

THE CORDWAINER.—No. 8

It is certainly a sublime and lofty saying of the Prophet, and beautifully expressive of the revolutions which it threatens, when in the name and person of Jehovah he declares, "I will wipe Jerusalem, as a man wipes a dish, wiping its end turning it upside down." This language seems to be adopted by the reformers of the political world at the present day. Europe is under the hands of the scourge; and America has killed the mop.

Surely the foul stains of despotism cannot be too thoroughly cleansed. Would you bring to your table a vessel in which the deadliest poison had been infused, without first "wiping," and scouring it with the utmost vigilance?—Would you occupy a vigilant house without first taking a special care to remove every particle of infection? Away, with the emblems of tyranny, sublimity and shadow.

Thus thought the watchful preservers of freedom in the regenerating city of New-York; and forbid, Justice! that such noble zeal in the cause should pass without its eulogium; or to be untold to late posterity. Monstrous absurdity! that a republican city, in a land of liberty—a city, too, which ever boasted the honor of containing a Democratic Society, should so long have followed in its holiest vestiges of despotism, the badges of slavery; prostituting the honest republican passenger by the inscription on its walls of such names as "KING-STREET," "QUEEN-STREET," "CROWN-STREET" &c. These are now no more. Let it be told in France that the walls and streets of New-York are now republican walls and streets; and I do hereby recommend it to citizen Robespierre, to move a decree in the Convention, that the only city of New-York has deserved well of its country.

With all the deference to the profound wisdom of the MOUNTAIN and its disciples, one article of reform seems to have escaped their vigilance, and that of an article (who would have thought it? Shame to the gullible!) worn openly about upon uncropped heads. It is a notorious fact that the ornamental covering of the head, called a Hat, consists of a Rim and a Crown! Think of that, I pray you.—A proud, prominent ornament, called a Crown—rank despotism!—riding in triumph upon the heads of republicans in these days of illumination! Is it consistent with the boasted equality of your system, O ye reformers! that while some are deprived of their heads, merely because they have once worn crowns, others should be suffered to carry about their heads with crowns upon them? Does not this deserve the attention of the Democratic Society? Have ye thought of this, Frenchmen?

But perhaps I am too fast; and I already beg pardon of Citizen Robespierre.—What signifies pruning the branches, when the trunk is felled? "The ax is laid at root of the tree."—The fashion of wearing hats cannot certainly survive long in France, according to present appearances; since in a few years it will probably become as unfashionable—as *unwashed*—to be seen wearing a head on ones shoulders, as it would be now deemed for a city-lady to be seen at the play or a ball, with a Leghorn of the size of eighty nine.

From the LONDON COURIER, August 20.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

10th Thermidor, Monday, July 28, 7 in the evening.

Addressees from Versailles and various other places were presented, congratulating the Convention on the energy displayed against the conspirators, and stating that the people every where exclaimed with one voice, "Long live the Republic, perish the traitors and the tyrants."

Andre Dumont.—"The light of virtue now dispels the shades of guilt. You will hear with indignation that Robespierre the younger, when Commissioner with the army of Italy, enriched himself, at the expense of the soldiers, by the most infamous brokerage. Haller, the Banker, was his agent, Lafont of Toulouse, a justice of the peace, came to Paris to denounce his crimes, and was shut up in a dungeon by the Usurper for five months. My brother was his companion for 56 days. I move that Lafont be enlarged, that he may inform the Committee of General Safety of the conduct of Robespierre the younger and his sister, who, when she was with the army, insisted upon being called Madame, and associated with none but Aristocrats."—Ordered.

Decointre of Versailles moved, That the Popular Commissions appointed to try the prisoners should be revised by the Committees of Public and General Safety.

Thibaut moved, That the composition of the Revolutionary Tribunal, which had been the work of Robespierre and Couthon, should be also revised.

Tellier.—"This is one of the most glorious days for liberty. The heads of

the conspirators have fallen on the scaffold.—(Loud applause.) The Republic triumphs, and the same blow shakes the thrones of all the tyrants in the world. This example must convince them, if they still have any doubts, that the French people will never be governed by a master.—(New applause.) Let us go and mix with our citizens, let us go and share the common joy. The day, on which a tyrant dies, is a holiday for fraternity. I move that all propositions be referred to the two Committees, and that the fitting be suspended till six to-morrow morning.

Decreed amid loud applauses and shouts of joy.—It was then nine at night. 12th Thermidor, Wednesday, July 30. Goupilleau of Montaign.—"All the citizens of Paris deserve well of their country in the late contest, but there are particular instances that deserve to be noticed. The Commandant of the Battalion of Bon Couleite, being informed that Hanriot had taken his corps to the commune, flew thither, arranged his brothers in arms, and brought them back to the Convention with their cannon. To this first instance of obedience to the law was owing the submission of a great part of the armed force misled by Hanriot."—(Honorable mention.)

A number of addresses of congratulation were received. Decreed, that all public officers give an account where they were on the night of the 27th.

Lacoste, in the name of the Committee of General Safety.—"From the information we have received, it appears that a great number of public officers were engaged in the rebellion of the Commune. I move that they be all outlawed against whom we have proofs of guilt. Part of the Judges and Jurors of the Revolutionary Tribunal were devoted to Robespierre. I move that the Tribunal be replaced by a Provisional Commission."

Thuriot.—"Robespierre knew of what importance it was to him to have the jurors of the Revolutionary Tribunal at his devotion, and filled them with his creatures; and, when his Holiness (for so he was called by his partisans) when this Catholic King had marked an individual, the Jury found him guilty, and the Judges pronounced sentence. I move that in future the jurors be taken from all the Departments of the Republic, and not elected from among hypocritical patriots, like the little man who wanted to be so great that he would have dethroned the Eternal, and taken his place if he could."

A member stated that the Popular Commissions established at Lyons and Nismes were the creatures of Robespierre; and that to sacrifice the patriots was the order of the day in the south of France.

Tureau.—"It is the most necessary to suspend the operations of the Revolutionary Tribunal, that Cataline Robespierre marked the lists that were presented to him by the Jury."

After some debate, the suspension of the Revolutionary Tribunal was decreed; but afterwards, on the representation of Billaud Varennes, that some of the accomplices of Robespierre were then before the Tribunal, the suspension was revoked, till the Committee of Public Safety should report upon this subject.

Barras.—"I come to inform the Convention of the general felicity. To the vigorous attitude that you have taken are owing the general tranquility and the general joy. Measures are taken to prevent the accomplices of the rebels from escaping. The prisons are well guarded. The Committee of Public Safety will soon make a report."

At five in the afternoon the sitting was suspended.

Seven in the Evening.

A report was received from the Committee of Legislation, on several appeals against the judgments of the ordinary Tribunals.

A deputation from the Jacobins who had remained faithful to the cause of the people and the Convention, in their several Sections, while instruments of Robespierre filled the Club, were admitted to the bar, and presented an address.

The President, in his answer, recapitulated the services which the Jacobins had rendered to their country—services which would never be forgotten while the memory of the French Revolution remained.

Barrere, in the name of the committee of Public Safety. "I come to declare that the conspiracy has not altered the social organization for a moment; that this partial commotion has left the Government entire with respect to all political administrative and revolutionary operations, both at home and a-

broad. The conspirators never did a thing towards the organization of the action of government. It is a fact of which too many citizens are ignorant, that proud of their reputation for patriotism, they despised the man of business, obtained the obscure functions of labor and carried the aristocracy to such a pitch as to think themselves above serving their country.

St. Just and Robespierre absented themselves from the constant and daily business by which a state is governed, without seeing it is so. They found us vulgar enough to attempt saving our country in detail. For themselves they reserved the pride and luxury of governing. They attended only to a part of the general police, especially organized by themselves and for themselves. The Revolutionary Government, and the executive commission, were organized contrary to their wishes; and when they saw that we were determined to put the Republican Government into form, all the part they took in it was to fill the commissions with as many of their creatures as they could put in.

Thus while we were honestly composing Executive Commissions, St. Just and Robespierre, respecting the choice of persons made by you, imposed upon us persons whom they intended to make the instruments of their abominable plan. The brigandages trusted to their power in the Departments. Hanriot had made oath to the new triumvirate, that he would answer with his life for the success of the plan. The failure of his promise engaged his accomplices. Coffinel, one of the Judges of the Revolutionary Tribunal, after fiercely reproaching him with having ruined them all, threw Hanriot out of one of the windows of the Commune. On the proposition of Dumas the Committee of Execution at the Commune, of which Simon was President, had ordered that the Gendarmerie should be shot, the Revolutionary Tribunal, and a certain number of the Convention. The Republic was parcelled out among the triumvirate and the Commune. St. Just was to go with full powers to the army of the North; Couthon and Robespierre the younger to the armies of the South; Robespierre the elder was to reign at Paris. A vast number of counter-revolutionary papers were circulated in the Departments. Of all these facts we have proofs. The following is the copy of a letter sent to one of the Sections of Paris:

Commune of Paris—the Committee of Execution to the Revolutionary Committee of the Section of Pikes, 9th Thermidor.

Courage, patriots of the Section of Pikes, liberty triumphs already those whom their arms rendered formidable to traitors are liberated. The people every where shew themselves worthy of their character. The point of union is at the Commune. The brave Hanriot executes the orders of the Committee of Execution, which is created to save the country.

(Signed) Legendre, Louvet, Poyan, Leroyroux.

"The Committee of Public Safety have taken all the measures which the circumstances require. Seventeen couriers are dispatched to the armies; proclamations are sent to the representatives of the people on the frontiers, and in the departments; and the antidote to so many calumnies will arrive almost as soon as the poison. No part of the public administration suffers by these events. There is no ground for uneasiness on this head. We have nothing to desire but consistency of public measures, and that the operations of the Convention, and the necessities of government, correspond. The Committee will soon make a general report. But be on your guard against the fatal moderation, which, while it speaks only of peace and clemency, avails itself of every circumstance. Let aristocracy know, that in this temple there are only steady and avenging laws. Let true patriotism know that they are in its temple, its asylum, and its ministers. Let the people always find here equality in laws, and liberty in the means. Let the revolutionary movement not stop its purifying course, and let the Convention continue to make traitors and kings tremble, conspirators at home, and despotic governments abroad.

"The conspirators had not forgotten the armies in their plan. The necessary secrecy does not allow us to enter into particulars upon this point at present, but we shall soon lay the whole before you. I shall mention only one circumstance, Robespierre, in his seditious speech, said, that the army of the north was acting as in the time of Dumourier. Mark whence the imputation proceeded. The Committee had ordered a vigorous pursuit of the foreign hordes on all our frontiers, especially on the north, where are the most cruel enemies of France, the English and the Austrians. Richard and Choudieu seconded with all their vigor the measures of the Committee. Robespierre repeatedly attacked Richard and Choudieu in the committee, and pretended to suspect their zeal, while it was leading our troops to victory.

Letters from the army of the north near Antwerp informs us that secret

agents from Paris had been busy among our victorious legions. They even announced that a truce had been signed between us and our enemies—A truce with banditti and royalists! a truce between assassins and republicans! and yet several corps were deceived and suspended their operations for 3 days. The orders of the committee soon restored activity and victory. I have to announce to you the new successes amid these momentary interruptions. One would say, that the Genius of Liberty had resolved to crown your late revolutionary labours by decorating them with new advantages. Thus while conspirators against the republic were descending to the grave by the road of infamy, the army of the north was scaling Fort Lillo, and could not overtake the fugitive English who were covering their defeat by inundations, and making the very country curse their presence, for which they pretend they have taken up arms.

PRUSSIAN CAMP, at WOLA, near WARSAW July 30.

The heavy artillery being at length arrived, the whole army moved from the camp of Opalin on the evening of the 25th, and on the 26th arrived at the village of Wola. The head quarters are at a small advanced work. The left wing, which extended to the wood of Bilani, is drawn nearer to the centre; and the Russians are still on the right wing. On the 27th, and the two following days, batteries were erected against the enemy's works, and according to all appearances, the attack on their entrenchments will be made to-morrow. Major Gen. Schwerin has the command of a Cordon, which will be drawn behind Bzura, to cover Lowicz, Skernewicz and Rawa, where are our hospitals and magazines.

LONDON, August 16.

Their Noble and High Mightinesses have just published an Edict, by which a voluntary loan is opened, without prejudice to those of the 10th of January 1793, and the 28th of February 1794, for a sum as yet undetermined but which will be fixed as soon as it shall amount to a sufficient sum. It is left to the choice of all such as may entertain a sentiment of duty to their country, to furnish their subscriptions either in specie, or in wrought gold and silver. They are to receive the customary bonds, with an interest of five per cent, subject to no deduction whatever; and these bonds are to be bought up two years after the peace.

Their Noble and High Mightinesses have besides ordered, that all the regents and officers, by way of furnishing a good example to the inhabitants, shall pay into the respective offices, of their jurisdictions, the sum at which their employments are charged in the list of 1727, concerning charges.

Barbarity of the French towards an English Prisoner.

[Extract of a letter from the British Consul at Hamburg.]

"The subject of this letter is, a poor English soldier who has been taken prisoner by the French, whom they have used in a most shocking and cruel manner, by cutting out his tongue, cutting off his hair, and disabling him from writing, by wounding him in his right hand. After an infinite deal of pains, we have learned the following particulars from him, by laying the alphabet before him. From them it appears, that his name is Dick; that he is a soldier belonging to the 6th regiment, in which his regiment one of his brothers was also a soldier, but fell by his side in the field of honor; that at present, one of his brothers lives in London, who is a barber and hair dresser.

"Certified at Hamburg, July 11th, 1794.

"J. JOHANNIS, Post-Master."

"It appears by the above certificate, that this unfortunate man was a British soldier, made prisoner by the French, who, in a most inhuman manner, cut out his tongue. He has been forwarded hither by his Majesty's Hanoverian post-masters, without expence.

"On his last stage to Hamburg, the post waggon was overturned; and he received a hurt in his leg, for which he has had assistance here. I now send him to London, where he has given me to understand he has a brother a hair dresser, and can find his residence.

W. HANBURY.

His British Majesty's Agent and Consul in the Circle of Lower Saxony, &c. &c."

Hamburg, July 11.

which left Brest on the 12th, who informed him that the King George Packet L'Epierre, and another sloop of war, with a cutter, had been sent in there by their cruising frigates; and that the King George Packet was taken off Scilly: two squadrons of 8 frigates and 5 corvettes each; were to sail from Brest on the 13th inst. and that 25 sail of the line were lying in Brest water at that time.

The Sybille frigate, which has been taken in the Mediterranean by the Romney Man of War, is the largest of that rate ever seen in Europe; she was originally designed for a two-decker of 68 guns, but being in want of a cruiser she was finished at Toulon for a frigate. She had not, however, had much success.

A patent is ordered to be made out to create the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Hood a British Peer.

On Thursday last died, at Paddington, George Colman, Esq. senior, patentee of the Theatre Royal, Hay-market. A few hours before his death he was seized with violent spasms, which were succeeded by a fit of melancholy stupor, in which he drew his last breath.

Old Hicky, the "Special Attorney" recorded in Goldsmith's Retaliation, died last week at an advanced age.

Revolutionary Tribunal.

In the Sittings of the 25th, 26th and 27th ult. this Tribunal sentenced to death 135 individuals. Among these the most remarkable are the famous Baron Trenck aged 70 years; Chenier; the Marquis de Roquelaure; C. A. Cretqui de Montmorency; Gocmaun Countellor of the Parliament; Maupou Marechal d'Armentieres, born at Seneterre; the Princess de Chimay; the Duke of Clermont Tonnerre; the Marquis de Cruffol d'Amboise; the Countess d'Ossun; St. Simon Bishop of Angé; the Countess Narbonne Pellet; Comte de Thiers; the Princess Guimaldi Monaco, a native of Stanville; the Marquis d'Uffun; the two Brothers Trudaine, Counsellors of Parliament the Countess de Ferigard, native of Virville, &c. &c.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, October 13.

[What will our American Jacobins say now! Their leaders are dead—their excellent Model in France is abolished—for what!—their tyranny—their despotism—their intrigues for the Supreme power. I look to that, ye Democrats?—ye guardians of other people's persons rights and property. But many of you are honest men and good citizens. When you awake from your delusion, you will detest your founders and return from the dark sequestered intrigues of nightly cabals, to the manly friendship and fraternity of equal rights.]

Remarks on the late Intelligence from France.

In the month of March last, when it was hardly safe to speak or predict truth respecting France, we published the following paragraphs.

"Stilla crushed his enemies, with the blood of nearly one hundred thousand citizens and soldiers; and after he had thus delivered Rome from tyrants, as he pretended, he ordered the people to create him perpetual Dictator. He treated the people, just as all popular leaders treat them; first courting them with the cry of liberty, making them the instruments of their own elevation; then trampling on them as slaves. Just so in England, Cromwell destroyed the tyranny of Charles I. with the cant of liberty and religion, then saddled the English with his own despotic power. Just so Danton and Barrere are now Dictators in France, without the name, but with all the powers; and who will succeed them. God only knows."

"Anarchy, disorders and proscriptions will afflict France for some years; and probably the present Convention and their successors will be buried in the ruins of the present constitution of government."

"In a few years, a change will take place in France, and it is an equal chance that the Jacobins will be denounced as traitors, by a majority of the nation."

"The seeds of faction, that enemy of government and freedom, are sown thick in the present constitution of France. The Executive Council, to be composed of twenty members, will be a hot bed party, and spirit is violent, malignant and tyrannical. The French could not have fallen upon a more effectual expedient to create and perpetuate faction, with its train of fatal evils, than to commit the execution of the laws to