

present time, and which if the fashion of
brillot, which has lately been destroyed,
should unhappily be followed by another po-
litical paroxysm; and if nothing can arrest
the progress of disorganization, already so
far advanced, it may before the short space
of one year, to change the face of the em-
pires within the sphere of its influence, that
we may hunt for one half the people of Eu-
rope, but in vain, and we shall not find even
the tradition of them, except in the accumu-
lated ruins of their vast communities.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FERRO,

The following remarks on the publications
of a certain description of writers who
are incessantly laboring to make the people
despise their own government, and plunge
themselves into a state of anarchy, debili-
ty and contempt, are contained, substan-
tially, in a performance which lately ap-
peared in a paper published in the west-
ern part of one of the eastern States.—
You will please to give them a place in
in your paper. C.

THESE writers impute the opposition
which is made to the formation of, what
they call "Republican Societies," to the
monied part of the people—and to the No-
bility. Who they allude to, by the nobili-
ty in this country, I cannot divine. And
who is meant by the monied part, where
property is so equally divided as in Amer-
ica, is inconceivable. Some of them have
called upon the farmers, &c. to guard
against the monied people.—The fact is,
that nine tenths of the property of the
United States, is in the hands of the far-
mers—they are called upon therefore in
this case to guard against themselves.—
It is said, "the only reason why the mo-
nied part of the people oppose these so-
cieties is because a great many of them
have crept into offices. What is this,
but a representation of our civil officers,
as a mercenary crew.—Observe—"they
have crept into offices." It is a new
idea, that our civil officers who are cho-
sen by the free suffrages of the people,
have crept into office, i. e. got in by some
mercenary or underhand method. Not
satisfied, however, with representing them
in this contemptible light, they are exhibi-
ted as an associated band of enemies to
the people, as being jealous lest the peo-
ple obtain political knowledge enough to
inspect their wicked and inimical proceed-
ings, which, they say, "they are doubt-
ful will not stand the test." What a de-
testable abuse of our civil rulers is this?
Have they given occasion for such black
calumny? Can we patiently hear those
worthy characters, whom we have cho-
sen to transact our public business, tra-
duced, when, as yet, we have found no
cause of complaint in their administra-
tions. These writers seem to have con-
sidered themselves at the head of an armed
faction, under some corrupt monarchical,
or aristocratical government, ready to strike
a most fatal blow. Their language can
be applicable in no other case. And can
the citizens of America endure, without
indignation, such unreasonable abuse, not
only of their civil officers, but of them-
selves also? They are represented as hav-
ing been so duped in giving their suffra-
ges, as that they have chosen enemies,
and men of the most corrupt and aban-
doned principles.

Does not the complexion of this lan-
guage too plainly manifest the spirit by
which these societies are actuated? Can
that be a good spirit—a spirit of true li-
berty which influences men to publish
such vile and slanderous libels? Rather,
is it not the spirit of anarchy, and ought
it not for the peace and happiness of so-
ciety, to be suppressed immediately, or to
be treated with such general contempt,
as that it may sink into its depraved in-
significance? It seems by the spirit of
these writers that they want nothing but
anarchy and the guillotine to have business
enough in taking off the heads of those,
whom they say "are keeping the people
in ignorance lest they hurl them from
their easy situations." Such writers must
be informed that the people of this coun-
try are at present unwilling to involve
themselves in anarchy and confusion,—or
to drag, without trial, our civil rulers to
to the Place de la Revolution,—or to burn
the bible,—or to commence atheists,—or
to abolish the sabbath; and that there-
fore their inflammatory productions are
unseasonable.—Probably, in France such
effays might have been the occasion of
cutting off the heads of twenty two or
three members of the Convention, and of

ensuring seats to their authors, till ano-
ther faction more daring should succeed
them, by publications still more inflam-
matory; when their denunciations would
take place—and thus the revolutionary
wheel would be kept in PERPETUAL MO-
TION.

A REPUBLICAN.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 4.

The elevation of count Browne de Ca-
mus, to the chief command of the Imper-
ial army on the Rhine, having excited
the public curiosity, the following particu-
lars may not be unacceptable:

Descended of a very ancient family in
Scotland, count de Browne was born in
the year 1744, at Riga, where his father,
a field marshal in the service of Russia,
and commandant of the Province of Li-
vononia, is still alive. His mother is sister
to field marshal Lascey. Count Browne
possesses a very large fortune, which he
employs in the most worthy manner upon
all occasions. His military knowledge
extends to every branch of the art of war,
and his attachment to the sovereign whom
he serves is not inferior to the fidelity
which his illustrious uncle, the commander
in chief, always shewed towards the House
of Austria.

It has been said that our laws are so ad-
mirably balanced, that they provide an ade-
quate remedy for every injury which a man
can possibly sustain. This axiom is ad-
mirably illustrated by the statute against
dog-stealing, where it is enacted, that the
party offending in such a case, shall be
publicly whipped, but added, that if he
thinks himself aggrieved, he may after-
wards appeal for remedy, at the Quarter
Sessions!

On Thursday last, a couple being out-
asked, at St. Ann's, Soho, came to be
married, and when the clergymen came to
that part of the ceremony which directs
that the woman shall be supported in sick-
ness and in health, the bridegroom, in a
joke, said to the clergyman, "What shall
I do with her if she should be lame or la-
zy?" Upon which the clergyman refused
to proceed with the ceremony, and the
disappointed couple were obliged to defer
their nuptials to a more convenient season.
To make any comment on this odd trans-
action is unnecessary. Suffice it to say,
that perhaps had the worthy clergyman
exploited with the bridegroom, the un-
lucky incident might have ended much
better than it did. Whether they have
since been married we cannot learn.

The accounts from Botany Bay men-
tion, that the colony begins to flourish,
through the industry of the new inhabit-
ants.

A Portuguese frigate took lately into
the port of Lisbon, from Madeira, a rich
French East Indiaman. The court of ad-
miralty of Lisbon has declared her a fair
prize, in consequence of the French hav-
ing captured four Portuguese vessels, which
they carried into the port of New-York.

Accounts from Petersburg mention,
that on the 25th of January last, the ice
of the river Neva was suddenly broken by
a violent hurricane which blew from sea.
This caused an inundation never experi-
enced before in that metropolis. No ac-
cident happened, on account of the inha-
bitants having received notice, by a gen-
eral discharge of artillery.

Letters from Constantinople, inform
us, that the sublime Porte seems very much
inclined to listen to the offers made by the
rebellious Mahmoud Basha; the latter,
after having defeating the troops which
the Porte sent against him, has written a
letter to the Grand Signior full of pro-
testations of fidelity and submission, offering
to pay the arrears he owed to the Ottoman
government, provided he is allowed to
continue in his situation as Basha.

BRISTOL, March 3.

A few days ago a pig (fed by Dr.
Warter) was killed at Sibeerfoot, which
weighed 32 score; when alive he stood 3
feet nine inches high, and measured eight
feet in length.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.

A very uncommon circumstance hap-
pened yesterday to the child of one Rorke,
of Thomas-street. A boy about 7 years
of age, who had charge of an infant, went
to fish in the Reservoir that supplies the
town with water. Just as the pipes were
opened, in consequence of a fire that broke
out in Bridge-street, he happened to let

his sister fall, who was precipitated thro'
the pipes, and was actually carried into the
arms of one of the fire men where the wa-
ter had vent. The infant was apparently
dead; but no marks having appeared of
receiving any injury, except suffocation,
and a surgeon in the street having treated
it accordingly, the child was restored to
life by the means recommended to recover
drowned persons by the Humane Society.
From the Reservoir to Bridge-street is
more than an English mile.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 17.

The Indian Chief has been captured by a
French ship of war, on her voyage from
England, because she had a few slaves on
board.

The George Barclay escaped the same
fate, by something like a miracle! During
her voyage from Philadelphia to England,
in December last, she was hailed in the Bri-
tish Channel by a French frigate. The Capt.
examined her manifest, and expressed his
satisfaction that several articles, which he
enumerated, were not on board; otherwise
he should have been obliged to capture the
vessel. Among the rest, he mentioned slaves.
There were slaves in the vessel, but they had
at first by mistake, been forgot in making
out the manifest, and were, after it had been
signed, indorsed on the back of it.

This trifling mistake saved the ship, as the
Frenchman did not think of turning to the
other side of the paper.

A Correspondent intimates, that on the pre-
sent evening in particular, it may not be
improper to communicate what follows:

Extract from an address to the Deity, de-
livered by Dr. Magaw, on Wednesday
last, at the close of an examination and
other exercises of the "Young-Ladies
Academy of Philadelphia."

IT is thy inspiration, Father of Lights!
that giveth understanding, and openeth the
fountains of wisdom: How excellent is
thy name in all the world! We praise
thee; we bless thee; we worship thee;
we glorify thee; we give thanks unto
thee!

Here, and in every place, where the
intellectual culture, united with the vir-
tues of the heart, are the Learner's ob-
ject, and the Instructor's care,—to thee
we can look with a religious confidence,
for guidance and success!

Knowing, O Lord, that whomsoever
thou blestest, they are blest indeed—we
commend to thy special favor, these our
beloved Daughters: Thine they are, most
bounteous Maker! Thine they are, re-
deeming God!—With that unfeigned ten-
derness which is of thy bestowing, and
that solicitude which thou wilt not de-
spise, may we be permitted to ask,

That it may please thee, to endue them
with a sublime sense of thy perfecti-
ons, and an unalterable love of thy ho-
ly name:

That it may please thee, to increase their
inclination and pursuits after valuable
learning; and to direct them in its
uses, and proper application:

That it may please thee to bless them
with the distinguishing felicities of
their youth; defending them withal,
from its peculiar temptations and dan-
gers:

That it may please thee, to assist, and di-
rect them by thy grace, so that none of
them may cast a Parent, one tear;
nor a friend, a single sigh—unless it
may be the sigh at parting—or the
tear which doth not interfere with joy:

That it may please thee, to adorn them
with that discretion now, that meek-
ness, that goodness, and inflexible in-
tegrity, which will insure to them re-
spect and confidence, to the end of
their days:

That it may please thee, to confirm them
in all the habits, and richest consolati-
ons of piety and virtue!

By the remembrance of thy past good-
ness; by the hopes which thy promi-
ses inspire; by the mutuality of affec-
tion, which, we believe, subsists between
these Children and us—we beseech
thee to hear us, O Lord!

Finally, thou infinite guardian and friend!
take us all under thy divine protection!
Be thou the saviour of the land we live
in! the inspirer of those who counsel!

the strengthener of those who govern!
the instructor of those who teach; and
the encourager of those who learn;—
till safety, freedom, science, pure reli-
gion; and its blessing, happiness, shall
be established on everlasting foundati-
ons, through Jesus Christ, our blessed
Mediator!

Extract from the Albany Gazette.

A short sketch of the debates in the house
of representatives, the latter end of last
month (which appear in some of the late
newspapers) in consequence of some com-
munications of the depredations of the Bri-
tish cruizers on the commerce and navigation
of the United States, gives us a picture of so
much warmth, passion and intemperance,
that it seems nothing short of an immediate
declaration of war against that power, will
abate the rage of certain trading gentlemen,
members of that house.

Then huzza for speculation, privateering,
and the acquirement of monstrous fortunes,
by a hop, step and jump; but these furious
gentlemen ought to be apprised, that forcing
the country into a war with such violent
precipitation, is no way to command, (what
must be deemed very essential) the support
of the great body of the people.

Nor is it probable, that Britain as a nation,
can be very desirous of a rupture with this
country at present.

She has full employ in her war with
France, and I am therefore of opinion, that
with suitable negotiation, reparation may
yet be obtained; and the calamities these
gentlemen wish so hastily to plunge us into
avoided.

Every country on going to war, hath ge-
nerally some advantage in prospect to be de-
rived, as a compensation for its loss of blood
and treasure, and the devastation she must
experience in its progress; but in the name
of heaven, let me ask, What are we to gain?
Have we a fleet to enrich ourselves by cap-
tures at sea? Are the United States in want
of territory? Canada, and the beggarly pro-
vince of Nova-Scotia, both a great incum-
brance to Britain, and which she would be
glad to be rid of, can be the only objects of
our conquest, and are they worth possessing
after we get them? Hence it follows, that
for the gratification of certain favorite mer-
chants, who have sustained losses by the Bri-
tish cruizers, when at the same time, we
have property in our hands of perhaps twenty
times the amount of their losses, belong-
ing to the subjects of Britain; this great ex-
tensive but defenceless republic, is to be hur-
ried into a war, which if instantly gone into,
will be justly entitled to the appellation of the
Merchant's war: however, the farmers by
a land tax, will have to bear the great bur-
then of the expense in carrying it on.

To conclude, God forbid that these Uni-
ted States should follow the ridiculous sop-
pory of the nations of Europe, in going to
war upon the most trifling and frivolous pre-
tences.

A war therefore, of this nature not hav-
ing either the honor, the happiness or the
glory of the United States for its object, will
not meet with the approbation of

An Otsego Farmer.

Otsego county, 18th April, 1794.

EXTRACT.

Frequently a preamble is affixed to laws,
which gives the reason of enacting them;
to this act [the Embargo Resolve] there
is no preamble.—If there was, and the rea-
son of passing the act was what had been
considered, it would read thus: "Whereas
the owners of ships, seamen, merchants,
and those concerned in insuring property
at sea, have become so infatuated with
false prospects of gain, and so blinded to
their own interest and safety, that they sub-
ject their persons and their estates to haz-
ards and losses, inconsistent with prudence,
and which no citizen has a right to when
it is considered that the loss of each indi-
vidual is a loss to the country at large; and
whereas Congress, moved with pity and
compassion for their blindness and perversi-
ness, and seeing their inability any longer
to regulate their affairs, and sensible that it
is better that the aforesaid delinquents of
citizens should be subjected to idleness, the
produce of the country to loss for want of
a market, than they permitted to progress
in their mad career, of sending their per-
sons and property abroad, do enact that an
embargo &c. &c."

Such a preamble would hardly comport
with the wisdom of Congress, or the feel-
ings of the citizens. If the motives that
produced this act be what some have pre-
tended, this preamble would do no more
then state the truth to the world—we
ought therefore to impute its origin to
other causes.

It was stated in yesterday's Gazette, that
the bill providing for the payment of inter-
est on the balances due to several of the States
on the final settlement of accounts between
the United States and individual States, had
passed the House of Representatives.

This business has engrossed a considerable
portion of the time of the House—alho'