

and advise in the National Assembly, without voting, till the constitution shall have fixed rules to be followed in that respect."

Several members objected to the last resolution, as dangerous to liberty, observing, that the Parliament of England had never been corrupted but by Ministers. Others maintained, that admitting Ministers to advise, but not to vote, would be a bulwark to liberty; that being questioned on the business of their respective departments, without previous communication, they would be obliged to answer without reserve; and that it would be extremely difficult for a weak or wicked minister to deceive the vigilance of the National Assembly. Both parties admitted the importance of establishing a national bank—but they were by no means agreed on the resources to be expected from American faith, or American granaries.

The first and second articles were adjourned till Friday next, and the third till next day.

The Duke de Bouillon has offered 332,484 livres to the nation, as the fourth part of his annual income.

P A R I S, October 18.

It is difficult for any one who has the feeling and consideration of a man to observe without real distress, the wonderful indifference with which the people here turn to the events of last week, at no time, and at this less than any, have they seemed to have a full sense of the importance of the points they have gained, or even a common one of the bloody scenes they have thought it necessary to act over in their attainment. They have long been unused to great exertions, or any real concern about state affairs. By a retrograde sort of politics every one has been dead, but to the business of throwing up his own fence, while the common chorus has been the grandeur and glory of their rulers. It must be a new-born and pure generation, a generation whose views are directed to important objects, that will give the body of the French nation a just idea of their liberties, and of what the birth right of man is really worth. They now feel themselves capable of being agitated, and whether it be the formation of an assembly, their own danger, the imprisonment of a King, or a list of murders, they catch at it to feed their wonder with, and throw it aside the instant the novelty is off.

The arrival of the assembly, and the departure of his Grace the Duke of Orleans are the objects of this speculation. On the latter subject the public mind has not yet come to any determination, though every thing that probability or absurdity can offer has been attended to, and the absurdities have bid as fair to get the majority, as fair suggestion. One half hour formed a French cockade party in Hampshire, where the presence of the Duke was indispensable—another voted his Grace was gone over to invite his British Majesty to a dinner and conference with the King of the French in the Thuilleries Palace—and a third loaded him with business of the first political nature. His Grace's enemies only spread the idea of his departure being necessary—and it is an idea which is less and less attended to every moment.

Perhaps one occasion of putting a stop to the retreat of so many of the Members has been a resolution agreed to by the electors at Chateau Thiery, declaring every member that forsook the Assembly, without the leave of his constituents, a traitor, base, and an enemy to the nation. The Assembly came the same day to a resolution against more leave being given but on very urgent occasions, and that in cases of illness no unlimited passport should be granted till the member's place was supplied by another.

The Hotel de Ville has this evening issued a proclamation in the name of the Mayor, informing the public of the arrival of the Assembly, &c. recommending peace and good order to the citizens—declaring the inviolability of the representatives of the nation, and pronouncing every sort of disrespectful behavior to any one of them, no less than treason to the nation itself, and an attack upon it, through those it had chosen to maintain its rights, secure its happiness, and defend its liberties.

L O N D O N, October 14.

The public will be surprised to hear, that such is the energy of British trade, that the London market supplies Russia with furs!

The solution of the paradox is, that the northern Chinese have been hitherto supplied with American furs by the Russian caravans; at what an enormous expense may be easily conceived.

It is now trying whether a trade may not be drove from Canton to the northern parts of Ghina, by which we may supply them with the article directly, and make our Chinese trade so much less disadvantageous.

The fur trade, in all its progress, is wonderful.

The American collector is frequently out twenty months among the Indians.

His circuit among the snows and woods, tangled at once with ice and fur, is not less than 2000 miles; in all which journey he never sees a white face, nor tastes the comfort of human converse by day, or a bed at night.

Oct. 19. The chief advantage that has result-

ed to Europe from exploring the distant regions of another hemisphere, has been, the introduction of some of the most useful plants and fruits that are cultivated. Cherries were brought from Pontus by Lucullus, and planted first at Rome. The pear, the peach, the apricot, and the quince, were respectively brought from Epirus, Carthage, Armenia, and Syria; they were first transplanted in Italy, and afterwards disseminated by the Romans, through the northern and western parts of Europe, then under their dominion. The tree may be still alive, in China, that afforded the seeds from which the first sweet (China) oranges were reared in Portugal.

Among ourselves, in the beginning of the 16th century, we had neither fallads, cabbages, turnips, carrots, nor any of those roots that constitute the principal part of the food of the poor. Hops, pippins, and pale gooseberries, were introduced into these kingdoms about the middle of the same century, and the cauli-flower plant was not known for a considerable time afterwards, though now it is to be found in no other part of the globe in equal perfection.

From the discovery of America, one of the most important advantages we derived, perhaps, was the introduction of the potatoe—a root by far the most useful of all others we have among us, and which, though it now forms almost the only food of the poor, was, little more than a century ago, confined to the gardens of the curious, and presented as a rarity.

Oct. 28. Not less than 200,000 families are said to have quitted France on account of her present distracted state; and as the exiles in general were those possessed of the greatest property, they are calculated to have drained the nation of fifty millions of money.

Count Lally-Tollendal, generally esteemed one of the best informed, as well as best principled members of the National Assembly, having withdrawn himself from that body, is a proof that he now considers the acquisition of that liberty to his country, with which he had flattered himself, as a forlorn hope—or that, if acquired at all, it will be in such a degree, and by such means, as not to be worth the purchase.

Count Lally-Tollendal, M. Mounier, the late President of the National Assembly, with the Princess de Henin, and two or three other persons of distinction in company, directed their route towards Germany.

The Count de Mirabeau, who is a kind of French John Wilkes, is admired for talents, not much depended on for the sincerity of his zeal in favour of public liberty. To distinguish their abilities, to gratify their vanity, to brow-beat their superiors, and to mortify their enemies, are powerful motives with most public characters, while the credulous admiration of an undiscerning multitude exalts them into reputation for firmness, benevolence, and patriotism.

R O S E A U, October 10.

By accounts from Martinique, we learn, that the disturbances which we mentioned in one of our late papers, are so far from being abated, that they seem daily to gain additional force.—Our readers may remember, we left the French general in our last accounts, at Fort Royal, to bring over part of the military to his side, against the people; we have since obtained the following particulars, which will form no bad sequel to that account.

It seems he began with the subalterns, several of whom took a certain oath of attachment which he administered unto them; but when he came to the major, that officer declined;—saying, he had already engaged himself on the side of the people. Incensed at his reply, he reviled him in very opprobrious terms, in which he was not sparing of that epithet, so offensive to a Frenchman's ear, with which we will not defile our paper—*fool*—and informed him that he would send him his conge; which the other replied he was most heartily disposed to receive from him—our accounts say that he laid the cane upon the refractory major.

Frustrated in his attempts upon the infantry, he made his next application to the regiment of artillery—but with as little success. These informed him, that themselves and culverins were stationed there for the protection of the people, and for them only should be used.

Driven to the last shift, his distress suggested the sorry expedient of having recourse to the people of colour, who there form a considerable corps. By a small dose of flattery these people, so readily to be caught by a little seeming attention, promised to stand by him: and did so as long as they usually stand firm to any thing; that is, till their fears for their own persons became an object of more weighty concern—they then abandoned him.

The humiliating familiarities to which he descended to this motley rabble, was truly disgusting. He embraced them, called them his *Infans* and *cher Amis*, and practised all the dirty descensions, which those only who are conversant in the praise-worthy art of cajoling can form any conception of.

The effect of this conduct was, as might be expected—infolence. One of this banditti presumed to strike a grenadier.—This incensed both the military and the people;—the consequence was, their doughty leader was laid hold of, who his trusty leaders left to his fate. He was put into confinement, and had the pleasure of beholding from the window of his prison, him whom he had inspired with the innocent temerity to strike a white, suspended on a gibbet.

The inhabitants of St. Pierre then assembled to confer on the measures to be taken on this occasion, when ten deputies were chosen to bring the deposed commander to that part of the island for trial, and twelve judges were chosen to preside at that, to him, very important trial.

Thus stood matters at Martinico on Thursday last: at which time a rumour prevailed that the Marquis de Bouillee had suffered death by the extraordinary and ingenious method of being put between two planks and severed in pieces by a cross-cut saw.

OCT. 14. Thirty-six of the rebellious slaves have been sent to Fort Royal for execution. Their principal ringleaders were a mulatto and a mulatto, one of whom had modestly pitched upon the place of intendant, had they succeeded; and had cast his eye upon one of the most celebrated belles of that island, as the partner of his exaltation.

Of these banditti two were broke on the wheel, ten racked, fourteen hanged, and ten condemned to the galleys for life.—Some of them were so daring as to declare at the place of execution, that the whites need not yet think themselves secure, for that there was not a man of colour left behind, but had sworn to carry their views into effect.

RICHMOND, December 16.

Yesterday, the District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, was opened in the Capitol in this city, where the Hon. Cyrus Griffin (formerly as Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Continent, and late President of Congress) presided as Judge, being first duly qualified. William Marshall, Esq. was appointed Clerk, *pro-tem*. James Innes, Jerman Baker, William Du Val, and John Marshall, Esquires, were admitted as Counsel in said Court:—After which, there being no business depending, the Court adjourned to the third Tuesday in March, to be holden in the city of Williamsburg.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE GUEST.—No. XI.

While modes exotic rule the nation,
In dress, in speech, and education;
Tho millions shout our rising fame,
Our boasted Freedom's but a name!

IN contemplating our situation as an independent Empire, there are some ideas that obtrude themselves on the mind, which greatly disgust every real friend to the dignity and best interests of our country—among others may be reckoned a propensity, not only to imitate very closely, but to carry to the greatest excess too many of the absurd customs and fashions of Europe. While our country at large is nobly disentangling herself from former prejudices, and endeavoring to form a character of her own—while simple, reasonable, and practical institutions are springing up in various parts of the Union, which tend to nationalize the people of these States, FASHION still connects us with the "house of bondage," by a chain that appears extremely hard to be broken: A servile imitation of British modes of dress is symptomatic of weakness, and a want of due reverence for ourselves; but this is an evil of very inferior concern, compared to imitations of their modes of speech, and plans of education.

In the principal towns on this continent the American language is spoken by the undebauched natives, with a purity unrivalled—and if our own pronunciation can be preserved in its original excellence, it will draw a line of distinction between us and foreigners, especially the modern Britons, who are making rapid strides towards a pronunciation, which will ere long give them a language to be understood only by themselves. It is therefore to be wished that the capricious alterations, the grating, hissing, scratching sounds of novel reformers, may not obtain among us.

But the most absurd of all our imitations of foreigners, is that of educating our children, especially the females, agreeable to the forms of a modern English boarding school. It is not only absurd, but exceedingly cruel to their children, for even the most wealthy of our citizens, to have their daughters taught the polite accomplishments of music, dancing, painting, French, embroidery, &c. while useful and substantial acquirements are neglected. The former, so far from proving a defence and support when adversity comes, are often the sources of misfortune and indigence. These accomplishments, experience verifies, are merely superficial, and may consist with a total absence of all those intellectual improvements, which constitute the most valuable traits in the female character: In this view they may be compared to the external ornaments of a building, which is destitute of every internal accommodation. A man would discover less wisdom in purchasing an estate by report, than he would in chusing a wife by the dazzle of such unsubstantial qualifications.

The following incident is founded on facts: "For God's sake, a penny, to save a wretch from starving"—said a poor, meagre, ragged female, at 11 o'clock at night: Curiosity and compassion induced an enquiry. What was the result? The once accomplished MELISSA, who shone, the *first star*, in the most brilliant circles but a few years since, thro a series of misfortunes, which stripped her family of its estate, is now a houseless, friendless child of want. She was early initiated in every accomplishment of the *bon ton*—but the hour of adversity was not contemplated, and consequently not provided for. "O, Sir, said she, if I had been taught to handle the distaff, and my mind had been impressed with early sentiments of humility, and the importance of industrious habits, when the dream of dissipation was over, I should not have fallen a prey to the arts of seduction, and now experience the vanity of my once boasted education. Hapless MELISSA, may thy example impress the maxims of wisdom and benevolence on the minds of the affluent, and teach them to unite the *useful* with the *ornamental*, in the education of their children, since riches are an uncertain inheritance.