

Evening School,
No. 201, ARCH STREET.

S. LEWIS respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Evening School for Young Gentlemen will commence on Monday, 12th September; for the winter season.
Sept. 8.

To be Sold,

A valuable Lot of Ground,

AT the south-east corner of Market and Front-streets, extending on Market-street one hundred feet, to the house occupied by R. Aitkin and Son, and twenty-five feet on Front-street, with the buildings thereon—The corner house, now in possession of James Stokes, is well known, having been many years occupied as the merchants coffee house. It is proposed to divide the ground into convenient lots for stores, for which, from its excellent situation for business, it seems particularly suited; or, if most agreeable to purchasers, it will be sold together.

For terms apply to
Israel Pleafants, or
Charles & Joseph Pleafants.

Sept. 8. dcf

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN,

From the Compting-House of RALPH MATHER, No. 12, Quarry-street, on Saturday or Sunday night last, the following NOTES, &c.

Table listing stolen items and their values in dollars. Includes entries for John Nicholson, David Allison, J. W. & W. Gibbs, Ferdinand Gourdon, Benjamin Chamberlain, Affleck to Jos. Bufwell, Parker and Greaves, and a bill by Harford.

Whoever brings the thief or thieves to justice, shall have the above reward. As the papers in question can be of no use to any other person the bills having been stopped payment, request the perpetrators may be searched after with all imaginable care.

September 6. tw&fct

Will be Landed To-morrow,

From on board the Schooner Molly, Capt. Willet, at Magoon's Wharf, 31 Pipes of Cognac Brandy, 4th proof, 15 Hhd's 4th proof Jamaica Rum, 16 Barrels and 14 Bags of Coffee, and 24 Boxes of Aloes.

FOR SALE BY
Wharton & Lewis.

40 Half pipes Madeira Wine,

And the said Schooner, As she came from sea, burthen about 300 barrels; if not sold in a few days she will take in some freight for Salem.
Sept. 8, 1796. dg

For sale by the subscribers,

IN PENN-STREET, 130 quarter Chests fresh Hyson Tea; 160 ditto do. fresh Souchong Tea; 300 Boxes China, containing small tea letts of 42 pieces; 400 pieces Bandanoes.

Willings & Francis.

January 30. r&f

For Sale,

A LARGE ELEGANT AND WELL FINISHED

Three-story Brick House,

(The late residence of General Walter Stewart) WITH a LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, the well side of Third-street, near Union-street containing in front 32 feet, and in depth 100 feet, to an alley leading into Union-street. The house is 32 feet front and 50 feet deep; the several rooms contained in it are large, commodious, and completely finished; the two first stories are each 13 feet high; there are 20 mahogany doors in the house; a geometrical staircase, with mahogany rails and a good sky-light. The kitchen is in the cellar, which is spacious and convenient, and finished with an oven, fire-holes and pantries, a servants' hall and large wine-cellar adjoining the kitchen, in front of which is an area in which there is a pump. The yard is vaulted. Communicating with the said building is a neat three-story brick house, on the north side of Union-street, containing 30 feet front by 20 feet deep; the lower part of which is at present occupied as a counting-house, and the upper part divided into well-finished large chambers. This house may at a small expense be converted into a convenient dwelling: The street door is very handsome, and the front and back have Venetian window-shutters. Adjoining the last house, upon the lot belonging to the first, are erected bathing-rooms, &c. There are likewise very good coach-houses and stables finished equal (or nearly so) with any in the city, on a lot containing on Union street 30 feet, and in depth on the well side of said alley 52 feet. There are good cellars under the whole of the buildings, and a wine room over part of the stable, with a hay-loft over the remainder. For further particulars enquire of EDWARD BONNALL & Co. At their Office No. 64 Dock-street, between Walnut & Pear streets.

6th month 24th, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having been reduced in his circumstances, by sundry misfortunes, and being thereby unable to satisfy his just debts, hereby gives notice to his Creditors and to all persons concerned, that he intends to apply to the General Assembly of Maryland at their next session to be held on the first Monday of November next, for the benefit of an act of insolvency.

WILLIAM EDMONDSON
Easton, 1st of the 9th month, 1796. jawrtdm

Plans of the city of Philadelphia,

Including the NORTHERN LIBERTIES and district of SOUTHWARK,

Published, and sold by

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

No. 68, High street,

(Price one dollar.)

THIS plan is 26 inches square, and has been engraved by one of the first artists in the city, from a late and accurate survey. Purchasers are entitled to a pamphlet with each plan, giving some account of the city, its population, trade, government, &c.

July 10. ruf&tf

A Handsome, well-broke

SADDLE HORSE,

For Sale enquire at the Conefego Stable's, the owner having no use for him.

Aug. 22. m&fw

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

On the republication of the Odes of Jonathan Pindar, Poet Laureat of the Democratic Society, deceased.

OLD lies, new-vamp'd—grown rank and stale,
To print anew is wanton waste;
Philip will damn the niggard sale,
Then curse the age for lack of taste.

Old lies, new-vamp'd—obscure as night,
Design'd our patriots to abuse;
May serve to drain off rage and spite,
But will not sell, please or amuse.

The time is past when smutty rhymes,
Replete with envy, falsehood, hate,
Could raise a foul belief of crimes,
To damn the good, convulse the state,

Philip, let dear experience teach,
Your genius has a fatal taint;
Your object you can never reach,
'Till men shall cease to feel and think.

From the NORTH-CAROLINA JOURNAL.

KNOWLEDGE is the illumination of the mind. Ignorance is therefore its darkness. This illumination is made by an object shining full upon the mind. This shining of the object is the perception which the mind has of the object. This perception of the object is attained by reading and thought. Reading and thought are therefore essential to mental light. Mental darkness is directly opposite to mental light, and is therefore produced by a neglect of reading and thought. Any man might read and think a little, therefore any man might know a little. Any man might read and think upon subjects this year, which he did not last year, therefore any man might know more this year than he did last year; and consequently, the reason why men will be ignorant, is, they will not read and think.

Knowledge is as necessary to the mind as light is to the body; without light the body stumbles and falls upon every thing that lies in the way, so without knowledge the mind is forever blundering upon error and falsehood.

Man in proportion to his knowledge, rises in the scale of intellectual dignity, and approaches in the same proportion towards the state of angels; therefore he sinks in proportion to his ignorance, and approaches towards the state of brutes.

Our knowledge cannot be calculated by the number of books which we have read, or possess, but by the number of our ideas.—If we could count our ideas as often as we do our books, or dollars, we would generally know how much we do know; and as generally be surprised that the number of our books and dollars, is as great as that of our ideas.

A man never knows what he wants, until he knows what he has; so a man never knows his own ignorance until he knows his own knowledge; therefore every man ought to count his ideas as carefully as he does his dollars.

The way to grow rich, is to be frugal, and industrious in the acquisition of property, and careful in the management of it; so the way to gain knowledge, is to be careful and industrious in getting and retaining ideas. The farmer or mechanic does and gains something this day which he did not do and gain yesterday; by these means his treasure is increased, for cents make dimes and dimes make dollars: so if we every day, gain a distinct thought upon every subject, we shall soon have a thought upon every subject.

ÆNEAS.

MAN is a social creature; his wants render society necessary, and his disposition prompts him to connect himself with his fellows. In every society there must be an oneness; for to suppose every individual unconnected with the rest, is to suppose that there is no society at all. That oneness which exists in a society is not personal but political: the oneness of a society seems to lie in these two things, in its object, and in its laws. The object is the good of the whole; the laws are adopted by mutual consent, and every one pledges himself for his obedience. This political oneness may very well be compared to that in the human body. Every member does its part for the good of the whole—the body is governed by instinct and reason. It is impossible that instinct and reason in all the thousands of the human race, should point out the same thing, at the same time, as being conducive to the public good; for we find, by daily intercourse with mankind; that their opinions are nearly as different as their features; therefore the opinion of every man cannot be received as rules of conduct, by that community to which he belongs. Hence arises the necessity of legislators to enact laws which may be binding upon every subject. In consequence of that natural variety in opinions, and proneness which is in the mind of man to vice, executive officers are necessary in every government upon earth.

The design of government, is to produce the interest or happiness of the State. Hence we see some beauty and propriety in this passage of scripture; "Let every soul be subject to the high powers, for there is no power but of God, the powers that be are ordained of God." It is not said, let every soul be subject to a MONARCHY, or ARISTOCRACY, or even to a DEMOCRACY; but to the powers that be, that is, to present existing governments.

Sometimes a revolt is necessary and justifiable. When a government produces more evil than good to the State, and when modest and manly remonstrances cannot prevail upon the rulers to alter the nature and operations of government, then a revolt is necessary and justifiable. The necessity in this case is founded on the interest of the State; it is justifiable upon this principle, that the present government is no government at all. The design of all government is to secure the interest and happiness of the people; therefore if a present supposed government is manifestly evil, and actually destroys the interest and happiness of the people, that State is at liberty, by the law of nature, to declare that their government, is no government, consequently laws made by such authority, are not binding, and

disobedience is obedience to a higher law, viz. the law of nature. Hence were I an Irishman, I would be a Revolutionist.

In America, we have a demi-aristocratic democracy. Our laws are generally deemed as reasonable, virtuous and salutary to the nation. They must be so, notwithstanding they may oppose the interest of a few individuals, if upon principles of equity they are calculated to produce the good of the nation. It is an obvious fact, that every American enjoys, or might enjoy, every liberty and privilege which any citizen in any country could reasonably desire. Our persons, property and character are secured to us by the laws of the land. No American is born to power, but must be chosen by the voice of the people. Nothing can be a greater stimulus to virtue and political worth than this. Every man has the way to greatness and honour before him. Let him convince the people that he is a man of superior talents and virtue, and they will confer a proper dignity upon him. From these facts I infer, that a revolt at this time is unnecessary and unjustifiable. These things being so, what propriety, what wisdom is in all those declamations against government, which from day to day we see and hear? Are they not calculated to sow the seeds of discontent, the foundation of every political mischief? If we suppose the measures of government to be wrong, would it not be more wise, more modest, and more manly to petition for a revival, or alteration, than to cry out, "our liberty is losing or lost. Oh! the deception of Congress! the treachery, the speculation, the Britishism of our great men! This man is an aristocrat, that a demagogue; down with them! they ought never to govern the Americans again!"

Such exclamations as these are the native effusions of a mind maddened by disappointment or interest, ignorance or pride; sure they cannot be the dictates of sober sense.

I am very far from thinking that every declaimer against government is sentimentally opposed to her measures: But some artful men have seen the way to popularity in a government like ours; they cried out against present measures, and endeavoured to persuade the people that all was not right; the next step was to insinuate themselves into the good opinion of the people, then their election was sure. Others have seen how happily they have succeeded, and to follow on. Others again rail at government just because they dare to do it; and because it is agreeable to those to whom they are dupes.

For my own part, when I see a man genteely dressed, with the constitution or a newspaper in his hand, haranguing his neighbours, or a crowd, upon the follies, or vices of government, I cannot help thinking he will be a candidate at our next election, and that his conduct speaks this language, please to send me, and I will do your business much better than those villains now in office.

The very circumstance of allowing ourselves to speak against government, has a tendency to bend our minds that way; and it may be very probable that many who began without design, now continue their opposition from a fixed belief that they are right: but it would, no doubt, be very ungenerous to say, that every one who is opposed to the measures of government, has formed his sentiments in this way—differences in political opinions, may arise upon the same general principles, that they do on other subjects, from the native difference in the minds of men, and from the different books they read or different company they keep. Different sentiments may be of essential service in politics, as well as in religion: They will expose every subject to a full discussion, and thus more accurately discover the truth, than if there had been no opposition. But one thing is certain, that men of principle are generally men of moderation and candour—there is something in a consciousness of innocency, which gives sobriety and dignity to what a man says and does—it does not need those other aids, which are necessarily employed by those who are hurried on by disappointment, interest and passion; men of principle will at least suppose it possible that they may be mistaken, and therefore cannot feel a disposition to palm their opinions by any unjust measures. Moderation, modesty, and a spirit of honest investigation become man, who is born like the wild ass's colt, and arrives to eminence, and knowledge, and virtue by slow degrees. Therefore if we do not fully approve the measures of government, let us remonstrate with wisdom and prudence, and remember that the powers that be, are ordained of GOD—and as long as we have such a government, as friends and enemies acknowledge, let us be obedient for conscience sake.

ÆNEAS.

Mecklenburg, July 21.

LONDON, June 8.

The disorder called St. Anthony's fire is very prevalent at present, and has in some cases terminated fatally, by bringing on a brain fever, that very shortly puts an end to the patient's existence.

A subject of great importance to the commercial world is likely soon to find its way into the court of king's bench. The silks on board the Mediterranean fleet, captured last winter, by admiral Richery, and carried into Cadiz, were pretended to be, or were brought by a Spanish company, at the head of which was the marquis d'Iranda. These silks have never been regularly condemned as a lawful prize; and have moreover been shipped for London, contrary to the act of navigation. A ship, laden with some of these silks, and valued at 120,000l. sterling, is arrived in the river from Cadiz, to the address of a principal commercial house in Old Bond-street. The underwriters who have paid losses formerly on these very silks, have petitioned to have the goods on board this ship stopped, which application the court of Admiralty has complied with. The attachment after being taken off, has been again renewed.

June 9.

Count Zepphelin having settled all the preliminaries to the matrimonial negotiation between the Duke of Wurtemberg, and the princess Royal of England, orders have been issued to send a frigate immediately to the Elbe, for the purpose of bringing over his serene highness to this country, it being settled that the nuptials shall be celebrated at St. James's.

June 17.

In a discussion upon some insult which several members of the council of Five Hundred experienced, Tallien, not contented with the inveighing against the particular act from which it arose, launched out into general reflections upon the directory, affected to consider this insult as a more dangerous conspiracy against the National Representatives than that lately discovered, and lamented the progress of what he termed a *re-action*; by which he meant that the government had for some time past, in the disposal of places and the encouragement of individuals, discovered a strong partiality for the cause of royalty.

The appearance, the language, the late conduct of Tallien produced a general expression of indignation in the council, more vehement than decorous. Thibaudeau, a member of great character, in an eloquent and energetic speech, exposed the insidious declamations of Tallien. He displayed the indefatigable activity, the different shapes, the varying conduct and language of the party of Terror, and their restless artifices to acquire power; he recalled the massacres of September and 31st May; the connection of the partisans of Terror with the late conspiracy; and in fine, the true reaction, which he said, proceeded from this detestable and sanguine faction.

The sentiments of the council seemed almost unanimous in favour of the proposition supported by Thibaudeau, and the sentiments he expressed. The character of Tallien appears to be perfectly understood, and to be completely detested. The temporary reputation acquired by this changing politician has been unable to efface the general character and impression of his life and of his conduct. Disappointed, perhaps, in his expectations of power and influence under the new constitution, he may have been induced to abet, or at least to wish success to the views of the Jacobins, and the authors of the late conspiracy. His language seems to support this conjecture. If these be his wishes, and if he spoke as the organ of the remnant of the system of Terror, the spirit and indignation displayed by the council of Five Hundred would infer, that the adherents of this system are few, and that among the respectable part of the assembly none were found to listen with approbation to his declamation.

But if the enemies of the present constitution, and the authors of the late conspiracy, expect support from some members of the legislature, the preservation of tranquility will depend in a great measure upon the vigilance of the Directory, and the activity and vigor with which they employ the power which they possess. That they will bring into action, there can be little doubt. Their ambition will rally on the side of their virtue. They will exert the abilities which they unquestionably possess in the maintenance of order, and of that constitution which secures their own power. They will be seconded by the virtuous parts of the legislative bodies. At present, the great majority in both houses, seem cordially to co-operate with them. The French nation has suffered too much for the revival of the system of terror. They know its leaders too well to entrust them confidence or power. The bulk of the people are pleased with a government, which, combining the vigour of a monarchy with the forms of a republic, has battered their national pride by a series of splendid and unrivalled success. From these causes, if the events to France did not set all conjecture at defiance, we should be inclined to speculate in favour of tranquility, and to conclude, that Paris will not be the scene of those sudden and rapid revolutions, by which it has been so much harassed and disgraced.

Morning Chronicle.

DOMINICA, June 14.

To his Excellency Governor Hamilton, &c. &c. &c.

WE have the honour of waiting upon your excellency, as a deputation from the inhabitants of this island, to acquaint your excellency, that we have instructions to invest the sum of seven hundred pounds sterling in the purchase of plate, to be presented to your excellency, as a grateful testimony of the obligations due on the part of the colony, for those ready and vigorous exertions by which your excellency rescued our properties from the danger of a formidable invasion, and secured to us the present enjoyment of the blessings derived from the mild government of the British constitution.

In making your excellency acquainted with this proof of the public gratitude and esteem, it will afford particular satisfaction to us, to be enabled to acquaint the inhabitants of this island with your excellency's condescension to accept it.

We have the honour to be, very respectfully,

Your excellency's most obedient,

Very humble servants,

THOMAS DANIEL,

JAMES LAING.

Government-House, June 14, 1796.

GENTLEMEN,

THE approbation of my conduct, expressed in very flattering terms, must be exceedingly gratifying to me, although sensible that I have done nothing more than my duty.

In accepting the very handsome testimonial offered by the inhabitants of this colony, I must not forget the advantages which I derived from various quarters.

The acquiescence of his Majesty's Council to the measures I proposed, and the spirit and alacrity displayed by the regulars, militia, and independent companies, in the execution of them, are not to be forgotten, and shall ever be remembered by me with gratitude.

I must entreat his Majesty's Attorney-General to accept my best thanks for the example he set, and which was so cheerfully followed by a number of the most respectable persons in public situations, exempted by law from serving in the militia.

The adopting a uniform, the practising the use of arms the tender of their servants and horses for the public service, and the taking upon them the defence of the north entrance into the town of Roseau, of the prison, and the duty of Melville's battery, were the fairest proofs of their loyalty, and a useful example to the community.