

patriots rising in their own defence, and...  
The friends of the people do not fear death, when it is necessary to maintain their interest; there is then no means of dissuading brave men, who make a sacrifice of their labours to support that liberty consecrated by the rights of man, and which forms the safe-guard of Republicans.

The National Convention will no more consent to be placed under the care of this Rep-mother, who has often taken from it the means of doing the good which was the object of its wishes. The Jacobins had destroyed commerce, in the hope of reducing the patriots by famine; for they know that industry and commerce are the aliment of nations. The Convention wish to re-establish both. The Jacobins had shackled public instruction, for the purpose of holding the people in ignorance—for they knew ignorance to be the firmest support of tyranny, and that they had the same interest in preventing us from being informed, that the Turkish Despot has to prevent his subjects from learning to read. So Hanriot wished that books and libraries might be burnt. The Convention were of a different opinion; they wished not that our children should be allies ready to be faddled by the first demagogue that should attempt to enslave them, like Robespierre. The Convention proceed then to employ themselves, in procuring for them good instructors, who, engraving on their hearts Republican principles, might give them such timely instruction, as will shelter them from the snares of tyranny and intrigue.

They proceeded in one word to enact all the laws which traitors had kept out of sight, either by alarming them for their own safety, or by urging them to discuss questions of less consequence, or by proposing to them deceptive measures whose sanguinary complexion could only alienate the hearts of good citizens, had they not seen clearly that the vexatious decrees, like that of 22 Prairial, were prepared for them by their oppressors. The Convention, which wished not the patriots to be persecuted, thrown into the Bastilles of the Jacobins and guillotined, are going to preserve the means of enabling the patriots to defer their complaints to the National Representatives, and to proclaim them throughout the Republic. The Convention will accord to them the guaranty of the press, a guaranty without which that liberty would be only a bare laid for writers who dare tell the truth, by betraying their confidence, and marking out to Tyrants the first victims they are to sacrifice, when they have the power.

What can the Jacobins do in circumstances like these? Be silent and permit freedom of writing? Then the truth would overwhelm and confound them in its turn. A great weapon they would employ, would be to avail themselves of the liberty of the press to circulate, against the Convention, and especially the patriotic deputies, some convenient slander, calculated to alienate the citizens from them; to ascribe to them some atrocious projects of conspiracy and royalism, which never existed but in the silly imaginations of emigrants, and in those of the partizans and successors of Robespierre.

After stating that the funds of the Jacobins were exhausted, and the various schemes they had pursued to supply themselves with money, the printer proceeds to relate the resolution of the society, to admit, for 3 months, into their society, whoever could master 12 francs, and that without obliging them to pass through the ordeal of Jacobin examination, and with no proof but their own affirmation.

He mentions further that on the 2d Sans-culotide, 18 Sept. placards were posted up, urging the citizens to fall on the Convention.

He concludes by calling on the citizens to rally round the Convention—swearing to maintain their authority against the Jacobin Club in distress [the monster, aux-abois,] to watch over strangers arriving in the city, who are well shaved one day, and the next, walking about with large moustachios.

Alluding to the fall of their leader Robespierre.

From the Virginia Gazette.

MARCELLUS. No. III.

Having demonstrated that there is no rational ground for the apprehension of that aristocracy, the danger of which is made the pretext to vilify some of the ablest Statesmen in America; to destroy the confidence of the people in those men who in the hour of peril, and in the midst

of battles and victories, have proved their courage and patriotism; and to raise others to the helm of affairs, probably filled with visionary notions, and perhaps even unexperienced in the common affairs of human life, as well as unpractised in the cabinet and field. Who my fellow-citizens deserve most your confidence?—Those who have been tried in scenes which never fall to call forth the energies and worth of men; those who fought through the late glorious contest, or directed the national councils at that difficult period; or the present inexperienced theorists, whose only recommendation is their presumptuous censures of others, and vain boastings of themselves. Merit is always modest; and while on the one hand it views with a generous tenderness the frailties of human nature, and endeavours to draw a veil over the follies of virtuous men—(and who are free from them?) on the other, will never violate the principles of equality, and insult the feelings of fellow-citizens, by exalting itself on their heads, and become the trumpeter of its own actions. True virtue never needs such aid, but like the sun, will always be discovered by its own light and vivifying heat, let us then judge men by their actions, not by their professions. When we find men boasting of patriotism, let us enquire whether they have discovered it any other way than in words. Let us enquire what achievements they have performed for the benefit of mankind; and whether their example and their conduct are calculated to improve the morals, support the order and add to the comforts of society.—When we hear old confidential servants accused, let us call to mind what they have done for their country; and before we withdraw our confidence, demand proved facts, and not condemn on vague accusations: the accusations too of those who may not have afforded any very substantial proofs of their wisdom in peace or of their capacity in war.

In our present infantine state we stand in a perilous situation. The world is in universal commotion. We require the united exertion of our fortitude and wisdom. It is time then to dismiss those unworthy distinctions which designing men may have introduced amongst us as the readiest ladder to the pinnacle of their ambition, but which I have shewn in the last number have no real foundation in our country, and never can exist without a total change of our constitution and fundamental laws. In the present day of danger, when we are not free from the apprehensions of a foreign war, and have already felt our internal peace wounded by a domestic insurrection, we ought to be ashamed of being divided by distinctions which have no real existence; and which, if not the wicked engines of ambition, must at least be regarded as the creatures of vain and visionary imaginations. Let us then banish those inapplicable and unmeaning terms, by which the seed of discord has been plentifully sown in our land; as if permitted to vegetate and grow to maturity, to tear us to pieces by domestic convulsions, will exhibit us a spectacle of horror and contempt to mankind, and overwhelm the happiest country in the world with the calamities of anarchy, which nothing but despotism may finally remove.

Let us then as brethren and free men re-establish mutual confidence; and by a candid declaration of our opinions, and manly interchanging our thoughts, worthy of the present awful crisis, investigate the real circumstances and interests of our country. This is an important inquiry which it behoves every citizen to make. Nothing is more true than that every nation has its peculiarities derived from nature, habits, original laws, and ancient customs. The same laws will not therefore be suited to the circumstances of every people. The laws and policy of every country must be adapted to its own circumstances: This is the most interesting inquiry which can be made by any nation, and is particularly necessary to be made by us at this time. Dismissing the low unworthy and unfounded terms Aristocrat and Democrat for ever from our notice, let us with the firm and independent pace of Republicans proceed to the examination.

In making this enquiry I shall endeavour to throw my thoughts into as small a compass as possible. I shall therefore confine myself to the single consideration, whether the State of Virginia under existing circumstances can remain independent and prosper either alone, or combined with the three southern States. This inquiry will naturally comprize our social organization and relative power compared to the nations of the world. And here I could wish that the doctrines of the times and justice to the subject would permit me to draw a veil over certain peculiarities. But when we hear so much about Liberty and Equality, we are obliged to consider how far the application of these principles in their most extensive meaning to our situation, would be promotive of our happiness, and consistent with our peace. Liberty without controul, would degenerate into licentiousness; and Equality without limits would lead to the subversion of all property and of all subordination to social order. The train of evils which such an extension of these principles would inflict on this country, need not be traced; for it can hardly be necessary to tell a Virginian that

two fifths of the inhabitants of our State are slaves: and that even part of the freemen have no share in the management of public affairs.—What do those who preach Liberty and Equality mean? Do they mean to raise the blacks to equal social rights with the whites? Do they even mean to remove the existing discrimination amongst the whites themselves? If this be not their meaning what do they intend by the terms they use? If this be not their meaning they must acknowledge that there is a point, beyond which, (at least with us) Liberty and Equality cannot be extended without introducing licentiousness and subverting the society; and that in our State, Liberty and Equality have been carried as far as our safety and order will permit. Do they mean that among the citizens (those I call citizens who exercise the sovereignty of the State in the manner prescribed by the constitution) there is not Liberty and Equality?

This they cannot mean, because our constitution and laws recognize no such principle. In social rights every citizen is equal and enjoys the free exercise of them; and we have provided as far as human wisdom will permit, that this shall for ever remain the case. Perhaps nothing is meant but frothy declamation. If any thing is meant, such an extension of these principles must be contemplated as the National Convention of France has realized in their West-India colonies. If such an extension of liberty and equality be acceptable to the state, we have the power and an indubitable right to introduce it, and the advocates of these doctrines deserve the particular thanks and approbation of their country. But if such an extension would destroy the present established harmony and order, annihilate our agriculture, and break down all the ramparts of property, what reprobation and punishment would be too great for such designs. To bring upon this happy land evils so horrible, argues such a depravity of heart, that my mind refuses to believe that there exists a citizen so lost to love of country, and devoid of general philanthropy, as to look at such events without the deepest horror and regret. If there be no wicked design contemplated by the advocates of extreme liberty and equality, at least it cannot be thought prudent in our situation, to give such exaggerated praise to such exaggerated principles, which human nature can never from its constitution realize, and which cannot be introduced into our country without plunging us at once into a complete state of barbarism. Let me not be misapprehended. I mean not to justify personal slavery.—It was the most wicked policy which originally introduced it. But it is now a malady so incorporated into our social constitution, that its sudden destruction would as suddenly destroy the vigour and life of the society, and inevitably lead us back to a state of nature, from which it might require whole ages of misery to recover us to our present station. The lapse of another century, perhaps of less time, will probably gradually purge off the evil, without one of those dreadful convulsions, which overturning at once the social order, would render us for ages the victims of blood and anarchy. If then at this time it would not be prudent to imitate the example of France in their West-India colonies, ought we to encourage the propagation of doctrines which our present circumstances will not permit us to reduce to practice? Is there no danger when there is so great a proportion of the inhabitants of this and the three southern states in the degraded condition which I have mentioned, of formidable insurrection? Are we in a situation in point of wealth and numbers to guard effectually against this evil, and at the same time repel a foreign invasion? In fine, do we not feel a conscious weakness for offensive operations; and are we not rendered particularly vulnerable, from this circumstance combined with the supineness of our population, the number of our navigable waters and the want of a marine defence to a foreign attack? In such an event what aid could we expect from the southern states? Do not the same causes operate in a greater degree to render them more weak? And is it probable that an implacable foreign enemy would neglect to

† A revision of our constitution was attempted in the year 1784 or 1785. One of the earliest champions of American Independence (Mr. Patrick Henry) not more signal for his patriotism, eloquence and forensic talents, than for his amiable manners and domestic virtues, opposed it, and the proposition met with an universal negative. And yet no man can pretend to say that our present constitution regards in any manner this new abstract and extended meaning given to the words Liberty and Equality.

avail itself of all the means by which our destruction could be effected; and if they referred to our slaves, I will not say what their success might be.

It will be recollected that in these observations I speak of Virginia detached from the northern States; and combined with the Southern, or standing by itself.—Can we compare with any maritime power on the ocean, even with the regency of Algiers? And can we have that commerce by which our present prosperous agriculture is nourished and maintained if it be not defended? Can we wage war with success by land? Yes.—It is possible for us to subdue a few Indian tribes, provided these tribes are not assisted by Spain or Great Britain. But if they should be assisted by either of these powers, can we calculate with certainty even on such poultry conquests? But should we even succeed, what benefit are we likely to derive.—The only benefit I fear would be a wanton expence of blood and treasure. We should find the country too remote and too extensive to be governed when obtained: and like Kentucky we should be glad to free ourselves from its maintenance, as like Kentucky it would not probably contribute any aid to our revenues.

MARCELLUS.

### By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, December 15.  
On the last of Sept. the Jacobins in France, alarmed for their safety, denounced the system which threatened the dissolution of their society. Their cries were, "long live the Convention; long live the Jacobins; down with the federalists and the moderates." The society proposed, to unite to all the popular societies, engaging them to send an account of all the calamitous events that had come to their knowledge, that a narrative of them might be made and published as an answer to the pamphlets circulated against them. Courier of the Convention, October 3.

A letter from three French Republicans, Delorme, chief surgeon, taken on board the Corvette, Liberty; Marullen, an officer on board the Serin; and Buzot, an under officer of the Liberty; to the Consul of the French Republic, at New-York, was published in the Gazette Francaise, of Nov. 23, by request of the Consul. By this letter, it appears, that these Frenchmen were taken prisoners by English vessels, carried to Jamaica, and thrown into prison, where they were confined seven months. They were deprived of medicines, and every day threatened to be sent to the prisons of London, like felons, or to a desert Island, or to Botany bay. From this situation they were released, after much trouble and expence, by Mr. Hall, a merchant, native of Baltimore, and Captain Parrot, of Portsmouth. The letter is designed to pay a tribute of gratitude to the generous Americans, and to solicit the reimbursement of their expences, incurred in behalf of the released prisoners.

The French, in the subjects they invite authors to write upon relative to Education seem to have ideas somewhat similar to the Spartans, one of whom being asked by an Athenian, "what do you teach your children at Sparta?" Replied, "that which will be of use to them when they become men." A better system than this cannot be conceived. It totally disavows all the trifling fopperies that disgrace our modern method of making scholars. "A Child," said Dr. Johnson, "should be taught to read, to write, to count."—He should be taught to know early these most useful things, which if not early known, are very seldom afterwards procured to much purpose.

A few weeks ago, at Richmond, in Yorkshire, a Maiden Lady of the wrong side of 67, possessing an annuity of 600 pounds, took it into her head to enter into the holy state of matrimony with a gentleman of the faculty, not quite 23. This realizes the assertion made by Pope in the following couplet—  
"There lives no goole so grey, but soon or late,  
She'll find some honest Gander for her mate."

### PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	
Ship Dispatch, Morey,	L'Orient 57
Industry, Davidson,	Teneriffe 62
Snow Mark Anthony, West,	Cayenne 37
Mercury, Clay,	Oporto 49
Harriot, Holland,	Amsterdam 95
Brig Sally, Parson,	Havannah 18
Betty, White,	Do. 14
Schr. John, Woodman,	C. N. Mole 16
Sloop Jane, Low,	N. York 4

CLEARED.  
Ship Atlantic Swaine, Bombay, E. I.  
India, Ashmead, E. Indies  
Swanwick, Eagleton, Belfast

Extract of a letter from a Lady in L'Orient, dated Oct. 5—received by the Ship Dispatch, Capt. Morey.

"Upwards of eighty sail of the West-India Fleet is taken—we parted with our Convoy 27 days after we left St. Kitts in a very great storm—Our ship was taken the sixth day after we got founding.

Was I not to mention to my friends the attention and civility I have received from the French nation, from the first moment of my being captured, to the present time, I should be guilty of the greatest ingratitude—it exceeds the most distant hope I could ever have expected from an enemy—we have a very large house to live in, wood, and so much day allowed us, and the liberty of walking out daily from 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 in the evening with one of the guards."

### FEMALE FASHIONS.

From a London Paper.

Shepherds I have lost my waif:  
Have you seen my body?  
Sacrificed to modern taste,  
I have become a doty toddy.

Never will you see me more,  
Till common sense returning,  
My body to my legs restore,  
To gladness turn my mourning.

For fashion's sake I have forsook  
What fages call the belly;  
And fashion has not left a nook  
For cheefe cakes, tarts or jolly.

### NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

DECEMBER 17.

Will be Presented,

A TRAGEDY, called

ISABELLA,

OR,

The Fatal Marriage.

Count Baldwin, Mr. Green  
Biron, Mr. Whitlock  
Carlos, Mr. Marshall  
Villeroy, Mr. Moreton  
Samplon, Mr. Bates  
Belford, Mr. Cleveland  
Pedro, Mr. Francis  
Officer, Mr. Warrell

Isabella, Mrs. Whitlock  
Nurse, Mrs. Rowton

With new SCENERY, designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

To which will be added,  
A COMIC OPERA, called

ROSINA.

Belville, Mr. Marshall  
Captain Belville, Mr. Moreton  
William, Mr. Francis  
Ruffic, Mr. Warrell  
1st Irishman, Mr. Green  
2d Irishman, Mr. Bliffet  
Rosina, Mr. Warrell  
Dorcas, Mrs. Bates  
Phoebe, Miss Broadhurst

Box one Dollar—Pit 2 of a Dollar—and Gallery 2 a dollar.

The doors will be opened at 2 after five and the performance begin at 2 after six o'clock.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre, from TEN till ONE, and on days of performance from TEN till THREE o'clock.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places by five o'clock, and order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Vivat Respublica!

This Day is Published,

AN

Authentic History

OF THE

Revolution in Geneva.

Price 2s 1-2 Cents.

The writer of the above introduces the following highly interesting remark—  
"Such a detail will be neither void of interest nor utility to your prudent countrymen. May they reflect on it with attention, and learn by the disastrous example of the most democratical state that exists on the continent of Europe, the extreme danger of foreign influence; and above all, how rapid and inevitable it is to transgress the feeble interval which separates the abuse of liberty from its ruin!"

Sold by Thomas Dobson, No. 21, Second Street, John Ormrod, Chestnut Street, by V. Carey, Market Street, and by the Editor hereof.

December 11

### Boarding:

General Boarding and Lodgings for the use of Gentlemen given by the Editor.  
No. 82, south Fourth Street.  
Dec. 11