

One of the Aldermen of London lately declaiming against foreigners, a gentleman present told him he ought to consider himself as a citizen of the world. "That I can never do," replied he, "until all the world becomes a city."

The last intelligence received by government from the East Indies, is said to contain information, that the instructions left by the marquis Cornwallis, for the settlement of the company's army, having been carried into execution by Sir John Shore, had produced much clamour. Meetings of the company's officers have been held, and a committee appointed for conducting their cause.

A printer in Calcutta, who had published in his paper the proceedings of this meeting, was taken up by an order from the governor general, and was detained for some time in prison; nay, he was threatened with trial for sedition, but to such a height had the clamour extended, that he was enlarged without trial, and the officers have a printing apparatus of their own, for the publication of their papers.

The Spanish court considers the rejection of Collioure in the same point of view as the rapid submission of the Eastern Pyrenees—that is to say, as the effect of treason. In consequence, the twelve principal officers who signed the address to the governor, begging him to capitulate, have been condemned to serve two years as common soldiers in the African Presidencies; at the same time leaving them the choice of demanding a council of war, the sentence of which would be immediately executed without mitigation or pardon.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The preceding remarks are designed as introductory to an explanation of the Executive branch of government.

Many people, whose minds are easily alarmed with analogies, and not very susceptible of just distinctions, are extremely jealous of the Executive Power in a State. Where it is lodged in a single hand, as in America, they are apt to compare it to a monarchy; and therefore resist every effort to strengthen the hands of the Chief Magistrate. For the illustration of a point of such magnitude, let us attend to the following considerations.

A monarchy is a form of government where all the power, Legislative and Executive, is lodged in one man—where all government depends on a single will. Now in our Representative government, the Chief Magistrate cannot enact a single law, nor prevent one from being enacted, against the will of the two-thirds of the Legislature.

Indeed people seem not so much to dread the share of Legislative power which the Executive enjoys, as the accumulation of power by means of energetic laws, which, they seem to imagine, will render the magistrate in some measure absolute, or give him a species of arbitrary authority, like that of a monarch. They seem not to consider that the two cases are *totally* different: that in a monarchy, it is the man who governs; in a Republic, it is the laws. In a monarchy, the power of the monarch is all his own; in a free state the Chief Magistrate has no power but what is given him by the nation. In a monarchy, the government is mild or tyrannical, according to the disposition or whim of the Prince; in a free government, nothing depends on the temper of the Chief Magistrate, and every thing, on the steady principles of the law. In monarchy, the Prince is above impeachment, and answerable to no man; in a free state, the Executive is impeachable and responsible for a due performance of his functions.

The distinction therefore between monarchy and the Executive of a free state, consists in the different degrees of energy or strength in their respective powers. It consists in the mode of originating the powers: the origin of a monarch's power being his own sovereign will; the origin of the Executive powers of a free state being the will of the nation. The strength or energy of the government in both, ought ever to be the same: That is, the Chief Magistrate's authority in a free state in executing the laws of that state, ought to be absolute, and irresistible, as the will of the Prince in a Monarchy. For it must be remembered, that the authority of the Magistrate, is nothing more than the will of the nation; and this public will must be absolute. The will of the state is the laws; and these must be uncontrollable. In this irresistibility of the laws, there is no danger to liberty; on the other hand, it is the only thing that secures liberty. For if one man, or one body of men can resist the laws with effect, a thousand may do the same, and government is annihilated. If one man break my head with impunity, every man may do the same; and where is my freedom? The essence of liberty is, that no man can do what the laws forbid; no man can be restrained from doing what the laws permit.

It is always to be presumed that a free nation will make good laws; that is the public will aims at the public good and happiness. This public will therefore is to be implicitly obeyed. If it should be wrong at any time, its errors will soon be corrected; but while it is the will of a nation; and while a law exists, it should not

be in any man's power to defeat its operation.

The conclusion is obvious: in strength or energy, the government of a monarchy and of a free state ought to be the same; yet from the mode in which the power of each originates, the one is a capricious, arbitrary will, and the other, the steady fixed principle of national will, always aiming at the public interest.

RICHMOND, November 17.

Extract from the Journal of the House of Delegates, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the spirit, alacrity, and promptitude with which the militia of this commonwealth obeyed the necessary call of their country to support the constituted authorities by enforcing obedience to the laws of the United States, present a bright example of patriotism, and ought to be held in affectionate remembrance.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the detachment of militia from this commonwealth, called into actual service against the insurgents in the western counties in Pennsylvania, or if dead, their respective representatives ought to receive in addition to the pay now allowed by law the sum of eight dollars each, to be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth, which ought to be reimbursed out of the treasury of the United States, and that the senators from this state in the Congress of the United States, be instructed to use their endeavours to obtain such reimbursement.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the pay allowed by law to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the militia of the several United States is inadequate, and ought to be increased to the sum of six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per month while in actual service; and that the Senators from this state, in the Congress of the United States, be instructed to use their endeavours to obtain an increase of their pay to that extent for future services.

The 1st resolution being read a second time, was on the question put thereupon, unanimously agreed to by the House.

The 2d and 3d resolution being severally read a second time were on the questions put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

November 19.

Yesterday the general assembly of this commonwealth, elected STEVENS THOMPSON MASON, and HENRY TAZEWELL, Esquires, Senators, to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, in the room of James Monroe and John Taylor, Esquires; the former being appointed by the President of the United States minister at the Court of France, and the latter having resigned.

From a Correspondent.

"The duty on pleasure carriages, imposed by act of Congress at their last session, having been the subject of much animadversion in a neighbouring foreign country, it may not be improper to inform the public, by an extract from the journals of the House of Representatives, who voted for it, and who against it. At a moment when the militia is called out to suppress an insurrection, excited by a flagitious faction, against one constitutional law of the United States, it is a matter of no small surprise, that attempts should be made to excite an opposition to another constitutional law. But these attempts, though made by persons who fancy themselves of great importance, we are happy to hear have been discountenanced by the Federal disposition, and Republican spirit of the people. They have had good sense enough to perceive, that a duty imposed on an article of luxury, and the trappings of aristocratic pride, and which falls only on those who are best able to pay it, cannot be an improper duty in a republic like ours. They know too full well, that every tax which is not a land or a capitation tax, is, constitutionally and financially speaking, an indirect tax. The idle clamours of a virulent and pseudo-patriotic party cannot prevail on them to believe that a thing, which evidently bears one name, ought to be called by another. To call a duty on pleasure carriages, a direct tax, and to infer from thence that it is unconstitutional, is too gross a perversion of terms even for ignorance made drunk to swallow. The following extract from the journals of the House of Representatives, will shew by how large a majority this law was passed, and how little they doubted on the invention. Among true Republicans, who always submit to the will of a majority; a vote of more than two to one ought to silence the clamour even of faction itself. But desperate men run to desperate lengths! Drawing men will catch at draws.

Upon the passage of the bill, those who voted in the affirmative, are as follows: Ames, Armstrong, Bailey, Baldwin, Beatty, Bourne, Carnes, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Dayton, Dent, Fitzsimons, Foster, Gilbert, Gillespie, Glen, Goodhue, Gordon, Gay, Grove, Hartley, Hillhouse, Hunter, Kittera, Latimer, Learned, Malbone, Mebane, Murray, Mills, Pickens, Rutherford, Scott, Sedgwick, Smith, Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Tracey, Trumbull, Van Allen, Van Courtland, Van Gabeek, Wadsworth, Wadsworth, Watts, Williams, Winston—49.

Those who voted in the negative, are—Blount, Christie, Claiborne, Dawson, Findley, Giles, Gillon, Heister, Lyman, Macoa, Madison, McDowell, Moore, Nevill, Nicholas, Orr, Parker, Smilie, Sprigg, Venable, Walker, Wynn—22.

PHILADELPHIA,

NOVEMBER 28.

The revolutionary tribunal at Bourdeaux from the 28th prairial to the 2d thermidor, condemned to death 142 individuals, thirty one were acquitted—among the condemned was Barbaroux, ex deputy, and the Father and Aunt of Guadet.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27.

Extract of a letter from Havre, Oct. 8.

"The new Minister appointed in the room of Faucher, whose name I am told is Honard, will go out soon, but I fancy waits till some new commercial regulations are adopted to flatter the Americans with nominal advantages, which they will make great boast of, but which I do not expect will amount to much.

"The 4th inst. Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, were denounced in the Convention by Legendre, and I understood, the evening of the 5th inst. when I left Paris, that they were arrested and about to have trial. They are considered as the leading heads of the Jacobins, and are significantly denominated the tail of Robespierre. I suppose they will fall—if so, the moderates, the reasonable, and the well meaning of the Convention and Committees, will take the lead, and put an end to the bloody system. Indeed since that of Robespierre's executions have become very rare, and never take place unjustly; and the prisons will be soon empty."

By Paris papers of Oct. 3 and 4, we find that Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, were denounced by Legendre on the 3d of Oct. It is said in the paper of the 4th, that their explanations were satisfactory; but a letter from Havre mentions, that they were arrested on the 5th.

The post of Kaiserslautern, which was taken by the Austrians on the 17th of Sept. was recovered on the 21st after a severe conflict.

Creve Coeur, a fortified town on the Maese, and the key of Bois-le-Duc, is taken, and makes the French masters of the inundations.

The Spanish General La Union, in an attempt to approach Bellegarde, has been defeated with the loss of 4 pieces of cannon, and 600 prisoners.

The standard of rebellion was raised at Marseilles on the 5th Vendemaire, Sept. 26, but measures had been taken to suppress it, and it does not appear to have caused any alarming apprehensions.

Aix-la-Chapelle is taken by the French, with the loss of 800 of the enemy slain, and Mactricht is invested. The post of St. Jacques is also taken by the army of Italy.

Last Friday evening, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the town of Lanfingburgh, which destroyed several valuable buildings. We are not yet able to give the particulars further than the Messrs. Jon. Keating, Aaron Noble, Wheeler Douglas, Waite Rathbone, and E. Hicks, are the principal sufferers.

Tuesday last being the Anniversary of the Evacuation of this city, the New-York Company of Rangers, under the command of Capt. George Remsen, met at 10 o'clock; after parading and marching through the city, partook of an elegant dinner prepared for them at Mr. Gautier's—when the following toasts were drank:

1. George Washington, President of the United States. 3 cheers.
2. The Government of the United States: may it remain firm and uncorrupted.
3. The Executive Power: may it persevere in a rigid execution of the Laws.
4. The Legislative Body: may un-

shaken principles and sound policy predominate in all their deliberations. 3 cheers.

5. The Judicial Power: may public justice be equally practiced and distributed in its parts.

6. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury.

7. Our Foreign Ambassadors and the Envoy Extraordinary: may his negotiations be happily and speedily completed: and may the endeavours of James Munroe to bind this country and the French Republic more strongly together, promote the welfare of each. 3 cheers.

8. The Federal Army.

9. The Citizens who lately stepped forward to nobly in support of the laws. 3 cheers.

10. May the Public Faith of America be as distinguished in peace as her patriotic energy was glorious in war. 6 cheers.

11. The Governor and Legislature of the State of New-York.

12. Our unhappy Brethren in Algiers: may they soon be released from slavery, and return to their native country again to enjoy the blessings of freedom.

13. The American Fair: may they always be protected and esteemed by the New-York Rangers.

14. May the heart and hand of every individual present be ever ready to guide and protect the distressed. 1 cheer.

15. The bright sun of Peace, happiness and public virtue—may it shine on our hemisphere and dispel the venomous vapours of opposition from every manly breast.

Volunteer.

The Day—May every Foreign Invader leave a day (like this) for the commemoration of Freeman. 9 cheers

By the ship Lydia from Cadix.

Copy of a Letter received at Cadiz, Sept. 27, 1794, from James Simpson, vice-consul at Gibraltar, to Mr. Joseph M. Izard, consul at Cadiz for the United States of America.

Gibraltar, Sept. 15, 1794.

Mr. J. M. Izard,

Sir, Muley Soliman, one of the chief Emperors of Morocco, having several of his shi-rigged cruizers at sea, and it being very uncertain what orders the commanders may have, I run you this by express, to request you will immediately call to the masters of all vessels of the United States in your way, and tell them it is in my opinion they ought to be extremely careful to avoid speaking those cruizers.

I may be able in a few days to speak with more precision on this subject, when I will again communicate to you what I may further learn concerning their particular determination. In the mean time I beg to enforce what I have said above.

Yours, &c.

J. SIMPSON.

Mr. Duff, the English Consul, received a letter by the same express, which mentioned that the Cruizers were certainly out upon a cruise, and had taken a Ragusan Brig, and their intention was to make Prizes of all Nations that have not Consuls at Tangiers and Sallee.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

ARRIVED.

Schooner Polly and Sally, Carr, Richmond 4 days
Betsey, Ruffel, Nantucket 25
Capt. Mercer, who arrived here yesterday in the brig Molly, in 45 days from Bilbao, informs, that the Spaniards were in the greatest consternation, expecting the arrival of the French, who were within 15 miles of that place.

He left there Captain Shillabar of a brig belonging to Salem, and schooner Dolphin, Captain Willard, of Marblehead, and failed out in company with the schooner John and Mary, Ruffel, and Success, Procter, of Marblehead.

The ship Harmony, Capt. Alcorn, from Bourdeaux, the brig George, from Kingston, and the brig Mary, are arrived in the river.

Capt. Carr from Richmond, inform that on Saturday morning he saw three large French frigates going into Hampton road, and on Monday morning a sloop of War under British colours, going in to the capes of Virginia.

NEW THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed that the Entertainments which were announced to commence on Monday Evening, the first December, are postponed to Wednesday Evening, the 3d of December.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.

The Concord, was to have sailed on Sunday; but the wind not being as favorable as wished, she did not get under way. She will go, however, the first fair wind. The Partridge, we are told will remain.

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, Nov. 28, 1794.

After reading several petitions, the House took up the order of the day on the address in answer to the President's speech—a motion of amendment was brought forward by Mr. Nicholas, in the following words: "We learn with the greatest concern that any misrepresentations whatever of the government and its proceedings, either by individuals or combinations of men, should have been made, and so far credited, as to form the flagrant outrage which has been committed on the laws." This motion was succeeded by several others; and those by a motion for committing the address, which was lost 48 to 42—Mr. Nicholas' motion was then put and carried almost unanimously. A committee was then appointed to wait on the President to know at what time and place it would be convenient for him to receive the address.

Mr. Giles reported a bill providing compensation for the militia in actual service of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read and committed.

A message from the Senate informed the house that they have passed the bill granting the privilege of franking, and providing compensation to James White, Delegate to Congress from the South Western Territory.

Communications from the Executive, relative to the Western Frontiers were then read.

The committee who waited on the President returned—and reported that to-morrow at 12 o'clock was the time, assigned by the President to receive the address of the house.

Wednesday evening last, the Secretary of the Treasury arrived in Town from the Westward.

This day returned to the City from the Western expedition, Captains Dunlap, Singer and McConnel's Companies of Horse.—They were received by the Citizens with those lively emotions of gratitude and pleasure, which their highly patriotic sacrifices and services so justly demand.

Married last Evening, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Mr. JOHN A. SUMMERS, of this City, to Miss HANNAH HARRISON, of Northumberland, Pennsylvania.

The Ship Manchester's Letter Bag, will be taken from the Post-Office on Tuesday morning the 2d December, at 9 o'clock.

To-Morrow evening the 29th inst. at 7 o'clock, will be sold at Auction at the Coffee House,

The BRIG GRATITUDE, With all her materials, burthen about 800 barrels as she now lies at Souder's wharf, between Race and Vine streets—she is ready to receive a cargo, being in good order for sea, and will be sold for approved indorced notes payable one half at 6 months, and the other half at 12 months, by

EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.

BOOKS,

PRINTED & PUBLISHED

By Mathew Carey,

No. 118, Market Street,

1. Charlotte, a tale of truth, By Mrs. Rowson, of the New-Theatre Philadelphia.

Second American edition—Price 75 cents. [The rapid sale of the First Edition of this interesting novel, in a few months, is the best proof of its merit.]

Extract from the Critical Review, April 1791, p. 468.

It may be a tale of truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real distress—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a school from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governess, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is postponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconstancy of her lover, and treachery of his friend.—The situations are artless and affecting—the descriptions are artless and pathetic; we should feel for Charlotte if such a person ever existed, who for one error, scarce, perhaps deserved so severe a punishment. If it is a fiction, poetic justice is not, we think, properly distributed."