

orce. They wish to have nothing to do either with reason or with truth.

In showing what are the duties of a revolutionary government, we have pointed out the rocks on which it may split. The greater its power, the more perilous it is that it should be directed by honesty and integrity. The moment it falls into the hands of a party, its name will become the pretext and the excuse for even a counter-revolution; its aid for that of a violent poison.

The foundation of the French Republic was not the spirit of a child.—It is neither the offspring of caprice, nor the accidental result of a collision of all the various aims of individuals, or of all the revolutionary elements. Wisdom as well as power presided at the creation of the universe.

If the Revolutionary Government be not founded by the energy, by the wisdom, by the patriotism, by the justice of all the Representatives of the People, how can it possess a force of its own, proportionate to the efforts of all Europe whom it is attacked, and of all the enemies of liberty who oppose it at every point?—Miserable indeed will be our situation if we stand to the perfidious insinuations of our enemies, who pretend to conquer, seek only to divide us; if instead of adding strength to us, we break the bonds of our union; if truth and the welfare of the country be superseded by private interest and extended vanity!

Let our souls be elevated to the summit of Republican virtues, and the examples of antiquity. The examples of the great nations who have committed their crimes are a thousand times less atrocious than those vices which we are to see in our own, and yet these men live and conspire against us with impunity! they only wait for leaders to rally them who feel among yourselves—their principal object is to create divisions—this fatal struggle would raise the hopes of ambition, would renew the plots of the federalists; it would avenge the Girondine faction who have been punished for their crimes; for it is the mountain, or rather the Convention, whom they attack in endeavoring to divide it, and impede its operations.

We make war only against the English, the Prussians, the Austrians, and their accomplices. It is in exterminating them that we reply to our accusers. We know no hatred but to the enemies of our country. It is not to the hearts of patriots and of the unfortunate that we wish to carry terror; but to the haunts of foreign brigands, where they divide their spoil and drink the blood of Frenchmen.

This Committee has observed that the law is not sufficiently active in punishing the chief culprits—foreigners the well known agents of the despotic kings, generals, and the blood of the French, the accomplices of Damourier, of Custine, and of Lamourette have been long in a state of arrest and have not been tried.

We propose to you to hasten the judgment of foreigners, and of those generals who have conspired with the tyrants who make war against us.

To render ourselves terrible to the enemies of our country is not sufficient—we must preferre its defenders: we therefore treat you to form some plan for the relief of those who have fought and suffered in the cause of Liberty.

The first object is not only the terror of its enemies—it is the glory of the nation and of humanity.

In marching to victory our brave warriors cry *Vive la République*. In falling under the sword of the enemy, their cry is *Vive la République*.

Their last words are hymns to Liberty, and their departing sighs are prayers for their country's welfare.

Four generals had imitated our soldiers, Europe would long since have been conquered. The provisions made for the defenders of the country, have appeared to us too scanty; we believe, that without increasing the Government we have increased our burden. The immense resources of the Republic will permit it: the country demands it.

It appears also to us that the wounded soldiers, and the wives and children of those who have died for their country, experience in the formalities of the law, many difficulties which prevent their receiving all the advantages which it is intended they should enjoy.

to be kindled—these men are ready to preach up all the follies of superstition. It is war likely to be extinguished by the blood of Frenchmen: they instantly abjure their priesthood, and their goods to rekindle it.

We have seen the English and the Prussians in our villages, publishing ridiculous doctrines in the name of the Convention. We have seen themselves place priests at the head of a collection of rebels, of whose conduct religion was either the motive or the pretext.

Foreigners have hitherto appeared to decide on the public tranquility.—Money has circulated and disappeared at their pleasure. If it thought fit the people had bread, if not, they were deprived of it. At their signal, mobs, round the doors of the bakers, were either collected or dispersed.

They surrounded us with their scissars and their rapines, we know this—we see it; and what they say is the exact of the law, they appear, and touch them. At present it is more difficult to punish, even a grand conspirator, than to snatch a friend of liberty from the hands of calumny.

Sincerely have we denounced those excesses falsely attributed to philosophy—proposed by the enemies of France. Society had patriotism pronounced in the tribune the word *adversus tyrannos*, which denotes them, when the traitors of Lyons and all the adherents of tyranny hasten to apply it to those warm and generous patriots who have avenged the people and the law.

But what they say is the monster who has committed their crimes are a thousand times less atrocious than those vices which we are to see in our own, and yet these men live and conspire against us with impunity! they only wait for leaders to rally them who feel among yourselves—their principal object is to create divisions—this fatal struggle would raise the hopes of ambition, would renew the plots of the federalists; it would avenge the Girondine faction who have been punished for their crimes; for it is the mountain, or rather the Convention, whom they attack in endeavoring to divide it, and impede its operations.

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“His Majesty the emperor will preserve, for ever, the property and possession of Bavaria, to make in future an indivisible mark with the domains and hereditary possessions of the house of Austria.”

“Her serene highness the Archduchess Maria-Christina shall be, conjointly with her serene highness her nephew, the Archduke Charles, quit into hereditary possession of the duchy of Lorraine.”

“Alliance shall be restored to the empire, and the bishop of Strasburgh, as well as the chapter, shall receive their ancient privileges, and the ecclesiastical sovereignty of Geyrsway shall do the same.”

“If the Swiss cantons consent and accede to the coalition, it may be proposed to them to annex to the Helvetic league, the bishopric of Forentini, the duchies of Franche Comte, and even those of Turin, with the neighboring bishoprics, as well as the territory of Veisvor, which interests the Pays de Vaud.”

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“His Majesty the emperor shall oblige the Porte to give up Checzem, as well as the small forts of Servia, and those on the river Lorna.”

“His Majesty the king of Prussia, by the terms of the above-mentioned invasion of the emperor of all the Russias into Poland, shall make an acquisition of Thom and Danzick, and there unite the Palatinate on the east to the confines of Silesia.”

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for the liberty of negotiating with the Emperor. They allowed us to negotiate, we were acknowledged and recognized them as free, sovereign, and independent states.”

“The striking resemblance between Lord North and Mr. Pitt, and between the American war of the former and the French war of the latter, need not be pointed out.”

“The two following communications are copied from Mr. Fenno's Gazette of the 11th and 12th of June.”

“I AM surprised, Mr. Fenno, that you intended, as you profess your love for the information of the citizens of the United States, should have been so long deficient in defining terms made use of in the papers in the country, to which no meaning annexed that we can depend on. The Terms Democratic and Democracy—Aristocrat and Aristocracy, have been handed about, without any sense or meaning, by different parties, who have endeavored to gain the credit of the citizens.”

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“They will not suffer the people, or any part of them, to form representatives, or to elect a great majority of their members, who shall be necessary to the industry of every member.”

“Having never contemplated, with you before, I am yet to learn what reception you will give to my first attempt: I shall therefore judge of the propriety of sending you some further observations on political economy.”

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