

In the name of the French Republic.

THE undersigned commissioners deputed by the National Convention of France to the army of Italy considering that the social compact of all nations has been violated in the most indecent manner—that the atrocious act committed in the port of Genoa towards the members of the French Republic, by men calling themselves subjects of the Monarch of England, has outraged the rights of nations, and endangered even humanity—considering, too, that these afflicting events cannot be indifferent to any people, particularly to the people of Genoa, under whose eyes the crime of treason against society has been committed—that the punishment of such a crime ought to be as speedy as it should be terrible—that justice and humanity demand it—that the people of Genoa, by preserving silence, would sanction the conduct of their agents—declare, that in such circumstances, Genoa cannot, without shame and dishonour, hesitate an instant in deciding between the friend and foes of society, outraged in the persons of French Republicans, and that neutrality, in such an extraordinary situation of affairs, would involve all people in anarchy.

Considering further that the people of Genoa see daily the religious attention with which territory is respected by the Republic at the very moment when the enemies of France find in Genoa a secure asylum, and thus escape the pursuit of the French, who are armed in defence of Liberty and neutrality—finally that such respect must soon cease for a territory which is used as the tomb of French Republicans:

Declare, in the most solemn manner, in the name of the Republic of France, to the people of Genoa, that the tardiness and indecision of the Senate, in neglecting to inflict a just and signal punishment on the authors of the crime committed in their port, and under their cannon against the human race, in the persons of the members of the French society, is regarded as an act of hostility, and that the French Republic is prepared to adopt such a conduct as is necessary to obtain reparation for so great a crime.

The French Charge d'Affairs is commanded to communicate this declaration to the Senate of Genoa.

(Signed) ROBERSPIERRE, the Younger, RICAUD, RASPAUD, Secretary.
Done at Nice, October 13.

LONDON, November 13.

A gentleman lately arrived from Paris, and who had been several times in company with T. Paine the Outlaw declares that he is in daily expectation of terminating his career by the guillotine, to which he has made up his mind. His voting to send Louis XVI. to America is the cause assigned, which renders him a suspicious character there.

When the verdict was pronounced upon Brissot and the Deputies, they requested leave to speak themselves, or to be heard by their defenders. As it was believed, that this request was made with a view of delaying the sentence, and as the accused had already been heard, the tribunal refused to accede to it.

Sillery was the first who suffered by the fatal engine. Several addressed the people, particularly Brissot.

The execution of each of the Deputies was announced by a discharge of eight pieces of cannon placed on the road to Chaillot.

Brissot was the last of the Deputies who were executed.

The French are breaking up the graves in all the churches in order to make even the dead contribute to the expenses of the war. The lead coffins are converted into bullets and the copper ones sent to the mint.

FRENCH CALENDAR.

IT may be of some service to our readers to be presented with a table, which will enable them to decipher the French dates for a twelve-month to come.

It is to be observed, that the first day of every month is here taken *inclusive*, and the last *exclusive*, by way of shortness in the

statement.

Instead of weeks, each month is divided into three decades, or spaces of ten days each. The first day of the month is therefor called *Primeridi* of the *first decade*; the 11th day of the month, *Primeridi* of the *second decade*; and the 21st day, *Primeridi* of the *third decade*. The other days of each decade are thus denominated.

The 2d day	—	Duodi.
3d	—	Tridi.
4th	—	Quatridi.
5th	—	Quintidi.
6th	—	Sextedi.
7th	—	Septedi.
8th	—	Octodi.
9th	—	Nonodi.
10th	—	Decadi.

The year begins in

AUTUMN.	
September 22 excl.	} is the 1st month, or <i>Vindemaine</i> ,
to October 22 excl.	
to November 21 - 2d month, or <i>Brumaire</i>	
to December 21 - 3d month, or <i>Fremaire</i> .	
WINTER	
December 21 -	} is the 4th month, or <i>Nivos</i>
to January 20	
to February 18 - 5th month, or <i>Phuvis</i>	
to March 21 - 6th month, or <i>Ventes</i>	
SPRING	
March 21 -	} is the 7th month, or <i>Germinal</i>
to April 20	
to May 20 - 8th month, or <i>Floeral</i>	
to June 19 - 9th month or <i>Priairial</i>	
SUMMER	
June 19 -	} is the 10th month, or <i>Messidor</i>
to July 19	
to August 18 - 11th month, or <i>Herbidor</i>	
to September 16 incl, 12th month, or <i>Fructidor</i>	
	17 day of Virtue,
	18 — Genius,
	19 — Labour,
	20 — Opinions,
	21 — Rewards,

These last five days are called the *Sans-Culotides*, and the intercalary day in leap-year, which is to follow them, is the grand day of the *Sans-Culottes*.

And so ends the precious year, which, it is to be hoped, will show *Virtue* triumphant and bestow on perverted *Genius* and fruitless *Labour*, employed in a bad cause, the *Opinion* and the *Rewards* they deserve.

A specimen of the reckoning introduced by the above curious scheme—"decade of the third decade of *Brumaire*, in the second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible"—is, in plain English—Wednesday, November 30 1793.

CORK, November 18: Sunday last there was a funeral sermon at the chapel of the Ursuline Convent, on Marie Antoinette, late Queen of France. The Rev. Dr. O'Brien was near forty-five minutes delivering it: he took his text from the ci. Psalm, verses 12 and 13, *My days have declined like a shadow, and I am withered as grass. But thou, O Lord, endurest for ever: and thy memorial to all generations.* It was, according to the opinion of the best judges, a very elegant and instructive discourse, which impressed on the minds and hearts of a respectable auditory the great and salutary truths of holy religion, blended with tender compassion for the sufferings of the just.

From Paris Papers to the 24th of Oct.

The paper of the 24th give a letter from the representatives of the people, dated Angers, October the 21st, which contains satisfactory accounts from that quarter. The following is the substance of them.

The representatives inform, that the rapidity of their march and successes of late, has deprived them of sufficient time to give an account of their progress. The patriotic army marching in columns, towards the centre of rebellion, had driven with success, the insurgents before them, and at

last united against the remains of the fanatics of Vendee, in Mortagne and Cholet. The taking of Chaillion from the rebels, cost them [the rebels] many lives. Mortagne also fell into the hands of the republicans after a severe engagement in the suburbs. Cholet next day fell, and the rebels retreated to Beaupreau, whence, feeling the loss of Cholet and Mortagne as a death wound, they returned in full force, to retake those important posts, and an action ensued which lasted from twelve to eight, when they were put to flight, with the loss of many men and two pieces of artillery. They were pursued and come up with at Beaupreau, which strong hold they evacuated, after little resistance; they were followed up to Saint Florent, their last retreat, but they were so panic-struck, as not to wait for the republicans here, but crossed the Loire in great confusion, and with much loss. Beauchamp, one of their chiefs, wounded at the attack of Cholet, drew his last breath on the banks of the river; Delbec their commander in chief, was also mortally wounded. 5,500 prisoners confined at Saint Florent were released, and besides some at the other places retaken. The total was upwards of 8,000.

The representatives conclude their letter by saying; "The convention decreed, that the Vendee rebellion should be quelled before the end of October, and we can now say, that there is no more Vendee, though all the rebels are not entirely exterminated. We shall pursue the scattered remains of these fanatics. Already part of the Mentz army, has directed its march towards Angers, and a strong column towards Nantz. Through fright, they abandoned in pieces of cannon at Ancenia, of which we are in possession. We are assured that they direct their march towards Conde; we shall endeavour to intercept them."

This letter was read in the convention, on the 23d of October, and ordered to be sent by extraordinary couriers to all the departments.

Decree: relative to Public Education, passed in the National Convention, on the 22d of October.

The national convention, having heard its committee of public instruction, on the subject of primary schools, decrees as follows.

Art. I. There shall be primary schools, distributed throughout the republic, in the ratio of the population,

II. Children shall there receive a first physical moral and intellectual education, most proper for cultivating republican manners, love of country and habits of industry.

III. They shall learn to speak, and write the French language. They will be informed of those acts of virtue, that do most honor to freemen, and particularly those actions performed during the French revolution, best calculated to give them an educated mind, and render them worthy children of liberty and equality. They shall be taught the geography of France; a knowledge of the rights and duties of man and the citizen, shall be rendered familiar to them by examples, and by an appeal to their feelings. They shall imbibe the first notions of the natural object; which surrounded them, and of the natural actions of the elements. They shall be taught arithmetic the use of the compass, the level, weights and measures, the lever, pulleys and the measure of time. They shall be often witness to agricultural and mechanical labours, and shall partake in them as much as their age will permit.

IV. There shall be primary schools in each commune, whose population amounts to from 400 to 1,500 inhabitants.

V. Upon the request of the inhabitants, and with the permission of the administrative bodies, a primary school may be established in the places, which do not contain the population required in the above article, provided such population be within the radial distance of 1000 toises, and that within that distance, there is no school.

VI. To fix the number and distribution of the primary schools in the most populous communes the following table shall be observed