

Philadelphia,  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.  
IMPORTANT. PLEASING. AUTHENTIC.

THE WESTERN POSTS TAKEN  
POSSESSION OF.

Extract of a letter from Capt. James Bruff to the Secretary of War, dated Fort Oswego or Ontario, July 15, 1796.

"I have the pleasure to announce that the British commandant of Fort Ontario wrote to me on the 13th instant that the king's stores were embarked and sent off; that he wished to get away with the detachment next morning at day light, and requested me to send an officer that day as early as possible.

"In consequence of this information and request, I instantly dispatched an officer; and next day (being the 14th) followed with the troops and two field pieces. On my arrival found the British garrison gone and Lieut. Elmer in possession of the fort. Immediately I landed the detachment and artillery and marched in, the music playing the President's march; and under a federal salute, displayed the flag of the United States from the citadel.

"With pleasure I mention that the British commandant left the barracks and every other building clean, and in the best order they would admit of; and we feel ourselves much indebted to Capt. Clark and Lieut. Fothergill, for the excellent order in which they left their gardens filled with vegetables and fruit."

What think ye of the Treaty now?

Had ten thousand men been employed in besieging the Western Posts—had one half of them fallen by sickness and the sword, during the Siege—had one half the residue been sacrificed in carrying the works by storm. The acquisition would have excited universal joy and triumph throughout the United States. Bonfires, &c. &c. &c. would have been exhibited, and the sad tale of slaughtered thousands would have been drowned in shouts of applause to the surviving victors. The Posts are taken, and not one drop of blood shed! Eternal praises to the God of Peace and Negotiation,\* thanks to his servants, the President, Vice-President, Messrs. Jay, Hamilton, Knox, Wolcott and Pickens—thanks to the majority in both houses of Congress—and let all the people say

AMEN.

\* Come now and let us reason together saith the Lord. Isaiah.

Lord Dorchester, governor of Canada, has embarked for Europe, in consequence of which the government devolves on Lieutenant Governor Prescott, who has issued a proclamation, giving notice of the same. The citizens of Quebec and Montreal addressed Lord Dorchester before his departure, in a file of affection and respect.

When parties exist, as they ever will in a free country, it becomes important to understand their true character and real objects. The anarchists, anti-federalists, Jacobins, and democrats of our country (for all these names have been deemed applicable) say and swear in their modest way, that they alone are friends of liberty. They are the exclusive patriots, the friends of French liberty, and of course the friends of American liberty. Facts, stubborn facts, destroy the pretty web of self praise. The clubbists, the Jacobins, the democrats (call them as you please) for they are all scurvy names, have been the great enemies of French liberty. If liberty should finally fail in that country it will be owing to these vermin. In like manner if liberty should die a sudden and violent death in the United States, it is these assassins, these blood-drinkers who will destroy it. In this country, as in France, the genuine friends of liberty, the real patriots are the friends of Government.

Mz. FENNO,

THE House of Representatives (that is the then majority) would not vote that their confidence in the President was UNDIMINISHED, because his conduct respecting the British Treaty had in fact diminished it. Party at that day seemed to be puffed up with the self importance of the task of assigning to the President, the exact measure of confidence he was believed to have left. A member from Virginia, and one from New York, avowed their respect for him (and in the imaginary fullness of their power it was a kind thing in those VIRTUOUS gentlemen to profess any) but they said it was less than formerly. How this world must have been turned topsy turvey before such men (but I leave it to their intimates to draw their characters) could find occasion to give, or take away the praise of Washington!

Whether the people place an undiminished confidence in the men who pretended to have, some half, some two thirds, and others only a tenth of their former confidence in the President, the next election will shew. Unless the people change in a manner that their character for steadiness and wisdom beyond every other renders impossible, the innovators on the constitution, the slanderers of virtue, the men who have been in the habit of breaking their own private faith and who naturally trifled with that of the nation, will be slighted and rejected. When the practice of the virtues of private life shall have recovered or created confidence in themselves, they may begin again, and with rather more propriety, to talk of its being withdrawn from the President.

If the people act as the wife & faithful keepers of their own liberties, they will; of necessity, they

must, refuse their suffrages to those who would have leveled the constitution with the ground. May the people shew themselves worthy of this high function, by which they will shew that they are free and deserve to be so. So prays every  
SON OF LIBERTY.

PATRIOTISM.

How different is the language of the genuine Patriot to the ranting declamation of ambitious seekers after popularity, and canting demagogues, who conceal under the mask of patriotism the most iniquitous intentions!

How opposite are the feelings of men, whom the love of country inspires to ardent exertions, and the love of liberty to personal services in her cause, to those of the little insects, who conformed by the meridian blaze of Freedom and America's prosperity, are continually assailing the ear with buzzings, which, though disagreeable to the feelings, are nevertheless harmless and contemptible. As proof in point, let the following extract from the "Conspiracy of Kings," by that indefatigable patriot, Mr. Barlow, be put in contrast with the multifarious effusions of the pretended patriots of our country, which proceed from the Aurora to the Argus, from the Argus to the Chronicle and from the Chronicle to oblivion.

The Patriot muse, is thus invoked by this Republican Poet:—

AND deign, for once, to turn a transient eye  
To that wide world that skirts the western sky,  
Hail the mild morning, where the dawn began,  
The full fruition of the hopes of Man;  
Where sage experience seals the sacred cause;  
And that rare union, Liberty and Laws,  
Speaks to the reasoning race—to freedom rise,  
Like them be equal, and like them be wise."

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

NOT long since, a county clergyman, being on a visit at Boston, was, by a polite and generous brother gentleman, invited to officiate in the sacred functions of his office.—His discourse was but poorly relished by the congregation, being in the terrific style. Their pastor observing their chagrin and disapprobation of the sentiments of his clerical friend, in a whisper requested leave to read the hymn, and accordingly gave out the following—

"Not to the terrors of the Lord,  
The tempest, fire and smoke;  
Not to the thunder of that word  
Which God on Sinai spoke:  
But we are come to Zion's hill,  
The city of our God,  
Where milder words declare his will,  
And spread his love abroad," &c.

On their return from church, the visiting clergyman observed to his friend, that the hymn had ruined his discourse; the other replied, that he had no intention of injuring his sermon, he only meant to take off the—WIRE EDGE!!! [N.H. paper]

THE TWO SINGERS.

TWO fingers were oft in contention quite warm,  
Which most, when they tun'd up their windpipes,  
could charm:

To a master of music they jointly applied,  
This often-contested affair to decide.  
They quaver'd; they shak'd; and such graces were shown,  
That each took for granted the prize was his own.

"Indeed, my good friend, I think the judge to the first,  
Of all earthly singers, I think you're the worst!  
But as for you, friend (turning round to the other)  
You can't sing at all—so must yield to your brother."

From the American Daily Advertiser.

MESSRS. CLAYPOOLE,

Be pleased to give the following a place in your paper, for the information of the public.

AS the practice of purchasing Accommodation Notes, at a price below the sum specified in the note, is now become so common in this city, ruinous in its consequences, not only to the credit, of the fair trader, but to the property of many, driven from necessity to the clutches of the unfeeling usurer, I send you as a caution to this description of purchasers, and to serve likewise as an intimation of the proper legal mode of redress to others, whose paper and credit are artfully depreciated by them to the great injury of many useful and industrious citizens, the following case, determined in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Kenyon, February 18, 1795, and reported in Espinasse's Cases at Nisi Prius, Hilary Term, 35 George III.

WIFFEN against ROBERTS.

"This was an action of assumpsit against the defendant, as the Drawer of a Bill of Exchange.

Plea of the general Issue.

"The bill was drawn by one Roberts in favor of Thomas Ould or order, on Thomas Yates, for £. 86. dated 1st November, 1793, payable three months after date. Yates accepted it, but did not pay it, and the defendant was therefore sued as drawer, on his default.

"The defence on the merits was, that the plaintiff, the indorsee, knew that the bill was an accommodation one, between Yates and the defendant, and besides, had not paid the value for it. The first witness called for the plaintiff, on his cross examination proved, that the bill was really an accommodation bill, and that it was known by the plaintiff to be so, and that he in fact had given for it but £. 29.

"Lord Kenyon said, that where a bill of Exchange, is given for money really due, from the drawer to the drawer, or is drawn in the regular course of business, in such case, the indorsee, though he has not given to the indorser the full amount of the bill, yet he may recover the whole, and be the holder of the overplus above the sum he has really paid, to the use of the indorser, but where the bill is an accommodation one, and that known to the indorsee, and he pays but part of the amount, in such case, he can only recover the sum he has actually paid for the bill; and if the plaintiff in this case was entitled to recover, he could only do it to the amount of £. 29. the sum he really paid for it."

The determination of the Court of King's Bench in this case, applies equally to the case of promissory notes—So that if A the drawer, or

his broker by his directions, sells such accommodation notes, for less value, than the nominal value thereof, then B the purchaser in an action against A the drawer shall never recover a greater sum than he paid for the note.—So also if A the drawer of a note for instance of £. 40, should even have received a full satisfaction for it, and B the first purchaser should indorse the note, and afterwards sell it to C for a less sum, for instance for £. 20. than the original amount of the note C the second purchaser shall recover from A the drawer the whole amount of the note, viz. £. 40. but shall be liable to pay B the first indorser £. 20 thereof, and shall only retain for his use the sum he originally paid for the note.

From the COLUMBIAN MUSEUM.

Messrs. Powers & Seymour,

BY the help of your neat type, let me request the citizens of Savannah to look about them.

I have often heard old people speak of a book which had been much read in the days of our grand fathers. The volume is almost obsolete now—but several of its stories have been taken out, and by the aid of tradition, kept alive to this day.

Among these stories, there was one often told us when we were children, concerning a city of very ancient times, which had been sunk in the dead sea, for the wickedness of its inhabitants. There is one part of this story, which I believe I shall never forget, "That before those bad men had been finally abandoned to destruction, God Almighty had proposed to spare the whole of them, on condition they would only produce ten righteous persons, belonging to the city. That not being able to raise that number, they were consigned to sudden perdition, by a fearful earthquake; and not a soul but three were exempt from the general ruin. One man and his two daughters were wise enough to believe what was threatened—took warning in time, and made their escape."

The people of modern cities should look about them—they know not the day nor the hour, when the ground beneath them may be torn asunder by convulsions; the street where they live turned to a noisome lake, or a hideous cavern; or the whole city metamorphosed into a dreadful sea, like that of Sodom and Gomorrah. For those bad men the story speaks of, were not the only wretches whom the pit has swallowed up alive. Many other cities have met the same catastrophe, in much later times. Read the Portuguese annals of '55, and learn the melancholy tale of Lisbon. Peruse the Spanish chronicles of '72, and note the subversion of Guatimala; then turn to the memorable events of the two Sicilies in '83, and you will find a tragical account indeed, of no less than 80 or 100 towns and villages, with 40,000 inhabitants, all lost beyond redemption, by an earthquake so powerful and extensive, as to throw the whole province of Calabria under the ocean.

However (earthquakes and tornadoes out of the question) there are many other means, by which just heaven scourges unhallowed cities. Unconquerable fires melt down their buildings, and give wings to their riches to fly away. A subtle pestilence, sweeps off its hundreds and its thousands, as with the besom of destruction. These sublime judgments of heaven have long been the terror of the old world. They have at length found their way to the new. Let all the people of the new world look about them—hold themselves in readiness for these great scenes of public dismay—for a time when an earthquake may surprize them—for a time when their cities or houses may be enveloped with devouring flames over their heads, or when a lethiferous fever may carry off scores of their fellow-citizens in a day.

People of the southern cities look sharp about you. Plagues, Fires, and commotions of the globe, are not the only disasters which may befall you. Insurrections are not impracticable; as massacres are not impossible; robberies are not uncommon. What milder than robberies, can be the consequence of that remarkable idleness, we discover every where around us. Idleness, the parent of incalculable mischief, indulges itself openly without the least reserve—Idleness ever prognosticates a rapid race to ruin.

A city of righteous men has nothing to fear; but where is such a city to be found? Even a few, if it were but ten persons of that character, might ensure us protection: But are we certain we hold in every city that small number?

Then ye reverend clergy, spare no pains to make us righteous.—Ye elders of the city, exert your best endeavors to make us honest, and to keep us so.—Nightly guards, be vigilant at your posts, to keep us in safety.—Officers of health, do your utmost to hold the pestilence at bay.—Officers of cleanliness, ply well the means in your power, from the east to the west of the city, that we may have wholesome streets to walk in, and a pure atmosphere to breathe.

Citizens all, be persuaded to discharge with promptitude, your bounteous duties, in your respective departments. Planters, attend closely to your acres.—Merchants, import all the conveniences of life, before you bring us any luxuries.—Mechanics, keep your shops, and your shops will keep you.—Gamblers and Swindlers, quit the city without loss of time! Monopolizers and Speculators, take yourselves off! Idlers and Saunterers of every description, be gone from us! Leave the honest men, and the industrious to themselves.—They have not sent for you yet, and you should keep out of the way till you are called for. Shift your head quarters immediately! find some reputable business to employ you, or the fate of the idle, drunken C—s—k, may soon be yours, who cut his own throat the other day, in a paroxysm of insanity. But if you do not mean to reform, no matter how soon you follow him and his example. The community can very well spare you, and the world would be happily rid of you.

Citizens of Savannah, look about you—so says  
THE BRAMIN.

From a London Magazine.

WOODEN ACTORS.

Wooden actors, like human ones, are not without their loyalty. A puppet show man, a few nights ago, at Bolton, in Lancashire, introduced,

by way of introduction, a battle between "Tom Paine and the Devil!" It is unnecessary to say that poor Tom very soon fell into the hands of his foaty Majesty; when the latter, assisted by the rest of his wooden compeers, sung *God save the King* over Tom's body: after which the black gentleman made his bow, and retired with his brother actors vociferating *Church and King!*

EXTRACT.

America, by her zeal and firmness in the cause of liberty; by the wisdom and liberality of her constitution; by her improvement in arts, manufactures, and agriculture; by the general diffusion of knowledge; by the extension of her commerce, and the increase of her wealth; by the industry, enterprise and virtue of her citizens, has become the envy and admiration of the world. Shall the glory be tarnished by the malevolence and rage of party spirit? Or by the pride of those (whether democrats, or aristocrats it is indifferent) who wish to rise at their country's expense?

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, August 2.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Friday evening arrived at this port, the ship *Fair American*, Captain *Gladd*, in 41 days from Nantz.—The Editor has been favoured with a regular file of *Paris* papers from May 20, to June 12. (which is several days later than the accounts by the *Briseis*).—Extracts follow:  
Translated for the *New-York Gazette*.

P A R I S.

From the Paris paper entitled "The Friend of Justice and Truth,"

dated the 2d June, 1796.

Extract of a letter from Inspruck (in Germany) 16 May.

Within a few weeks past the Tirol has been the route of the troops from Germany and Austria, for the reinforcement of the army in Italy; they were much astonished to meet there the sad remains of that army, with whom they expected to share their laurels, totally dispersed, without any order: these movements, equally unexpected as extraordinary, have created a most vivid sensation in the minds of the inhabitants, a part of whom did not credit the defeat of Beaulieu.

Nevertheless, recruiting for men to drag the field-pieces, is continued with the same spirit: each man receives from 50 to 60 florins (German). They are about entrusting them with murdering air-guns, invented in the reign of Joseph II. which he made use of with the greatest success, in the last war against the Turks.

This carbine, lighter and smaller than the common ones, is composed of two barrels, the smallest of which contains 25 balls; and by a slight movement, they pass from one to the other, into a receptacle made for them; which ball, by lowering the firelock, goes off with the same rapidity and carries further than if fired with powder, without the least noise, and that as often as a hundred times alternately, during the space of 8 or 10 minutes; after which, the reservoir being exhausted, it requires to pump in fresh air, which takes up at most 16 minutes.

Count Louis Stahremberg, Minister from his Imperial majesty, at the court of St. James's, presented the prince of Wales with one of those carbines, of the benefit of which the English may avail themselves, and make use of them in the Indies, as well as at sea; the damp weather never putting them out of order.

OSSENBACH, May 16.

We wait an opening close to the country; it is said that the Count de Colloredo, on his return from Vienna on the 10th inst. has brought dispatches of an important nature, which may occasion a great alteration in the political system of affairs. After his arrival at Mayence, the Arch Duke Charles repaired to Mannheim, to hold a conference with the Marshal de Wurmer. Besides which, orders were immediately given to form Abatis's from Donnersburg, by Hochspeyer, as far as Edighoven. The Chancery at War, the Commissary Department, the Magazines and Troops, which were found in the Circle of Franconia, have all received orders to join the army.

On the 9th, near 200 troops from the frontiers passed to Aichaffenbourg. These troops having been made prisoners of war by the French, remained in the district of Franconia, expecting they might serve again; the time fixed upon in the capitulation, being expired, they are now going to rejoin the army. Various ideas are conjectured—it is thought the Imperial troops will abandon the siege, and retire to the Mountains near Neuwid.

Sitting of the 10th of June.

Messages from the directory were read; the first announced that the King of Sardinia had notified the Treaty concluded with the French Republic; the second gave details of a fresh victory by the left wing of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, on the right banks of the Rhine. The enemy after the two former defeats, were entrenched at Altenkirken. Kleber attacked them, and gained a brilliant victory; 3000 Austrians are made prisoners, 4 standards, and very considerable magazines of provisions and forage have been taken from the enemy. The same message reports that Buonaparte, at the head of the army of Italy, continued the career of his triumphs.

On the 8th of May, the French army was separated from the enemy by the River Mincio. The grenadiers crossed that river up to their necks in water; this action made the enemy give way; the head quarters of Beaulieu was carried, 3 fortresses and his magazines are in our hands; the troops of the Republic, after having made 500 prisoners, entered Verona.

June 11.

The executive Directory received letters from the Commander in Chief, Jourdan, at half past 9 yesterday evening. They contain the news of a signal victory obtained by the army commanded by the General of Division Kleber, 4th June, at Altenkirken, on the right bank of the Rhine; 3000 prisoners, 4 colours, 12 cannon, a number of ammunition waggons and stores, are the fruits of this victory.

Another Courier arrived this morning from the army in Italy, announces, that Buonaparte had attacked the army of Beaulieu entrenched under Mantua; he took his head quarters, cannon, magazines, and a great number of prisoners. Beaulieu is completely routed. (This news is official.)