

IES must be considered among the richest tributes paid to our illustrious Chief.

Some of the Members of Congress, in their debates on amendments to the Constitution, talked of the discontents of the people on account of some obnoxious parts of it, as though they were on the eve of an insurrection; but we could never find in what part of the country these discontents existed: among all the addresses presented by the people to our beloved President, not a single wish for amendments is suggested, though most of them express the highest satisfaction at the government under which we live. The operation of the government will no doubt discover some defects, and those perhaps where they are least apprehended; and the people seem universally disposed to wait the direction of time and experience, to know where to apply remedies. If the government should be found to affect the freedom or happiness of one, it will of all; and the grievance being general, the sentiment for redress will be equally so, and the remedy will follow of course.

The Archbishop of Bourdeaux, in delivering to the National Assembly of France the report of the Grand Committee appointed to prepare the form of a Constitution, speaking on the subject of a Declaration of the Rights of Man, and of the Citizen, to precede the Constitution, observed, that "this noble idea, conceived in another hemisphere, should in preference be first transplanted among us. We have concurred in the events which have given liberty to NORTH AMERICA; she points out to us on what principles we should build the preservation of our own, and it is the NEW WORLD, whither we formerly carried nothing but chains, which now teaches us to guard against the misery of wearing them ourselves."

BOSTON, NOVEMBER II.

The report respecting Gen. SHEPHERD's having been fired at, in a late review, we are assured by the General himself is totally destitute of foundation. Moreover, we are informed by several gentlemen, that no circumstance whatever has transpired, but what demonstrates, that the militia of Hampshire, to a man, revere and love their Major-General, as an officer whose humanity has ever been as conspicuous as his bravery.

By Captain SAMUEL PRINCE, who arrived here last Saturday from Martinique, we are informed, that the inhabitants of that island had chosen nine Deputies to wait on the General for permission to sing TE DEUM on account of the late GLORIOUS REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. After some little altercation, permission was granted. In consequence of which, a solemn procession took place at Port Royal of the inhabitants, to which the Americans in the harbor were invited, and requested to join their flag with the National one of France. The religious ceremony being over, the procession passed through the principal streets, and returning to the Church, the flags of the two nations were solemnly consecrated, and placed in the Altar, there to remain as the emblems not only of mutual friendship, but as ensigns of virtue, honor, patriotism and liberty. After the procession was over and the flags disposed of, the General the Count de VIOMENIL gave the Americans a polite invitation to dine with him and his officers, at his house; and shewed them on this occasion every mark of attention and affection.

NEWPORT, November 1.

The opposition of the people here to the Constitution arises from misrepresentation of it by designing men, and a want of information with regard to the essential springs of a good government.

The undeniable truth, that suitable characters cannot be obtained to fill up the various posts in government, without salaries proportionable to the ability and integrity, requisite to perform the duties of them, is not known here from experience, and therefore not much believed; we have been accustomed to give trifling or no salaries to the most important offices, consequently we must be incompetent judges of what is requisite in the national establishment;—No wonder then, at the clamour here against the salaries established by Congress, it is a favorable topic of inflammatory men, and an alluring bait to those of narrow purse-strings;—Wise foolishly compare the National Government with our small republic, and a true principle with a false one. The United States in Congress, have by their establishments been actuated by this truism, that every man who accepts an office makes a sacrifice of his time to the public, and that it is but just they should be paid for it, and that no officer can be responsible for his trust unless he has a full compensation for his services.—While we expect that the United States can be governed as we have been,—instead of an honorable support to induce an acceptance of an office—it is the influence of party, or the baser principle of private interest—hence have we experienced continual revolutions in our laws and our credit. What man of abilities and integrity would accept of the office of Governor of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, for the pitiful sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum? None; unless it was in time of danger; and then virtue and the importunities of his fellow citizens might bring forth a suitable candidate for office.

When the citizens of this State rightly consider these points, they must be convinced, that the salaries established by Congress are not only requisite, but that we shall never be governed well, unless we make an honorable and permanent establishment, that will induce men of character and responsibility to accept the offices of the State.—Till this is done, the annals of our State, will be little else but the annals of faction.

WORCESTER, NOVEMBER 12.

The following is handed us for fact, and is one of many instances which shew that it is necessary the President of the United States should have some title, of address at least, to distinguish him from other great personages who may have occasion to travel either in their own or other States.—Towards the close of one day last week, a messenger was sent forward to inform the keeper of the Inn where the President intended to lodge that night, that "the President was near by, and wished to be accommodated with lodging and a little necessary refreshment, &c." the Inn-keeper was absent; the Landlady, supposing the messenger meant by "the President," the President of Rhode-Island college, for it was in the neighbourhood of that State, and that of course he had his lady with him, and being herself unwell—she told the messenger she could not entertain "the President"—and that he must go on to the next tavern—in consequence of which the messenger, although it was late, had to send word back to the President that he had proceeded on to the next Inn, to provide that entertainment which he could not get at the first.—The Landlady soon after found out her mistake, and most piteously lamented that she could not have known that it was the illustrious Washington, that intended honouring her house—"Bless me!" exclaimed she, "the sight of him would have cured me of my illness, and the best in my house and in the town should have been at his service." This Inn was in the middle of the town, and when the inhabitants who lived in the neighbourhood, heard of the affair, they could not refrain expressing the greatest mortification at this unlucky adventure, which deprived many of them of an opportunity of seeing him whom they would have delighted to honour.

NATIONAL MONITOR.—No. XXVII.

"HONOR'S A SACRED TIE."

THE National and State debts of this confederated Republic appear to many honest persons, who by the way are not public creditors, to be a mountain that will finally overwhelm us: From characters of this kind, we are frequently entertained with doubts and apprehensions—and tho they do not explicitly propose the depreciation or annihilation of the public securities, yet their fears on the one hand, and their want of promptitude on the other, in advocating the cause of justice, greatly encourage another set of people in their open attempts to destroy all public Faith and Honor at a blow. There are not wanting those who openly propose the SPUNGE as the best, yea the only mode which wisdom can devise of getting rid of the domestic debts of our country: However, the shameless and unprincipled wretches who have the temerity to avow such a plan, are as the drop of the bucket, compared to the great body of the people—which appears to be decidedly of opinion that HONESTY is WISDOM, and will prove the cheapest plan in the issue. We have suffered enormous losses in times past by our temporizing expedients, and by the want of a little magnanimity of spirit in adopting, even upon the smallest scale, the line of justice. Had our systems been squared upon the principles of honor, tho in their infancy they had been as a grain of mustard-seed, they would have expanded, and the Strait once passed, all would have been plain sailing—difficulties would have vanished as soon as they appeared—and the bug-bear of the National Debt, would have been converted into, and realized to be, a NATIONAL BLESSING.—And what is our present situation—It is precisely such, as should lead us solemnly to declare, "THAT THO THE HEAVENS SHOULD FALL, WE WILL BE JUST AS A PEOPLE." This being laid down as a foundation principle, the clouds will dissipate in every quarter—our prospects will from that moment become bright and encouraging—the public mind will be tranquilized—our credit will be restored—our government respected—and we shall always command with facility, the means of preserving our Freedom and Independence. It must afford the greatest pleasure, and inspire the highest degrees of confidence in the administration of our national government, to observe those measures pursued, which promise to rescue our reputation, and establish our Faith as a people upon a basis never to be shaken. The principal source from whence the individual governments derived their funds to pay the interest of the State debts, being diverted into a Continental channel, it is become in a measure necessary that State Creditors should become the Creditors of the Union—It is difficult to conceive how they can obtain Justice in any other way—their expectations are accordingly turned to the general government—and there can be no doubt but that the consolidation of the whole debt incurred on account of the war, will be a measure, as popular, as it is just and necessary.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 21.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, (New-Hampshire) dated Nov. 4.

The illustrious PRESIDENT of the United States left this town this morning, on his return to New-York. He spent several days here, in which time he visited our river and harbor—and once disembarked on the most northern district of our Union—the old Province of Maine.—

He delighted every one—and appeared himself not to be displeas'd with his tour.—

Nothing could exceed the flocking together of the people, of every rank and denomination, as he came through the country, and their universal acclamations of joy and satisfaction at his appearance.—He was heard repeatedly to solicit, that the crowds who attended him, and lined the roads as he passed, would not follow him, but would return to their homes and their employ, as he could not be convinced but that it must be inconvenient to them. In these instances, however, his solicitations were fruitless: The ball as it rolled on, most rapidly increased—even rivers, and other natural obstacles neither impeding its progress, nor diminishing its size.—

The opposition to our present system of Government was in this quarter feeble before this Prime Conductor of our affairs made his appearance here.—It is now expiring.—

If the form of our government did not recommend itself sufficiently to every one, the present chief administrator of it would reconcile all parties, till a fair experiment has been made.—

Nothing appeared to escape the President's notice as he passed—and those objects which merited his particular attention, he always stopped to observe.—His respects to every one were pointed and exact—and no one went from his presence dissatisfied.—

The addresses preferred to him by most of the corporations and different orders of men among whom he passed, and the eulogies he was constrained to hear from the clergymen at whose churches he attended, were such as the crowned heads of other countries would part with their diadems to receive.—They contained the grateful incense of honest hearts—where soul met soul together:—Indeed the great and good man appeared sometimes to be almost overwhelmed.—

The President absolutely declined, and even forbid any further parade and attendance upon him.—He left the town about sunrise, having only the gentlemen of his family, Mr. Lear, and Major Jackson—and his own servants to attend him.

It is impossible but that offences should come; there are political, social and civil offences, as well as sacred and theological.—If a man maintains with ardor any set of political opinions, however wise, just and benevolent, he ought to remember there are ignorant, absurd, and envious people in the world, who will assuredly take offence at his freedom; but yet, shall the virtuous and independent be deterred from advocating the best principles, because there are snarlers, and petulant carpers in the world?—The man that feels a generous sympathy for those in society, whom adverse fortune has condemned to struggle with poverty, disease and want—who from the fulness of his compassion, is led to devise, and propose plans to meliorate the circumstances of the poor, and alleviate the distresses of his fellow men, however incredible it may appear, he will give offence.—Those "who never felt another's woes"—will not fail to impute unworthy motives to the most benevolent designs.—But, neither the disapprobation of the niggard, or the sneers of the coxcomical, will avail to check the pursuits of the man "whose heart deviseth liberal things." The present is an age of speculation and improvement—the human mind is upon the stretch, and its researches and discoveries are astonishing in every art, science and profession. The science of government appears however, very justly, to claim the most distinguished attention.—To fix this upon proper and equal principles, is the most glorious pursuit of humanity.—The important interests—the life—the freedom, and prosperity of mankind, are essentially connected with a right understanding of this divine subject—and yet the labors of the wisest and best of men, those who have with independency and heroism of mind, advanced the most momentous truths, have given offence.—Still they are not to be diverted from the steady pursuit of their duty, by the clamors of the weak and unprincipled—the demagogues of the day, who flatter, to betray, and who conceal their ignorance under an impenetrable mask of impudence.

"The wealth, prosperity and importance of all this world are founded and erected on three living pillars—The TILLER of the ground, the MANUFACTURER and the MERCHANT. The tiller supplies the manufacturer, the manufacturer supplies the merchant, and the merchant supplies the world with all its wealth. It is thus that industry is promoted, arts invented and improved, commerce extended, superfluities mutually vendid, wants mutually supplied, that each man becomes a useful member of society, that societies become of further advantage to each other, and that States are enabled to pay their officers and support the necessary burthens of government."

WANTED, to complete Files of this paper, numbers 30, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48: Six pence each will be paid for either of those numbers at the office of the Editor. November 21.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Ship British King, Ellison, Shelburne, 8 days.
Ship North-Carolina, Haddock, Cadez, 28 days.
Brig Silas and Sally, M'Combe, London, 70 days.
Sloop Providence Packet, Frisby, St. Martins, 24 days.
Friday, Brig Polly, Green, Copenhagen.