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SUBJECT OF NO. 47 CONTINUED.

“THE UNION OF THE STATES SHOULD BE THE FIRST ARTICLE IN THE POLITICAL CREED OF EVERY AMERICAN.”

IN our last we endeavored to shew that no political evil was to be apprehended from the pretended diversity of southern and eastern interests. It will be found that there is as little to be apprehended from other supposed causes of division. The universal freedom in religious matters, which is not only allowed by the government, but incorporated into the constitutions of the States, has rendered the people of this country less liable to discord on that account, than any other nation. The diversity of manners and customs is becoming less every day. The national government will contribute to hasten this progress, and to fix a standard for manners and language. The commercial intercourse of the States is increasing. Nothing unites men more than a concurrence in common sentiments and objects of pursuit. Every American holds liberty nearest his heart, and depends on the aid of every other American to defend it. There is no country where the people are so well agreed in their first maxims, or so deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of them.

If we consider the state of some of the most orderly governments in the world, we shall find that they are much less homogeneous than our own. France is actually divided into several distinct provinces—and they are still more divided by distinct laws and customs, and even by a different language. We are better acquainted with the British kingdoms: If the diversity in question is incompatible with a common government, then the prosperous state of that country will prove that there is no such diversity: Yet the fact is that the narrow territories of Britain and Ireland are inhabited by a people, in different stages of civilization—who speak several different languages—who glory in the victories obtained by their ancestors when mutually hostile, and whose remembrance of former injuries is embittered by mutual scorn and national hatred. Till lately their interests have been sacrificed to commercial monopolies, and their rights as men abridged by a policy which continued to be jealous after it had ceased to be vindictive. Their customs, manners, and principles of government, and religion, are, apparently, the least likely to assimilate together. The Scotch Highlanders, the people of the isles, the Welch, the wild Irish, and the English, the oppressed Catholics, the persecuted Jacobites, the Dissenters and Episcopalians are surely more unfit to become one people than the citizens of the Southern and Northern States: Yet all these people are approximating, and it is a question whether in a course of time, not very remote, there will remain any traces of discrimination. That event is of the less importance, as, in fact, with all the supposed diversity of interests and opinions, that kingdom is one of the most prosperous and best governed of any in the world. It is certain that it has been believed in that country, and many seemed to derive a malignant pleasure from the belief, that the people of America, tho independent, were so unfortunately circumstanced that they would not govern themselves. If we did not know that the passions and prejudices of men make them blind to the most obvious truths, we should wonder how Englishmen could be duped by an hypothesis which is so abundantly refuted by their own experience. If the Americans cannot preserve their national government, it is not because they are too unlike to assimilate, or that they want the acuteness and vigor of mind to perceive and establish the principles of a wise government.

It is because habit, which is nature to an enlightened people, and is more, is necessity to an ignorant one, has not acquired its ordinary authority over the mind. We have been accustomed to distinct, independent governments: We have not been used to think nationally—to consider ourselves as an indivisible whole: Other nations reverence the antiquity of their institutions—even those which are oppressive are borne without repining, and almost without pain, because they are used to bear them: The neck, grown callous, is no longer galled with the yoke. Antiquity and state craft have involved the powers and principles of government in mystery. The veneration of the public is heightened by obscurity, and tho a magistrate, who should usurp power, would probably be ruined, yet opposition to lawful authority would strike the people with horror.

In this country things are on a different footing. We have seen the beginning of our government. We have demolished one, and set up another, and we think without terror of the process. It has neither antiquity, nor mystery. Instead of

being protected, almost every good man has aided in propping a tottering authority. He has felt the weight of his individual strength and counsels. Government has leaned upon the people, and a wife and virtuous people have adopted a Constitution worthy of themselves. Already it has procured us the respect of Europe. Let us learn to reverence it as the glory and safeguard of our country. Every people has a partial fondness for their own country. National pride and prejudice are found to be as strong, and unchangeable in favor of the most wretched territory, as of the most fertile and salubrious.

The nature has covered the earth with barrenness, and the air with pestilence, and tho society is still more cursed with despotism, the people will resent reflections on their country, as the cruelest of all insults, and will consider an exile from it as the most deplorable of all misfortunes. How well then should a people love their country, which they govern and nature favors! Reason and time will concur in making the Americans reverence and love their government. Before this shall be effected, the danger to the national government will not spring from the diversity of manners, customs and interests. Almost every event of our history has contributed something to dispose the public mind to enthusiasm. The ruin of most republics has been caused by fits of honest frenzy, during which they destroy the pillars of their own security. The more diverse and hostile the interests and opinions of the people are, the less are they all liable at the same moment to the agency of this cause. For in this case, the torrent of enthusiasm would be confined within the channel which it might first take. The ray in passing thro another medium would be refracted and finally lost. Opposite and equal forces would destroy each other. But our people reason and act so nearly alike, that they will be heated at the same moment. They are all conductors for the electrical fluid, which passes so unaccountably thro the mind, and communicates so intense an heat in its passage.

It is not intended to deduce from hence that the national government will not endure. It is merely to expose the fallacy of the opinion, that we are too unlike, and too much divided in point of interests to maintain one national government. This opinion has long been painful to the patriotism of many sensible men.

It is equally to be hoped that the great extent of the country, the good sense of the people which is every day more and more enlightened by science, and the wise and prosperous administration of the government will be found sufficient to give it stability.

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

Every Citizen of the World—every friend to the rights of mankind—and more especially every citizen of the United States, must feel interested in the important Transactions in the Kingdom of France:—The following AUTHENTIC and judicious JOURNAL OF EVENTS, as they transpired from day to day, at the crisis of the glorious Revolution, will afford our readers a more competent idea of matters, than has yet been published.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

“THE capture of three French merchantships by the Algerines under different pretexs, has produced great sensation in the seaports of this country. The scarcity of bread begins to lessen in the southern parts of France, where the harvest is commenced: Here it is still threatening, because we have yet two or three weeks to the beginning of harvest.

“The reunion of the orders took place on the 27th June. Within the Assembly matters went on well; but it was soon observed that troops, and particularly the foreign troops, were on their march towards Paris from various quarters, and that this was against the opinion of Mr. NECKAR. The Marshal de Broglio was appointed to command all the troops within the Isle of France.—Some of the French guards were soon arrested under other pretexs, but in reality on account of their dispositions in favor of the national cause. The people of Paris forced the prison, released them, and sent a deputation to the States General to solicit a pardon. The States by a most moderate and prudent arrete recommended these prisoners to the King, and peace to the people of Paris. Addresses came in to them from several of the great cities, expressing sincere allegiance to the King; but a determined resolution to support the States General.

“On the 8th of July they voted an address to the King to remove the troops. This piece of

masculine eloquence, written by M. de MIRABEAU is worth attention. The King refuses to remove the troops, and says they may remove themselves, if they please, to Noyes or Soissons.

9th. They proceed to fix the order in which they will take up the several branches of their future Constitution, from which it appears they mean to build it from the bottom, confining themselves to nothing in their ancient form but a King. A declaration of rights which forms the first chapter of their work, was then proposed by the Marquis de la FAYETTE—this was on the 11th.

“In the mean time troops to the number of about 25 or 30,000 had arrived, and were posted in and between Paris and Versailles. The bridges and passes were guarded. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Count de la LUZERNE was sent to notify Mr. NECKAR of his dismissal—at midnight he set out for Brussels. This was not known till the next day (12th) when the whole ministry was changed, except VILLEDEUIL of the domestic department, and BARENTIN GARDE DES SCEAUX.

These changes were as follows: The Baron de BRETEUIL, President of the Council of Finance, and De la GALAITIERE, Comptroller General in the room of Mr. NECKAR—the Marshal de BROGLIO, Minister of War, and FOULON under him in the room of PUY-SEGUR—M. de la VAUGUYON, Minister of Foreign Affairs, instead of M. de MONMORIN—De la PORTE Minister of Marine, in place of the Count de la LUZERNE—St. PRIEST was also removed from the Council.

“The news of this change began to be known in Paris about 1 or 2 o'clock. In the afternoon a body of about 100 German cavalry were advanced and drawn up in the place Louis XV. and about 300 Swiss posted at a little distance in their rear. This drew people to that spot, who naturally formed themselves in front of the troops, at first merely to look at them; but as their numbers increased, their indignation arose: They retired a few steps, posted themselves on and behind large piles of loose stones collected in that place for a bridge adjacent to it, and attacked the horse with stones. The horse charged, but the advantageous position of the people, and the showers of stones obliged them to retire, and even to quit the field altogether, leaving one of their number on the ground. The Swiss in their rear were observed never to stir. This was the signal for universal insurrection, and this body of cavalry to avoid being massacred, retired towards Versailles. The people now armed themselves with such weapons as they could find in armorers shops and private houses, and with bludgeons, and were roaming all night, through all parts of the city, without any decided and practicable object. The next day (13th) the States prefs on the King to send away the troops—to permit the Bourgeoisie of Paris to arm for the preservation of order in the city, and offered to send a deputation from their body to tranquilize them: He refuses all their propositions. A committee of magistrates and electors of the city are appointed, by their bodies, to take upon them its government. The mob now openly joined by the French guards, force the prisons of St. Lazare, release all the prisoners, and take a great store of corn, which they carry to the corn market: Here they get some arms, and the French guards begin to form and train them. The city committee determine to raise 48,000 bourgeois, or rather to restrain their numbers to 48,000.

“On the 14th they send one of their members (M. de CORNEY) to the Hotel des Invalides, to ask arms for their Garde Bourgeoise: He was followed by, or he found there a great mob: The Governor of the Invalids came out, and represented the impossibility of his delivering arms without the orders of those from whom he received them: De Corney advised the people then to retire, retired himself, and the people took possession of the arms. It was remarkable that not only the invalids themselves made no opposition, but that a body of 5000 foreign troops, encamped within 400 yards, never stirred. M. de Corney, and five others, were then sent to ask arms of M. de LAUNAI, Governor of the Bastille: They found a great collection of people already before the place, and they immediately planted a flag of truce, which was answered by a like flag hoisted on the parapet: The deputation prevailed on the people to fall back a little, advanced themselves to make their demands of the Governor, and in that instant a discharge from the Bastille killed four people of those nearest to the deputies:—The Deputies retired, the people rushed against the place, and almost in an instant were in possession of a fortification, defended by 100 men, of infinite strength, which in other times had stood several regular sieges, and had never been taken. How they got in has as yet been impossible to discover: Those who pretend to have been of the