

experience, my will is, that I have no other monument than the shouts of the populace.

My heart I leave to be raffled for between, Barre, Tallien and Collet d'Herbois

My principles to be shared in common amongst the first class of Jacobins in France, Great Britain, &c.—Over and above which, I bequeath my courage to the English Jacobins, being the only quality they seem to want in the perfection of their education.

My nerves I leave to be manufactured in bell ropes, to celebrate the future successes and triumphs of the guillotine.

My poverty as a cloak for modern patriotism.

My wreaths, my triumphs and rewards, I leave as encouraging examples to the rising race of revolutionists.

To all the French and English Republican Journalists, paragraph writers, &c. &c. I bequeath my turned coat, to be skirted in partibus amongst them, as the most appropriate reward I can bestow on them for the zeal with which I am confident they will celebrate my obsequies.

To my dear and loving friend and condjutor, Mr. Barre, my fine feather of Judas Heariot.

To Monsieur Renard d'Angleterre, for praising my constitution "as the most glorious fabric ever raised by human abilities and integrity," the Prophet's cap, lined with fustian, which I intended for Catharine D', the late pretended mother of G

To Monsieur S*****, le grand politician d'Angleterre, et tres plus grand Poete Dramatique, all my political Fares.

To citizen Stauhope, all my essays on fermented lees.

To Marc Angeld, Le petit fils De grand Architecte, all the game I shall die possessed of.

To my friend Monsieur David, (in order to be copied) my fine picture of the imprisonment of Count Ugile.

And finally, to the v that I die in charity with all mankind, I leave and bequeath my late peace of mind—to mine enemies.

Signed and sealed with my blood stone, bearing the arms of the Republic, this 26th day of July, 1794

MAXIMILIAN ROBESPIERRE.

TRENTON, November 5.

A sufficient number of the members of the legislature having met on Wednesday last, both houses proceeded to business.

Thomas Henderson, Esq. is chosen vice-president of the council, and Thomas Adams, clerk.

Silas Condit, Esq. is chosen speaker of the house of assembly, and Maskell Ewing, clerk.

A letter from a respectable officer in the Jersey line, dated Bedford, Oct 22, 1794, concludes thus—"I hope and expect that the business will be done effectually in a very short time from this date, and that our troops will be able to reach Jersey by the first of December."

A vote was taken in the house of assembly yesterday, on the question, Whether the representatives in Congress from this State should be elected by general or district election?—and carried, by a small majority, for general election.

BALTIMORE, November 4.

Yesterday evening arrived here, the brig Philip, Capt. Solomon Rutter, from Curacao—Captain Rutter was boarded off the Capes of Virginia by a British 74, who was accompanied by a 64—names unknown.

It is well ascertained, that there is a French Squadron of 7 ships, cut-down 74's, and sloops, in the North Seas—a number of 4 vessels of force on the coast of Holland—16 large privateers from Dunkirk, &c. all of which are continually taking prizes.

BOSTON, October 30.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ST. JUST, a late member of the National Convention, must have become well acquainted with the American character, by their conduct towards Genet, when he made his report to the convention of France, a few months since; for he uttered not a single word about the "Secret Service money," that may have been sent to America. But thus he speaks of the other neutral nations, on the exorbitant amount of secret service money, "that the expense in Turkey, including diamonds, had been seventy millions of livres; in Switzerland, more than forty millions; in Genoa, 54 millions; in Venice, Denmark and Sweden, very considerable; and that the only fruit of this waste of trea-

sure had been to keep those states neutral, which, from weakness or interest, must have continued neutral at all events."

St. Just was the creature of Robespierre—they both proved villains, and both are guillotined. They may have sowed the seeds of their villainy in this country, perhaps in this very town. It becomes the duty, therefore, of all those, who are friends to Peace, and enemies to War, to be upon the look out.—I verily believe the country to be in danger. WATCHMAN.

The author of the above, we are informed, is the author of the "Watchman," who announced, some time since, in the Centinel, two recruiting officers being in town, two months before it was known, even in South Carolina, that an expedition was intended by Genet against the Spanish settlements.

One thing is fact—When the Indians were lately defeated by General Wayne, under the guns of the British fort, on the Miami, they were refused succour or shelter from that fort. Call this by what name you will, it does not look like hostility.

It is with pleasure and avidity, we announce the increasing wealth and prosperity of our country.—In the town of Cheshire, in the county of Berkshire, one tree of which was not felled 30 years ago, there has been made this season one hundred and fifty thousand weight of Cheese.

From the Federal Oratory.

THE ATTIC ORDINARY

OR,

A TITBIT FOR EVERY PALATE:

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

DR. PRIESTLEY, when in England, gave "the Sans Culottes of England," at a dinner party. A clergyman of the church of England, willing to get rid of his guests, archly exclaimed—"Yes, with all my heart, I presume you mean the single ladies, for the married ones generally wear the BREECHES." The wit being called upon in his turn, Dr. Priestley desired the president to be on his guard, for he saw plainly that the clergyman, if presented with an INCH, would take an ELL—"Thank you for the hint, doctor," replied the clerical humorist—"Yes, I'll take three, to here's LIBERTY, LOYALTY, and LAWN SLEEVES!"—The room, of course, was in a roar, and the doctor, quite SHOCKED, went off like lightning without a CONDUCTOR.

A PUN.

The only retreat of the British.

Some ingenious friends of administration contend, that our retreat from Flanders is an advantage. By leaving the low countries to our enemies, we take up higher ground, and show how much we are above them.

SALEM, October 20.

Success of the French in Guadaloupe.

Capt. John Fairfield, in the schooner Fishhawk, arrived here on Saturday last, in 23 days from St. Anne's, Guadaloupe.—He informs us, that on the 23d Sept. in the night, the town of Point Petre was set on fire by some Aristocrats, in order to favor the attack of the British, who were on the other side of the river, but the Republicans were so well prepared to receive them, that they were contented with firing, from their fort their cannon and bombs, which were well answered from the different forts in the town.—After this, on the 27th, all the forts in Point-Petre commenced a tremendous cannonading on the British fort on Windmill-point, and silenced it—in the mean time, the French troops crossed the river above and took possession of Gueoff, and a fort defended by 4 24 pounders, without the least resistance, the British troops fleeing before them.

The next day they marched down to Petit-Bourg, on which, 3 British ships of war, then cruising in the Bay, run down, and took the troops off, and proceeded for Basseterre, and the French took possession of the town without any resistance.

Previous to, and at the time Capt. F. failed, the French had so completely surrounded the fort on Windmill-point, that it was impossible for them to escape, except by their boats.

A reinforcement was momentarily expected from France—for which the French were anxiously waiting, in order to attack Basseterre, which they were certain of possessing in a short time.—The French have a large number of Blacks, who are well-disciplined, and make excellent troops.

NEW-YORK, November 4.

Revolution in France.

As the French Jacobins artfully brought into use two abstract terms, Liberty and Equality, to save the trouble of defining or understanding a true Republican Constitution of government; so with great address they gave themselves the name of patriots, and their opposers in general the name of Aristocrats. A patriot in France has been a man who has followed the most violent demagogue of the day; first La Fayette was a patriot, then Dumourier, then Brissot, Pache, Bailly or Petion, then Danton and Marat, then Robespierre—and now Tallien, Collet and Billaud. All who support the ruling party are patriots; all who oppose them are Aristocrats.

The great mass of the people annex no clear ideas to these terms. Patriot is undoubtedly a friend to his country, but what kind of opinions such a man must have, or what form of government he must advocate, is never a subject of enquiry with the multitude; and that kind of government which is best for France and which a real friend to that country ought to espouse, is no more defined or understood, or settled and agreed upon, by the people of France, than it is by the Chinese or Tartars. Most Frenchmen agree in opposing the armies of the combined powers, and so far are patriots, but whether Condorcet's, or Brissot's, or Robespierre's ideas of a good government for France, are right and patriotic, is not settled or ascertained.

The term aristocrat is of still less certain import. It is a name that incurs odium: it answers its purpose, of exposing any man that the demagogue of the day wishes to get rid of, to popular resentment and fury; and history will hereafter recount numberless instances of men, who have fallen a sacrifice to that single word fixed upon them by a jealous rival, without committing the least crime against their country.

La Fayette, 1789 and 1790 was the best of patriots. The populace of Paris in thousands and ten thousands, thronged around him, with vive La Fayette. This man accepted the Constitution of 1791 and took a solemn oath to maintain it. It is admitted on all hands, by the friends and foes of La Fayette, that he has never changed his system or his conduct—he risked his life to bring about a reform of government, and he swore to support that reformed government—he adhered to his oath—he acted the part of an honest man.

But six months after, a new faction springs up, and proposes further reforms in the government. The Jacobins say, we must throw aside the Constitution of 1791 and down with the king, tho' in direct violation of their oaths. The Jacobins bring over the populace of Paris—they in an instant change their tone—La Fayette is an aristocrat and a traitor. Why! he does not change his conduct—it is the people who have changed—his conduct was patriotism yesterday but to day is treason, without any change in the man. Is there then in France any standard by which patriotism can be known and determined? Not at all; patriot and aristocrat are terms of indefinite meaning—their sense is changed from day to day to suit the whims of the most capricious populace in the known world.

The same may be told of Petion, of Pache, of Bailly, of Roland, of Dumourier, of Brissot, of Hebert, of Danton, and of Robespierre. Each of these leading men has been hailed as a patriot one day, and the next as a tyrant, a traitor, a conspirator. Why? Simply because there is in France no Constitution paramount to the wills of men—no fixed standard of political right and wrong.

If the populace to day can be persuaded to believe the constitution of 1791 the best for France, then its advocates and supporters are patriots. If to-morrow some demagogue can make them believe, that a federal republic is best for France, then La Fayette is an aristocrat, a traitor, a conspirator, and Brissot and Roland are the patriots. If the next day, Marat and Danton can turn the populace of Paris about, and make them believe that a republic one and indivisible is the only good government for France; in a moment Brissot is a traitor, a conspirator, his head is cut off, and Robespierre is the patriot. If another day Tallien can make the populace believe that Robespierre has too much power or is aiming to obtain it, in a moment the popular cry is changed from Vive Robespierre, to an aristocrat, a tyrant, a villain; and his head is off. Yet these men have never been proved traitors. The truth is, there is no standard of patriotism in France but the whim of the populace. The people wish for liberty, but know not what form of government will secure them that liberty.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.

CONGRESS.

Thursday, November 6, 1794.

The Senate assembled, present as yesterday.

The number assembled not being sufficient to constitute a quorum to do business, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In consequence of the Senate not making a quorum, at 12 o'clock the house adjourned.

HEMP, RUSSIA SHEETINGS, RUSIA DUCK, RAVENS DUCK, BARR IRON, OAKUM, MATTS,

Landing from on board the ship Hannab Capt. Lake, from St. Peterburgh,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

Mordecai Lewis, At his STORE, No. 24, Great Dock STREET,

Who has for Sale, a FEW BALES OF

Baftas, Coffas,

Emerites, Salampires, Pungum Cloths, Humbugs; Book Muslin, and Handkerchiefs, Sec. Barcelona Handkerchiefs, in Boxes,

A few China Silks, Duane and Duane Table Linens, Black Pepper of an excellent quality, Holland Gin in casks, Sylon, Sun-hong, & common Green Roll Brimstone, } T E A,

New Castle Grindstones, &c. Nov. 6 gawim

CIRCUS.

This Afternoon,

The Performances at the Circus will commence precisely

At 4 o'clock, P. M. The same Equestrian Exercises, that were exhibited yesterday, and which gave such general satisfaction will be

Repeated this Afternoon; Together with several additional Performances.

* * * Doors will open This Afternoon, and To-morrow Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and

On Saturday next,

the Doors will open at 11 o'clock A. M. Performance will then commence at half after 12, for the purpose of accommodating Gentlemen from the country, who generally have occasion to be in to wn on the market days.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

For the Benefit of Messrs.

Munto and Solomons.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

November 7.

Will be Presented, A PLAY, in three acts, never performed in this Theatre, called

Days of Old;

OR,

The Battle of Hexham. Interpersed with Songs, Choruses, &c. With Alterations by Mr. Hodgkinson.

After the Play, will be delivered an Address written by a Citizen of the United States, called the THREE REASONS by Mrs. Solomons and Mr. Munto. After which a Masonic Song, in character of a Master Mason, by Brother Solomon with the chorus, by Brothers Carr, Martin, Woods, Richards, Prigmore and Barwick.

After which the favourite Song of the WAXEN DOLL, by Miss Solomon.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, in two acts called,

The Citizen.

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

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

Places in the Boxes may be had at the Box Office, from ten to one every day (Sundays excepted) and on days of performance from three to five P. M. where also tickets may be had, and at Mr. Bradford's book-store, No. 8, south Front street, and at Mr. Carr's music-store.

Messrs. HALLAM & HODGKINSON respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, that every experience has been cheerfully 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.

From an English Paper.

Ever since the vigorous Republic of Cromwell, Jamaica has been a settlement of the English, as Domingo, since the treaty of Ryfwick, (1677) has been a possession of the French; yet a part from the influence got by Government on both sides, what have the people in either nation gained, but a balance of inexplicable abatement and loss! The vain privilege of buying of their countrymen at a dearer rate than the same commodities sell for in the foreign markets. For at Vienna, obviously ill-placed as it is, sugar, indigo, and cotton are cheaper than at Paris, or in London!

EPITAPH UPON A DWARF.

From the Spanish.

BONANO lies here, a small minikin weight, To whom this grave-stone can by no means be light; For so little is his bulk, that a worm, without pain, Might swallow him up whole, and his body contain, With much more convenience, or heaven disown his, Than the whale that once gobbled the body of Jonas!

A MAID OF HONOR, no VIRGIN.

In the list of Chinese presents, with which lord MACARTNEY is loaded, the twelve virgins turn out to be a dozen maids of honor; a difference arising, we suppose, from a mistake of the translator!

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	Aux Cayes 30
Sloop Sally, Lewis,	
Ship Caroline, Hilton,	St. Simons
Schooner Minerva, Wash,	Cape Nicholas Mole
Falk, Caball,	Jamaica
Bell, Britton,	Washington
Harmon, White,	Carristock
Thomas, Stratton,	Richmond
Falk, Peachy,	Norfolk
Ship Eliza, Bingham,	Louis
Phanta, Tenais,	Duta
Sally, Lindsey,	Apoguinimik

NEW YORK, November 3.

ARRIVED. Schooner Pamela, Clark, St. Johns N.B. Sloop Laura, Glazie, Washington

NEW-LONDON, October 25.

Arrived, brig Eliza, Van Deusen, 17 days from St. Croix. He touch'd at every island from Labrador to St. Croix, but could not get in any provisions, not being permitted to land in any English island, and the neutral islands being overstocked, no sale could be got there, by which means all his cargo of provisions are returned, beef was selling at 6 dollars per barrel, and very dull. In Salt Rock passage, was brought too by the Little Republican, French privateer, who two days before, in company with schooner Succes, another French privateer, had captured a brig from Grenada, bound to Guernsey, with 160 puncheons of rum, and 50 hhd. sugar; also a brig bound to Jamaica. They treated captain Van Deusen very politely, wishing him a good voyage.

NEWPORT, October 27.

ARRIVED. Snow Whim, Ambrice, Habannah Mary, Finch, Turks Island Schooner Besty, Phillips, Havanaah Lucy, Monroe, Hispaniola Rover, Cook, Senegal Sloop Neptune, Smith, Turks Island

PROVIDENCE, October 24.

ARRIVED. Schooner Fatigue, Stevens, Richmond Columbia, Harrington, Cape Nicholas Mole Dean, Sprague, Turks Island

CLEARED. Schooner Arethusa, Worth, Jamaica

BOSTON, October 30.

Thaddeus Cook Master of the schooner Rover, of Boston, who arrived at Newport on Friday last from Senegal, was boarded on the Mo day before, by the boat of a French Frigate, which was in company with a sloop of war; that had been out 71 days from France, and had then captured 20 Just of prizes, 5 of which they had burnt, and had 200,000 dollars in specie on board, which they had taken out of their prizes, and that they were then bound for NEW YORK.

ENTERED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Snow Harmony, Stone, Leogane; Brig Margaret, Berry, Amsterdam; Dolphin, Fish, Grenada; Lively, Burnham, Lymington; Telemachus, Traff, Gottenburg; Schooners Dispatch, Thompson, St. Lucia; Hester, Dayley, Jeremie, Three Sisters, Davidson, Essequibo.

SALEM, October 28.

Capt. Fairfield in lat. 30, spoke the brig Besty, Joseph Barnes, 8 days from Portsmouth, all well. The brig Olive Branch, Buffington of this port, was taken the 24th August by a French frigate, and carried into Brest; the crew since arrived at New York in a Scotch brig.

Capt. Ephraim Delano put in here on Saturday evening, in the ship Hazard, 63 days from Liverpool, bound to Boston; 15 Leagues W. of Cape Clear, he was boarded by a French gun ship, the officers of which treated him very politely, but the men seemed inclined to plunder. They had taken 18 prizes, and had 6 of them in company. They also saw two other frigates in company, and understood from the vessel that boarded them, that there were several others cruising there. Six days after, and from that for about 3 days, they saw scattering vessels, which they supposed to be part of the West India fleet.

FOR SALE,

About Seventy Casks

Claret Wine,

Fit for shipping—and three hundred BOXES

Dutch Cheeses,

APPLY TO

Deblois & Breck,

Between Walnut and Chestnut Street

Wharves

Nov. 6