

From the Western Star.

THE CORDWAINER—No. X.

We have paid one compliment to French economy; it is to be wished that equal commendation were due to their whole system of politics.

It is the part of wisdom to profit by experience.—Ye little think, heedless mortals! what wrestlings of mind, watchful days, and sleepless nights, we authors and political instructors endure for your sakes.

NATIONAL CONVENTION—Let it be better regulated than the French—Apropos. Frequent election of President, that all may have a chance—Let each member have a separate box; number the boxes, and locate the members.

GALLERY—Totally wrong in France—Miserable economy indeed!—What an amazing expence must it be to hire such a throng, perhaps at high wages, merely to hiss at, and interrupt, or to clap and applaud, a party; when a hundredth part of the expence, with a little mechanical invention, would answer the same purpose!

Jacobin Club.—By all means.—Let it fit directly over the heads of the Convention. There must be a tube or conductor, through which papers may be passed from the Jacobin Hall above, to the President's table below.

La Guillotine, that paring-knife—that finishing touch, in revolutionary economy.—Indispensable. With regard to the application of it, I would have some plain, uniform criterion.

As to those Royal Heads, as a different process may be advisable with them, I have been somewhat puzzled to hit on a satisfactory one. The result of my researches is briefly this:—Since any process of Inquiry, a priori, would be attended with a variety of obstacles, difficulties and delays, all or most of which may be avoided by a process a posteriori, it is but to pass them thro' the Mill first, and they shall be as passive and as pliant as a cheese-cake.

Question them, accuse them, revile them—no pert reply, no faucey denial or evasion, no exculpation. You have only to label them with the words "Tyrant" and "Traitor," spike them up in the market place, let the author of the Jockey-Club, in addition to his former labours, write their "Memoirs," and, believe me, in spite of their inviolability, they shall rot and stink like the head of a beggar.

From the Vermont Gazette.

At a meeting of the Democratic Society in the county of Addison, held at Middlebury Falls, October 2d. 1794, the following resolution was passed, viz.

Resolved

That this society highly approve of that virtuous and republican part, which the senators and members of the house of representatives in congress, from this state have taken in the debates and questions in congress on important national propositions, since the accession of this state to the Union.

The satisfaction of this society, in noticing their public conduct, is proportioned to that activity in business, and uniformity of action which they have manifested and to that sacrifice of private convenience which they may in some instances have made by tarrying the session entire, and beg them to accept the thanks of this society accordingly.

Thomas Tolman, clerk.

The following circular letter, inclosing the above resolution to each member, has been sent.

(CIRCULAR.)

Middlebury, October 3d, 1794.

Sir, THE citizens composing the democratic society in the county of Addison, having observed the public conduct of the Representatives of this state, in the Congress of the United States, approve of the virtuous and republican part which they have taken, on interesting national questions; and as a testimony thereof, have passed a resolution, a copy of which we have the honor and pleasure to enclose you.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble Servants, and fellow-citizens. Joel Linly, Thom. Tolman, Jon. Willard. Corresponding Committee.

To which the hon. Mr. Smith, has given the following answer: The members of the Democratic Society in the county of Addison.

Gentlemen, A resolution of your society of the 2d of October, and this day presented me by one of the members, expressing your approbation of the conduct of the senators and representatives from this state, in the congress of the United States, (among whom I am included) has been productive of very agreeable emotions on my part.

I am gentlemen, With sentiments of respect and esteem, yours, ISRAEL SMITH. Rutland, Oct. 13, 1794.

From the Martinique Gazette,

Return of ships and vessels found in the harbor of Port au Prince, on the 4th of June last, when that place was taken by Gen. White, and Admiral Ford.

Ship la Clementine, 250 tons, laden with sugar and coffee. Ship la Sufette, 250 tons, laden with sugar and indigo.

Ship la Lydia, 300 tons, laden with sugar and indigo. Ship la Fidele, 500 tons, laden with sugar and indigo. Ship L'Ocean, 340 tons, laden with coffee and sugar. Brig la Manon, 260 tons, laden with sugar and coffee. Ship la Momus, 300 tons, laden with sugar and coffee. Ship L'Aimable Petite Sufette, 270 tons, laden with sugar and coffee. Ship La Casimer, 400 tons, laden with sugar and coffee. Brig Le Charles Honore, 280 tons, laden with sugar and coffee. Ship Le Courier, 500 tons, laden with sugar and coffee. Brig La Margareta, 200 tons, laden with indigo, sugar and coffee. Ship Le Bon Accord, 350 tons laden with coffee and sugar. Brig, name unknown, 300 tons, laden with sugar and coffee. Brig name unknown, 150 tons, laden with sugar and coffee. Brig La Catherine, 160 tons, laden with sugar and coffee. Ship La Rafalie, 260 tons, laden with sugar and coffee. Brig, name unknown, 200 tons, laden with sugar and coffee. Ship Le Metier, 350 tons laden with sugar and coffee. Brig, name unknown, 200 tons, laden with sugar and coffee. Ship La Petite Riviere, 300 tons laden with sugar and coffee.

All in Ballast.

Ship Le Dit Guefelin, 400 tons. Ship La Henriette, 600 tons. Ship Le Bien Aime, 600 tons. Ship Le Courier du Cap, 400 tons. Ship L'Esperance, 400 tons. Sloop name unknown, 60 tons. Sloop name unknown, 40 tons. Ship Le Sage, 700 tons. Polacre Theodore Josephine, 240 tons. Brig Le Charles, 350 tons. Brig Les Deux Cousins, 250 tons. Ship L'Espoir, 400 tons. Ship Le Forbe, 330 tons. Snow Le Jeune Desire, 300 tons. Brig, name unknown 250 tons. Sloop, name unknown, 40 tons.

Old Vessels in the Careening Harbour.

Ship Le Custard, 550 tons. Ship L'Amphitrite, 550 tons. Ship Lempricre, 300 tons. Brig Le Charlotte Desire, 200 tons. Brig La Jennings, 90 tons. Brig La Ville, 200 tons. Ship Le Manuel, 550 tons.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, November 1st.

It appears that Sluys has surrendered to the French, which will enable them to reinforce the armies which are to act against Breda and Maelricht.

The Electors of Bavaria died on the 13th of July last.

The French continue to harra's the trade of England, every paper announces new captures. The Tulcan of Hull lately sent into Breff was valued, the ship at 40,000 and the cargo at 60,000 sterling. The French cruizers now scour the north seas and send their prizes into Norway.

The Yellow Fever is entirely extinct at New-Haven.

The very friendly reception of Mr. Monroe by the French Convention must give pleasure to the Americans; as it indicates a disposition on their part to live in peace, with the United States, without involving them in the present war. It is much for the interest for this country to be on good terms with all the powers of Europe; and at this epoch, it is peculiarly fortunate for us to have a friendly intercourse with a nation which is unquestionable rising to be the most powerful of any in Europe.

But it is expectable, that many of their wild theories will lead them into errors, which stubborn experience alone can correct. They will wait for that experience; in the mean time the fame-ness of our views and wishes must serve to unite and cement our National connexion.

The American character is rising in the esteem of Europeans; and notwithstanding the attempts of our violent men, to make us turn bullies, the moderation, firmness and justice of our proceedings will ultimately secure to us due estimation and rank among the nations of the earth.

Foreign papers mention that two deputies from the Netherlands to the Emperor had been refused an audience: as the Emperor does not recognize the

Netherlands, on account of the pusillanimity of the inhabitants.

Continual skirmishing takes place between the armies on the Rhine, but no signal action is announced in the last European papers.

The King of Great Britain assigns, for the repeal of the first article of instructions of June 1793, the following most satisfactory reason—"We not judging it expedient to continue for the present the purchase of said cargoes in behalf of our government, are pleased to revoke" &c. Nothing appears so insipid as folly in the executive of a great nation!

PHILADELPHIA,

NOVEMBER 5.

Reynold Keen, Gunning Bedford and Michael Hillegas, esquires, are appointed to hold the alderman's court for the ensuing three months.

Imports at Madeira, from America, from 12th July, to 12th Sept. 1794:

12,605 barrels of flour. 63,120 bushels Indian corn. 7,412 bushels of wheat. 1,170 barrels rice. 1,845 quintals fish. Besides beef, pork, butter, &c.

At a commencement in the arts, held in the University of Pennsylvania on the 23d ult. the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Messrs. Edward Shippen Burd, John Ward Fenno, Isaac Hazlehurst, Richard Hazlehurst, David Jackson junr. William Latta, Algernon Sidney Magaw, John M'Beath and John Miles; and the Degree of Master of Arts, on messrs. Thomas Biddle, John Carlson, John Cloyd, Thomas Ferguson, Joseph Hemphill, James Latimer, James Miller, Jesse Moore, John Parker, Jacob Richards, William Stokes, Cunningham Semple, Jeremiah Sturgeon, Abner Webb, and James Wiltbank.

Philadelphia, October 30, 1794.

In pursuance of a law, passed the 22d of last month, the Judges of the election for the city of Philadelphia, and the Judges of the several election districts for the county of Philadelphia, are to meet at the State-House, on the 10th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to sign, seal and deposit, the general returns for Members of the House of Representatives, for the State Legislature, Sheriffs and Commissioners, for the said city and county: the said Judges, and the Judges of the several election districts for the county of Delaware, are also to meet at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 15th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to sign, seal and deposit, the general returns for Members of Congress and State Senators.

By desire of the City Judges. MATHEW IRWIN.

MR. FENNO, A constant attendant of the Theatre will be obliged to you to convey thro' the channel of your paper a just tribute to the merits of Mrs. MARRIOTT, who so fully succeeded in the ultimate wish of her auditors in the character of the Female Prisoner on Monday evening—every time we are favored with her appearance on the boards, she improves on the spectators; and her acting, true to nature, develops the best ideas of the author. That valuable member of the Theatre, Mr. PRIGMORE, was as usual excellent; and Mr. Hodgkinson, the character Mrs. Inchbald wished to have portrayed.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Tioga, held on the 3d day of October, 1794, took into consideration the Cause of the Disturbances in the four western Counties of this State, with the measures pursuing by the General and State Governments, against them.

General SPAULDING, Moderator. OBADIAH GORE, Clerk.

Voted, that the Constitution of the United States is wisely calculated to secure the liberties of the people, and ought to be supported.

Voted, that the powers exercised by the legislature of the general government, laying an excise is strictly constitutional—that it is the duty of every Citizen of the United States to support and maintain the laws of the United States—and that the Executive of the General and State Governments are justifiable in calling out the Militia to enforce a due obedience to the Laws.

Voted, that if there are existing faults in our Constitution or Laws, or abuses

in the administration thereof, it is more easy and expedient to correct such faults or such abuses by constitutional means than to appeal to arms and cause a revolution in government.

Voted, That this meeting highly disapprove of the present opposition to the constitutional laws of the United States in some of the western counties of this state.

Voted, That we stand ready (if required) to turn out personally with our fellow-citizens of this state, and of the United States, to support that free government under which we live.

Voted, That the foregoing votes be published for the information of our fellow-citizens.

(Copy.) OBADIAH GORE, Clerk.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, November 3.

We learn by Capt. Duff, who arrived last night from Teneriffe, that the French have taken Bilboa, and with it upwards of 50 vessels in the harbor.—After the city was taken they kept the Spanish colors flying, which decoyed in a number of vessels. The French have also taken Logogane and St. Marks, and had put the garrison to the sword. Diary.

Revolution in France.

It is a remark of Mr. Neckar, on Executive Power, that it has been the policy of the violent factions in France to involve the whole question of the Revolution in two terms, liberty and equality. The Mass of people in a country like France cannot discuss all the nice questions of right; their leaders artfully endeavour to save them the trouble of reflection, by making the whole controversy turn upon a few names. Thus liberty and equality are the objects sought by the revolutionists; the people, even the most ignorant, are sincere in their views; they honestly mean to seek and preserve liberty and equality. All this is true; but the misfortune is, not one person in a hundred understands or can define these words, or knows precisely what he is seeking. Still less do the people understand the means, by which these objects are to be obtained and preferred.

The people wish for liberty; but if they think any man unfriendly to their liberty, they will rise and tear him to pieces, without trial, proof or ceremony. Now in reality, where the people have the power of doing this, there is no liberty. The people who can do this are themselves, each and every man of them, slaves to this very power.

For if any one man may be singled out as an object of vengeance, and put to death by the arbitrary will of a mob, every man in that very mob is daily and hourly liable to death in the same manner. Of course every individual is a slave to this ungovernable force; and no man can be secure of his life, or his property for one moment.

This has been the state of Paris a great part of the time, since the year 1789; and indeed of all France. In seeking liberty and equality, the people have run into despotism which has assumed a connection, system and established form, that is not equalled in any despotic government of the eastern world.

The violent members of the Convention formed a club, or society. This club to triumph over opposition, resorted to the people of Paris; that is, to any multitude of men they could readily collect; this multitude or mob soon became well disciplined to their business; and a nod from Marat, or Robespierre would at any moment produce a massacre. This club formed other clubs in all the large towns in France, who were connected with the mother club, and have been the instruments to aid the bloody work of the revolutionary government.

By this chain of popular societies, moved by the club in Paris, a small number of men, probably not a tenth part of the citizens of France, have governed the whole Republic for two years past, with the most absolute sway. I do not mean that a majority of the citizens are unfriendly to the Revolution; but that the actual exercise of all the powers of government has been in the hands of a few men. And it is an important fact, that will frequently take place, that an active minority, scattered, but acting in concert, will often carry points against a large majority, who are not thus united and acting in union. When the society of the Feuillans, the foes of the Jacobins, and the most steady, intelligent, and respectable Republicans in the convention, were dispersed by the populace, armed and incited by the Jacobins for that very purpose, all hopes of a rallying point for the moderates were given up; the opposers of