For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

WE have among us perfors who consider the prevailing party in France as always right till a stronger party cuts off their heads. Then the new party are in the right. Be it so. Even the uniteady rule of right will answer the purpose to put down the name-calling impudence of our clubs. It is now faid that Robespierre, lately the demi god, was justly put to death, because he was a cruel tyrant, a dictator who had usurped the fovereign power. This may be fo; for many true patriots held him in abomination long before his fall. Events have confirmed, not changed their notions of his conduct and authority. But what made him a dictator, a tyrant? He was a puny little fellow, who was fo far from being able to bind the French nation with cords of flavery, that he was not a match for a fingle fisherman. He had means, however, which enabled him for a time to carry his point. The clubs obeyed his will Thro' them, he ruled Paris, and decide! whether a citizen should enjoy his own estate, or wear his own head; through them, he awed the Convention, and made the Revolutionary Tribunal his blood-hounds. He made the law speak or hold its glib tougue. He could stretch his knife out from Paris to the frontiers. In short, no king of France is pretended to have been half as bloody, as held countries. or half as arbitrary. Let us learn wildom from the luffer-

ings of others. Shall we cherish clubs in our country as the friends of liberty, when all parties at last agree they have been its affassins in France?

Mr. Genet, who brought the eggs of these venomous reptiles to our shores, has put us on our guard against their slings. His reign was short; yet al-tho it was too long for our repose and our honor, it laited long enough for

It is afferted, and it feems to be credited, that a fnake will not live in Ireland. From the prefent auspicious appearances, it will foon be our more falu-tary boast that anarchy clubs cannot exift in America.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

fortification of Sluys.

The Court of Portugal, it appears, are equipping the whole of their uaval force, and also making great exertions in the land service to join the forces of Spain. &c. in the common cause of the

ordered to take up arms upon the first movement of the French. From Piedmont it appears, that the French are fill retreating.

All letters and accounts from Italy by the Flushing mail almost agree in stating the gradual and entire retreat of the French from Italy, and that this might be performed with greater security, in many places their tents have been left standing.

Numerous accounts from Spain down to the date of the ad influence with

to the date of the 3d inft. agree with our late representations respecting the check with the enemy have lately sufrained in the province of Guipuscoa; but it does not appear that St. Sebastian

and Fontarabia are yet retaken.

A severe and general sever has been raging in the island of Corfica for some time paft.

An account was yesterday posted at Lloyd's, stating that the Henniker, the Expedition, the Thames, and the Sarah, with 23 others, being part of a steet of upwards of 100 fail, which failed from Spithead for Corunna, under convoy of a Spanish 74, and two frigates, had been captured by a squadron of 10 sail of French men of war off Cape Ortegal.

A letter from on board the Severn man of war, off Cape Ortegal, bearing 8. by E. nine or ten leagues, dated August, 25th, 1794, fays, "At feven A. M. the 22d August, the Carysfort frigate, chafed a large Dutch ship and took her: she was loaded with 560 hogsheads of sugar, 300 teeth, indigo, &c. had been taken by the French nine days, there were nine of these vessels aken by eight French stigates."

Accounts received from the different

parishes in the island of Jamaica all conrain the flourishing and luxuriant state of the growth of the bread fruit, and other plants, lately introduced from the South lea islands: a very large number of plants of the bread fruit have been added to the original flock by layers; and in the parish of Trelawny, there are several trees growing luxuriantly from cutting.—The price of rum is

lowered to 3s 6d. per gallon.

Letters from Copenhagen mention, that 450 tons of faltpetre from Bengal have been lately fold there at the enormons price of 200l. per ton, for the use of the French; the Municipalities of which country, without any reference or communication with each other, had imprudently given orders to different merchants in Denmark to buy for them: these merchants bidding against each other, occasioned this rise; saltpetre selling at this time in London at about 521. per ton. This feems to prove, that the French do not make such vast quantities of saltpetre in their own coun-try as they have boasted.

From the English Review, to September, 1794.

OF FRANCE.

(Continued from Thursday's Gazette.)

. How fluctuating is popullar favour end on what trivial circumstances and anknown variations in the humours o men, do great affairs depend! the com mune of Paris, the armed force of Paris, the Jacobin club at Paris, ramified into every part of France, and hitherto the arbiters of the public councils and fortune, were all on the fide of Robefpierre. But a spirit of bold patriotism was quickly spread by powerful sympathy from certain individuals in the National Convention throughout all classes. ed for guarding the National Convention from violence; the courage and firming of the Parifian guards were not to rallied by the intrepid oratory and en ample of Henriot; the commune of Paris that had at first promised an asylum to Robespierre, tamely gave him up; the municipality and the sections of Paris congratulated the Convention on his arrest and all the people expreffed immoderate joy at the execution of him, who, but a few days before had been their idol. But had the com mune of Paris, and the municipal guards heen firm to their engagements, the Convention might have been furround It is rumoured in Holland, that Baron Van Gleicheat is at this time employed on a plan of general pacification, between the Allied Powers and the French Republic. It is also reported that the French are demolishing the fortification of Slure.

of a halfpenny.

3. It was perhaps owing to the confidence they placed in the Jacobins, and the municipality of Paris, that Robefpierre, his brother, Couthon, St. Juft, and others, behaved with fuch undauntcoalefeed powers against France.

Letters received from Switzerland, nounced in the Convention. There fay, that the troops of the Cantons are was, however, a noble propriety in daily are daily augmenting on the fide their conduct. They did not shrink of France; and all the inhabitants are from their friend in the critical management. riety in t shrink of danger and distress, but adhered to his principles and cause, and clung, as it were, to his person, To say the truth, the French in this dreadful revolution, have displayed innumerable instances of heroism. Never was there a greater contempt of death, or prodiga-

That which chiefly interests u That which chiefly interests us, and all the neighbouring nations in the late catastrophe at Paris, is, its political confequences. We, in Britain, have not, perhaps, been fully feasible, how general the spirit of liberty had become in France, and how deeply rooted. We have been prone to hope that the cause of monarchy would draw some advantage of certain many frame has peralegee of certain many frame has peralegeed certain many frame has peral age from the prevalence of certain men and fets of men and the fall of others. Various ups and downs, however, of this kind have taken place; and still the French go on in their wild career. the French go on in their wild cateer. We are apt to look at men and personal influence; the French to principles, to freedom, to the establishment of a republic. Even if Robespierre and his saction had gained the advantage over the Convention, it is not probable that their ascendency would be lasting; tho they might have bound the nation in setters for a time, and prepared the way for various events never now to happen. By the overthrow of that faction which aimed to give law to the Convention, the authority or that affembly will be confirmed; and the tide of affairs flow more and more in the channel of repubof Danton and Robespierre, but other heads will spring up; and thus this turbulent state, like a race of men, may be continued for a time, amidst death

and and disafter, in various forms; tho

their family. The pirates and robbers, will probably be of short duration. It may be here objected to this prediction that nations of men have in character, and vocation of robbers, enjoyed a long and splendid existence. Witness the Arabian tribes, the states of Barbary, intermixed with Arabs, and tinctured with Arabian customs; and; above all, the Roman empire, founded in ideas of rapine, and by ideas of rapine carried to the highest pitch of power and glory. But the circumstances under which the iArabian and Roman states took root nto the earth, and those of the present time are most effeutially different: and therefore it is not reasonable to infer, that what was produced or permitted by the former, will also be produced or permitted by the latter. When the A-rabians, but especially when the Ro-mans, laid the foundations of their power, the world in general was funk in ig-norance, rivetted to the foil by habits of hunting, and the occupations of a-griculture; confined to narrow spheres by the tyranny of fuperstition; and engaged only in the petty warfare of plun-der or paffion : the first extremely iimited in extent; the second in duration, In the pielent age of science, com merce, and extended intercourse of nations, no political revolution in one country is regarded as a matter of indifference in another; but a revolution that threatens to cut up by the roots all lubordination and good order, on which all improvements and comfort depend, must, in its progress, be opposed by all civilized nations. Hitherto the European nations, from a narrow and shortghted felfishness, have thrown the chief burthen of the contest on the Emperor

and the English.

But should the French cross the Rhine, and other barriers, nations more remote would be brought into play; and the horizon of their victories must always be furrounded by a wider horizon of refiftance; until, at last, their strength be ensembled by distance between the source of motion and the centre of percussion. Thus then, it feems certain, that the present order of affairs in France cannot be lasting. If the French continue their attacks all a round them, they will weaken their frength by dilatation, and provoking a wider and wider confederacy against hem. If, on the contrary, they should ittempt to confine themselves, in peace, within their own borders, then their government must fall to pieces for want of external resting. That pressure was indeed, at first, very impositely forced upon them. Their neighbours may, however, see their error, and leave the French to themselves. But the rulers of that unhappy people, in fuch a cafe, would be reduced to the necessity of provoking hostility; for their repub-lic is a kind of falamander that can exist

only by fire.
Although reasoning from ancient to dern times has foinetimes been cared to pedantie extravagance, we can, fome instances, trace similarities of fituation between ancient and modern nations, which, human nature being in all ages the fame, may justify certain general anticipations. The Roman was but an ill-balanced state, confishing of only two powers; that of the Senate, and that of the people. The enmities be-tween the two powers, on manifold occa-fions, were carried to extremities; but when they were just on the verge of battle, some patriot always found means to effect a coalition of parties by provoking a foreign war; under the danger of which they were compressed by the common enemy into internal unison, at least a suspension of internal violence. But Rome going on conquering and to conquer, and wanting at length external enemies, near enough to ferve as a balance for her internal agitation, fell back upon herfelf, and perished in her own fire. The French demagogues have Greece and Rome too much in their back, and to be forsible that process. heads not to be fensible that peace would be fatal to their turbulent state; which must therefore die, now that the fword has been unhappily drawn, not by a plethora, but by exhaustion. It seems now impossible, to continue the phraseology of physics, to lessen the ac-tion of the democracy without lessening its power.

Translated for the Aurora from the Paris Monitour.

NATIONAL CONVENTION. September 11. Bernard of Saintes Prefident.

The Prefident-A letter in English has just now been delivered to me; the translation which was joined, announces that the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America fends a stand of colours, in order to be placed in the hall of the National Convention, on the fide of the French colours. It | Rhode-Island Diffrie, fc. is brought by an officer of the United

The Convention orders him to be admitted. The American officer enters the bar amidst universal shouts of applaule : he carries a standard, the coours of which are the fame as those of our standard of liberty, with the only difference that a blue field is interspersed with STARS.

He presented the two following pieces, which were read by a Secretary

The Minister of the United States of America to the Prefident of the National Conventi n.

> Paris, 23d Fructidor (Sept. 11.) the 2d year of the French Republic one and indivisible

Citizen President, the Convention having decreed, that the colours of the American and French Republics should be united and french reputites mound be united and firement together in the place of its fittings, as a tellimony of the union and friendship, which ought to subfift forever among the two nations, I thought that I could not better manifest the deep impression which this decree has made on me, and express the thankful fensation of my constituents, than by procuring their colours to be carefully executed, and in offering them in the name of the American people to the representatives of the French

I have had them done in the form, lately decreed by Congress, and have trusted them to Capt. Barney an officer of dif-tinguished merit, who has rendered us great fervices by Sea, in the course of our Revolution. He is charged to prefent and to depose them on the spat which you shall judge proper to appoint for them. Accept Crizen President, this standard as a new pledge of the fentibility, with which the American people always receive the interest and friend. ween the two nations. (Applauded.)

Citizen President.

Having been directed by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America; to carry to the National Conflag, under the auf ices of which I had the honor to fight against our common enemy during the war which has affured our Liberty and Independence, I dif-charge this homourable duty with the most lively fatisfection, and deliver it to you. Henceforth suspended on the fide of that of the French Republic, it will become the fymbol of the union which fubfifts between the two nations, and last, I hope, as long as the freedom, which they have so bravely conquered, and so wifely consolidated.

N—. The citizen who just spoke of, divers citizens of the United States, at the bar is one of the most diffinguished Sea-Officers of America. He has rendered great fervices to the liberty of his country, and he could render the fame to the liberty of France. I demand that this observation be referred to the examination of the committee of public fafety.—and that the fraternal embrace be given to to this brave officer. (Applauded) to this brave officer (Applauded.

to this brave officer (Applauded.

The officer went up with the flag to the chair of the President, and received the fraternal embrace amidst the unanimous acclamations and applauses.

Mathieu.—One of our Colleagues in rendering homage to the talents and services of that officer, told you that he could be usefully employed by our Republ'c. I fecond the refer in a of his observation to the committee of public safery. the committee of public fafety.
Decreed.

Bulletin on the state of Health of the Representative of the peole Tallien, 26th Pructidor (Sept. 12.) The Philictonea are eslaced; there is no

pearance yet of a moisture about the ther, the state of which is always the fame, the oppression ond pains have been tristing since yesterday, there is no sign of a fever, and all the functions of the Viscera go on in a satisfactory manner.

(Signed)

Navier Desault, Lougue, Chabansau.

To the Printers of the Providence Gazeite.

In the present unsettled state of judicial proceedings, with respect to the in-terference of American citizens in the European war, it is thought pro-per to publish the following case on that fubject, which came on before the Hon. Henry Merchant, Esq. Judge of the Diffrict Court in Rhode-Island district.

Jennings and Venner, libellant: ve. Brig Perfeverance, &c.

To the Honorable HENRY MERCHANT, Efq. Judge of the District Court in faid Dif-

BE it remembered, That Thomas Jennings, of St. John's, in the province of New-Brunswick, in the dominion of the king of Great Britain, merchant, owner of a certain brig called the Per-leverance, of about one hundred and leverance, of about one numbed and eight tons burthen, and one of the owners of the cargo lately lader on board the fame brig, which confilled of the articles mentioned in the kinedule here to annexed, and for himfelf and John L. Venner, of the faid St. John's merchant, the other owner of the faid cargo, and for whom the faid Jennings is agent; libels, propounds, and gives this honorable court to understand and be informed, that on the twenty-leventh day of July, A. D. 1794, the faid Jennings was owner of faid brig, and the faid Jennings and Venner were owners of faid eargo, and the faid Jennings was then on board the fame brig. as fupercargo thereof, and the fame brig, as fupercargo thereof, and the faid brig was then on the high feas, and was wholly navigated by fubjects of the faid king of Great Britain, and was duly purfuing her voyage from Turk's Island, in the West-Indies, to faid St. John's, in the province of New-Brunfwick; and then and there, on the high feas, was chased, attacked, and taken into custody, by the mafter, marines and mariners, of two certain armed veffels, each of about twenty-five tons burthen; one of them called the Sans Pareil and the other called the Seigniora, then and there owned by persons to the libellants unknown; and afterwards, on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1794, the said brig was brought into the district aforesaid, under the care of John Baptiste Bernarde, as master thereof; and afterwards, on the eighth day of September inft. the faid brig and cargo mip, which their good and brave allies give them;—as also of the pleasure, and ardor with which they seize everyopportunity of cementing and consolidating the union and good understanding between the two nations. And the proceeds of the sales of said brig and carried the union and good understanding between the two nations. speech of Captain Barney, bearer of the colours

inity of cementing and contolidating betales of faid brig and cargo were afterwards paid to William Peck, of faid Providence, Efq. Marshal of faid difference of trict, and are now remaining in his hands, to be disposed of as to law and justice shall appertain. And the said Jennings doth aver, that fince the 5th day of June, A. D. 1794, the faid vessel called the Seigniora was wholly force of faid armed veffel called the Sans Pareil was encreafed and augmented, y adding to the number of guns and gun-carriages on board the fame, at the port of Charleston, in the district of South-Carolina, with an intent to be employ-ed in the fervice of the Republic of France, to cruize and commit hostili-ties upon the subjects of the king of Great-Britain, with whom the United States are at peace; and on the fame twenty-feventh day of July, A. D. 1794, there was on board the faid armed veffels, called the Sans Pareil, and Seigniora, as marines or mariners theretwelve; and on board the faid veffel called the Seigniora, twenty-one; all of whom were entered on board the fame veffels at faid Charleston, fince the faid fifth day of June, and were aiding and affilling the taking the faid brig at the time aforefaid; and that no perform on board faid veffels, called the Sans Pariel and Seigniora, was, on the fame twenty-feventh day of July, duly com-missioned, authorized or empowered, in any manner whatfoever, to attack and take into custody the faid brig and her cargo aforefaid, nor bath the faid John Baptifie Bernarde, or any other person belonging to the said vessels, called the Saus Parcil, and Seigniors, been since duly authorized to detain the said brig and her cargo aforefaid, or the proceeds arifing from the fale thereof, from the faid Jennings and Venner, the owners thereof, in manner as before flated:-But the fame ought, by the laws of na-tions and the United States, to be reflored to the faid Jennings and Venner. Wherefore, as this is a matter within the jurifdiction of this honorable court, the faid Jennings, for himself and the faid Venuer, prays the advisement of the court thereon; and that the fame brig and cargo, or the proceeds arising from the fale thereof, may be adjudged to be reftored to them; and that the faid William Peck he compelled to give caution to pay the money arising from the sales aforesaid, now in his hands, to the faid Jennings and Venner, if reflora-tion shall be adjudged in manner alores

> DAVID L. BARNES, Att. for the Libellantes

September, 1794.