The ship George Barclay, Capt. Collet, sailed from London on the morning of the 25th August, and brings papers to the 24th and Lloyd's lists to the 22th. A few days ago was boarded by the Niger, British frigate, which the same day had captured a schooner from Hispaniola bound to Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.
The flope, Young, from Virginia, and Galen, Eddy, from Bofton, arrived at Gravesend the 19th and the Lively, Camrel, from Virginia, failed the 21st.
The Polly, Chadwell, from Boston, arrived at Portsmouth the 19th.
The Union, Bright, from Philadelphia, at Cowes, and John Johnston, from Virginia, at Liverpool the 19th.
The William, M'Carthy, from Wiscasset, at Whitehaven Aug. 19.
At Dover, the Eliza, Collay, from Virginia, and Polly, Crimp, from Boston.
At Bristol, the Roebuck, Blis, from Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.
Capt. Collet has brought letters from Mr. Jay, for the Secretary of State.

Died of the gout in his stomach Col. Wm. Williams House Carpenter and an eminent Architect of this City.—Col. Williams awas a distinguished patriot in the late Re-

Extract from the Maryland Gazette of

the 16th willant.
Actions speak much souder than words, and are the best criterion to form an opinion of the human mind. When I behold on of the human mind. When I benote afpiring men, with few or no recommendations of their own, but their profession of patriotism, and a general reprobation of government, I cannot help entertaining some doubt of their merit; when I see them cajole the multitude with the sound them cajole the multitude with the founds of democracy and ariflocracy, liberty and equality, I question the purity of their intentions, and whether their action correspond with their professions, whether they are actuated by public virtue or private ambition, and I am induced to bring the matter to a test in making the following queries: if they are men of families, I trace them home; if they are single men, I trace their private characters; are they good citizens? are they induspent masters? are they humane to their slaves? do they support the laws of their country? are they benevolent to the human race? do they shew a disposition of philanthropy to all mankind? these are the true charactersities of republicanism; if they are men of this character, they are entitled to the public considence, and the end sanctifies the means—But reverse the question; men of this character, they are entitled to the public confidence, and the end fanctifies the means—But reverse the question; are they domestic tyrants? are they cruel and barbarous to their slaves? are they violaters of the laws of their country? are they despotic in private life? these are the true characteristics of tyranny; if they come under the latter denomination, they may, by profession, be democrats, or what you please, but in principle, tyrants. The human mind may be improved, the dispositions may be checked, but these passions, which in small circles characterize philanthropy or tyranny, cannot be destroyed in larger ones, because nature will be always inclined to run in her usual channel; to suppose the contrary would be supposing a natural and moral impossibility; it would not only presume a change in the disposition, but in human nature itself, which is immutable. A man distinguished for republican principles in his family & to dependants, the presumption is strong, that he will exercise them when his country may require them in a larger circle, & on a more extensive scale. But that adomessic tyrant, when vested with a greater authority, will become a true republican, requires something more than a change in the human mind.

By this Day's Mail.

FRANCE.

REVOLUTIONARY CONSTITU-TION OF THE

FRENCH REPUBLIC. NATIONAL CONVENTION,

August 5.
CAMBON, after exposing the arts by which the tyrant Robespierre, aided by the Jacobins, had continued to accumulate all power in the hands of the Committee of Public Safety; and shewing the errors in the organization of the various Committees, prefented the following Decree, which was adopted by the Convention.

DECREE, &c.

ARTICLE 1. The Committee of Public Safety shall assume the name of "The Central Committee of Government." It shall be composed of twelve members, to be renewed every month, and not eligible again till after the in-terval of a month.

terval of a month.

2. This Committee shall be under the direct inspection of the "Commission of Foreign Affairs," and cannot dispose of any of the public funds except for the secret services of government. For this purpose it shall have upon the National Treasury a credit of ten millions. The credit which it had formerly, and is hitherto unemployed, is hereby withdrawn.

is hereby withdrawn.
3. The Committee of Surety and Superintendence, shall take the name of

faw a fleet of 21 fail of the line Reering up | " The Committee of the General Police of the Republic." It shall confist of fifteen members. It shall, independent of the Convention, have alone the power of arrefting citizens. For iffu-ing warrants of arreft against public functionaries, it shall act in concert with the Committee charged with the super-intendence of the Administration to

which fuch functionary may belong.
4. It shall neither send to trial those who have been arrested, nor liberate those sentenced by the popular Com-missions without being in concert with the central Committee of Government.

5. The commission of Civil affairs of Police, and the Tribunals, shall make to it a daily report of the Police and the interior fecurity of the Republic.

6. It shall have under its immediate

inspection, the Police and armed force of Paris, the Revolutionary Tribunal, the Committees of Superintendence of the republic, and the popular commif-

The national treasury shall credit t for nine hundred thousand livres, for extraordinary and fecret expences.

8. A fifth part of the members of the Committee, shall be changed every month, and not re-eligible till after the interval of one month.

9. All other Committees, or comnissions of the Convention, now in ex-

istence, are abolished.

10. The following twelve Committees shall be established:—

t. One to superintend the commission of agriculture and arts, composed of five members.

2. One to superintend the commission of Public Instruction, to confist of five members.

. To superintend the commission of Commerce and Provisions, five mem-

4. To superintend the commission of Expresses, Post-Offices, and Posthouses, five members.

To superintend the commission of Arms and Powder, fix members.

6. To superintend the commission of the movements of the Armies, fix

7. To superintend the commission of the marine and Colonies, five mem-

8. To superintend the committee of Public Succours, five members. To superintend the commission of

Public works, five members. 10. For the superintendence of Public expences and Revenues, there shall be four sections:—The first, consisting of five members, shall superintend the commission of the Public Treasury; the fecond, of ten members, the National Revenues; the third, of ten members, the National revenues; the fourth, of ten members, the general Liquidation; and the fifth, of ten

members, the office of Accounts. 1. A committee of Legislation, com posed of fifteen members which shall have the superintendence of the commiffion of civil Administrations, the police and the Tribunals, according to the report of the 'Iribunals and administrative bodies, shall be charged with the revision and classification of the laws, and the details respecting the territorial divisions of the Re-

2. A committee of inspectors of the proces-verbeaux, confifting of fifteen members, is charged with superintending the transcription of the acts of the Convention in its offices and archives, the National Press and the commission of civil Administrations.

Art. 11. There shall also be a committee of Inspectors of the hall, com-posed of fifteen members, exclusively charged with the Police within the limits of the Convention, the committees and the national garden. It shall regu ate the expences of the National Con vention and its archives, as well as those of the committees, also the travelling expences of the Representatives of the people, sent to the departments of the armies.

12. It shall verify and adjust the accounts relative to the aforesaid expences; and the resolution of that Committee, declaring its verification of the expences of the Representatives of the people amounting to such a sum shall be allowed as an admission of that ac-

13. The National Treasury shall give it credit for three millions, to be em-ployed in such expenses in the aforesaid payments; and all sormer credit hither-

to unemployed, is withdrawn.

14. I very Executive Commission thall give a daily account of its proceedings to the Committee, charged with its inspection, and shall propose to it the difficulties to be summounted, and the means of removing them. It shall also submit, for the approbation of the committee, the agents nominated for the execution of its order.

15. The commissioners shall lay evey day before the committee for inspecting the public expenditures and revenue, a detailed account of the expences incurred in the course of the day.

16. The committees shall directly propose to the Convention all legislative objects, after having previously communicated them to the central committee of government. They shall con-cert with that committee thro' rhe medium of one of its members, who shall be charged to report the executive objects discussed in the committee,

17. All executive objects shall be definitely settled by the Central committee of government, which shall be responsible for the resolutions it may

The resolutions shall be signed by at least fix members of the central committe, and by the commissioner of the ommittee who shall make the report.

The resolutions shall be sent to be xecuted by the commissions, and an ac count of them shall then be laid before the convention.

18. Should there be any difference of opinion in the central committee of government, the affairs to be discussed and decided by a meeting composed of one commissioner from each of the com-

19. In cases of urgency where expedi-tion is required, the Central Committee of Government may call upon one or more of the Committee charged with the superin-tendence of the matter in question, and the result of their deliberation shall be carried ino execution. But the members who shall assist in fuch deliberations shall make an immediate report of it to the General

Committee.

20. the Convention shall itself nominate the Representatives of the People to be sent on any commission, the Generals, the members of the Executive Commission, the members of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and Popular Commissions, on the propositions of the Central Committee of Government, united with the committee charged with what relates to that particular object,

28. The National Convention alone

28. The National Convention alone

28. The National Convention alone has power to recal the Representatives of the people sent upon commission.

The Central Committee of Government, in concert with the Committee charged with that particular affair, may remove the Generals, the members of the Executive Commissions, and other public functionaries, of which a report is to be made to the Convention.

22. All the Committees shall have a fifth of their members changed every month.

month.

23. All the Committees and Commission ons within in the Convention shalt conti-tinue to exercise their functions till the committees that are to replace them are perfectly organized:

The committee of public welfare at Paris s now composed of the following persons: Barrere, Lolloi, Talien, Thuriot,
Collot D'Herbois, Treilbard,
Billaud Varennes, Carnot,
Escherau, sen. Prieur, and
Breaid,, Lindet.

LONDON.

From a variety of applications which were made to the feat of Sir James Sanlerson's honor in the course of the retreat from Guildhall on Tuesday, w are told that the worthy Knight has been rendered as scientific, as the per-fons described by Hudibras, who have

"Kick'd until they can feel whether,
"The shoe be Spanish or Neat's leather.'
Had the recent circumstances of a majumping from the top of a house to avoid being dragged to the field of glory happened at Paris instead of London what a sample field would some people have had to expatiate on the dreadful fituation of a country where such many transportations. try, where fuch means were necessary to recruit the army! What a decided inference would have been drawn of the sense of the people as to the prosecution of the War! What a strong argument in favour of a Counter-Revolution being to take place!

NEW-BRUNSWICK OS 21.

NEW-BRUNSWICK Off 21.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Jerley volunteers, dated Harrisburgh October 10, 1794.

I expect to be quith you in 4 or 5 weeks, we shall reach Carlisle 17 miles from this place to morrow and then if time will permit you shall bear from me again. As I am writing 3 deserters from the borse are brought into the camp 5 yesterday and two made their escape-among the latter is Josiah Lore—we lost eleven in one night, two taken, the one whipped the other cleared, three in all from me. Garrit Ryder is the only one from Brunswick.

NEW-YORK, August 21. ARRIVED.

Ship Cheefman, Ogilvie John, Ewing Draper, Collins Brig Glafgow, Codwife Liverpool Dublin Rebecca, Brown
Active, Stevens
Jehny, Martin,
(prize to a French fquadron.
Sophia, Coles
Schr. Salley, Williams
Union, Clough
Friendship Warner
Jamauca
Hamburg
St. Vincent
Glafgow
Clafgow
St. French fquadron.
Turks Island
Jeremie
St. Eustatia

Hifpa-Randolph, Towbridge (niola

Sally, Smith Quinteffenee, Bird Tamaica Just arrived in this Port, the Brig Jenny from Glasgow, prize to a French quadron of fix or seven sail of large fri gates. The Captain and Crew, that came in the Jenny are Americans, who failed in a vessel bound from an Eastern port to Bilboa, which vessel was taken by this fquadron and was manned for

The Americans were taken on board the fquadron, where they continued about three weeks, during which time, the fquadron took eleven prizes and burnt them all. When the Jenny feil nto their hands, the was given up to the Captain and crew, who have arrived here this day. This is the best account we have been able to obtain respecting the prize and the French squadron on

Fatract of a litter from a gentleman in St. Marc, to a merchant in this city, dated 28th September, 1794. This place has been a scene of hor-

ror for 17 days past—having been at-tacked by the Brigands, who have how-ever been repulled with great loss on heir fide-and we kave received reinforcements which perhaps may tend to festore quiet."

So much for the story of the French having taken St. Marc's, and put 700 of the English to the sword, as per accounts from Baltimore, in the Philadelphia Gazette of last evening.

For Charter. THE BRIG Lady Walterstorff,

Jacob Benners, Master.
BUR THEN about 1700 barrels Flour or 8500 bushels grain, sails remarkably sast and will be ready to receive a cargo in a For terms, apply to the Captain on

Joseph Sims,
Who has for Sale,
A few Chests of Red and Pale PERUVIAN BARK,

Of the First Quality, Madeira & Sherry Wines, Fit for immediate use, &c. &c. Oct. 22

We the Chief Mate and paf-We the Chief Mate and palfengers wiscked on the Bar of Little Egg.
Harbour, on the 7th inft. in the ship Sant
Francisco di Paulo of Genoa, from Nantz
in France, bound to New York, Nicholas Castilline master unfortunately drowned; take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging our gratitude to Ebenezer
Tucker Esq. Surveyor of the Customs of
the Port of Little Egg. Harbour, for his
humane and spirited exertions in our behalf in endeavoring to secure and recover
the effects & cloathes of the unfortunate,
who were plundered by the unprincipled
Shallop-men and Inhabitants on the coast;
but we have to regret that when we first but we have to regret that when we first grounded, Mr. Tucker was ablent at Phi-ladelphia on business, or we have every reason to believe we should have saved proerty from the wreck to a confiderable a.

Witness our hands at the Port of Lit-tle Egg Harbour, this 15th day of October 1794.

Piowme Gherardi, Mate N. Schwighaufer,

P. S Any person who has got any of the cargo of said ship, and will deliver it to the officers of the Customs of Phi-ladelphia, New York or Egg Harbour, shall have a Salvage according to law. Oct. 22

Old American Company.

THEATRE-GEDAR STREET.

THIS EVENING, October 22.

Will be Prefented,
A New COMEDY, never acted here,
called the World in a Village, Written by O'Keefe, author of the Youn Quaker, Wild Oats, Poor Soldier, &c. Between the Play and the Farce, a Bal-let DANCE, called the Two Philoso-phers or the Merry Girl.

To which will be added, A FARCE, called

High Life below Stairs.

In Act fecond, a MOCK MINUET by Mrs. Solomons and Mr. Prigmore.
Meffrs. HALLAM & HODGKINSON Mess. HALLAM & HODGKINSON respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, that every expence has been chearfully sustained, that might tend to make the Old American Company, worthy a share of their patronage, during the short stay the nature of their engagements will permit them to make here.

BOX, one Dollar—PITT, three quarers—GALLERY, half a dollar.

The doors will be opened at half after five, and the curtain drawn up precisely at half after six o'clock.

From the American Minerva.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

This subject is a theme of genera inversation, and furnishes an inexhau tible fund of useful reflections. Me of all nations, who have enlarged ide of focial happiness, have been lookin upon that event, as most propitious to the progress of truth, reason, science, freedom, and national improvements. The ardor of their wishes is still the fame, tho' their hopes have been damp-ed by the scenes of blood and tyranny which have been exhibited, during the progress of the revolution.

What then have been the causes of the fanguinary, and irregular proceed-ings of the legislators of France, which have abated the arder of our hopes, and wounded the feelings of all good men? This is certainly an enquiry of vall magnitude; and a fatisfactory elucidation of this point, will be a valuable equifition to the flatefmen of all coun-

Men whose minds are warped by prejudice, and who never examine causes while the events please them, say "All the severe measures of the ruling powers in France have been occasioned by the combination of tyrants to destroy the liberties of the French, or by internal treachery." With these people all the sangulary proceedings in that country are deemed necessary; and therefore justifiable.

I admit in the first piace, that whether such measures are necessary or not.

her fuch measures are necessary or not,

it is clearly good policy in the Conven-tion to make the people of France be-lieve them so; and the deception, if it is one, will spread among the advocates of the cause, in other countries. I admit, in the second place, that it is probable much of the violence committed in France may be jullly attributed to the league of half the nations of Europe, feague of hair the nations of Europe, for the purpose of suppressing the revolution. But a careful examination of this subject will probably fatisfy any candid enquirer after truth, that most of the violence committed, and miseries fuffered in France, during the revolu-tion, have been occasioned by bad management; that is by errors which might have been avoided, had the legislators of that country been less precipitate in some of their most important fteps, more governed by the maxims of experience, and less by their own pasions, or vifionary ideas of the theoretical forms of government, or had the revolution happened under more auspi-

One of the first and most material errors committed by the Constituent Affembly, was to create a legislature with a fingle honse. I believe it was not only proper but necessary, that all the different orders of men, chosen to compose the Constituent Assemby, should meet in one house, otherways the Nobles and Clergy would have negatived every act that should entrench on their exclusive and independent jurifdiction; and without abolishing many of their privileges, the revolution would have been incom-

plete, and probably useless.

But these orders being once abolished, and the men of rank all reduced and blended with other citizens, in point of rights, it should have been the first article of the constitution, to erect an elective Senate, to be composed of any citied from the members of the other house

but by their more venerable age.

Their neglect of this artisle in the fundamental Code, in defiance of the experience of two thousand years, and the recent experience of America, was a proof of their contempt of old max-ims and hoary headed experience, for which France has ever fince been bleeding at every pore. A venerable fenate is the rock of political fafety to all free states. When elective, it is not an arif-And a division of the legislature into two branches is intended almost folely to aid and temper discussion and to restrain passions and precipitance. The history of the convention for three years past is one tiffue of facts to illustrate the utility of fuch a division; and has done more to confirm Mr. Adams's doctrine of checks and balances in government, than a hundred folios of labored disquisition.—

FOR SALE, In the County of Fairfax and State of Virginia, a

Tract of Land,

THE Land on Blands ford, containing 189 acres, the foil is good that hilly, about tenderes of it low ground fit for meadow. There is on it two good dwelling houses, fore bouse, stables, kitchen, and a still doule with two stills, one of 113 and the other, 53 gallons, in order for immediate 16e, there are also good apple and peach orchards on it. All the houses are new except one of the dwelling houses, that hower is completely repaired and in good order it is a good simulation for a store Tavern and Distillery, and there is a good Mill teat on it.

Enquireof the Printer