they call infidelity, and they finish with the chorus of *crucify him, crucify him.* I am become so famous among them they cannot eat or drink without me. I serve them as a standing dish, and they cannot make up a bill of fare if I am not in it.

But there is one dish, and that the choicest of all, they have not yet presented on the table, and it is time they should. They have not yet *accused providence of infidelity.* Yet, according to their outrageous piety, she must be as bad as Thomas Paine; she has protected him in all his dangers, patronised him in all his undertakings, encouraged him in all his ways, and rewarded him at last by bringing him in safety and in health to the promised land. This is more than she did by the Jews, the chosen people, that they tell us she brought out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage; for they all died in the wilderness and Moses too.

I was one of the nine members that composed the first committee of Constitution. Six of them have been destroyed. Seyies and myself have survived. He by bending with the times and I by not bending. The other survivor joined Robespiere and signed with him the warrant for my arrestation. After the fall of Robespiere he was seized and imprisoned in his turn and sentenced to transportation. He has since apologised to me for having signed the warrant, by saying, he felt himself in danger and was obliged to do it.

Herault Sechelles, an acquaintance of Mr. Jefferson and a good patriot, was my *suppliant* as member of the committee of constitution, that is, he was to supply my place, if I had not accepted or had resigned, being next in number of votes to me. He was imprisoned in the Luxemburg with me, was taken to the tribunal and the Guillotine, and I, his principal, was left.

There were but two foreigners in the Convention, Anarcharsis Cloots and myself. We were both put out of the Convention by the same vote, arrested by the same order, and carried to prison together the same night. He was taken to the Guillotine and I was again left. Joel Barlow was with us when we went to prison.

Joseph Lebon, one of the vilest characters that ever existed, and who made the streets of Arras run with blood, was my suppliant as member of the Convention for the department of the *Pas de Calais.* When I was put out of the Convention he came and took my place. When I was liberated from prison and voted again into the Convention, he was sent to the same prison and took my place there, and he went to the Guillotine instead of me. He supplied my place all the way through.

One hundred and sixty eight persons were taken out of the Luxemburg in one night, and a hundred and sixty of them Guilliotined the next day, of which I now know I was to have been one; and the manner I escaped that fate is curious and has all the appearance of accident.

The room in which I was lodged was on the ground floor, and one of a long range of rooms under a gallery, and the door of it opened outward and flat against the wall; so that when it was open the inside of the door appeared outward, and the contrary when it was shut. I had three comrades, fellow prisoners with me, Joseph Vanhuile of Bruges, since president of the municipality of that town, Michael Robbins and Bastini of Lovain.

When persons by scores and by hundreds were to be taken out of prison for the Guilliotine it was always done in the night, and those who performed that office had a private mark or signal by which they knew what rooms to go to and what number to take. We, as I have said, were four, and the door of our room was marked, unobserved by us, with that number in chalk; but it happened, if happening is a proper word, that the mark was put on when the door was open and flat against the wall, and thereby came on the inside when we shut it at night, and the destroying angel passed by it. A few days after this Robespiere fell and Mr. Monroe arrived and reclaimed me, and invited me to his house.

During the whole of my imprisonment, prior to the fall of Robespiere, there was no time when I could think my life worth twenty-four hours, and my mind was made up to meet its fate. The Americans in Paris went in a body to the convention to reclaim me, but without success. There was no party among them with respect to me. My only hope then rested on the Government of America that it would *remember me.* But the icy heart of ingratitude, in whatever man it be placed, has neither feeling nor sense of honor. The letter of Mr. Jefferson has served to wipe away the reproach and done justice to the mass of the people of America.

When a party was forming, in the latter end of seventy seven and beginning of seventy eight, of which John Adams was one, to remove Mr. Washington from the command of the army on the complaint that *he did nothing,* I wrote the fifth number of the crisis and published it at Lancaster (Congress being then at Yorktown in Pennsylvania) to ward off that meditated blow; for though I well know that the black times of seventy six was the natural consequence of his want of military judgment in the choice of positions into which the army was put about New-York and Jersey, I could see no possible advantage, and nothing but mischief, that could arise by distracting the army into parties, which would have been the case had the intended motion gone on.

General Lee, who with a sarcastic genius joined a great fund of military knowledge, was perfectly right when he said, *We have no business on Islands, and in the bottom of bogs, where the enemy, by the aid of its ships, can bring its whole force against a part of ours and shut it up.* This had like to have been the case at New-York, and was the case at fort Washington, and would have been the case at fort Lee if general Greene had not moved instantly off on the first news of the enemy's approach. I was with Greene through the whole of that affair and know it perfectly.

But though I came forward in defence of Mr. Washington when he was attacked, and made the best that could be made of a series of blunders that had nearly ruined the country, he left me to perish when I was in prison. But as I told him of it in his life time, I should not now bring it up, if the ignorant impertinence of some of the federal papers, who are pushing Mr. Washington forward as their stalking-horse, did not make it necessary.

That gentleman did not perform his part in the revolution better, nor with more honour, than I did mine, and the one part was then as necessary as the other. He accepted as a present (though he was already rich) a hundred thousand acres of land in America, and left me to occupy six foot of earth in France. I wish, for his own reputation, he had acted with more justice. But it was always known of Mr. Washington, by those who best knew him, that he was of such an icy and death-like constitution, that he neither loved his friends, nor hated his enemies. But, be this as it may, I see no reason that a difference between Mr. Washington and me should be made a theme of discord with other people. There are those who may see merit in both, without making themselves partizans of either, and with this reflection I close the subject.

As to the hypocritical abuse thrown out by the federalists on other subjects I recommend to them the observance of a commandment that existed before either Christian or Jew existed.

"Thou shalt make a covenant
with thy senses.
"With thine eye, that it beholds
no evil.
"With thine ear, that it hears
no evil.
"With thy tongue, that it speaks
no evil.
"With thy hands, that they
commit no evil."

If the federalists will follow this commandment, they will leave off lying.

THOMAS PAINE.

Federal City, Lovell's Hotel, Nov. 26, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN.

A GOOD House servant—Enquire at the Office of the National Intelligencer.

ALSO,

TO LET—A convenient *Two story Brick dwelling House, &c.* near the Capitol—Enquire as above.

Nov. 22. tf.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Nov. 19th.

Having been authorised by an act of the Corporation entitled " an act to open West Fourteenth Street," to contract for opening, clearing, and rendering passable for waggons the said street from North F street, to its extremity—Notice is hereby given, that I will receive proposals for the execution of this work, until the first day of December next, which proposals may be left at the Register's office for the City.

Having been also authorised by said act, to receive donations from individuals in aid of the funds appropriated by said act to compleat this work—A subscripton paper has been left at the Register's office for the signatures of those disposed to aid the same.

ROBERT BRENT, *Mayor.*

4t.

HENRY INGLE,

Has imported in the Ships Franklin and Brutus, from Liverpool, and now offers for Sale at his Store, on New-Jersey Avenue, Capitol Hill, City of Washington—

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Brass Wares, & Liverpool Earthen ware in crates,

A few Phantheon, Rumford & Forrest coal grates of neat paterns—Also, coal hods, brass and wire fenders, hand irons, shovel and tongs cinder sifters, knives and forks, iron and brass chaffing dishes, cruit stands, jappaned ware, brushes, spades and shovels, frying pans, mill, pit and cross cut saws, carpenters tools, smiths tools, stone cutters chissels, materials for bell hangers, locks, hinges, screws, nails and tacks of various qualities, and a variety of other articles.

Oct. 22d. 2aw1J.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, Nov. 23.

The Chesterfield Packet, captain Blight, which arrived in this harbor yesterday, has brought the Editors of this Gazette London advices to the 9th of October inclusive. We have been as copious in our extracts as the limits of our paper would admit.

A London paper mentions, that Lord St. Helens was presented to his Majesty on his return from St. Petersburgh.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Extract of a private Letter from Paris.

" A total change in the Administration here is announced to take place within two days. All the Ministers are to be dismissed and absorbed into the Senate. Lucien Bonaparte is to be Minister of the Marine and of War, Joseph Bonaparte Minister of Interior, and Exterior, Talleyrand Perigord is to have the place of Intendant General of the Finances, and Regnier the Grand Judge, is to discharge the functions of the minister of justice. The first effect of this important change will be the dismissal of not less than 20,000 commis. or clerks, who, without rendering material service, drained the Treasury to a large amount.

" The First Consul has been closetted for the last ten days with some of the ablest Financiers in France. It is not only said, but believed by many that he has a sum of money of two hundred millions of livres (upwards of eight millions sterling) locked up in his coffers, and which is not to be touched but on some very important occasion. The scarcity of cash, which is greatly felt here, is attributed by many intelligent persons to the withholding of so large a sum from circulation. To whatever cause it may be owing, the bills at the first Bankers cannot be discounted for less than two per cent. per month."

October 1.

From the late enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, it appears that in England and Wales alone, not fewer than 1,843,354 persons competent to labour, are employed in trade and manufactures.

The public income of Great Britain, which may serve as a barometer, to indicate the degree of the prosperity of our trade, was, including the loans and other extraordinary resources of the year ending January 5, 1802, not less than 63,026,507l. 6s. 11 3-4d. sterling. Of this sum not less than 28,105,392l. 16s. 9 1-4, arose out of the permanent taxes.

The Emperor of Russia is fitting out two ships to make a voyage of trade and discovery round the world, and to establish on an island, contiguous to Japan, a factory or colony which may open a trade with the Japanese.

A letter from Malaga, dated 28 August, received at Hamburgh, and transmitted to us by a correspondent, contains the following intelligence: " On the 7th inst. sailed from this port the Dutch Admiral de Winter, with three sail of the line. On the 19th an American ship arrived and brought news that the Dutch squadron had an engagement with several corsairs belonging to the Straits of Barbary, which terminated in favour of the former. It is now known that these States have declared war against Spain, Holland, and England.

In all official communication, published at Stockholm the 14th ult. means are recommended for strengthening and increasing the naval force in the Mediterranean, the nation being declared on the eve of war with Tripoli, the state having demanded such a sum for the price of peace, as to render its continuance impossible.

October 6.

Yesterday the formal prorogation of Parliament took place in the House of Lords, until the 16th day of November, and then to meet for the dispatch of business.

October 7.

The departure of Mr. Fox from Paris, is fixed for the sixteenth or seventeenth of the present month.

We yesterday received Paris Journals to the 4th. The French government lately sent a squadron, under Admiral Leissegues, to Tunis, to get satisfaction from the Bey for certain grievances, which appear to be in a fair way of settlement. The Bey sent an Ambassador on board the squadron to be conveyed to France to compliment the First Consul. He sent likewise a number of curiosities, such as Arabian horses, antelopes, lions, bitches, and ostriches. We hope these August personages, the Bey of Tunis, and the First Consul of France, will not go to war, but, being so fitted to appreciate each other, and being in their respective spheres so alike in their pursuits, will accommodate all differences, and with the honest gentleman in the *Beggar's Opera* exclaim, " Brother, Brother, we are both in the wrong!"

October 8.

In our last Chronicle we stated that General Andreossi had arrived at Dover; in that statement, however, we were erroneous, his Excellency not having arrived, but a messenger of the embassy, from whose information the arrival of his excellency in this metropolis is expected on Monday or Tuesday next.

Paris papers to the 5th inst. have been received, by which we learn that a battle had been fought between the Insurgents and the troops commanded by General Andermatt, but no mention is made of the result. The Senate has placed the civil under the military authority in several districts. Gen. Ney commands the French troops now on their march towards Switzerland.

Extract of a private Letter from Paris, October 2.

" French literature follows the same strain of sublimity with French politics. A publication has just appeared, demonstrating, that without fast days there can be no navy in France. This is the sum of the author's reasoning—" Without fast days there would be no fish eaten; if no fish were eaten there would be no fisheries; without fisheries there would be no seamen; without seamen there would be no navy;" THEREFORE, without fast days there would be no navy. Q. E. D.

Extract of another Letter, Oct. 4.

" The aid de camp to the First Consul, M. Rapp, set off last night for Switzerland. His orders are to repair to Lausanne, and there to summon the government to accompany him to Berne, without an escort. This being done without any other interference, M. Rapp is to go through the several cantons, summoning each of them to declare—" Whether they wish to be on terms of peace or of hostility with the French Republic?"

Letters from Paris, dated the 2d inst. give a melancholy account of the stagnation of trade, and total dearth of specie. Cash is not to be obtained under 15 per cent. on notes not exceeding a month.

The French troops ordered into Switzerland at the interposition of him whose rule and action is guided from above, are detached from the Milanese, and are to march by the Lake of Como towards the Lake of Constance, so as to form a barrier between the Swiss and the Austrians, should the latter offer to support the new government. Besides these, other troops will march into Switzerland by the pass of Porentrui, which the French still hold, though it is situated in the Canton of Basle.

October 9.

The acts passed by Bonaparte in his quality of President of the Italian Republic, daily tend to shew, that this new state is considered as merely a province of Franse, as closely connected with, and as dependent upon, that country, as Ireland, while governed by a Viceroy, was upon Great Britain. A decree which has lately been issued, annihilates the independent existence of the Italian Republic still more, and places its resources absolutely at the disposal of the First Magistrate of France. Bonaparte here commands such a proportion of the army, and warlike ammunition found in the Italian Republic, as may be judged necessary, to be delivered up to France. The property in these which is left to the Italian Republic is fixed at 4,000,000 of livres: whether France is to reimburse this sum, or whether a proportion of their own property to this amount is to be left in their hands is not explained. The only pretext under which this extraordinary grant can be made is that these places were once conquered by France, that on giving them up to the Italian Republic, she only gave up what portion of them she chose; and that she can at any time reclaim her grant, or what part of it suits her. It is evident that the whole resources of the Italian Republic may, by the same logic, be laid claim to: and what more could be done to a conquered country immediately in the hands of France?

The affairs of Switzerland have returned to their ancient channel, with a rapidity scarcely equalled by the violence of a revolutionary explosion, tending to overturn a long-established government. The old Federative government, under which the Swiss so long enjoyed their primitive simplicity of manners, has every where triumphed; and the Helvetic Republic, the offspring of so many years of bloodshed and disaster has suddenly dwindled to a few fugitives, throwing themselves on the protection of France. The conduct which the First Consul will pursue on this occasion now admits of dispute; It is true that he once formally declared himself the supporter of the new Helvetic Government; but at that time his party appeared the decided majority. The face of affairs is now completely changed. The French troops would have to contend with the whole power of Swisserland; and the vigour of the Consular Government would be employed to prevent in Swisserland the restoration of the ancient order of things, a measure which it is as actively employed to restore in France. These considerations may serve to produce the same effects on the policy of the First Consul, which might be expected from the generosity and humanity of a more elevated mind.

LAUSANNE, September 28.

Yesterday was mustered the whole reserve of Lausanne, and to-day a company sets out for Yverdon.

Citizens Ruttimann, Statthalter, and the senator Messmer set off yesterday for the army.

The minister at war has received the following dispatch from general Andermatt, dated yesterday, from his head-quarters at Morat:

Citizen minister, the moment I effected the junction of the three battalions of Vandois, at Payerne, I set off from it to take a position here. The insurgents retreated on the approach of my troops, who pursued them as far as Guminen; night put an end to a very hot cannonade; yet we had only seven men slightly wounded; those of the enemy must be much more considerable. We have made a dozen of prisoners, who make but a poor appearance; three of them are wounded. The enemy has retreated from before Fribugh. A copy of the orders was found on a dragoon who was killed. I shall send out some reconnoitring parties to-morrow.

(Signed) ANDERMAT.

Switzerland, at this moment, presents a very peculiar aspect. It is, as it were, divided into three distinct states, which have each their separate interests: These states are the five ancient petty cantons; those which adhere to the canton of Berne; and those of Fribourg and the Pays de Vaud, to which the government has retired. The five petty cantons, at the head of which is Aloys Reding, were desirous yesterday of holding a general diet at Schwitz, in order to consolidate their ancient constitution. Reding invited all the cantons to form a diet; but it is probable the five petty cantons only will send thither representatives.—The deputies of Basle, Zurich, Soleure, and Schaffhausen, united at Berne, wished also to hold a diet after their own manner. These five cantons have always signalized themselves above the rest by their power, their industry, their riches, their commerce, and, in a word, by their civilization. The five petty cantons, much poorer, have been celebrated by their ancient energy—they have always had peculiar manners. The Vaudese, who now have the government among them, follow a peculiar kind of life, and have a character and language altogether different. The Valais is already separated from Helvetia—Is it probable that what remains will form three separate states? This separation, perhaps, is necessary for the restoration of union in Switzerland. In a word, it is to be observed, that in all these debates little blood has been shed, and that all parties have treated each other with a great deal of respect, though they have settled their quarrels with arms in their hands. Bodies of armed men wander about through the canton of Zurich, and commit various excesses, carrying away from the peaceable citizens their arms, money, and other property.

FRANCE.—ACTS OF GOVERNMENT.

St. Cloud, Sept. 30.

BONAPARTE, *First Consul of the French Republic, and President of the Italian Republic, to the Eighteen Cantons of the Helvetic Republic.*

Inhabitants of Helvetia,

You have presented for these two years past an afflicting spectacle. Opposite factions have successively seized on power; they have signalized their reigns by a system of partiality, which shewed their weakness and inability.

In the course of the year 10, your government desired to have the few French troops in Helvetia withdrawn. The French government willingly seized this occasion to honour your independence; but quickly afterwards your different parties recommenced the troubles with new fury; the blood of the Swiss was shed by the hands of the Swiss.

You have disputed together three years, without understanding each other; you will go on killing one another three years longer, without coming to a better understanding. Besides, your history proves that your intestine wars could not be terminated without the efficacious intervention of France.

It is true that I had endeavoured not to meddle with your affairs. I had constantly seen your different governments, requesting of me advice which they never followed, and sometimes abusing my name according to their interests and passions. But I neither can nor ought to remain insensible of the misery to which you are a prey. I revoke my resolve. I will be the mediator of your differences; but my mediation shall be efficacious, such as becomes the great people in whose name I speak.

Five days after the notification of the present proclamation, the senate shall meet at Berne.

Every magistracy formed at Berne since the capitulation shall be dissolved, and cease to meet or exercise any authority.

The prefects shall be at their post.

All authorities that have been formed shall cease to meet.

The collecting of arms shall cease.

The 1st and 2d Helvetic demi-brigades shall form the garrison of Berne.

The troops raised for above six months past shall be the only troops remaining in the corps.

In fine, all the licenced individuals of the belligerent armies, and who are now armed, shall deposit their arms at the mu-