

rising scene, exhibited in another nation—amidst our prayers to the great Ruler of the universe to avert the danger which hangs over it—to still the rage of faction—harmonise the discordant councils, and protect the liberty and happiness of so large and interesting a portion of mankind—it is incumbent upon us, as prudent men, and citizens, to derive from it a solemn warning to ourselves—a lesson of caution, circumspection, and vigilance, for the direction of our own conduct.

It becomes every reflecting man in the United States, to ask himself this serious question,—are there not among us too many of a character exactly similar to the men, who have plunged the affairs of France into the extreme disorder and jeopardy, in which they are now involved? Are there not men among us, who seem discontented with every thing that bears the semblance of regular and stable government? who seem to have no other object, than to keep the community in an unsettled, convulsed, and feverish state? who call all government tyranny, resistance to constitutional and necessary laws, patriotism, the friends of the laws and of rational liberty aristocrats, conspirators, and despots? who seem to think the business of government consists in perpetual change? that to undo and to do well, are things of synonymous import? and that the people can never be happy or safe, but when they are uneasy and alarmed?

If there are such men among us—for the love of country, for the sake of peace, for the sake of every thing that is dear and precious to us as men, as fathers, and as citizens, let us be upon our guard against their machinations, let us watch them with eagle eye; let us listen with caution to their smooth and deceitful tales; let us withhold from them the means of doing mischief; let us put our confidence in those whom we have found the steady advocates for good government and good order—neither liberty nor property can be safe without both.

The present is a very momentous crisis in the affairs of the United States—factious men are unusually active & noisy—They prove by the violence of their efforts the violence of the disease—Let the event teach them that the citizens of these States have discernment enough to detect their designs, and steadiness enough to defeat them. CATO.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IT is too evident to be denied, that it has for a long time been considered as a very light affair to abuse and traduce the federal government—the measures which have been adopted, pursuant to the powers and principles of that government, and the men who have been the prime agents in effecting the happy alteration in the affairs of this country—the motives that have been imputed to these men, and the epithets with which a cabal has attempted to stigmatize them, are applicable only to the most abandoned characters that have disgraced the human species under the most detestable tyrannies that ever existed—and yet, the authors of these calumnies have the effrontery to complain in language peculiar to themselves, when only an individual of this cabal is “*canvassed in his broad cardinal's cap*” BOB.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ON THE BACKCOUNTRY RESOLUTIONS.

NOTHING is more common than to find the worst designs accompanied with the best professions; not because hypocrisy pays some respect to virtue, but because it secures a better reception to its seducer. Even a ragged garment seems to spare the blushes of a vagabond; but now and then a lunatic chafes to insult the world in his nakedness. The authors of the Pennsylvania back country resolutions against the excise seem to disdain the little niceties of decorum, and all the attentions with which men in civilized life who have points to carry usually attempt to soothe the feelings of those who may be expected to oppose them. Not feeling much respect for law and order, they proceed in the first instance to treat them with the extreme of outrage and contempt.—They call those who shall attempt to carry a law of the people into execution lost to all sense of virtue, unworthy of friendship and of the conversation even of such persons as the authors of the resolutions. They must be unworthy citizens indeed whom the fomenters of armed opposition to the law deem it disgraceful to associate with!—It is the pride of free citizens and the characteristic of a republic that the laws govern; yet those resolution makers who are willing to put the lives and properties of their brethren at risk by combining the force of the back country against the excise, hold it a disgrace even to speak to such bad citizens as, having no sense of virtue, would keep the sword of rebellion in its scabbard, by assisting to carry the act into peaceable execution. We may judge how well they love liberty and whether they understand what it is, by their declared intention to obstruct the operation of the law by every legal measure. We hear of the majesty of the people, but did we ever know it more grossly insulted? Flying in the face of the people themselves and most audaciously counselling resistance to their authority is not merely letting down government, it is attempting to relax the ties of society. The people would lose all power of acting as a body, and their forming society would be labor lost, if their solemn acts of authority may be opposed and scornfully trampled upon as the authors of the resolutions propose.

Is it the grievance of the law that their money is to be paid? In an equal government why should they not pay their part? And how little of the duties is drawn from them compared with what is paid among them! They dislike the nature of the law. Let them point out wherein it is exceptionable. The powers of the officers are confined, the mode of trial is

in the due course of law. The many provisions of the act to prevent abuses, and to afford remedy for the misconduct of officers, furnish a signal proof of the watchfulness of Congress to guard against any violation of the principles of liberty, or oppression of the citizens.—Let the fomenters of mischief manifest as much respect for liberty. These mock friends of liberty should be told what its real friends well know, that when law is made to fall by force, every thing that law and order secure, must fall with it. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Extract of a publication which appeared in the Virginia Chronicle the 22d ult.

IN the second publication of Mr. BANKS, he seems apprehensive that, if the Legislature should withhold the recommendation for a convention, the people may be forced to regenerate their government by a direct assumption of their original rights; that is, I presume, if the Legislature do not recommend a convention to be called, that they must be annihilated, and we shall fall into a State of nature. But I want to know in what manner this is to be done, for I see none, unless by open sedition. His apprehensions are groundless; the virtuous citizens of Virginia, are not disposed to commit such an outrage on all good order and government, nor will they be stimulated by his seditious publications. Nor has he weight sufficient to sow the seeds of dissention between “the active and industrious sons of the mountain,” and those, (as he emphatically and elegantly expresses it) “whose stars have given them locality, near a fishing shore, oyster creek or crab cove.”

Public opinion may censure me for having obtruded on its patience remarks upon productions that rather merited silent contempt. I feel the force of the reproof, nor should I have been induced had these productions been confined to Virginia: but they have been reprinted in a neighboring State; for what end it is difficult to conjecture, unless the acrimony with which they treat the measures of the general government afforded a gratification.—The Editor of the National Gazette, and the host of malcontents, must be extremely hard pressed, when the aid of a writer is required, whose only merit is invective, and whose abilities and importance are equally imaginary.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, July 12.

THE Count de Florida Blanca, who since his disgrace has lived in retirement at Ellin, a small town in the kingdom of Murcia, was arrested the night before last, by order of the king, and conducted by an Alcaide, and an escort of soldiers to the Castle of Pampeluna. The offences with which he is charged are of a very serious nature—abuse of authority and dissipation of the national treasure.

LISLE, July 17.

Some little justice has been done here, at length, to the ashes of the unfortunate Dillon. A man, called the Sieur Vasseur, who was one of the most active and principal in attacking the ill-fated General, and afterwards burning his body, was tried lately, and condemned to lose his head. The sentence was carried into execution on Friday last, amidst an immense number of spectators. He appeared to be little affected at his approaching death, and walked with a steady step to the scaffold, which was erected precisely on the spot where the remains of the unfortunate Dillon were consumed to ashes.

Having ascended the scaffold, he addressed himself to the surrounding multitude, and said, with an audible voice, “that at the moment of his taking part against the deceased General, he acted under a persuasion, according to the universal report on the occasion, that he had betrayed the army; and however he might have since been convinced, that the General was misrepresented, he, nevertheless, from the above-mentioned conviction, at the time, could not help considering himself, in some measure, as a martyr to the cause of the nation. Consequences, he added, might have shewn his zeal a mistaken one; but at the moment of his conduct, he considered himself as taking a laudable part against one who was represented, and whom he then believed to be a traitor.”

He then submitted himself to the executioner, who, by an apparatus, new, at least here, and called a Louison, was decapitated in an instant.

PARIS, August 1.

The curious manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick has made little sensation on the public mind. Absorbed in our more important affairs of a petty broil in the Champs Elysees—of the great question, whether one of the walks in the Thuilleries ought not to be taken from the king for the amusement of the people—of the feasts of

the federates—and of the conduct of La Fayette—we have no time to give to the 200,000 Austrians and Prussians who are ready to burst into the kingdom. The Duke of Brunswick's manifesto might perhaps have engaged the attention of M. Briſſot, if a letter of more consequence to French liberty had not come forth, viz. a letter from the minister of justice, directing that some assassins who had committed murder, should be prosecuted according to law. This incontestable proof of the treason of the court, engages all his indignation, and he has neither patience nor time to devote to the enemies of his country!

Such, alas! is the deplorable infamy of France at the present moment; and thus is the grand question of liberty utterly abandoned. Do not imagine that I say this in the spirit of party. I abhor them both; for the intrigue, pride and obstinacy of the Feuillants are perhaps no less disastrous than the turbulence, lunacy, and idiotism of the Jacobins. Neither of them will suffer France to be saved but in their particular way. They will neither of them abate from their principle, though by their maintenance of it they see the gulph open to receive them. Can a man, who like myself was a witness of the glorious effects of union in America—who know from experience, that even with a tenth part of their resources they would be invincible if animated by a common spirit, behold this execrable discord without indignation? My abhorrence is augmented when I see that the spirit of the people is quick—their ardor unabated by all they have suffered—their confidence undiminished by all that they see.—And that they only want wisdom in the legislature, & activity at the helm, to direct their enthusiasm to its true object. Ten thousand seven hundred and fifteen volunteers have entered themselves in eight days, and actually set out yesterday for the camp. These were provoked by no bounty, no enlisting money whatever was given them,—it was the working of the constitution on their hearts, and similar ardor burns in every department.

Some persons effect to distrust the authenticity of the manifesto, with the Duke of Brunswick's name. “It is impossible,” says one writer, “that even this man who lives on human sacrifice, should have published any thing so savage, and so outrageous as this paper. That it was in the Brussels gazette, is no proof.—It may be the policy of Austria, after having committed their new allies, to make them contemptible.” A more sagacious and temperate Editor, enumerates critical reasons for disbelieving it, and then says,

“If after all it be true, that the Duke of Brunswick has outraged to this degree the dignity and independence of a great people, who desire only to be free, shall not this cruel affront awaken in the souls of Frenchmen, the sentiment of National honor, and unite all the spirits and powers in one central direction, which shall have the sole view of saving us from the basest of servitudes.”

In the mean time, we have at length got a foreign minister of sense and vigour. It is M. De St. Croix, whose conduct at Coblenz, as Minister Plenipotentiary, every man applauded.—He is active and brave. With a fruitful mind, and an undaunted temper, he takes to sea, as pilot of his country, in this perilous storm. May he ride triumphant through the billows, and bring the National bark safe and glorious into harbour.—Alas! alas! that in such a tempest, and with a shattered vessel, the crew should be mutinous?

A Municipal officer is arrived from a village near Valenciennes. He complains that on account of his being reputed a Jacobin, he has very narrowly escaped being assassinated by the officers of a body of Chasseurs. He says, that he is no longer in his village. His case is referred to the cognizance of the Tribunals, & a decree is passed for taking him under the protection of the law.

Some members of the Belgic commission demanded—1. That M. Jarry be punished.—2. Succours for the Legions and Belgic Troops serving in the French army. Their demand was supported by M. Duhem, who

said that instead of being punished, M. Jarry has been appointed Lieutenant-General.

M. Arena moved that the late ministry be punished, without excepting one individual, as being guilty of having betrayed the nation. The petition of the Belgians was referred to the extraordinary committee. The Minister shall be interrogated to know whether it be true that the conflagration at Courtray has been the means of getting M. Jarry promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, JULY 25.

An officer appeared at the bar, and proposed that the coach and saddle horses kept by any person for pleasure, should all be seized for the use of the army; and that the front line of all the regular troops be armed with pikes.—Referred to the military committee.

July 26. M. d'Averhoul gives up his seat in the August Diet for the pleasure of joining the army. M. Paysaveaux thought, by so doing, he was guilty of perjury.

Heard a project from the military committee, for encreasing the number of general officers by the admission of old officers who have retired.

The left-hand members disliked the project, because the old officers are, most of them, cidevant nobles.

M. Dumas said that the nobles are hunted and persecuted as if they were all in a state of proscription.—Hissed by the galleries, and the project decreed.

LONDON, August 10.

The French National Assembly, by the latest accounts, appear to be much less favorably disposed towards the petition of M. Petion, for the deposition of the King, than was at first imagined. Many of those who till lately have been most violent Jacobins, declaim against this petition, as unconstitutional and detestable.

Criminal justice is now conducted in Paris, pretty nearly on the same plan as in London. The fourth session of their criminal tribunal ended on July 29, in which 6 prisoners were condemned to capital punishment, 32 to imprisonment for different periods, and 33 acquitted.

Among the curiosities going to China with the splendid embassy, is a silver swan, so light in its construction, and chased in such a manner, as to appear at a very small distance perfectly natural. The head and the wings also seem to have a natural motion.

The real and personal property of the late Sir Richard Arkwright, is estimated at little short of half a million of money. From the humble station of a Barber at a village near Manchester, he gradually rose in the acquisition of his vast wealth, by the accidental purchase of a single piece of mechanism called the Spinning Jenny, the invention of an ingenious carpenter, who, as report says, offered it for sale from mere necessity.

A morning paper yesterday informed its readers, that M. Desmottes, Adjutant-General to M. La Fayette, was dead of the wounds civically inflicted on him on the Terrace des Feuillans, a few weeks ago—and this was repeated in an evening paper. M. Desmottes as we have already stated in our accounts from the French army, was mortally wounded in the successful attack made by La Fayette on the Austrians, near Longwy. From this specimen, the public may judge of the fabrications attempted to be imposed upon them, under the title of authentic information from the correspondents of certain papers in Paris.

A deficit of two millions of livres has been discovered in the accounts of the finances of the French emigrant Princes—Calonne is in disgrace, and M. Mallet du Pin fills his place.

On Thursday last, being the 2d of August, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough presented a white satin French banner, ornamented with fleurs de lis, to his Majesty at Windsor Castle, according to annual usage, as the service by which he holds the princely manor and demesnes of Blenheim: by the custom of this manor, if a banner is not thus presented every year before twelve o'clock at noon, the whole estate lapses to the crown.