Meller. Adams & Larkin. I JAVING for more than half a Li contury made attentive obser-vations on the ways of men and the con-cerns of life. I wish to communicate what may be beneficial to my country.

TO FARMERS.

Firstly, Preferre your WOOD, as it grows fearce even in new towns, if more attention is not paid to this important conceto for time to come, in fity years grea part of the people will fuffer extremely for want of feel. I am alarmed for pofferity. when I confider how the wood has be leffened in the laft forty years. It is bigh time to plant trees on every part of the lands not otherwise improved ; the passured and mowing land in general would be the better for many more trees; trees should be planted by all the fences, &c. Remem-ber time travels fall, and trees grow flow; therefore ye land holders up and be doing.

Secondly, to increase your crops, re-member that often plowing is the fame as measure. Uncrease the growth of POTA-TOES—they have enriched our country—they supply the place of bread, they feed earlie, sheep, hogs, bories and poultry, when boilted. They are a source of wealth to the farmer.

when boiled. They are a source or result to the farmer.
Thirdly, Attend to your APPLE-TREES, For many years pall 1 (e.d. thom fee a young nufery of appletres; and the old or chards are fall decaying. Attend more to orchards; they will grow in old lands, if well plowed, and due care taken of the trees; in this way old orchard Fourthly, Keep more SHEEP on you

dry lands, no creatures are fo profitable Every farmer if peffible fbould raife woo and fire fefficient to clothe his family ; he that buys the produce of other countries will have an empty purfe.

TO TRADERS.

See that you do not trade too much, by which means many are embarraffed and many reined. Regard truth, honor, and punctuality, infinitely more than gainthose will gain.

TO ALL PEOPLE

Firfily, Those who wish to live happily and in fasety, must live within their in-

Scondly, In religion, depart not too halfaly from the good old way of your fa-thers, unless you are well affored a change of festimest and practice will make you more virtuous and better men. The heart and life are most to be regarded. When you are told by free thinkers, fallely fo cal-led, that the EICLE is no turther to be reguided than its precepts accord with your addess of propriety, and all men will in the life to come be soundly become a popular to come a popular to come be soundly become a popular to come be soundly become a popular to come a life to come be equally bappy; paufe and confider whether had men do not loffer in contact whether had men on out latter in this world for their folly, and vices, and you can have no aflurance that the fame vi-ces will not produce milery in the next. Obfervation will convince you that these colled free thinkers or delts, are not me of deep thought or ferious reflection, but

are generally giddy light minds who think little of eternal concern. Tritidly, In politics, as in religion, think Tricity, to politice, as in rengion, tonne and confider well before your act, the bold pretenders to patriotific are often as holion hearted as the free thinkers in religion, and as dangerous to follow. Do not haiftly difficult old friends & faithful rulers, underwhole guidance our country has pro It is dangerous to make experi ments while we are profesous. Faults in government there always was, and will be but before we change our rulers let us confider well whether we fhall not rife mor hy a change, than we are likely to gain especially at this time, when the world i dreadfully convulted, and two many in our country are embracing wild notions in religion and government. Every thing confidered, our government is certainly more free, and the people more happy, tha any other in the known world fore let us he thankful to GOD, be fober and very deliberate in all our conduct. as it is much eafter to defiroy than to build up a good government. Europe prefents an a-ful iellon to America, to be cool, fleady, virtuous, and wife, and to prefere our excellent conflitution ; to continue, if possible, at peace among ourselves and with

Great GOD! Pour down a fpirit of wildom and true religion upon the Ameri-can prople, and make them patrons of every virtue, and a praife in the whole earth

A COUNTRYMAN.

OCTOBER 1794.

ANECDOTE Of DAVID BECK, the disciple of Fandyle.

A SINGULAR adventure happened to
David Beck, a portrait painter of Care len. As he travelled through Germa-

At last, one of them who grew very As the reft of the Tervants affented to his propofal, he raifed up his mafter's head, and endeavoured to pour forms fugure into his mooth. By the fragrance of the wine, or more probably by a finall quantity, which imperceptially, got down his throat Beck opened his eyes; and the fervant being exceffively drunk, and forgetting that his mafter was confidered as dead, compellable in a fwallow theories which terminal. led him to fwallow the wine which remain-

The painter gradually, revived, and by proper management and care, recovering perfectly, eleaped interment.

IT is an old and most excellent remark IT is an old and most excellent remain that the badness of a government is known by the number of its penal laws. Whenever we find a government authorizing death for a great number of vicious actions, the second of radical companion in that death for a great number of vicious actions, it is a proof of radical corruption in that government. The feverity of the genal laws of Great Britain, the van number of offences punishable with death, or transportation, exhibits the laws of that constry in black and deterfishle colors. If laws are need if a constraint is redunably are good, if a government is reasonably mild, few men will commit offences. Bad governments have made maft of the vilains that ever lived. Few very few men will attempt to plunder their fellow men. if they can get an honeft living with ordi nary industry. America is a proof of this. In the states, which are the mod perfectly In the flates, which are the mod perfedly republican of any country on earth, free people fited or robe and the few that do, are moffly imported from the vicious countries of Europe. The feodal fyftem in Europe, which deprived a great part of the people of equal rights and a chance for fabilitance, has made more rogues than all other cases. To break down this fabilic of delposition is glorious; but what an inconsistent animal is man, not content with taking the property of the Nobles, and continent autors is man, not content with taking the property of the Nobles and Prichs, and hanging them for actual tresfors, they go farther, and put them to death for exprelling a doobt as to the propriety of the mealing. Optimizand ordinary dif-cargie in favour of the ancient ryless, however confrictations were however confeccations may be the men, are held to be treasonable, and are positive ed with death. The Jacobins and Sans ed with death. Culottes, were not content with pulling down caffles and convents, and purning they most trample on the milerable wretchwhen they dare to complain guillozine at once puts an end to their

OF THE CAMEL.

OF THE CAMEL.

THIS genus of quadrupred sicharafterized by wanting curing teeth in the
upper jaw; baving the upper lip divided in
the Lame amaner as hazes; having fix cutting teeth in the lower jaw; fmall, hoofs;
and notither 'pferious hoofs, nor horn.

This sairmal is diffinguished from the
dramedary be having two protuberance.

dromedary by having two protuberances, or hunches of thick matted hair, on its back. In height is fix feet, fix inches. back. Its neight is ux ren, ux incues, its head is foull; its ears are foot; its neek long, flender, and bending. Its hoofs are in part, but not thoroughly, divided. The bottom of the foot is tough and pli-The bottom of the foot is tough and pli-ant. The tail is long, and terminates in a tuft, also of confiderable length. On the legs this animal has fix callofites; four on the fore legs, and two on the hinder: Be-fides another on the lower part of the breaft. Thefe are the parts on which it refts. Its hair is fine, foft & of counderable length; longest indeed upon the protuberances, the neck, and the throat. In the middle of the the terminating the tail, the hair is foft & fine : On the exterior parts courle, and often black. On the protuberances it is duky; over the reft of the body of a reddiff colour. Beides the fame internal fluc-tore as other ruminating animals, the extu-el is furnished with an additional bag. which ferres as a referroir to contain as quantity of water, till it become necessary to quanch his thorst and macerate his sood. At which time by a fimple contraction of certain mufcles, he makes a part of this water alcend into his flomach, or even as bigh as the gullet. This singular confinc-tion enables him to travel fix, eight, or e-ventwelve days, in the landy deferts, without drinking; and to take at once a pro-digious quantity of water, which remains in the refereoir pure and limpid, because neither the homours of the body, nor the

juices that promote digeftion, can have ac-

my, he was findenly taken ill at his inn, and was laid out as a corpfe, to all appears ance quite dead. His fervants expected the fitrogeff marks of grief, for the loss of their mailer; and while they fet bedien his bed, they drank very freely, by way of constant of the state o folation.

At laß, one of them who grew very much intexticated, faid to his companions, the part of music. Even in his case is not infeasible to the power of music. Even in his native control to the power of music. Even in his native case is not given in a glaß now he is dead."

As therefol of the fervants affented to his proposal, he raifed up his national complaining aspect, and should neight his managers are gentle, peaceable, and should neight his disperse. receives a rider or a borden with indignant impatience : but the camel kneels oblig-ingly till his mafter loads him, or mount upon his back. Though of a heavy and apparently unwieldly form, this animal mores with confiderable speed. With a

apparently unwieldly form, this animal mores with confiderable foeed. With a bale of goods on his back, an ordinary camel well fravel a journey of many days, at the fatter of thirty miles? day.

The pation of lore exerts the fame infrainting influence on this as on the other forcies of the animal creation. His negligence of food, his wild cries, the foam ifficing from his mouth, the telleffiness of his motions, all indicate how violent is the impute which he then feels. The female is a year pregnant; produces only one at a birth; and fuckles her young for two years.

years.

Of all the animals which man has folige-Of all the animals which man has fulfurgated, the camel and the droundry are the most abject flaver. With incredible patience and fabridinos they traverte the burning fands of Africa and Arabia, carrying burdees of amazing weight. Infead of differeiting fynntoss of reloctance, they spontaneously lie down upon their kneet. In their moster hild the untheir knees, till their mafter binds the un-merciful load. Both their confliction and further agree to the barren foil and arid climate in which they are produced. The Arabians confider the camel as a gift ent from heaven, a facted animal, with whose affilitance they could neither sub-filt, traffick, nor travel. Its milk is their common food. They also eat its flesh. Of its bair, which is fixed once a year, they Or its bair, which is fired once a year, ney make garments. From its urine, is extradied fall ammeriae; a confiderable article of merchandize. And its excrements make a kind of turf which burns freely, and the state and along at and gives a fiame as clear, and simoff as lively as dry wood.

No wonder then that the Arabians have

from the earlieft ages, affidnously availed themselves of the services, this animal is qualified to afford. Six thousand camels vere part of the immente wealth of the pa-

In tracing the annals of remote antiquity, we cannot differer the period when camels existed only in a wild flate. But so gentle an animal, would, the instant he ecame known to man, be fabjected to his anthority.

They are faid to live forty or fifty

CONTAINING belides the plus Cal ulations, The adventures of Col. Dantel ocky ; containing the wars of the ladians on the Ohio, 1769, to the year 1754, and the first establishment and progress of the fettlement on that river.—Carjons speech by a Murderer.—A bit of Advice.— Chaffity an old Story.—The laft Will and Telescent of Timothy Tarbucket.—The Ravihers bunished.—The Devil killed by Shepherd,—The origin of Tobacco.— King John & the Jew.—The two lovers—A umber of entertaining Anecdotes—Course Connections and Maffachufetts.—Table

of Intereff, &c. &c. Where may be had, Webfler's and Perry's Spelling Books, Merchants' Account Book's, Blank Books, wholefale and retail,—Alfo, Writing Pa per, by the Ream, or lefs. Northampton, Nov. 5, 1794.

Broke into the inclofore of the Subscriber, about the middle of August laft, a red white face STEAR, foppoled to be about two years old, marked with a half penny cut the under fide of the right ear, and a hole through the left ear. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges and take him a way.

IRA POMEROY.
Southampton, Od. 14, 1794. TAKEN up by the Subjeriber, the first of October inft. a dark brown A fift of October inft, a dark brown Mare COLT, fippofed to be two years old, patural trotter and has been dock'd. The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

William dark October 105.

Williamsburgh, Ott. 14, 1794.



Stage. THE Proprietor of this line information to the public, that the Size then fine Northampton and Albany on Modeln, arrives at Funfield the fine exeming the first to Albany and Northampton or Turefdays—leave Albany and Montagene or Turefdays—leave Albany and Whitehea without say delay, until the real-position of be transported in Bodion and Whiteless without say delay, until the 15th and April next—when they will no the times a week, Leave Albony and Norther, ton on Tuckdays, Thorston and Series, and Fridays, "Cast can be taken at Mac Gourk's Albeny—east can be taken at Mac Gourk's Albeny—and Mr. Albel Peer, poys, Northermon—the face 5 to rule -14b. happing gratis, all over a ferme of 1 50b. as a passenger. The Propose will not be accountable for the surple any baggage, unless receipted for the surple power of DMEROY-HUNT-ECA.

A LARGE new dwelling hole, via A one acre of land, lately crupidly Meffix. Murray and Benner, fluiding in the center of Affifted, with an exclusive cellar under the whole, overleade from the center of Annets, with an exclusion cellus under the whole, peculially fund for a taveto-keeper, or Merchast perhaps no fland in this county is more about grouply fitnated for a trader as it he in the beart of a Country, abounding with b. f. pork, wheat, &c. &c. from which be might

pork, wheat, occ. acc. it was water being reap great prints.

Alto, a Building and apparate companion of manufacturing Portalls, wishin a fee rods of faid house. Alto, There find hand land in Vermont, two of which helps land in Vermont, two of water nearestown of Victory and one in Weeker.
Alfo, as excellent paffure lying in Water,
ley, well feeced and watered. Engine

Hatfield, Oftoher 27, 1794 DANIEL BUTLER

R EQUESTS those who have more him WOOLEN SHIRTING, bring it in by the 10 or 15th of Normale at artheft. Northampton, Off. 28, 1701.

Inspection Office. ICENCES for renailing foreign & dilled Spirits and Wines, will be fued, and entries of all wheel tanken, will be received till the 15th of Name

ABEL WHITNEY, Collector
of the Revenue Welffeld, Od. 1794

FOR SALE, BY
SIMEON BUTLER,
Price 24f. a Groß—2/5d. a dozen, and 4-4d. fingle.

Beers' Almanac for Tails. The thirf and meres well fee in Market from the conference of the co Northampton, on Shirtday excelog life. Wherever will rake up fail mare, and to turn them to the owner, fail receive a dollars-for-each mare, and to the thirty thirty of the body to the company of the c

Ogether with necessary character, by
PHILLIP SLEAD,
Pitiflown, (Stage New York) New 1794 Strayed or Itolen out of the Subjerier, in Abell the self inft. a black MARE, about nice years old, a natural pacer, a white flar in her forehead, flood all round. Where will take up faid More, or give information where the may be had, fault he brodfanely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid

JOSHUA HOWES.

Afhfield, Nov. 3, 1794. STRAYED tron the under-writer, is STRAYED tron the under-writer, is STEAR, white on the forehead, bely rel feet; marked with a hollow crop on the right ear, and a ball penny on the ealir fide of the left, (if marked at all.) Who ver will give notice to that he may be re-covered thall be reafonably rewards. W. STRONG.

Williamfborzh, OR. 13. 1794.

R UN away trum the fableriber, as in dented BOV named Samuel Walcot. Jun. about 16 years of age, rather day from plexion, first black hir, had so she be went away, a dark hyar no on finga-hankeen trowfers. Whoyert will air up faid BOY and truen him to the fa-ferible. Doll have feriber, shall have two ceats reward and

ISAAC PHINNEY, Jun. REUBEN BANGS. Williamfbargh, Oflober 10, 1794



NORTHAMPTON, (Meffachsfatt) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vel. 1X.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1794

[NUME. 429]

Redemption of American Captives at Al-ADDRESS, Tab Pople of the United States of Ameri

Mr dear Fellow Citizens ! THE Pagoe, that remilie feourge from

Heaven, now ranes in Aleien. Our filts sincen, at work with crowds in the mind by day, and confined in prifor-a with an much more expelled than per-form who are always, to fall amongst its galdine. Alterdy first newther is diministed to one lundered and fix. On the 130 of lone, Capt. My Shane was lone, which in fatal symptoms, on the right length, Every larver will probably into information of the death of one or market of the captives; who was well severan many and preclainary dear to felle cintent, at work with crowds in harmin many and proulinity dear to joy of you. If furered to he they daily brined in number, death may it last be deneded dreadful by the meterable remat of farvivors, than derriction and After a few annual vification enterlidy, perhaps few will be left for

The tree of the state of the st nifer American mafters in captiony at Lipin, of the progress which the plaque summing rowards that city or lumman mint; in the month of January 140, I schooled Mr. Most gomery, cenful of the United States at Alicant, (in case that chesiled district through find, its way a-gosphen,) to advance from the money of the United States in his lunds, a fulfi-site for the luminar company bands, its first for things a company bands. one trainer oracts in his transis, a tubi-cioni fam for hiring a country house in the richity of the city of Algiers, in order makeser to freparte from those infect-st with the plague and in keep out of dan-gride Americans in general, or if that in-there could not be obtained for all, the nature and mates in particular. And it su toped that a fente of interest might

peneurit the feelings of humanity in becomession of this favor. inmin catnell terms to the Swedish cale, filiciting his kind protection and goodstees for the frendless Americans in

apirity at Algiers. ... The Swedully conful has made repeated the sarefull could had made repeated applications to the Day, that permittion wights granted for the American maleus, mate, for to, he withdrawn from the maine (nederbin responsibility) and removed to a place of lefs danger during the continuation of the plague. The Day at fifth, sticked no acknowledge that the plague was a blaim. talgiers, he next declared that the fer-ion of the flaves were itself penfably ne-

However wife or proper the policy might materr wife or proper the policy might fixedly have been to decline ranforming at thizen; from flavery at Algiers, until place could be regociated with that Relevy; at prefer, it appears to me, the factor political realism on which that for the property of the property te, we must either be at peace with that Regary or her up a navel force administration of the prote Cium of nor commerce Tant their depredations. In eithereafe

others in continuing war) have fut the example by paying the funa demanded for
the release of their subjects or clitzens from
direction. I feel much interceled in the viorping powerance entrolled to them, and captivity. Nor do I know of any impedicaptivity. Not do know of any impedi-ment to prevent the redemption of our a citizens (although a prace fitual out to ob-tained) if fuffice of money thould be raif-ed for the purpole. Probably the fum ac-cellary will amount to between two and the bundred throughed dollart, perhap-ticelating duties and charges needing to including duties and charges necessary the latter. Knowledge of the circumstances and address in the application would

however be highly requisite in the management of it is thorny before.

To raile the neerflary from of money, a fare lettery has been proposed—orit there, found to many any indigentable objection to that merstore—it is to be boped that the individual flares will. that mesfore—it is to be boyed that the individual flares will grant particular letteries for the purpofe. Let this or any particular letteries for the purpofe feasible plan he adopted; and I-ile, is there within the limits of the Universitate, an individual, who will not the triply contribute, in proportion to his means, to carry it that of first. Contribute of the United States of America! You have it is not presented.

Current of the Couns attesty america : You have it in your power to refere your forlors fellow citizens from a premature death, which, without your-intervention in their favour, feems inevitable. It is in their favour, ferms inevitable. It is time to make effectual exertions. In the name of every thing that is dear and facered, fosfer me to urge that you will exert yourfelves on this stiffcing occasion, in the fame manner which you would with other to do for you, if you were plunged from your prefent pinnacle of prosperity into fuch a golf of defpair. By the peculiar-bidings of freedom which you enjoy, by the definites effect farrifices you made for its attachment, by the pairous blood of their attachment, by the pairous blood of their attachment, by the patriotic blood of those martyrs of liberry who died to fecure your independence, and by all the tender ties independence, and my an the work mure, of nature, let meconjure you once mure, to foatch your indicationate countrymen from fetters, dengeous and death.

D. HUMPHREYS,

Late Commissioner Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Dep and Regency of Algiers. Liften, July 11, 1794.

The Prefident of the New York Marine

Society. STR

FEELING fincer-ly for the fitnation of car unfortunate fellow citizens who Lear unfortunate fellow citizens who are in captivity at Algies, and withing as far as it las within my ability, to contribute to their relief, they leave to request the faror of you to inform the members of your fociety, that I mean to pay four collaist per pipe for very pipe of winch I for the related to the proper for the proper fo at Alpira, he next declared that the fersize of the flavor were to differed by nealing at the-public works, then that the
features had been four a very little time
is brown, and finally that he would no
positive the flavor of the flavor.

I have you for their 1986 and Separated
fam the red of the flavor.

That your brave fellow citizens (forme
of them 60ght the battles which ellabliad your independence) are literally in
thin. During the day sime, they nee
fallow on intermittant the properties of the states which ellabliad your independence) are literally in
the first of the flavor.

This four first of profitors (4-wh)
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bumble fervant,
JOHN M. PINTARD. Conful of the U. S. of America Mideira, 21 Aug. 1794-

TO JOHN M. PINTARD, Efg. Conful of the United States of America. New-York, 13th October, 1794.

GREEABLE to your request, I have A GREEABLE to your requirements of communicating to the Marine Society of this A REEABLE to your request, have for the moderates were given up; the co-position of our commerce of the control of the control

forcefs of your prepolal, will cheerfully aid it with my perfonal folicitations, and trend you to fend me fix pipes, as a speci-

I am, Sie, With refpett, your very hamile fe JAMES FARQUHAR.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.
It is a remait of Mr. Ne.kar, on Exe.
I cutive Power, thir it has been the policy of the violent sections in France to invoke the whole question of the aerolation to two terms, thierty and equality. The mass of people in a county like France cannot discuss all the nice questions of right; their leaders artifully endeavour to fave them the trouble of reflection, by making the whole quotiversety turns for one by making the whole quotiversety turns of the country of the section. tion, by making the whole controverfy turn tion, by making the water controverty turn befor a few xomes. Thus Liberty and Equality are the objects fought by the revolutionitis; the propie, even the most ignorant are fineers in their views; they homest horant are fineare in their views; they honeily mean to feek and preferre liberty and
equality.—All-this is true; that the minfortune is, not one perion under rands or can
define thele words, or know precifely what
he is feeking. Still lefs do the peop; e understand the means by which these objects
are to be obtained and preferred.
The people with for theirty ; hot if they
think any man outriendly to their liberty;
they will rise and ever him to pieces, without trial, proof or exercing. Now in reality, where the people have the power of
doing this, there is no liberty. The peo-

doing this, there is neliberty. The peo-ple who can do this are themselves, each and every man of them flaves to this very and every man of them flares to this very poeer. For it may see man may be fingled out as an object of vengeance, and put to death by the arbitrary will of a moh, every man in that very mob is daily and hopely fishle to death in the fame manner. Or course every individual in a flave to this suggestended torce; and no man each be fecure of his life, or his property, for one manner.

This has been the Bate of Paris a great part of the time, fince the year 1789; and indeed of all France. In ferking liberty and equality, the people have run into del-potifin which has afformed a connection, lyftem and effablished form, that is not e qualled in any despotic government of the

caffern world. * The violent members of the Convention formed a club, or foriety.—This club to triumph over opposition, reforted to the people of Peris; that is, to any multirade of men they could terdily collect; this multirade or mob foon became well dif-ciplined to their buffness; and a nod from Marar, or Rober pirre would at any moment produce a mallacre. This clob formed other clobs in all the large towns in France, who were consected with the moto side he blood work of the revolution By this chain of popular focieties, mev-

ed by the club in Paris, a small number of men, prohably not a tenth part of the citi-zens of France, have governed the whole Republic for two years pair, with the most abfolute (way. I do not mean that a mainsity of the citizensure unfriendly to the revolution; but that the affinal exercise of all the powers of government has been in all the powers of government has been in the hands of a few men. And it is an important felt, that an aftire minority, feature ed, hat a falling in concert, will often carry points against a large majority, who are thus united and afting in million. When the fociety of the Fajikao, the fore of the Jacobins, and the most featly, intelligent and refrectable Republicans in the convention were differed but the remainstration. vention, were dispersed by the populace, armed & infligated by the Jacobias for that very purpose, all hopes of a rallying point for the moderates were given up; the op-

our flanding committee, purificant to your our flanding for committee, purificant to your direction. I feel much interedied in the forces of your preposal, will cheerfully exposing life and property to perpetual infecurity.

As the French Jacobies artfally bro't

into afe two abfract terms, likery and equality, to fave the trouble of deficing or understanding a true Republican Conflictution of government; to with great address they gave themselves the name of patriots. and their opposers in general the name of patrior, and their opposers in general the name of Arifforests. A patriot in France has been a man who has followed the most visitent a man who has followed the most virteau demayogue of the day, first La Fayere was a patrior, then Demoorier, then Brist's, Pacha, Brilly or Petion, then Danton and Marat, then Roberfpietre—and now Taillien, Collot and Billand. All who fopport the ralling party are patrist; all who oppose them are dripheratus.

The great mas of propie anancy to clear ideas to their terms. Patriot is undeobted to find the first party and the first party and the collections of the party and the collections.

edly a friend to his country, but what kind of opinions such a man melt have, or what form of government, he must advocate, is never a subject of coquiry with the multi-tude; and that kind of government which is best for France and which a real friend to that country ought to espense, is no more defined or understood, or fettled and agreed upon, by the people of France, than it is by the Chinese or Tartara, Most Frenchmen agree in opposing the armire of the combined powers, and so far are patri-ous, but whether Conducter's, or Briffor's or Roberspierre's ideas of a good government for France, are right and patriotic, is not fettled or aftertained.

The term ariflorini is of fill lefs certain

import. It is a name that incurs odinm : it that the dechagogue of the day withes to get rid of, to popular reference and fary; and history will hereafter recome numberlefs inflances of men, who have fallen a fa-crifice to that fugle word, fixed upon them by a jealous rival, without committing the leaft crime against their country.

La Fapette, in 1789 and 1790 was the beft of patriots. The populace of Paris, in thousands and ten thousands, througed around him, with vive La Fayerte. This around him, with vive Lt. Fayerte. This man accepted the Conflictution of 1791, and took a f-lemo eath to maintain it. It is admirted on onal liands, by the friends and fors of LaFayette, that he has never changed his fighten or his condod—he niked his life to bring about a reform of government, and he from to forport that reformed government—he adhered to his outh—that after the control of the new of the head of the new of the ed the pert of an honest man. But fix months after, a new faction firings up, and propoles further reforms in the government. These Jacobins say, we must throw shile the Canfitution of 1791 and down with the King, the in direct violation of their eaths. The Jacobins bring over the po-pulace of Paris—they in an inflant change polace of Paris—they in an influent change their tone—La Fayette Is an arithorat and a tratton. Why? he has not changed his conduct—it is the pupple who have changed—his conduct was parintife yelledgy but to day is treefes, without any change in the man. Is there then in France any flaudard by which particular can be known and determined? Not at all; parties and arithorat are terms of no defent. ariflocrat are terms of no defitheir fenfe is changed from day to day to fait the whims of the mon capricious

to fult the whima of the maft capracious populace in the known world.

The fame talemay be rold of Petion, of Pache, of Bailly, of Roland, of Domonier, of Bright, of Heibert, of Domon, and of Roberfpierre. Eath of thefe leading men have been hailed as a petrist one day, and the next, denounced as a tyrant, a traitor, a Configurate. Way f Simply because there is in France no Confitution carde there is in France no Confliction parameter to the wills of mea-no fixed flandard of political right and wrong. If the populate to day can be perfusited to believe the Confliction of 1791, the belt. for France, the irradvocates and support-ers are patriot. If to morrow some de-magogue can make them believe, that a fe-deral Republic is helt for France, then La