

SONNET.—TO ANNA.

WHEN sportive Spring renews his cheerful reign,
And spreads his verdant robe o'er field and grove;

CHAMONT.

EXTRACT.

RELIGION is the only foundation of morality—as the latter derives all its force and efficacy from the former.

PITTSBURGH, September 24.

Lieut. Jeffers, from Fort Franklin, has related to us the following, in order to shew the disinterested attachment of Cornplanter to the United States.

A proposal having been made to some of the warriors of the Six Nations to join the hostile Indians, in order to prevent our army from penetrating into their country, and several had actually accepted the proposal, and were endeavoring to persuade others to join them.

Capt Buell, of the 2d United States regiment, arrived here on Saturday last with a fine company of men, enlisted for three years.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in General Butler's Army, on the Western Expedition, dated Camp, Fort Washington, Head-Quarters, Aug. 1, 1791.

"We arrived here the 28th of last month, after a troublesome passage of 17 days, from Fort Pitt: Though the Indians were along side of us all the way, they never gave us a fire.—Our fleet consisted of 27 sail of large Boats, 40 by 15 feet, manned with about 500 men."

Extract of another letter from the same Officer, dated (at the same place) Aug. 6, 1791.

"It is uncertain when we shall leave this place; the arrival of the other part of the army determines our departure: I have learned where we are for: We shall strike up the country along the Great-Miami, across the Mad River, to Tawixtwi; from Tawixtwi to Miami, or Maanie Fort; we shall then leave the Miami-Village, and go down the Miami-River (that empties itself into Lake Erie) almost to the mouth, where we shall build a Fort: About 30 or 40 miles from Detroit, a Fort will likewise be built, or reinforced, on the Sandusky Lake.—We shall travel this country without any baggage or tents."

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Oct. 4.

Last Tuesday was held, the annual Commencement of Queen's College, in this city, where the Rev. Dr. Linn presided. The exercises of the day were introduced by a prayer from the President—after which the following gentlemen spoke orations. Mr. Staats Van Deursen, a Latin Salutatory; Messrs. Elijah Rosegrant, Luke Egerton, Henry Traphagen, Essays; Mr. William Dunham the Valedictory.—The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the foregoing gentlemen. The Degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. Robert Morris, District Judge for New-Jersey. The Degree of Master of Arts, on Messrs. Walter K. Cole, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, Alpheus Freeman and John Jackson; Mr. Robert H. Chapman, A. B. of Princeton, was admitted ad eundem, as also Mr. Charles Smith, A. M.

Last Friday, was finished, the drawing of the Second Class of the Newark Bridge Lottery.

NEW-YORK, October 5.

The brigade of the city and county of New-York, together with Col. Bauman's regiment of artillery, the whole commanded by Lieut. Col. Commandant Alner, were reviewed on the usual ground last Monday, when they, particularly the uniformed companies, made a soldierly appearance, and performed the duties of the annual review in a manner highly honorary to themselves and officers.

Philadelphia, October 8.

By the English Packet, arrived at New-York, accounts are received from Europe to the 12th August.—The English papers contain numerous reports relative to a Counter Revolution in France, among others, that the Swiss Cantons have complained to the National Assembly of their troops being paid in assignats, instead of cash, as was formerly the case.—The Diet of the Cantons have also forbid their troops to take the new oath decreed by the National Assembly.—That the refugees are leaving Brussels daily; and that ammunition and warlike stores are continually transporting to Mons, Luxembourg and Tournay.

The marriage of the Duke of York with the Princess of Prussia, is to be celebrated in October.

Every appearance on the continent of Europe indicates peace—His Holiness the Pope has congratulated the King and Republic of Poland on their New Constitution.

The code of laws framed under this Constitution, is to be called the code of Sianiflaus—they went into operation the 5th July.

In the Betsey, from Cape-Francois, came passengers, Monf. Gohert and family. This gentleman has had his plantations, houses and cattle all destroyed, to the value of 20,000l. sterling. His venerable age was not any protection against the depredations of the outrageous slaves. Neither age nor sex are considered by a brutal flock; other wise it might have been hoped that this veteran would have escaped their fury: he fought in Thurot's squadron at Carrickfergus, in the war of 1759 and 1760.

What will be the issue of these dreadful disturbances, God only knows. The general conjecture is, that the negroes must very soon disperse for want of provisions, as they are almost starving, whilst the people in the towns have great abundance, and seemed to be in good spirits on the 14th September.

Thursday arrived in this city, the Earl of WYCOMBE, a Member of the British Senate.

It is said in a Richmond paper, that Mr. Robert Carter, of Nominy, Virginia, has emancipated 442 slaves.—This, if true, is a sacrifice on the Altar of Humanity of perhaps an Hundred Thousand Dollars—and is the more extraordinary and praiseworthy in an age when Mammon is the god that commands the most extensive congregation of worshippers.

Among a variety of accounts from Cape Francois, the following has been related:—A widow, who owned a plantation on which there were about 500 negroes, having always treated them with humanity and kindness, on the alarm from the insurgents, these slaves applied to their owner for arms to defend her property—and when the plantation was attacked, they repelled and beat off the assailants, by which means the estate was preserved from destruction.—Humanity as well as honesty will be found to be the best policy.

"Nothing creates more discontent among the people than the secrecy which rulers are apt to affect. The disaffection arising from this, is as sure as from mal-administration. It is hard to restrain people to order very long, without making them see their interest in it. From this observation we will not except the subjects of the most despotic monarchies: for not even the iron rod of slavery can always reduce to tame submission, people who can see no advantage accruing from allegiance. But in free States, there can be no authority maintained, without making the system of policy apparently conducive to the general good. The people of the American States, have long lain under a general odium from their want of patriotism; which has arisen from their repeated opposition to government,—and their backwardness to comply with the demands of the public upon their property. The late peaceable and patriotic conduct under the operation of the new government, will, we hope, retrieve them from this reproach, and serve to discover the cause from whence their former disaffections arose.

"The quietness of our land under the equal administration of this government—leaves us well assured that the former disturbances, arose from a defective system of policy.—One of the most observable defects, was that intricacy with which our revenue systems were clogged. The people were utterly unable to comprehend the complicated measures which were adopted in raising supplies; and from thence derived the idea, that all their monies were anticipated, before they came to the public treasury. And nothing could awaken the spirit of resentment more than to have their property wasted in supporting the idleness, and making the fortunes of their insolent collectors. In the apprehension of all, the least attention from government, would have removed this evil. But when they saw the mystery still kept up, against the general wish, and the systems of revenue covered in abstrusity, they were provoked with an honest indignation against the measures of their rulers. For a season they laid aside their industry and patriotism, which they were convinced, could no longer be virtues.

"By the operation of the federal government, this evil is removed; and the spirit of industry and patriotism has returned. This evinces both the perspicuity of the present system of administration, and the rising glory of our country. And should our rulers continue to discard all mysteries in politics, and conduct their national business in a plain, easy, and intelligible manner, we have every reason to expect that they will secure the public confidence, and find an easy access to the property of the citizens."

The Prize of 5,000 dollars in the New-Haven Wharf Lottery, was drawn by Mr. Benedict French, of Roxbury parish, in Connecticut.—It has been said that the original purchaser of the ticket which drew the above prize, sold it at a discount, and took goods in payment.

A gentleman arrived at Boston from England, informs that a peace had actually taken place between the Empress of Russia and the Porte; and that, in consequence, the British fleet had been put out of commission, and the seamen paid off and discharged.

Dr. FRANKLIN'S Life is advertised in the London papers as being in the press, and shortly to be published. An event much desired.

50,000l. of American Final Settlements were sold in London, a few weeks since, at 14s.

The Quebec Herald, of the 22d August, contains a protest of a number of the Merchants against the address presented to Lord Dorchester, published in our last.

On Tuesday last the Philadelphian Baptist Association convened in this city—the business of their churches was introduced with an excellent sermon, by the Rev. Mr. OLIVER HART, of Hopewell, New-Jersey—after which the Rev. Doctor SAMUEL JONES was chosen Moderator—Their session closed on Thursday.

Representation constitutes the essence of Republicanism—and the rights of election are the highest, most sacred and important that freemen can possibly exercise. At the return of those periods, therefore, when they are called upon by the Constitution to give their suffrages for those whom they chuse should be their political fathers, the majesty of the people appears in its full dignity—if then, as has been said, every freeman possesses in his proper person a portion of this majesty, no considerations can absolve him from the obligations he is under to attend his duty as an elector.—So long as elections are free, and made by a full vote of an enlightened community, so long will their liberties, constitution and laws, which are all inseparably connected, be safe;—but if the people are false to themselves, and leave their elections to be made by a small number, who may happen to have no other business to attend to at the moment, they sport with their dearest privileges; and it depends on a mere contingency whether the conduct of their affairs is committed to the able friends, or the specious, tho unprincipled, enemies of their country.

"A good man will certainly be happy, either in this life, or the next."

The inequalities therefore which appear in the dispensations of Providence, should lead to no conclusions unfavorable to the cause of virtue; for what are the momentary sufferings of this point of existence contrasted with an eternal display of the justice and goodness of the Deity.

"The generality of men make themselves miserable by desiring what is superfluous"—the real wants of nature lie within a very narrow compass—fashion, fancy, and the refinements of society, extend the limits of human desires in such manner, that imaginary evils vastly exceed the catalogue of those brought upon us by real misfortunes.

EXTRACT.

THE greatest part of the works which the public esteem at present, have only arrived by degrees at that universal approbation, (e. g. Shakespear). A success too brilliant at the first, affords but a bad augur for its continuance, and only proves the mediocrity of the work. Beauties which are within the reach of all the world, immediately make their impression; great beauties are often less striking, and it is rare that a work of the first merit, obtains, at the beginning, the suffrage of a great number. It is only a few who are able at once to feel the force of singular excellence: but by degrees the false glare which dazzled at the first, begins to wear off, and men gradually discover beauties that at first escaped their notice. This discovery occasions an agreeable surprize. They return to the subject, and discover still more; so that their admiration continues to augment from day to day.

MR. FENNO,

Having seen an advertisement, signed D. J.—, posted up at Bristol, by a Candidate to represent this State in Congress, in which he says that, if the people will chuse him, he will relinquish to the use of his constituents two dollars per day out of the six to which he will be entitled—the following Impromptu was occasioned by the circumstance:—

FOUR dollars for abilities like thine!
Genius and freedom at the thought refine:
For change the dollars to a single great,
Thy services would be most dearly bought.

As an encouragement to the practice of those virtues which constitute the excellency of a Legislator for this great Republic—diligence, consistency, integrity and independence—there is every reason to suppose that FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUELENBERG will be elected to serve in the next Congress, by a large and respectable majority of the votes of his fellow citizens.

Married, on Thursday evening last, Mr. DAVID PRICE, of this city, to the amiable Miss POLLY DALLY, late of New-York.

Died in New-York, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. HARPER, late of the American Company of Comedians.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 3 columns: Ship, Weeks, Lisbon. Rows include Ship Henrietta, Brig Ruby, Betsey, Schooner Betsey.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with 3 columns: FUNDLED DEBT, UNFUNDLED DEBT. Rows include 6 pr. Cents, 3 pr. Cents, Deferred 6 pr. Cents, Final Sett. and other Certificates, Indents, Bank Subscriptions.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, October 7, 1791.

The MEDICAL LECTURES will begin on the first Monday in November next.

Wanted, a good COOK,

To whom genteel wages will be allowed. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.