three cheers.*

13. Our brother soldiers of the militia of New-Jersey—may they be the first in the field to meet a rebellious or foreign foe. *Three cheers.*

14. Peace, rational and substantial liberty to all the world. *Three cheers.*

15. The fair daughters of New-Jersey—may they be coy to such of her sons as shall shun the duties of a citizen soldier. *Three cheers.*

Volunteer from the Chair.

Mr. Hopkins,  
IT is really distressing to all true Americans to submit to the virulent abuse which is daily levelled against the President of the United States. However contemptible may be the authors, and however scurrilous is the Printer, and however certain it is that the character abused shines with increasing lustre upon every examination, and is more and more dear to the great body of his fellow citizens; yet nations and individuals, strangers to us and these facts, will begin to suspect his virtue, or our professed attachment. The cause of liberty too will suffer, in hearing that a Washington has aberrated from that heart cheering goddess; & Mankind will resign all hopes of the possibility of finding a genuine patriot. The happiness of the American people must be at an end, if the government cannot progress without interruption, when the *Man of the People* directs the helm; for who can be so sanguine as to hope for it, when any other character fills the presidential chair?

Short-lived, then, is our government, blasted our happiness; for disunion among the states will succeed to union—different nations formed, different interests prevail, and the United States become tributary to France and Great-Britain; obeying their policy, cultivating their friendships and their hatreds, and arraying themselves in the field of battle under their councils and their leaders. What a terrible change from our present happiness! Why then do not all good men unite in time and arrest the course of the vicious and misguided? The abuse against government is poured forth from a certain press with every mark of indecorum and contempt of truth: whether this may be attributed to a venal connexion, as is suggested, or to the proper disappointment of some of his relatives in their applications for high offices, is very immaterial; the effect on the national temper and character is the same, and his licentiousness ought to be checked in season.

A JERSEY DRAGOON.

STEPHENS'S

#### Philadelphia Directory.

THE copy right of the Philadelphia Directory is secured to the subscriber, only, by the late legal proprietor Mr. Hardie—therefore, any attempt of *Edmund Hogan* to re-publish this work, tho' under a Disguise Title, subjects him to the penalty of the law, and the censure of all good citizens.

Hogan was paid by the subscriber to furnish new information respecting changes of residence, &c. this makes his conduct more blameable than it otherwise might be viewed, by

T. STEPHENS.

N. B. My Directory is nearly printed; it shall be delivered to the Public, correct; no money will be received till the work is delivered; nor shall the subscribers be liable to the purchase against inclination.

November 25. eodot.

#### Canal Lottery-Office

Near the BANK of the UNITED STATES. TICKETS to be had at this Office, and at the City Hall, for Eleven Dollars and Fifty Cents each every Day, except during the Hours of Drawing; where Check Books are kept for examination at 2 Cents each Number, or Registered at 12 Cents. Approved Notes payable on or before the 20th day of January 1796, will be taken in payment for Ten Tickets and upwards.

William Blackburn, Agent.

#### Statement of the Wheel.

Prize	of	20,000	30,000	dolls.
1	of	20,000	100,000	
5	of	10,000	20,000	
2	of	2,500	10,000	
4	of	2,000	14,000	
7	of	1,000	14,000	
14	of	500	15,500	
31	of	100	7,300	
73	of		210,800	

besides the 12 Dollar Prizes.

Note. 25,000 Dollars ought to be added to the above, on account of the Five Stationary Tickets, worth One Hundred Thousand Dollars, that must be the last drawn.

Nov. 24. dtf.

Notice is hereby given that an attachment was issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, in the state of New Jersey, returnable on the twenty-fifth day of February last, against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements of George Hutz (not being a resident at that time within the state of New Jersey) at the suit of Jonathan Ballinger, indorsee of Job Butcher, which was levied by the sheriff of the county of Cumberland "on a certain sloop or shallop called the Fly of Philadelphia" with its appurtenances, as by the return of the said sheriff will more particularly appear—and notice is also hereby further given, agreeably to the direction of an act of the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey in such case made and provided, that unless the said George Hutz shall appear and give special bail to answer the suit so as aforesaid instituted against him by the said Jonathan Ballinger, within such time as is prescribed by law, "that then and in that case judgment shall be entered" against the said George Hutz "by default, and that the said sloop or shallop so as aforesaid seized on the said attachment" will be sold for the satisfaction of all "creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to any demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose."

Dated at Salem, in the county of Salem, in the said state, the thirty first day of March A. D. 1795.

GILES, Clerk.  
Luisius Hieronimo Seckton, }  
Attorney for the Plaintiff. }  
April 1

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