

height. If the dearth continues, the greatest misfortunes may be expected." With troops marching about the country to force the Farmers to sell their corn at half the current price. "Illegal troops of men in many departments seize the corn in the markets without paying for it." At Louviers 5 or 6000 workmen arose to force the Magistrates to go at their head to seek corn in the granaries of the farmers. Last week, at Passey, they seized all that was in the market, while 600 others spread devastation through the forests."

(To be continued.)

LONDON.

The following is an exact translation from a Speech made in the National Convention at Paris, (on the 14th of December, in a debate on the subject of establishing Public Schools for the education of Youth) by Citizen Dupont, a member of considerable weight. And as the doctrines contained in it were received with unanimous applause, except from two or three of the Clergy, it may fairly be considered as an exposition of the creed of that enlightened Assembly. Translated from Le Moniteur, of Sunday, the 16th of December, 1792.

WHAT Thrones are overturned! Sceptres broken! Kings expire! and yet the Altars of God remain! [here there is a murmur from some members; and the Abbe Ichon demands, that the person speaking be called to order.] Tyrants, in outrage to nature, continue to burn an impious incense on those altars! [Some murmurs arise, but they are lost in the applauses from the majority of the Assembly.] The thrones that have been reversed, have left these altars naked, unsupported and tottering. A single breath of enlightened reason will now make them disappear. And if humanity is under obligations to the French nation for the first of those benefits, the fall of Kings, can it be doubted, that the French people, now Sovereign, will be wise enough, in like manner, to overthrow those altars and those idols, to which those Kings have hitherto made them subject? *Nature and Reason, these ought to be the Gods of men! These are my Gods!* [Here the Abbe Audrein cried out, "There's no bearing this," and rushed out of the Assembly. A great laugh] *Admire Nature, — cultivate Reason. — And you, Legislators, if you desire the French people to be happy — make haste to propagate these principles, and to teach them in your primary schools, instead of those fanatical principles which have hitherto been.* The tyranny of Kings was confined to make their people miserable in this life; but those other tyrants, the Priests, extend their dominions into another; of which they have no other idea than of eternal punishments; a doctrine which some men have hitherto had the good nature to believe. But the moment of the catastrophe is come — all these prejudices must fall at the same time.

We must destroy them, or they will destroy us. For myself I honestly avow to the Convention — *I am an Atheist!* [Here is some noise and tumult — but a number of members cried out, what is that to us? you are an honest man.] But I defy a single individual, amongst the twenty four millions of Frenchmen, to make against me any well grounded reproach. I doubt whether the Christians, or the Catholics, of which the last speaker, and those of his opinion, have been talking to us, can make the same challenge. (Great applauses.) There is another consideration — Paris has great losses — it has been deprived of the commerce of luxury; of that factitious splendor which was found at Courts, and invited strangers thither. Well! we must repair those losses. Let me then represent to you the times that are fast approaching, when our Philosophers, whose names are celebrated throughout Europe — *Petion, Seyeyes, Condorcet*, and others, surrounded in our pantheon, as the Greek philosophers were at Athens, with a crowd of disciples coming from all parts of Europe, walking like the Peripateticks and teaching — Shewing, in our decree of the 17th of June 1789, the seed of the insurrection of the 14th of July and the 10th of August, and all those insurrections which are spreading with such rapidity throughout Europe — So that these young strangers, on their return to their respective countries, may spread the same lights, and may operate, for the happiness of mankind, similar revolutions throughout the whole.

[Numberless applauses arose, throughout almost the whole Assembly, and in the galleries.]

EDICT of her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, addressed to her Senate.

THE troubles which have prevailed in France since the year 1789, cannot fail to have excited the attention of every regular government. As long as there remained any hope that time and circumstances would contribute to bring to a sense of their duty the minds of those who were misled, and that order and legitimate authority would there recover their ancient vigour, we tolerated the residence of the French in our territories, and permitted our subjects to communicate with them. But having observed in their country the still greater and greater progress of insurrection, and disobedience towards their Sovereign, accompanied by an obstinate intention not only to consolidate among them the principles of impiety, of anarchy, and of every description of immorality, but also to propagate them over the whole extent of the globe, we have interrupted our political correspondence with France, by recalling our Minister with his suite, as well as by dismissing from our Court the Charge d'Affairs of that power — a measure to which we were determined by this new consideration, that the respective missions having been established between us and the King, it was incom-

patible with our dignity, after the latter had been deprived of his authority, and kept under a scandalous constraint, in continual apprehensions, to have, in any manner, whatever, the appearance of wishing to treat with the usurpers of his rights and government. Now that the measure of the atrocities which have soiled that unhappy land, and the universal horror they have inspired, are at their height — now that more than seven hundred monsters have been found, who have abused the power they had arrogated to themselves by the most criminal means, and that to such an extent as to lay their partical hands on the life of the Lord's Anointed, of their lawful Master, cruelly and inhumanly immolated on the 20th of January last, we think ourselves bound by God and our conscience, until the justice of the Most High shall have confounded the authors of so horrible a crime, and it shall have pleased his Holy Will to terminate the calamities by which France is now afflicted, not to permit, between our empire and that kingdom, any of the relations which subsist between civilized and legitimately connected States. — We, in consequence, order as follows:

[The instrument then goes on to suspend all intercourse with France, dismissing all French residents acting in diplomatic or commercial capacities, and recalling such Russians as may reside in France.

It expels all French from the empire, except they take the under given oath of abjuration.

It prohibits all French Gazettes; also all travelling in France, or Frenchmen entering Russia, &c. &c.]

Form of the Oath of Abjuration.

I, the undersigned, swear before Almighty God, and on his Holy Evangelists, that having never adhered, either in deed or will, to the impious and seditious principles introduced and now professed in France, I regard the Government established there as an usurpation and a violation of every law, and the death of his Most Christian Majesty, Louis the XVIth, as an act of abominable wickedness and scandalous treason against their legitimate Sovereign, which devotes all its authors to the execration they ought to inspire in the breast of every reflecting man: that my conscience is intimately penetrated by the holiness of the Religion which I have inherited from my ancestors, and by my obligation of fidelity and obedience to the King, to whom according to the rights of succession, the crown of France shall have devolved; and that consequently, enjoying the assured asylum her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias deigns to grant me in her territories, I promise and engage to live there, in the observance, as aforesaid, of the Religion in which I have been bred, and in a profound submission to the laws and administration established by her Imperial Majesty — to cease all correspondence in my own country with the French who acknowledge