

Mr. RUSSELL,

The Journal of Dr. Moore, in France during the most interesting period of the French revolution, has attained to much celebrity.—Though the Doctor was not in favor of the conduct of some of the French leaders, and has condemned the unnecessary measures which frequently have been taken, his veracity never has been doubted; and his opinion of men and their motives, has been confirmed by posterior events. The following account is given by him of the two celebrated characters who now appear at the head of the ruling powers in France, Robespierre and Barrere.

ROBESPIERRE,

Is a native of Arras. This great luminary of the revolution not only renders Arras more conspicuous, but has thrown a ray of light on his brother who lived there in obscurity, but is now chosen a deputy to the Convention.

Robespierre is a man of small size, and a disagreeable countenance, which announce more fire than understanding, in his calmest moments he conceals with difficulty the hatred and malignity which is said to exist in his heart, and which his features are admirably formed to express.—He distinguished himself in the constituent assembly by the violence of his speeches, and much more since in the Jacobin Society by the violence of his measures. His eloquence is employed in invectives against tyrants and aristocrats, and in declamation in praise of liberty. His speeches are barren in argument, but sometimes fertile in the flowers of fancy.

Robespierre is considered as an enthusiast rather than an hypocrite; some people think him both, which is not without example, but to me he seems to be too much of the first to be a great deal of the second.

He has always refused every office of emolument; his passion is popularity, not avarice; and he is allowed by even those who detest many parts of his character, and are his enemies, to be incorruptible by money.

In the Chronique de Paris of yesterday, (a paper conducted by Condorcet) is the following curious article, which I shall insert, because it shews M. Condorcet's idea of a man who has made so much noise in this country, particularly of late:

"It is sometimes asked, how it happens that such numbers of women are continually attending Robespierre, wherever he is, at his own house, at the galleries of the Jacobins, of the Cordeliers, and of the Convention?"

"It is because the French revolution is considered as a religion, of which Robespierre is the leader of a sect. He is a priest who has devotees. But it is evident all his power is en quenouille. Robespierre preaches—Robespierre censures—he is furious, grave, melancholic, affectedly exalted, followed in his opinions, and in his conduct he thundered against the rich and the great—he lives on little, is moderate in his natural appetites—his chief mission is to speak—but he speaks forever—he refuses those offices in which he might be of service to the people, and chooses those in which he expects to govern them. He appears where he can make a figure, and disappears when the scene is occupied by others—He has all the characteristics, not of the leader of a religion, but of the leader of a sect. He attempts to establish a reputation of austerity which points to lanety. He mounts on forms, and talks of God and Providence. He calls himself the friend of the poor and the weak. He makes himself be followed by women, and gravely accepts of their homage and admiration. He retires before danger, and nobody is so conspicuous when the danger is over. Robespierre is a poison, and never can be any thing more.

"One of the incidents of a week is the accusation of Robespierre, by a man of great understanding and talents (Louvet) but whose imagination is more extensive than either. The accuser and the accused have both been heard, and both have proved, that it is impossible to make a dictator of Robespierre."

BARRERE.

Barrere, deputy from the department of High Pyrennees, who was a member of the Constituent Assembly without being much distinguished, begins to be thought of more importance in the Convention. He has not hitherto taken a decided part with either party, but I am told is courted by both.

The incidents related in the following extract are singular, and furnish matter for moral reflection and enquiry.

"I was present, says Dr. M. when Ruhl, whom I formerly mentioned, informed the Convention, that being in the commission for examining certain letters in the German language, which had been intercepted, he had found one from a corporal in the Prussian army to his wife in Silesia. In this letter he said there were many expressions of conjugal love and paternal affection, while in the same letter the French were painted in the blackest colours. "This poor corporal," continued Ruhl, "has had the perseverance and generosity to save two ducats out of his pay, which he inclosed in the letter to his wife, who, it appears, was then in child-bed. I desire to be authorized to transmit the money, with what addition I please, to this honest corporal's wife, with a letter assuring her that the French do not deserve all the ill names which her husband gives them."

"Ruhl is a man about seventy years of age; there is a great appearance of naivete in his manner. I happened to mention this story of the corporal to a Frenchman of my acquaintance: "Le conte est beau," said he, "et ne manque que la vraisemblance pour le rendre interessant."

"He had the letter in his hand," said I, "how can you doubt it?"

"If he had twenty letters," replied the Frenchman, I must doubt it, because a Prussian corporal is generous in nothing but in coups de batons; and it is not in the nature of a man who is distributing these from morning to night, to have tender affections of any kind. Such opposite and discordant qualities cannot inhabit the same breast."

"The incredulity of my French acquaintance I think unreasonable; and I will here insert an anecdote, although it is much more exposed to his criticism, because it comes from a quarter which leaves no doubt on my mind of its truth.

Monsieur de Bertrand, chevalier de Malte, and brother to monsieur de Bertrand de Moleville, late minister of the marine, was arrested and confined in the prison of the Abbaye, soon after the 10th of August. This gentleman was brought at midnight on the third of September before the dreadful tribunal in that prison. He is a man of great coolness and firmness of mind, which was of infinite service to him in this emergency; for altho' the symptoms of fear ought not on such occasions to have been considered as a presumption of guilt, yet that construction was put on them by the judges, and, without any other presumption, they sometimes proved fatal to the prisoner.

"When Mr. Bertrand was questioned, he answered with an undisturbed voice and countenance, "that he had not the least idea of what he had been arrested for, that those who arrested him could not inform him, that nobody had informed him since, that he was convinced he had been taken up by mistake."

"Struck with the cool and undaunted manner in which he addressed them, and having no particular accusation nor proof of any kind against him, the judges ordered him to be released.

"Two men covered with blood, who had been employed in killing the prisoners, and attended in the expectation of the signal for dispatching Mr. Bertrand, seemed surprised but not displeas'd at the unusual order. They conducted him through the court of the Abbaye, and on the way asked if he had any relation to whose house he wished to go.

"He answered, he had a sister-in-law to whom he intended to go directly.

"How very much surprised and delighted must she be to see you!" said they.

"I am persuaded she will," replied Mr. Bertrand.

"One of the men then asked the other if he should not be glad to be present at this meeting; to which he eagerly said he should: And both declared they had a curiosity to be witnesses to the joyful meeting between Mr. Bertrand and his sister-in-law.

"The gentleman was astonished and embarrassed: He represented that his relation being a delicate woman, their appearance might very much alarm her, particularly at such an unseasonable hour: that he could not think of giving them such unnecessary trouble: and added whatever he thought would divert them from so unexpected a proposal.

"They urged that they would wait in the parlor until he had advertised the lady of their being in the house, to prevent her being alarmed: That so far from being a trouble, it would give them great pleasure to accompany him:

* The tale is agreeable, and only need probability to make it interesting.

That they wished to have a relaxation from the work in which they had been so long employed, and they hoped he would not deny them the satisfaction of seeing the meeting between him and his friends.

"Mr. Bertrand did not think it prudent to refuse such petitioners any longer he therefore assented; they accompanied him to the house. He sent the servant, who opened the door at the sound of the voice, to advertise the lady that he was arrived, and well. He afterwards went himself and informed her of the strange fancy of the two men, who waited in another room. The lady had arisen and dressed herself hastily on her hearing of his arrival: Every body in the family had done the same, and had flocked around him with expressions of joy. The two men were admitted, and were witnesses to the happiness that all manifested: they seemed much gratified and affected at the sight; it formed the strongest contrast with those they had so lately seen. Mr. Bertrand offered them money, which they would on no account accept, declaring that they were already paid for accompanying him in the only way they desired. After remaining a considerable time, they took their leave, wishing the lady all happiness, and thanking Mr. Bertrand for allowing them the pleasure of being witnesses to so pleasing a meeting.

"No body can be more aware than I am of the inconsistency, which from this narrative appears in the dispositions of the same individuals. That two men so unfeeling as to be actively engaged in the remorseless scenes at the prison should have the sensibility to wish to be witnesses of the meeting between Mr. Bertrand and his friends, and behave on the whole as these two men did, is what no person, who has studied the usual analogies and combinations of the human dispositions, would have expected. The first turn of mind seems incompatible with the second: I know no theory by which they can be reconciled; I attempt no explanation; I repeat the facts as I have them from authority to which I cannot refuse my belief, and because they form a new instance of the astonishing variety, and even opposition of character to be found in that wonderful creature, Man."

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

An ACT making certain alterations in the act for establishing the judicial courts, and altering the time and place of holding certain courts.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district judges of the United States be authorized to appoint a commissioner or commissioners, before whom, appraisers of ships or vessels, or goods, wares and merchandize, seized for breaches of any law of the United States, may be sworn or affirmed; and that such qualifications made before such commissioner or commissioners, shall be, to all intents and purposes, as effectual, as if the same were taken before the said judges in open court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the stated terms of the district-courts of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Georgia, be changed, and that, in future, the said courts in Massachusetts shall be held on the third Tuesday in March, the fourth Tuesday in June, the second Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday in December; in Pennsylvania, on the third Mondays in February, May, August and November; and in Georgia, at the times and places following; in the city of Savannah, on the second Tuesdays in February, May and August, and in Augusta, on the second Tuesday in November; And that the circuit court of the district of Delaware hereafter commence on the second Monday in June, instead of the twenty seventh day of April, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the state of North Carolina shall be divided into three districts, in which the district court of the said state shall be held at such times and places, as are already ascertained by law, that is to say; the district of Wilmington to include all the counties of the state districts of Morgan, Salisbury, Fayetteville and Wilmington:—the district of Newbern to include all the counties of the state districts of Hillsborough, Halifax and Newbern;—And Edenton to include all the counties of the district of Edenton: and that all process, pleas, actions, suits and other proceedings, originating in the districts, respectively, shall be returnable to the session of said court to be held at the place directed

by law, within the same district, where the cause commenced, and there to be kept with the record thereof, until the final end and determination of the same. And, to the end that suitors, witnesses and all others concerned, may have notice of this alteration in the said courts, the marshal of the said district of North Carolina is hereby required to make the same known by proclamation, on or before the first day of August next.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any person living within either of the districts aforesaid, who hereafter shall be arrested, by virtue of process issuing out of the court of either of the said districts, other than that in which he shall so reside, shall be discharged therefrom, on his entering his appearance, and giving bail to the action, in the court of the district in which he shall so reside, in like manner, and to the like effect, as if the said process had originally been issued out of the court within the said last mentioned district.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all process, actions, pleas, suits and other proceedings, which have been commenced and returned to the separate several sessions of the district court, at such places appointed by law for holding thereof, shall be tried at the place in each district, where the same were first made returnable.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of the said district court, shall, at each of the places aforesaid, keep a distinct docket and record of such business, returnable as aforesaid, or which may be returned to the session to be held at the said places, respectively, at which places of return, the said business shall be finally heard and determined as aforesaid.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, as is, or may be construed to require the attendance of the marshals of all the districts, at the supreme court, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: And that the said court shall be attended, during its session, by the marshal of the district only, in which the court shall sit, unless the attendance of the marshals of other districts shall be required by the special order of the said court.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of September next, the district court for the state of Kentucky, shall be held in the town of Frankfort, any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, June the ninth, 1794.

UNITED STATES.

NEWBURYPORT, July 19

On Tuesday last Capt. Nathan Poor arrived here from Martinico, in 21 days—he informs that the French took possession of Grandterre, Guadaloupe, on the 4th of June. The English fleet, consisting of the Vengeance of 80 guns two 74's, one of 40, and a sloop of war, passed Fort Royal the 8th June, to attack Point Petre. Capt. P. was not permitted to take any produce from the island, owing as Admiral Jervis informed him, to the following circumstance. The Aristocrats, in order to regain the property they had left in the islands, petitioned the court of Britain to send out a fleet to take possession of them, offering to defray the expence, which amounted to 520,000 livres, to be proportioned as follows:—Martinico, 220,000, Guadaloupe, 200,000, and St. Lucia, 100,000. The commissioners appointed to collect the same were seizing upon all the property they could, without discrimination. Capt. P. informs that Admiral Jervis had not 400 well men in the fleet, when he left Martinique.

The following is extracted from the Log Book of the brig Mary, Captain Moulton, arrived here on Wednesday last, in 55 days from Ostend.—June 2, lat. 48, 07, at 4 o'clock, A. M. saw a fleet of 27 sail, standing to the Eastward. They had four of the fleet in tow, dismasted. At 10, A. M. saw 32 sail standing to the westward, which is supposed to be the French fleet from the Chesapeake, and the English fleet from Portsmouth which sailed in pursuit of them.—From which we conclude they must have had an engagement previous to the above date.

DOVER, (N. H.) July 12.

From a Correspondent.

Rochester, July 5th 1794.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the American Independence, was celebrated by a respectable number of gentlemen in this town. The day was ushered in by firing of a cannon, and hoisting the flag of the United States. At half past twelve a lengthy procession moved from Major S. Perkin's, to the meeting house,

under a military escort, where a pertinent and elegant oration was delivered by Joseph Clark Esq. preceded and followed by music. After which the procession returned to Major Perkin's where a number of gentlemen with the officers of Major Fuber's battalion partook of an elegant dinner, at which the following Toasts were drank under a discharge of cannon.

1. The United States of America—may they long continue the brightest constellation in the political hemisphere.

2. Washington—the patriot warrior—the virtuous statesman—may he long continue Columbia's pride and boast.

3. The day we celebrate; may its blessings be handed down uncontaminated to the latest posterity.

4. The state of Newhampshire; may her citizens be distinguished for industry, frugality and love of freedom.

5. Our countrymen in slavery at Algiers; may they soon be restored to the embraces of their anxious friends.

6. The Indian tribes; may the great spirit soften their ferocious minds, and to dispose them to a sacred observance of treaties.

7. The French nation; may they be as successful in establishing a free government as they have been in destroying tyranny and repelling the attacks of combined despots.

8. The Marquis de la Fayette, may he soon be liberated from the darksome dungeon of despotism and restored to life, liberty and happiness.

9. Commerce; may the American flag be seen flying and respected among all commercial Nations.

10. The arts and sciences; may they be exercised for the establishment of the freedom and happiness of man.

11. The Heroes, who have fought bled or fallen in the glorious cause of freedom; may their memory be embalmed in the breasts of America's sons.

12. The Vice President; may his Patriotic exertions in the cause of liberty never be forgotten by Americans.

13. The Polanders, may they be freed from the Russian and Prussian yoke, and enjoy in peace the rights of mankind.

14. Thomas Paine

15. All mankind, may the time soon arrive when vice shall be extirpated, and virtue and happiness triumphant throughout the world.

PHILADELPHIA,

JULY 26.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT.

There are many doctrines advanced at the present day which are pregnant with all the miseries that a people can suffer from a state of disorganization, and lawless liberty. One is that "the people have all power in their hands"—whenever this assertion is made with reference to the people in distinct or from, or opposition to their government—it is a solecism, unless it means that two powers can exist at the same time. The only correct republican idea is, that all power is inherent in the people. The government is the creature of this power; the administrators the organs of the public will—So long therefore as the government exists, the power of the people is delegated; and the moment that power is resumed by the people, the government is extinct. To say that "the people have all power in their hands, but this is not the power of the bayonet or of the sword" is to say that the *abolite*, is not equal to all its parts.

That an excise was odious in some parts of the Union is true—but it will be found equally true, that it is odious in those parts only, where every species of taxation is odious.

That the Government of the United States has attempted to enforce any of its laws by rigorous means, in any part of the Union, would puzzle the most inveterate of its enemies to prove: there is perhaps no better way of accounting for the late outrageous opposition to the excise in a particular part of the wilderness, than from the lenity, patience, forbearance, and long-suffering of the Government with some daring offenders, who are puffed up with the doctrine that all power is in their hands. Surely said they, the day of reckoning can never come.

Translated from the Courier Francois of this morning.

Some passengers arrived here yesterday from Martinique, which place they left the 4th inst. report, that notwithstanding all the precautions taken by the English to hide what passes at Guadaloupe, they learnt that the French had fifteen hundred troops of the line and two hundred cannoniers at Point a Petre. That the English had sent 3 times sent to Martinique for relief; that their forts were almost totally unfortified; that the English, having established a battery of three mortars on a hill, from whence they bombarded Point a Petre, the French, after two unsuccessful attacks, carried it the third time by assault, without any other arms than swords, surprising the English while asleep, at about 2 o'clock in the morning, killed all they found, and