

Extracts from the address of the News-Boy of the Farmer's Chronicle. A Connecticut Paper.

While other States with faction vexed
And Democratic clubs perplexed,
Were forced to combat base dissensions
Born thick by lawless mol. conventions,
Were kept secure our vices beneath
Binding our brows with laurel wreath;
Except that once th' appropriation,
Made as great noise as if creation
Would soon return to pristine chaos,
And no kind hand stretched out to stay us,
But now to pass from small to great,
And leave for Continent the State;
Have not your souls been roused to glory
As we the tale related to you,
How fons of cobbley lost to order,
Poor EXCISE now resolved to murder:
Caught him and bound him neck and heels,
While crouds stood round with glittering
swords
High raised to strike the deadly blow,
When Excise cried for help,—and
to!
Four States turned out as volunteers,
Gunned on their war-caps' bout their
ears,
I traversed the mountains *Allegheny*;
Where some nooppers got, and many
in quite hard showers were out all
night,
Raining right on to meet the fight:
And now arrived at destined place
Laying their lawless bows to face,
Behold the rogues had run away,
Then quick the victories of the day
Were thro' the union highly lauded,
In lengthy periods, finely rounded.—
And Congress next a month debated,
If *cobbley-clubs* were left created;
A question if its cost we count,
Whose worth will rise to great amount.
This loss to balance, I here mention,
That old STEUBEN gives up his pen
sion;
The truth, is he has fought the duil,
As every Pensioner ere long must;
An idea fraught with consolation
To every after generation.—

From a Virginia Paper.

To the People of Frederick and Berkeley Counties.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,
WELL aware of the patriotic zeal by which you are actuated, I proceed to send you an imperfect sketch of our national concerns, which, I am happy to say, have, in many important points of view, every flattering prospect.
The madness and violence of some, in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, have been completely defeated by the caution, wisdom, and paternal prudence of the President, supported by generous citizens of every description, in a crisis so interesting, and finally by the march of our brave armed bands, led on by patriots, that while they rendered this essential service to their country, derived to themselves lasting reputation, by a due regard to the laws, and the civil authority of the people.
This unfortunate business has indeed been a considerable bill of cost, with this consolation, that it will prevent such ill advised violence hereafter; will evince to the world, that the American people understand their rights, and know the true value of order and regular government; and it will be a lasting proof to such as will be ill to meet them in arms if need be;—and our hopes are languine, on seeing a return from the Treasury department, that the resources will be sufficiently productive, without more taxes, and that agreeably with the President's recommendation, and the real wish of every member, we shall soon be enabled to reduce the public debt.
The success of our allies has been, and still continue to be, rapid and brilliant and it is now hoped by many that Mr. Jay's mission to the British Court, is in a train of adjustment, and that among other things our Northwesterly Posts, (too long detained) will at last be given up, which of course will save us the expence of a numerous regular army.
The pay of privates in the militia is raised to forty shillings per month as they are properly considered the great support of a free people. The pay of those who went forward with such promptitude to suppress the late insurrection, is also augmented, and there is a proposition depending to regulate the pay of militia officers.
Acts of Congress will be more generally promulgated, and it is proposed to print them in the German language, for the more perfect information of that industrious and respectable denomination of citizens. Difference in opinion, has prevailed on some points; a circumstance, perhaps, not altogether improper in a free government.
Upon the whole, I rejoice with you and every American citizen, in the many and great blessings which at present enjoy, while we may anticipate, with zealous confidence, the future advantages that will result from the operations of a government of equality and brotherly love, formed by the people; such as they intended, and such as they are determined to support.

May this our common country, continue to be the complete asylum for the sentimental, orderly, generous, and oppressed, of our species, from every clime, at the same time it exhibits to the observing world, the beautiful pictures of moderation, religion, justice, and republican equality, is the wish of your sincere friend,
R. Rutherford.

For the Gazette of the United States.

REVOLUTION IN GENEVA.

Mr. FANNO,
I send you a fourth letter, being a continuation of the History of the Revolution in Geneva. Its authenticity may be depended on—being from the same hand which furnished the account already published.

D. E.

London, October 4.

The symptoms of mildness which the Revolution of Geneva seemed to assume, have soon given place to its original character, viz. that of Pillage. Scarcely had the conspiracy of the Montagnards been discovered; Scarcely had the Revolutionary Tribunal been compelled to punish its authors (who declared before they went to punishment, that they had done nothing which their very judges had not instigated, ordered, and directed them to do.) Scarcely indeed had this Tribunal got rid of that faction, which alarmed them by threatening to make the fruits of the pillages of the Genevese Revolution pass into the hands of the French, than they began afresh these same pillages with an activity quite new, in directing them more particularly against the class of Merchants, whom they had lately denounced as being richer and more avaricious than the Aristocrats. It is true that in this third scene, the blood of innocent men had not been shed, and that three of them condemned to death for the purpose of seizing on their property, have undergone this sentence, only in effigy, on account of their absence. But four or five hundred heads of families, have not the less been included in a new list of confiscations, proscriptions and imprisonments. Thus the scourge of this terrible revolution has already reached and struck about a thousand Citizens, that is to say more than the half of the general assembly of the people, such as it was composed two years ago, when a thousand names and names of many strangers were associated! In the meantime, though the fourth part and the worthiest of its actual members, have been thus excluded, such are the fears of their oppressors on the true sentiments of the majority of the three thousand remaining members of that assembly, that they dare the less convoke it, as votes are given by a secret ballot.— They have provisionally reimplaced it by 23 Revolutionary Clubs, where the votes are given publicly, and where those alone, for whom tranquillity is become a state of violence dare to give theirs, their boldness increasing in these clubs, in proportion to the discouragement of the most honest. These 23 little deliberating Republics meet every day, and make sometimes separately, sometimes collectively the most contradictory proposals.

The fluctuation of this new democracy, is inexplicable. Sometimes it permits those artists condemned to imprisonment in their own houses to go out three times a day to attend their avocations; and soon after recalls this permission. At other times wishing openly for the depopulation of Geneva, it allows the inhabitants who have not been brought to trial to depart with their moveable effects; the next day astonished at the crowd of emigrants, and the quantity of goods which they had carried off the day before, it again forbids the departure of any of them, as well as of every kind of specie, merchandise &c. &c.

The grand question which still divides their minds, is, that of allowing the administration of the Republic, either to the Revolutionary Tribunal, or to the syndics and council, which this Tribunal has lately dispossessed, just as the former had dispossessed the legitimate and Constitutional Administration of 1792.

To induce the Revolutionists to believe that although stigmatized by all their neighbours, they have still at a distance allies, and approvers of their enormities; the authors of these crimes have ordered for the 1st of September a civic festival, in which to take advantage of the compliment which the French Convention has lately paid to Geneva, in placing its colours beside those of the United States; They have displayed them with pomp, the American flag for the purpose of leading the

Genevese in the sweet delusion, that they are still worthy of being compared and associated to the Republic of the new world. It is true that at this show, one could read in marked characters on the countenances of the spectators and assistants, shame and remorse. But what are we to expect from a people to whom no other virtue remains to appearance but that of discovering such remorse, and no other courage but that of surmounting it?

One trait more will suffice to finish the picture of their misfortunes, it is that the French themselves, the instigators of all these convulsions and plunders, dissatisfied either at not having been able to collect the fruits for themselves, or in having been so much surpassed in the Revolutionary career; pretend at this moment some compassion for the Genevese; and have written to their disorganizers to persuade them to put an end to this scandalous and useless tragedy.

Whether these will persevere in prolonging it or drop the curtain for a while; the fate of this little republic is no longer doubtful. If the revolution of France is triumphant, Geneva already entirely surrounded by its territory, is inevitably condemned to become a French city; or if even by a miracle it should escape that destiny and its virtuous citizens should extricate themselves from their actual oppression, they would nevertheless be forced contrary to their inclinations to let themselves roll in the orbit of the great planet to the revolutions of which Geneva has suffered herself to be attached as a satellite.

After these last consequences of a first step towards the revolutionary doctrine; one may trace its source, it's current, and it's overflowings, from the moment when it announced itself with mildness, by the modest and innocent title of *citizens* which it's partisans adopted among themselves, up to the period when after having succeeded in proclaiming the equality of rights, they found out the art of extending that equality of rights even over the fortunes of those who did not think as they did, and when after having disarmed them without resistance, they plundered, banished, and put them to death. Such are the late ravages which this doctrine has introduced into Geneva! There was not however in that small and interesting republic either abuses to correct, or reforms to operate, nor even pretended classes to excite jealousy, since the Genevese laws at no time acknowledged nobility even among families the most ancient and the most opulent.* It must be also observed, that the ancient government whose members have been so cruelly pursued and persecuted, had always shewn in the administration of justice and of the finances a purity, against which even the spirit of faction had never raised any doubts, and that the exact public economy of the administrators could only be compared to their personal disinterestedness. It was so much so, in fact, that their successors in seizing on their places, began to double, and triple their salaries; and it seems that they have not yet found them sufficient, since in the course of the last six weeks, there has been an expenditure of the public treasure or rather a dilapidation of about 40,000 pounds sterling.

Two great and important truths arise from this afflicting picture, the first, That at all times when this new revolutionary doctrine shall find it's way into a free state; it will make more havoc than in any other, because such a state will have nothing more to adopt of it than it's excesses. 2d. That a free people are nevertheless the most exposed to this dreadful storm, since we

* The French have among other things given order or granted permission to print in the public Papers of Paris, the eloquent proclamation of the great council of Berne, which throws out a particular stigma against the Geneva Revolution, and the Deputy of the Convention, who is lately arrived on the Frontiers of Switzerland, expressed himself nearly in the same manner on this subject.

* One of the fundamental laws of the constitution of Geneva runs thus. Let any member of this commonwealth be satisfied with the rank of citizen without aspiring to any superiority or pre-eminence whatsoever above his fellow-citizens, except where public office entitles him and requires it. Such was the case of the very first foreign constitution against which the French have armed themselves: such was the constitution which under the imputation of aristocracy, they previously attacked with open force and afterwards by intrigues and which they have at last overwhelmed in one common ruin with the people, whose prosperity it had so much advanced.

are able to judge that *that* which has driven the Genevese into the open sea, is precisely what ought to have fixed them at anchor, that is to say the conformity of their democratic constitution with that which the French have been establishing.

UNITED STATES.

KNOXVILLE, December 13.

On the 28th ult. Peter Greaves was killed by Indians, within a quarter of a mile of Sharp's station, near the fourth bank of Clinch river, 20 miles north of this place. The Indians who killed him had way laid the party, and fired at so short a distance that he was powder burned—upon being wounded, he ran was pursued, and much hacked with a sword; and from the force of the blows about six inches of the point of the blade was broke off. Two scalps were taken off his head.

On the 17th instant, a party of Indians, about two hours after dark, crept themselves within twenty feet of the door of the house of Thomas Cowan and fired upon his wife and son as they stepped into the yard, and pierced the cloaths of the latter with eight balls, but he escaped under cover of the night into the woods, and Mrs. Cowan returned into the house unhurt.

The firing alarmed the neighbourhood, and Captain Beard was at Cowans, with twenty men, within an hour and a half, patrolled the woods the whole night in search of the Indians, hoping they would strike up a fire by which they could be discovered; the next morning, (17th instant) by order of Governor Blount, Captain Beard went in pursuit of the savages.

Mr. Cowan lives on Beaver Dam Creek, within 11 miles of this place. It is to be hoped that the members of Congress, in whom the power of declaring war is solely vested, will individually apply this case to their own families and feelings, and act accordingly. It is a fact not to be denied, that the most extreme frontier family, in their poverty, are as much entitled to protection as the most wealthy member of Congress in his ease and luxury.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to the Printers of this paper, dated November 14, 1794.

Doctor White has had some difficulty in getting his seat; in fact, it is not yet determined though I learn the Committee will report favorably; and from what I have collected from a number of the members, they are disposed to accommodate the South Western Territory, particularly Gen. Cobb, Mellis, Giles, Blount, Macon, Madison, and Baldwin, who are gentlemen of considerable weight in the house. This day there is not a quorum of the Senate; to-morrow the house of Representatives do not sit, consequently no Congress till Monday, when the anxious public will hear the budget opened—great murmurs prevail, with not only the public, but with the Senators and House of Representatives, that the business is delayed and great expences incurred for want of the attendance of the members who are nearest.

On Monday last arrived in town from Cumberland, Sergeant Samuel McClellan, with ten Cherokee prisoners, who are to be delivered up at Tellico block house on the 18th instant, as agreed on between Governor Blount and the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation.

We learn by a correspondent from Kentucky, that during the past Autumn, upwards of 30,000 persons have removed there from the Atlantic States.—This Territory too has had an unusual accession of emigrants within the last six months, and from the best information, we have reason to expect 100,000 next year, chiefly from Georgia, South and North Carolina.

NEW-YORK, January 8.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Paul R. Randall, to his Father, Mr. Thomas Randall, of this city, dated Bermuda, 18th Dec. 1794.

Sentence of condemnation has been pronounced against the schooner Governor Clinton, and her cargo, without any qualification whatever. I most solemnly aver, and my counsel cannot advise me upon what grounds she is thus adjudicated: whether we have signed against the law of nations, against any positive instructions—or, whether there is any secret instructions, or political motive, or other inducement that it would be indecent to guess at, we are totally ignorant. That we have procured her an American vessel, and made her property, and not engaged in any contraband trade, or carrying any port-blockaded or beleagued, is most certain;

and that there was no special charge against her, by all which it must appear that the sole crime is trading with a French Colony; I leave it to you to draw the conclusion, whether this does not evince a manifest design of provoking the Americans to commit hostilities in an open way.

"I shall, of course, enter my appeal—appraisers are already appointed, and they may begin to discharge this day; they attempted to remove her into the country, that this business might be done entirely after their own mind; the Court, however, on application, refused to indulge them. I must find security in 5000. sterling to prosecute the appeal, and they must give bail to return the property. I shall then have nothing further to do than urge the completion of my papers to be carried to the Court of Appeals, as well as regular protests against any special hardships attending my case. I have understood that they do not intend to make me any offer of her, but will send her to England. I doubt much whether any thing can be done by way of negotiation with them; they seem determined to improve the property, to which I have no objections.

"We are unacquainted with your politics, and have no news from Europe. I must suppose that our policy is peace—we are, however, amused by the British government. Our vessels are seized, as in time of war.

"Yesterday a Philadelphia brig was condemned, and no quarter can be expected from the Admiralty. Still Mr. Goodrich has relinquished three vessels, and offers his privateer, the Experiment, for sale. You will judge in what manner this letter should be made public, as I believe the American merchants in general think themselves free from danger—mention it, particularly, to the Chamber of Commerce.

"Mr. Harvey, my counsel, having read this letter, would give me a certificate to confirm it, but we are about collecting a note of each American case. Gaudet, the owner of the privateer, before the trial, swore he would condemn her, and would make away with her cargo—and said that I must go to Hell for restitution. They have allowed me all my wearing apparel as a great compliment—but have kept my pistols and sword."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

Says a Correspondent.

The friends of Liberty can have but one opinion respecting political clubs formed on the model of those lately suppressed in France, or which is the same thing interdicted from disseminating as clubs their anarchical tenets; that opinion is, that good government, security of person and property and life, and such clubs, cannot subsist together—A writer in the Aurora says, that "the restrictions on the clubs in France may produce the worst consequences"—but what consequences can be worse than those which have been declared by members of the Convention to have flowed from the Clubs? these consequences are written in blood in every quarter of that Republic—the blood of their own citizens, men, women and children.

The European Intelligencer by the Juliana, arrived at Baltimore from Hamburg is the latest made public—none of the other arrivals afford intelligence from Amsterdam so late as the 24th Nov. which is the date of a letter published in New-York.—The Juliana arrived at Baltimore, Sunday the 6th instant in 7 weeks passage, consequently left Hamburg about the 16th November. There is very probably intelligence on the Continent of a later date than any that has met the public eye—it will be recollected that a letter via New-York, from Rochelle in France, dated Nov. 8, was published before the arrival of the Juliana was known here.

We hear that "The Volunteers" is a new performance of two acts, by Mrs. Rowson—(the music composed by Mr. Reingle,) is in rehearsal at the New Theatre.

When Mr. Giles renewed his motion of amendment to the national bill proposing the clause that would have the renunciation of Titles, the part of the original noblemen who apply for the rights of citizenship. He accompanied it with the following observations, affirmed in the following article in the Constitution: no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust shall, without the consent of the