

contempt for declamation, the blessings of our political constitutions would probably continue from generation to generation. Unless some change takes place soon, measures will be pushed from session to session, until those who think they can better us, succeed.—Britain commonly, Algiers sometimes, and mal-administration of the Federal Government always, together with the weight of obligation to France occasionally, compose the text, and you would be astonished at the capacity of the expositors, for although eloquence is rare among them, found argument confined to one (your amiable, theoretic country-man,) they all possess parliamentary courage, and they all use their right of franking letters liberally, and of course make much bustle in the House and out of the House.—They will be in; about a war, if Great-Britain is not immovably averse to it—unless the good sense of the landed interest of the United States interferes in time.—To be moderate begins to be criminal—and to address the judgment of those entrusted with the awful right of changing us from peace to war, is considered as treason.—Urge on war! is the tone among men who are amply paid and greatly trusted by a people not free from the debt of a war founded on morality, the nativity of independence, and giving to their extensive country the full blessings of true liberty, with the most flattering prospects that their dear children should enjoy the boon possessed, without the tax of the calamity to which their fathers were exposed in procuring it.—The disgraceful appellation of Monarchist and Aristocrat, is affixed to those who deprecate war, by the impudent and unprincipled abettors of anarchy, who debase the liberty they enjoy, by denying to their fellow-citizens one of its most precious attributes, the freedom of opinion.—Tell me whether the late proceedings of your towns, bespeak truly the sense of the towns?—And, whether if this be the case, your country people unite with the towns?—When I lived in Virginia, the land holders ruled, and they ought always to rule, if they mean to be happy.”

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

OUR disorganizing party say, leave the work of government to our management. We will let matters into a wonderfully fine train.—We will continue embargo after embargo, for the benefit of trade. The English will not let us traffic in the West Indies, and we will cut off at a stroke of our guillotine all trade with England.—We will break all the bones that we find whole in the skins of our poor bruised merchants. We will prevent negotiation in order to prevent war.—We will sequester debts, prohibit all commerce and do our worst to scare the Englishmen out of their wits, lest we should be displeased with them. In the mean time we will go on and restrict trade very much at leisure, we shall have nothing else to do. Thus for the love we bear our dear merchants, we will have no commerce. Our zeal for peace is shewn just as sensibly. We lay stumbling blocks in the way of negotiation. We scorn to treat when we have cause of war with England. When we have actual war with Algiers we scorn to do any thing but treat. In the first case, treating is playing the fool, in the second, arming is not better. To get ready for war, we talk fiercely. We stab the revenue to the vitals, forbid the importations which yield it, and then strong in poverty we defy all foes. Without the sinews of war, we will provoke it. Let us alone, and the national government shall be dieted on ratbane. No medicine of your federal quacks gives such a tone to the fibres.

CONSISTENCY.

## Foreign Intelligence.

Continued from the LONDON PAPERS received by Capt. TRUXTON.

MANHEIM, January 20.

Field-Marshal Count Moellendorf, who replaces the Duke of Brunswick in the command of the Prussian Army, is expected in a few days.

The French have set fire to the Palace of Worms.

The French column that evacuated Krentz-nach on the 9th instant, retreated beyond Birkenfeldt, every where raising contributions, and carrying off Hostages. It is thought that that column will soon retreat beyond the river Queich.

The Inhabitants are every where rising on the Banks of the Rhine, and it is thought that several Circles of the Empire will shortly furnish an army of 100,000 men.

January 21.

Yesterday the Prussians attacked the French between Worms and Rhine-Durkheim. The

cannonade lasted several hours, but the issue of the engagement has not transpired.

In the afternoon of the 19th intelligence was received at Oppenheim, that the French were on the point of evacuating Worms, and from the large volumes of smoke which rose from that quarter, there is reason to suppose that that city has been set on fire. We expect the farther particulars.

The Duke of Brunswick is at Mentz, and General Knobelsdorf has reached Oppenheim.

The Republicans have upwards of 1000 waggons with them, which came from Lorraine and Alsace, for the purpose of carrying off the immense booty which they take in this country.

The French were driven from the Village of Martheim on the 13th inst. with great loss, the best part of their cavalry and infantry was killed. The rest made a precipitate retreat to Kirchheim, favored by a thick fog. One of their advanced posts of 1200 men, stationed in the wood, was entirely cut in pieces. The Prussians also took on this occasion three officers, 48 privates and upwards of 20 horses.

We are this moment informed, that the smoke seen in the environs of Worms, was owing to the conflagration of the Palace, and of all the buildings belonging to the Nobility and Gentry.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12.

Giagar Han, Sovereign of the Chiras, one of the most powerful Princes of Persia, has lately been dethroned by his brother, Mahomet Han, who entered into the possession of his dominions.—This new Persian usurper is now threatening the Turkish dominions with a powerful invasion.

A far more formidable enemy has lately risen in Arabia, who menaces the Sublime Porte with no less than a total subversion of the Mahometan Religion and destruction to the reign of the Successors of the Caliphs.

This enemy is a Scheich Hujabi, who is at the head of a numerous Arabian Tribe, encamped between Mecca and Bafora. He professes to deny the Divine Mission of Mahomet, the Sanctity of the Alcoran, and all the Religious Ceremonies of Mahometanism. He and his Tribe are continually adoring the Divinity in the open field, despising the institution of Mosques or Temples. The Father of this Arabian Chief, an old man of eighty, is the Founder, and Principal Priest of this new sect. The Rights and Laws, he has composed himself, and collected in a book. It is much apprehended, that the first acts of hostility of these New Sectaries will be directed against Mecca and Medina, in order to render themselves masters of the immense treasures of the Ottoman Empire contained in these two towns.

Our Government seem in a sea of uncertainty, respecting the powerful Iman, of Mascaty of whom it is yet unknown, which party he will embrace.

PARIS, January 26.

Camille Desmoulins has been arrested and conducted to the prison-house, lately belonging to the Carmelites.

The famous Abbe Robert has been taken up at Befancon, and the Chevalier Fittier has been arrested at Lille.

Charles Alexander Deschermes, natural son of Brulard Sillery, and formerly Aid-de-Camp to Dampierre, has been ordered to be put in irons for forging a passport. Some others have been ordered to be executed for iscvifim. The trials are ordered to be carried on with increased speed, for the prisons are not sufficiently large to hold their victims.

A letter from Mans, dated 11th inst. announces, that the royal and christian army, on the left bank of the river Loire, is daily increasing.

A great number of vessels and ships of different sizes are daily launched at Cherbourg; and the preparations for a descent upon England are continued at Brest, Havre, St. Maloes, Cherbourg, and in all the ports in the Channel, with the utmost activity.

On the motion of Ceuthon, the Jacobins have appointed four commissioners, charged to present an act of accusation against all kings, to prefer their crimes both in public and private character.—This act of accusation is to be sent by the Jacobins and laid before the Revolutionary Tribunal for the public opinion.

Letters from Lyons mention, that the executions continue without intermission. The following letter was read in the fittings of the Commons on the 22d.

“We are in no want of Employment; besides our other occupations, we have to watch a great number of traitors, and dis-

cover their conspiracies. It is even become requisite to watch our own troops, who have shewn some signs of incivism.

“The demolitions advanced. The Popular Society would soon be cashiered, if an armed force did not protect it. Infraction is the order of the day, for it is in vain to discuss the great interest of the Republic, while the people are so uninformed.

(Signed) “PELLETIER,  
“Representative of the People.”

The notary Brichard and his head clerk, have been arrested, and taken to the Conciergerie, by order of the committee of general safety, for having negotiated a loan, in 1790 for the Prince of Wales. An interpreter has been arrested on the same account.

The Swifs have, according to letters from Basle, made a present to the republic of sixty thousand pair of shoes, a part of them have been already sent to Huninguen. We are assured, that the Senate of Basle, received with the most lively satisfaction, the officer dispatched by the French General, to communicate the late brilliant successes of the republic.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION,

January 12.

A letter from Tureau Bourbotte, representative at the Isle of Noirmoutier, which they have called the Isle of the Mountain, stated that they had taken all the necessary precautions to guard this island, which might be called one of the keys of France. They had established a sufficient garrison, appointed an able engineer, a Sans Culotte commander, and a revolutionary tribunal of a good stamp.—On the morning after victory, the commissioners, thinking that a number of royalists might be concealed in the woods, and among the rocks, ordered a general hunt of them in the same manner as of rabbits; and this search brought forth an immense crowd of priests, of the wives of emigrants, and others who had constantly eluded the pursuit of the Republicans. A military commission was issued to try these people, and from General Delbec downwards they had suffered death.

“You will see,” says the letter, “by the copy of the interrogatory of Delbec, that the Isle of Noirmoutier became the retreat of these chiefs, only because they were led to expect these succors from Pitt, to whom they, only fifteen days before, had sent the Chevalier du Delarobrie, to present to the English court a state of the forces, the resources and the wants of the royalists in this part of France, agreeable to the desire of the British cabinet, and they found provisions for 20,000 men for six months.

Thursday, January 23.

The representative of the people, Lequinio, writes from Rochefort, that the ex-deputy, Dechezeaux, has just paid the forfeit of his crimes with his head. The republican ship, the Jemappe, of 74 guns, has been launched, and will soon be followed by several others. The public spirit of revolution is at its acmé in these parts.

The criminal code is not sufficiently severe; or rather, it takes no notice of perjury in criminal causes. This day the National Convention decreed, “That a false witness shall incur the same punishment which would have been incurred by the person against whom his falsehood was directed.”

On the proposition of Thuriot, the question, whether perjury in civil causes ought not to be punished with death? is referred to the committee of legislation.

## NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

April 23.

Will be performed,

A COMEDY, called the

*School for Scandal.*

To which will be added,

A COMIC OPERA, written by the author of the Poor Soldier, never performed here

called

*Peeping Tom of Coventry.*

Peeping Tom, Mr. Bates  
Mayor of Coventry, Mr. Finch  
Harold, Mr. Marshall  
Crazy, Mr. Francis  
Earl of Mercia, Mr. Green  
Count Lewis, Mr. Cleveland  
Maud, Mrs. Marshall  
Emma, Miss Broadhurst  
Lady Godiva, Mrs. Cleveland  
Mayores, M<sup>rs</sup>. Shaw

BOXES, one dollar—PITTS, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

## The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

### MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill.

The i and s in the word promise are not parallel, the s inclining much more forward than the i.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeited Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word Twenty, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word Company is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the o being less than the m, and others following.

There is no stroke to the t in the word North whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters ent in the word Twenty, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the Tw and the y going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794.

April 22, 1794.

## Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be distinguished from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and glossier surface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Cashier, in the true bills is strongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair stroke, evidently in an unfinished state. The letter a in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the false, than in the genuine bills owing to the shade strokes being coarser, much nearer together, and consequently much more numerous. This difference strikes the eye at first view.

The same reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & prosecuting to conviction the several above described offenders in respect to this, as to the last described bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

## Those persons who

undertake to cut timber or wood of any kind whatever, from any lands of the real estate of the late Richard Stockton Esq. deceased, in the western precinct of the county of Somerset in the state of New Jersey, under a pretence of a right to cut on lands adjacent, are requested to desist from so doing, or they will be proceeded against in such manner as may prove troublesome and expensive to themselves.

April 16.

w&sw