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BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

SAVANNAH, August 19.

Last Wednesday morning a negro wench with two children, was drowned in a well in this city. From circum- stances, it appears that the wench who was mother of the children, was the perpetrator of this horrid deed, and she threw her children in the well and then followed herself. They were early discovered and taken care of, medical assistance was given, but to no purpose.

Died yesterday morning, Mr. William Allen, the much celebrated Race Rider; he came passenger in the Sloop Dove, Captain Brown, from Charleston.

Death chilled him in his last hours, And ran him down and won the stakes— Chagrined by Death, on his vain turfs, He'll never start to win another pair.

PROVIDENCE, August 27.

By a gentleman of undoubted veracity from Cape Nicholas Mole, we are informed, that 117 British officers died there from the 2d to the 17th ult. and that the mortality among the troops has been proportionably great.

A letter from a British officer of dragoons at the Mole mentions, that of the regiment to which he belongs, only three officers beside himself survive.

CHARLESTON, August 10.

Died on the 27th of July, and in the 53d year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Keefe, D. D. of Pennsylvania. He had distinguished himself as an elegant writer on several occasions, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him, for sincere and unexaggerated life and conversation, entitled him to rank among the best and best men of our country, and render his death a serious and general loss to the community.

NEW-YORK, August 31.

The Executive Directory have announced officially that the retreat of Gen. Jourdan was only a feint to facilitate the passage of Moreau at Kehl. This may be so, and if true was good generalship; but the feint was very hard fought.

The Aurora says, "Providence seems to guide the republicans to spots where the most splendid successes can be gained." This may be so; the crusades in the 12th century had God for a guide against infidels; as he is now the leader of the French against despots and slaves.

This is the old and never failing excuse for ambition and domination. Doubtless God Almighty directs Buonaparte to shoot whole corporations, without ceremony, and burn whole towns, for resisting his force.

The Jews were ordered by their God to burn and destroy all the heathen nations around them, because they wanted their "goodly inheritance." Our ancestors had God for their guide when they came here to kill Indians and drive them out of the land.

God has doubtless a great regard for the French, in directing them to rob the Italians of all their money, plate, pictures, &c. All this is well enough; for the combined powers were headed by their God and Holy religion, when they took up arms against France.

Monarchical tyrants and republican robbers all have a God at hand to justify their robbery, plunder and murder. Monstrous absurdities! But of all absurdities the most ridiculous is, that men who are pulling the scale of deistical and atheistical books, with the express view of exterminating the religion of the country, should ascribe the French successes to God and Providence.

Besides this is taking from the republicans half their merit, to ascribe their victories to divine agency. Men ought to be more confident.

It is said that stocks fell in England on hearing that the French had retreated over the Rhine, as peace was supposed to be rendered less probable. But as that retreat was only a feint to aid Moreau's design, it is a proof of French policy and success. So that stocks may rise again.

September 1.

Extract from the New-York French Gazette, of the 29th August, 1796.

Suppression of Relief to the French Refugees. The French republic had granted subsistence to a small number of emigrants, who had been forced by the dangers of every kind surrounded them in St. Domingo, to take refuge on the Continent.

The new Commissioners have hastened to recall into the Colony, not those who could be useful, but the women, children and old men. In consequence of which, they have been invited to enroll themselves for the two flags of truce, which have been sent out; declaring, that from that moment, every kind of assistance would be withheld.

Very few have embraced the opportunity, because they had no asylum or resource, particularly in the northern part of St. Domingo; because women and children could not be prevailed on to abandon their parents, their husbands, their brethren, who might have supported and protected them in a country and waste, and exposed on all sides to the ferocity of lawless plunder.

Thus, these unfortunate people, so worthy of protection, expelled from the bosom of their country, of whose favours they have not been undeserving; banish'd from their habitations by tyranny or anarchy, see themselves doomed to high amidst the horrors of indigence in a foreign land. Happy could the philanthropic nation which has afforded them an asylum, join to this benevolent action, that of enabling them to exert their industry, and to procure those comforts denied them by the country to which they owe their miserable existence.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.

ARRIVED.

Brig Gracey, Herker, Kingdon 24
Sufannah, Parrock, New-York 2
Schooner Jupiter, Burbank, New-York 3
Venture, Warrington, Virginia 5
Hannah & Nancy, Fitzhugh, do. 5
Polly, Eldridge, Boston 11
Sloop Jane, Jackson, New-York 2
Lynde, Ingraham, Seagrave (Con.) 6

But, although the elated Mordecai, left his lodgings to cheerily, and took such lofty steps through the streets of Shufhan, there was "a flow of stumbling, and a rock of offence" in his way, sufficient to prostrate him. For Mordecai, anxious for his countrymen, and eager to learn the success of Esther's intercession in their behalf, had posted himself at the King's gate, a station where he could ascertain the transactions of the palace. The independent Jew, conscious of the machinations, and detesting the malignity of his rival, "stood not up nor moved" at his approach.—And what then, Haman, could "the tender jerk of a poor woman" touch the giant to the quick? Was it in the power of a poor, and forlorn man, lying supinely, without the palace gate, to torment one, who had such free access to the King? Yes, it was in the power of Mordecai to mortify that pride, which was thy ruling passion. Even if it be the minutest molehill, whatever obstructs the course of inordinate affections, is a mountain in the way. Though the honored Haman held the key of Mordecai's life, though his poise were flying on "young Diomedes," with that barbarous decree which would cause Jewish blood to redder every synagogue; and though his power would to soon be felt, he was wretched, unless it were acknowledged. In that torturing hour, all the plumes of his vanity drooped; the "cing" which his king, and the invitation to the banquet which his Queen had given, were both forgotten. For "he was full of indignation against Mordecai." He disembled his woe abroad, but it was that he might give it full vent at home. To his astonished friends and wife, after particularizing the circumstances of his impudence, his numerous progeny, his elevation, and the partial favor of Esther, in associating him and her prince, in her parties; he adds, yet all this availeth me nothing, so long as I see Mordecai the Jew, sitting at the King's gate.

Many eloquent divines, who have selected Haman's exclamation for their theme, have made the folly of his pride their moral. But the application, which the Lay Preacher wishes his readers to make, is the absurdity of being engrossed by any single passion. Whether a philosopher looks at the book of Esther, or the throng of men, wherever he discerns a being, intent alone to gratify the ruling propensity, he discerns a wretch, and a criminal. He over whom avarice, ambition or love tyrannizes, is for the most part destitute of all pleasures. For common and cheap ones, "which come to all, come not to him." The acutest moralists, Tucker and Paley, will convince any man, that the study of intense delights destroys a relish for the more simple. Pride will not meet continual homage, the exchequer of avarice cannot always be filling, ambition is sometimes denied "the highest feat," and love will not be eternally mutual. To every pursuit in this unucky world a check is incident, and oftentimes, true to it as the shade to its brilliancy. I would not therefore advise torturing man to rest his whole weight upon one day, left haply, it might break and pierce him. If Haman had been moderate in his desires, and taught himself to derive as much felicity from the prattle of his "children," the smiles of "Zeresh," the "glory of his riches," and manifold promotions, as from the obsequence of a Jew, he would not have flinched, though he saw an unmanly Mordecai in every wicket in Shufhan.

THE LAY PREACHER.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No. VIII.

In the last number it was intimated that success in the plan of establishing public schools, depends on simplicity in its construction. The original expense attending most institutions is generally the heaviest. In extensive undertakings this is particularly the case. Contemplating the object before us as connected with this great commonwealth, it will be seen that providing school houses where necessary, even of the cheapest kind, will call for a large sum. The funds to be raised for the purpose of furnishing a temporary aid to the instructors, in addition to the salaries which may be voted by the people of the several districts where the schools are established, and for other obvious purposes, will require a still more considerable appropriation.

As public designs of whatever description generally progress in proportion to the available means for carrying them forward, it demonstrably follows, that the more complex and expensive they are, the greater will be the difficulties to obstruct their completion.

READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETIC should comprise the whole system to be contemplated by the Government. These simple branches are indispensably necessary for every individual, and the provision for these will be found sufficiently burthensome to raise an avaricious, interested clamour of opposition. The higher branches of learning are, in a republican point of view, but of secondary importance. Should the government extend these to their full extent, the expense will be fourfold, and the advantages curtailed in proportion; for after the government has done all in its power on so extensive a scale, the number of youth that can be benefited by scientific academies, will be small. The public money will be appropriated for the advantage of a few who will enjoy a most unrighteous and hateful monopoly. The great mass of citizens will be still left in a state of ignorance and depravity, while a source of complaint will be opened, that will eventually result in a dereliction of any public provision whatever.

The idea of establishing district academies for the purpose of giving a partial collegiate education to the youth of the commonwealth is general, is so replete with objections arising from the enormous expense which must necessarily attend them, their inadequateness to the great design, the intricacy of all, and the complexity and trouble of their organization, that it may really be doubted whether those who discover a great tenacity of opinion in their favor, are not at heart opposed to a general diffusion of knowledge among the people.

The following may comprize the outlines of a plan susceptible perhaps of easy execution.

Let the Commonwealth be divided into districts—and wherever fifty families are found, or can be included in a district, let a school be provided—and a master appointed by the civil officers or by those of the vicinity. In these schools let the children be divided into three classes—plain readers, writers and arithmeticians—the scholars to be kept at least eight months in the year, in country towns, and through the year, in more populous places. Girls and boys to have an equal right to admission. To facilitate the object let those settlements that are conveniently situated make arrangements for their own accommodation. As an inducement to the several districts to comply with the law, let each be

entitled to draw out of the public treasury a sum of money to assist in paying the preceptor in each district. This sum to be paid on satisfactory proof being produced that the provisions of the law have been complied with.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1796.

MARRIED, On Monday last, by the Rev. Dr. Magaw, M. JAMES CULBERTSON to Mrs. MARIA FLINN, both of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. URIAH SMITH to Miss MARGARET STARRKE, both of this city.

DIED, on board the brig Charlotte, on her voyage to this port, Mr. JOSEPH ROBERTS.

Translated for the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

From HAMBURG PAPERS, received by the ship VOLTAIRE.

PARIS, May 30.

Yesterday the fête of victories was celebrated. It was delightful. At noon the Directory dressed in grand costume solemnly proceeded from the military school to the Champ de Mars before the altar of the country. The constituted authorities, the ministers and the diplomatic body opened the procession. Carnot delivered a speech, which, however could not be heard on account of the distance. Then the musical institution performed a concert which was interrupted by patriotic songs. The troops executed military evolutions and afterwards the people were permitted to dance on the Champ de Mars till evening. At the avenues of the Champ de Mars, or of the field of reunion, as it is now termed, there were coached two lions, the symbols of strength. The altar of the country was surrounded with cannons and decorated with fourteen trees, to which were affixed numbers of trophies of the fourteen armies. On a hill stood the statue of Liberty, leaning with one hand on the Constitution and holding with the other a staff, the end of which was covered with William Tell's bonnet. The colours taken from the enemies were also arranged to a tree like trophies and statues of goddesses of fame, in one hand held a palm branch, in the other the claxon of war. The feast was announced by a salute of the artillery. The national guards, divided in 14 camps, represented the 14 armies. No body was allowed to advance to the place, where the public men and others were placed.

Merlin de Thionville has purchased the Chateau of the civic Duke of Orleans at Reincy. General Buonaparte has requested a reinforcement of 40,000 men.

The Duke of Parma, not being able to pay the first two millions to the French, resolved to sell his plate and diamonds. The inhabitants of Parma immediately advanced that sum. At Modena a contribution of 200,000 sequines is laid on the Jews.

Bologna and the Papal territory are said to be most ripe for a revolution. The Colonel of Engineers Lami, commands in the Citadel of Milan, the garrison consisting mostly of Croats.

A schedule was affixed to the palace of the Arch-Duke at Milan with the inscription: "A house to be rent; for the keys enquire of the commissary Solicitor." Many of the nobility at Milan had their coat of arms taken off their carriages. The nobles serve among the national guards.

At the feast of Victories, the wife of General Buonaparte appeared particularly conspicuous, who is now filed Notre Dame des Victoires. Madame Tallien now is called Notre Dame de Septembre.

June 5.

As the assignat draws nearer the end of its duration, it depreciates. At this moment the Louis D'or is 18,000 livres in assignats.

In the same proportion the price of commodities rises, which is almost generally rated after the course of specie, though the renters and public functionaries receive only assignats and mandats. A bottle of wine costs 200 livres, a pair of shoes 2000, a load of wood 12,000, a pack of coals 3000, a pound of cotton 500, one egg 20, one pound of powder 250, the visit of a physician 600, a bunch of apparatus 250, a pound of sugar in cash 40 suls, one of coffee 1400 livres, a trip in a hackney coach 500 livres.

* FRANCFORT, June 7.

A good understanding between the Swiss Cantons and France is re-established, of consequence the erecting of a camp near Basse will be omitted. In the Cantons Freyburg and Soleure even the residence of the Emigrants will be prohibited. But the report, that Basse has made amends by money, is not confirmed. In the Assembly of the Swiss Cantons the Debates on the acknowledgment of the Ambassador Barthelémy were remarkably boisterous. The people murmuring, declared their dissatisfaction, and the whole of the Council expressed their intention to resign, in case the people persisted. The officers returned from Holland as well as those driven from France are promoted to appointments.

The Hanoverians continue returning from France. They mention having met almost in all cities with Englishmen, the exchange of whom is refused and who experience hard treatment, many of them being totally destitute of clothing.

COPENHAGEN, June 3.

Last year there were exported from Denmark 6000 horses, 22,000 oxen, and 9000 tons of salted meat. Taking the common estimate for each horse at 80, for each ox at 40, and for each ton of meat at 16 six dollars, those three articles alone produced 15 tons of gold to the country, without reckoning what was exported clandestinely.

Yesterday's mail brought to our Chamber of Commerce the agreeable news, that our envoy at Naples, Chamberlain Burke, has at last succeeded to liberate the Turks detained prisoners at Naples; so that the grounds of difference between the Algerines and this country is entirely removed.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.

ARRIVED.

Brig Gracey, Herker, Kingdon 24
Sufannah, Parrock, New-York 2
Schooner Jupiter, Burbank, New-York 3
Venture, Warrington, Virginia 5
Hannah & Nancy, Fitzhugh, do. 5
Polly, Eldridge, Boston 11
Sloop Jane, Jackson, New-York 2
Lynde, Ingraham, Seagrave (Con.) 6

PROVIDENCE, August 27.

On Tuesday arrived the sloop Sally, capt. Tongue, in 18 days from Hispaniola. In passing Atwood's Key, a boat came on board him, belonging to the brig Lucy of Baltimore, which was wrecked the 17th of July. The schooner Peggy of Baltimore, was also wrecked the 16th of July. Both vessels belonged to the same owners, Messrs. Samuel and John Smith.

On the 17th inst. in lat. 29. 45. long. 73. 22. spoke the sloop Apomattuck, capt. Tucker, from St. Thomas's bound for North Carolina. She had been intentionally run down by the British frigate Amiable, and received very considerable damage.

Arrived at New-York—September 1.

Ship Mary, Gillary, Petersburg, Russia. The dismissed ship Eliza, mentioned in Tuesday's paper to have arrived at the Hook, is said to be a prize to the Thetis British frigate, and was taken on her passage from the Isle of May.

Capt. Jeffrey, of the brig Two Sisters, from Cape Francois, says, news was received shortly before he left there, that Tostola had surrendered to two French frigates, one of which was the Infurgente; and thinks the intelligence may be depended on.

Brig Two Sisters, Jeffrey, Cape Francois, spoke the brig Maria, Holden, of New-York, 18 days out, all well. Also a schooner from Virginia, bound to Port-au Prince, lat. 21. 23.

August 27, spoke the ship Fains, of New-York, Allin, 4 days out, bound to Cape-Nichola-Mole, lat. 36. 56.

PORT OF BOSTON, August 26.

Arrived brig Rising Sun, Capt. Noble, 26 days from Demarara, via St. Croix, 24 days.

List of American vessels left at Demarara July 18. Brig Molly, J. Dryburgh, Charleston, S. C. ship Two Brethren, Henderfon, of Philadelphia, from Amsterdam; his cargo condemned and chiefly landed; ship cleared and expected to sail soon for the Continent in ballast, cargo condemned as Dutch property. Brig —, Hecles, Philadelphia; schooner Clarissa, S. Moulton, Old-York; brigs, Polly, E. Watts, Portsmouth, N. H. Revolution, S. Moore, do. Schooners, Hiram, J. Tilton, do. Mary, Lincoln, Boston; —, Freeman, do. ship —, Clover, from Amsterdam; brig Betsey, Grey, arrived about the 4th July, not finding a market, sailed about 6th for Essequibb.

August 27.

Arrived ship Cumberland, Capt. Scott, 66 days from Copenhagen. Left there ship —, of New-York; and ship —, of Providence.

July 1, lat. 58. N. long. 0. 20m. W. spoke the ship Charlotte, Duncanson, from Amsterdam, to New-York, all well.

August 1, lat. 45. 20. long. 45. parted the brig Good-Hope, Thorndick, from Petersburg to Salem, having been in company several days.

A few days before Scott left Copenhagen, the Danish and Swedish fleets had formed a junction to cruise in the north sea for the support of their neutrality.—All kinds of provisions were plenty and cheap.

Same day, Arrived brig Frederick, from Port de Paix via Portland. Left at Port de Paix Capt. Shaw of this port.

August 28.

Arrived brig Katy, Capt. Carter, 46 days from Gibraltar. Left there, the barque Columbia of this port. Spoke nothing.

Same day, schooner Jane, Capt. Snow, 42 days from Madeira. Left there schooner —, Capt. Merchant, of Bolton. Spoke a schooner from St. Lucie, bound to Portland. Capt. S. left at the Vineyard, last Thursday, Capt. Somes, from Port-au-Prince, in a sloop.

June 30, was spoke the brig Friendship, of and from Bolton, 9 days out, John Goodrich, master, bound to Bourdeaux.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	12 1/2
Three per Cent.	10 7/8
4 1/2 per Cent.	none for sale
5 1/2 per Cent.	14 1/2 last price
Deferred Six per Cent.	36 1/2
BANK United States.	13 1/2 to 7
— Pennsylvania.	20 per cent.
— North America.	46
Insurance Comp. North-America.	40 per cent. adv.
— Pennsylvania.	5 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days per £. 100 sterl. par.	
at 60 days,	par to 152 1-2
at 90 days,	161 1/2 to 162 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilders,	42
90 days,	40

Just Published,

And to be Sold at WILLIAM COBETT'S, and the principal Booksellers,

A Letter,

Addressed to the Author of the Group; in which is contained, The substance of things unexpected, and the evidence of things not seen.

BEING A MIRROR,

in which the Painter will peradventure discern appropriated hints and jokes.

1796.

A Word in season to Mr. Stephens, &c. &c.

"Thy very name fets families at variance; "Twixt son and father, bursts the bond of nature, "And tears epidermat from the nuptial pillow."

September 2.

Porcupine, a print,

To be had at MOREAU DE ST. MERY'S, Book-Store, No 24. Corner of Front and Walnut-streets, and at the principal Booksellers of this city.

LANDING,

From on board the ship STAR, Capt. Fanneman, About 150,000 bottles, From Bristol.—For Sale by F. Coppinger, August 31.