

THE CORDWAINER—No. VII.

With what sentiments my great-grand-children, the fires of whom are not yet born, will read my labors, I will no more undertake to conjecture, than I will to predict whether they will wear buckles or strings in their shoes.

We authors, however, are fond of looking well to the interest of future generations, which is certainly very laudable; and I should perhaps be guilty of an unpardonable wrong to posterity if I did not leave to them my sentiments upon a subject so important as that of political Equality. My duty I am resolved to discharge, and that if I were even certain that my writings would be burned by the hand of the common hangman, Ned Nipper will never die in debt to his posterity.

I know not how better to explain myself on this subject than by the following story:

On a time when all things were endowed with Reason and Speech, there arose in a certain country an uneasiness among the valleys, the lawns, the streams, the trees, and the shrubs, who complained bitterly to Jupiter of the insolent pre-eminence of the neighboring mountains. "It is insufferable," said the valleys and the lawns, "to see these tall, shabby-looking fellows, thrusting up their heads into the clouds, to catch the first and fairest enjoyment of all Heaven's blessings. When the sun rises, why to be sure their honors must receive the first salutation, and a golden coronet must be tricked out for them of the fairest beams, before the humble lawns below can be noticed: At evening no less partiality is seen, and the fond beams hang lingering long upon their favorite hills. If a refreshing shower shall fall, their thirty, gaping fronts are sure to receive the first and the amplest draught, and it is well if we, sometimes, obtain even the drizzling drops of their redundancy." The streams, the trees and the shrubs, who piqued themselves on their own beauty and gratefulness, thought it hard that they should be deprived of the enjoyment of their vistas, and their extensive landscapes, by the obstruction of such odious forms.

They were often, too, suffered to languish without a breath of air, while the zephyrs were wantoning in the pines on their proud summits. And the trees on the banks protested they could take no pleasure in viewing themselves in the glassy stream, while they perceived they were but insignificant appendages to the picture of a swagging mountain. In short, they humbly besought that, in the wisdom and clemency of his Godship, relief might be granted them, and the said mountains reduced to a becoming level—and his petitioners, as in duty bound, would ever pray.

It was in vain that the mountains urged in reply to the charge, their merits and their services—that they not only arrested the passing vapours, and drained their moisture, to furnish springs for the valleys, into whose bosoms they faithfully poured all their effluvia, but that for their protection they sustained the angry blast of the wintry storm, and even braved the thunder of heaven for their sakes, by officiously offering their heads to its bolts.—Jupiter was in a yielding humor, and an earthquake laid the haughty mountains prostrate.

It is true the unbounded prospects of the lawns were now opened: the sun bid them good morning as soon as he was out of bed; and the breezes impartially visited every grove, and every stream. What felicitations went round! What greetings of brotherly affection and fellowship! It was "Citizen Grove," "Citizen Mead," and "Citizen Stream," "Brother Oak," and "Brother Elm."

But alas! this was not the only change.—"I saw (said the sage from whom I have the account) the brightness of the verdure beginning to fade; the streams were sluggish and stagnant in oozy channels; and where once bubbled the cool fountain, there remained the white pebbles, but they were dry. The refreshing shower was expected in vain; it found attractions powerful elsewhere and had become a stranger. The trees drooped in the parching ray, and even the gentle breezes purloined their honors—the thunder came, and their trunks were torn by the fiery bolt;—the stormy tempests came, and the pride of the groves was laid low."

If I were to extract a moral from this tale, it should be this:—It is not so much the inequality, as the abuse of privileges, against which we are to guard; since no privilege, the exercise of which redounds proportionably to the general good, can be wrongly bestowed. Make the rulers whom I am to obey, subject to the same restrictions with myself, from doing evil; but let them enjoy the privilege of doing as much good as they please.

☞ The great press of highly interesting Foreign News, occasions a postponement of sundry Electioneering Articles.

PHILADELPHIA,

OCTOBER 9.

By the Ship ATLANTIC, Capt. SWAINE, arrived at Fort Mifflin last evening from LIVERPOOL, London Papers are received to the 16th August inclusive.

The Atlantic left Liverpool the 19th August—Having been favored by a Gentleman with the SUN, a London paper of the 16th, and WHEELER'S MANCHESTER CHRONICLE of the same date, we are enabled to lay the following INTERESTING CON-TENTS before our Readers.

LONDON, August 16.

The Dutch Mail due yesterday, arrived this morning, and brings the following particulars of the preliminary business to the important Revolution which has taken place in the Government of France.

PARIS, July 23.

Yesterday, the 27th inst. was a most remarkable day. Indeed on the 25th the Debates in the Convention and in the Jacobin Club, were mostly directed upon the oppression to which the Convention was exposed; upon the efforts made for Creating a Dictatorship; upon the plans of murder which were in agitation; upon the necessity of restoring their freedom to the Representatives of the People, &c.

On the 26th Robespierre made a long Oration, in which he endeavored to prove and justify the purity of his intentions.—This oration was followed by long and violent debates, which were remarkable for such a spirit of boldness and independence, as had not been perceived in the Convention for many months back.

Yesterday (July 27th) St. Just, who requested to be heard, was silenced, and promptly refused his request. Immediately after, Billaud Varennes rose and accused Robespierre of being a tyrant, after having carefully established his proofs upon many notorious facts. The Galleries and the Hall of the Convention heard this accusation with the loudest shouts of applause, and whenever Robespierre attempted to open his mouth to vindicate himself, the majority of the Convention, and the Galleries vociferated: Away—Away with the Tyrant!!

The Deputy Tallien, casting his eyes upon the bust of BRUTUS, and imploring his manes to support him, exclaimed with a drawn dagger in his hand, "I will with this dagger, rid the world of this Tyrant, if the Convention does not strike off his head with the sword of the Law."—Tallien then moved, that the Sitting do not break up; and that Hanriot, the Commandant of the National Guards, be also put under arrest; both which motions were instantly decreed.

Billaud Varennes now named many other creatures of Robespierre, whose arrest was also immediately enacted by a Decree. Barrere read an Address to the People, which was adopted with the loudest applause, and the Convention decreed, that it be printed, promulgated, stuck up in the usual places, and sent by extraordinary Messengers to the Departments and Armies.

Barrere next moved, that the Armed Force of Paris be put again on the ancient footing, and that the Mayor and the National Agent be made responsible with their heads, for the safety and security of Paris. This was also decreed.

After Davier, Tallien, Billaud Varennes, Freron, Lacoste, Delmas, and other Deputies, had spoke upon the business of the day with more or less energy, it was decreed that Robespierre the elder, Robespierre the younger, St. Just, Couthon, Lebas, all Representatives of the people, and the Juror Nicholas, be put under arrest, and their papers put under seal. This was instantly executed.

Billaud Varennes, Collot D'Herbois and Barrere, seem to have timely observed the prevalence and superiority of the party against Robespierre, and forsaking the latter, to have joined his opponents.

The executions continue daily as numerous as ever. On the 15th, thirty persons were executed; on the 16th, thirty-one; on the 17th, forty; on the 19th, twenty-four; on the 20th, fourteen;—in all 139 persons, in the space of six days.

Among these are—Edelman, the composer, and his brother; the cidevant Count Fandons, and his daughter, aged 18; and several persons accused of having endeavoured to throw the French army into confusion in the late action of Fleurus. In the list of those executed on the 19th, are Magon de la Balne, aged 81 years, born at St. Malo, and one of the richest men in France, and the whole of his family, sons and daughters. He was accused of having opened an account current with the French Princes.

LEGHORN, July 16.

We learn, by the Captain of an English merchantman, who arrived here yesterday from Calvi, that three fire-ships have been sent from St. Florenza, under the escort of some men of war, to join Admiral Hotham's Squadron, who still blocks up the French fleet in the gulph of Juan. The garrison of Calvi still continues to make a vigorous defence, and we are informed can well do so, as they had, at the beginning of the siege, provisions and ammunition for four months.

GENOA, July 18.

Since the blockade of our Harbour has been raised, the Ships arrive without molestation. The British Consul has also notified to our Government, that the letters of Marque granted to the Corsican Privateers against the Genoese had been revoked.

It is said that the Republican party on the other side of the Mountain in the Island of Corfica grows stronger and stronger and means to relieve the besieged Fortrefs of Calvi.

FRANCFORT, July 29.

The fortrefs of Luxemburgh is now properly supplied with every necessary to resist a serious attack. The day before yesterday, 40 miners, and as many sappers, passed through Treves on waggons, which had only been sent thither from Cologne on the 16th inst. to accelerate their march. In order more effectually to prevent the enemy from penetrating in that quarter, the main body of the Prussian army is to make a movement towards Treves and the Moselle, the better to support the left wing of the Austrian Army along the Maefe.

This disposition was made on the 26th ult. between the Duke of Saxe-Teschen, General Mollendorff, and Prince Reuss, whom the Prince of Cobourg sent to the Prussian Head-quarters. The circular Troops of Franconia, who for some weeks have been collected at a small distance from this place, are now at Coblenz, to garrison the Fortrefs of Ehrenbreitstein.

The destruction of the Palatine town of Kufel is perfectly confirmed. It is said to have happened in consequence of a decree of the National Convention, and that the place was not plundered.

HULST, August 2.

As far as we are able to learn, Sluys has not surrendered yet. We heard a cannonade this morning, and it is thought to proceed from fort Isabella near Philipine. Yesterday, and the day before, a corps of French Dragoons made their appearance at the Polder of Clinge and the village of Kieldrecht, at the distance of half a league from hence.

PRUSSIAN CANTONMENTS.

DORBRILAS, in Poland, July 19.

The Polish corps under the command of General Rorwowlky, occupied, after the retreat from Biala with 2000 regular Infantry, the Polish villages of Szboyne and Demnicki, on the other side of the River Norew. The Enemy possessed there all the advantages of locality, were surrounded by woods, and took post upon the steep Heights near Demnicki, and were stationed behind redoubts and abatis, defended by one howitzer and five pieces of cannon. In this position the enemy were attacked by us yesterday. General Gunther advanced against Demnicki, dislodged the enemy's cavalry from the village, and marched with about 350 men against the enemy. Amidst an incessant cannonade kept up by the latter, the Infantry advanced so fast, that our cannon could not follow them: they climbed up the mountains amidst the most violent fire of grape-shot, turned the enemy's left wing, rushed into the left flank of the right wing, and drove the whole hostile force down the mountains. Quarries & morasses afforded them shelter against the pursuit of the Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Glaser also drove the enemy from the village of Szboyne. We took all the enemy's cannon, baggage and ammunition waggons. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded cannot as yet be ascertained. We took prisoners one Colonel, who was seized by Major Manstein himself, who performed prodiges of valour, and first mounted the redoubt; 20 other Officers and 80 Privates. We had 15 men killed and 54 wounded, including two Officers. Even in the seven years war 350 Prussians could not do more than attack an enemy, 2200 men strong, in a position fortified by art and nature, and to defeat them immediately.

MANHELM, July 13.

Since the 12th instant, not a day has passed without some bloody action in the Palatinate, and on the left of the Rhine. Since yesterday morning, the French have

occupied the very same posts in which they were stationed two months ago, before the combined army, under the command of the Duke of Saxe Teschen, had crossed the Rhine, and the Prussians had taken Lautern.

The following is the official Bulletin of the attack made by the French, on the 13th, upon the Corps of Prussian troops, under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe.

"On the 13th of July, at three in the morning, the enemy began briskly to repulse all our advanced posts. But, as Prince Hohenlohe was informed, by spies, that the serious attack would be made towards our right, above all on the post of Schanzel, near Edeheim, he paid little attention to the attacks on our front. He ordered the villages of Fleminging and Edickhoffen to be vigorously defended by abundance of light infantry; and long our whole front, we lost not an inch of ground, during an action which lasted eighteen hours.

"The enemy having forced the regiment of Blucher, which was posted in the plain between Edickhoffen and Edeheim, to retreat, although supported by a battery of fifteen pieces of cannon, attempted to open upon us with six pieces of the cannon of the village of Edeheim, Gen. Blucher seized this favorable moment, charged the enemy and took three pieces of cannon and three ammunition waggons, with several prisoners, among whom are General Laboissiere, and Colonel Ferrier, called Mitraile (grape shot) commandant of the horse artillery. The number of men killed in the village of Edeheim is immense.

"While, in this point, success seemed to be on our side, the Prince was informed that the post of Schanzel had been attacked three times by fresh troops, and that the bravery of our men had repulsed them with very considerable loss. For more security, however, and considering the great fatigue of the troops, the Prince detached, to that post two battalions of fresh troops, the whole that were at his disposal, because two battalions only remained in the position, and the Duke of Saxe Teschen had the goodness to lend him two battalions of Oliver Wallis.

"About half an hour past eight in the evening, every thing having terminated to our advantage, we seemed to have the best founded hopes of complete success of the day. But the post of Lieutenant General Kleist having been forced, this enabled the enemy to turn the right flank of the post of Schanzel; added to which, the enemy's troops consisted of eight fresh battalions against troops fatigued with fighting from two in the morning. The news of this reached the Prince at nine in the evening. He resolved immediately to retreat a league, and by that means changed to his advantage, the field of battle. In this position we expect the enemy every moment.

"The loss of this day was considerable—it is computed at from 5 to 600 men killed and wounded, among whom are Gen. Plau and 38 officers. According to the reports of deserters, the enemy lost more than 3000 men."

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE IMPERIAL ARMY,

AT FOURON-LE COMTE, Aug. 2.

On the 31st of last month a Council of War was held, at which all the general officers assisted. It was believed that the question was, What measures should be taken for the defence of the Meuse, and particularly of Liege.

The same day, the Deputies of the States General of the United Provinces had an audience of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, on the subject of provisioning and defending Maefricht. One of the measures resulting from this conference, is an order given to General Kray, who is encamped before that town, to throw himself with his corps into it, to reinforce the garrison, in case he cannot stand an attack.

The resolution to maintain our present position, is proved by the permission given by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg to his officers, to bring back their equipage, a permission by which several have already profited.

M. de Mercier-Argenteau, who arrived on the 29th at our head-quarters from Vienna, and on the following day continued his route to London, by the Hague, positively assured us, that it is the intention of the Emperor that his army should protect the Meuse with all its energy. The position which we have taken for that purpose is very advantageous; and should we not be able to maintain it, we can take another on the side of Juliers. The principal body of our army is posted between Vilet and Maefricht. General Kray is with eight battalions and five divisions before Maefricht; General de Weeneck is near Sittart; the Generals Kollowrath, Häddick, and Kerpen, cover and defend the passage of Ruremonde; but the most important point is that which Gen. de La Tour occupies, with twenty or twenty five thousand men, near Liege, where he will defend Chartreus and the passage of the Meuse at the suburb of Amerceur. That is the point against which the French seem to direct their principal force—they cannot have less than forty or fifty thousand men in that quarter.—Things, however remain, actually in the same state.

BRUSSELS, July 28.

The French, since their gaining possession of the Low Countries, have imposed Contributions upon all the Towns; Brussels has to pay Five millions in specie—This was to be levied in twenty-four hours; but unable to pay it, Hostages have been taken, and sent into France. Two Millions are imposed upon the Town of Louvain, besides 8000 cattle, and 10,000 pair of boots. The University is shut up—Malines has to pay a Million and a half, besides 10,000 hats and 10,000 pair of shoes. The City of Antwerp has to pay Ten Millions, and to furnish 900 Sailors.

Every parish and individual is taxed, besides, every existing tax is to be continued for the benefit of the French Republic.

LONDON, August 16,

The public will do us the justice to recollect, that so long ago as on Wednesday last, upon the arrival of a Messenger from the Continent, we stopped the Press, to announce we had received very authentic intelligence of the fall of Robespierre and his party. This important and interesting intelligence was doubted by all our contemporaries, and positively contradicted by some. The event proves at once the superiority and authenticity of our information. Of the downfall of the Robespiercean Party no doubt has for the two last days existed.

Some accounts yesterday added, that a Massacre had taken place in Paris, and that from 15 to 18000 persons had been butchered. This circumstance does not stand upon such undoubted authority as the leading fact which we first stated. It is not improbable, but that the prisoners might have suffered, but there is no positive authority for stating so extensive a carnage. It is said that Thomas Paine suffered upon the same scaffold. The following is a list of the Deputies who were executed with Robespierre on the 21st inst:

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| George Couthon, aged 38 years. | 38 |
| La Vallette, | 30 |
| F. Hanriot, | 38 |
| L. F. Dumas, | 39 |
| St. Just, | 25 |
| L. Payon, | 27 |
| —Bernard, | 34 |
| N. Vivierres, | 30 |
| N. A. Combeaux, | 26 |
| L'Escos Fleurier, | 29 |
| A. Simon, | 58 |
| De Launay, | 33 |
| —Warmse, | 29 |

P. J. Robespierre, jun. N. J. Guinn; D'Hazard; Cochelet; Dougen; and Guennet.

Four Commissioners from Corfica arrived in Town yesterday morning. They came to Harwich in the Packet which arrived on Tuesday last, but were obliged to wait there till passports could be sent them from the Secretary of State's Office.

Letters from Maefricht, of the 8th inst. state, that in the attack which took place on the 5th inst. between the French and Austrian advanced posts on this side of Tongres, the latter had 200 cut in pieces, and 130 made prisoners.

Letters from Flushing of the 6th state, that the bombardment of Sluys continued, and that the French, since their invasion of Cadland, raised four heavy batteries from New Sluys as far as Haazegras. The Dutch frigate The-lon has been sent to make an attempt to dismount those batteries, which greatly annoy the passage.

Letters from Breda of the 9th inst. state, that that place is now in an excellent state of defence; and that the news of the French head-quarters being at Hoogstraaten is premature.

Both at Bergen-op-Zoom and at Breda, a most violent cannonade was heard on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th inst. seemingly proceeding from Dutch Flanders.

Letters from the Prussian head-quarters at Wolna, of the 30th ult. state, that the batteries against Warsaw were erected on the 27th, 28th and 29th ult. and that that place was to be bombarded on the next day.

On Thursday dispatches were received at the East-India House, over land from Bussorah, which were brought thither by the Hussar cutter, from Bombay, which place the left about the middle of March last.

Private letters from Bombay mention, that in consequence of some discontent which had broke out in the Province of Oude, Sir Robert Abercrombie had left Bombay, and was gone with a detachment of forces into the Oude Country, to act as circumstances might require.

In consequence of Tippo Saib having fulfilled his engagements punctually with the Government of Fort St. George, his two sons who were kept as hostages, have been sent back to Seringapatam, highly satisfied with the treatment they have experienced during their stay at Madras.

We are sorry to learn, that Admiral Graves is not sufficiently recovered of his wounds to be able to resume his command in the channel fleet, the present cruise.

Rear-Admiral Pasley is to receive a pension of 500l. per annum, as an additional reward for his services on the 1st of June.

Rear-Admiral Harvey, the gallant commander of the Ramilles in the late