

Mr. FENNO,

The following extract from a late address is a precious morsel; it ought not to escape notice. Some of your readers may prefer rhyme to prose; that all may be suited, please to annex to the extract the paraphrase in Doggrel, and oblige a

CORRESPONDENT.

"To the Electors of the City of Philadelphia.

"Fellow-citizens,

"YOU will be called on in a few weeks to exercise the greatest right which independent citizens can enjoy in the choosing of men to represent you in the House of Congress of the United States in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

"It becomes you therefore to reflect calmly and deliberately on the act you are about to perform, consider well the character of the different candidates who are proposed to you for your suffrage; if you find them men who buoyed up by their wealth consider themselves superior to the common mass of the people, if you find them men who were inimical to our secession from Great-Britain, if you find them men who in those times that tried men's souls' shrunk from danger, you will appreciate their merits by the standard of your characters.

"At this time when an aristocratical influence is daily pervading every corner of the United States, when a combination of old Tories, British agents and speculators, pretend to dictate laws to you, it becomes you as citizens of a free Republic to endeavor to crush them.

"Think not that I exaggerate, every one who will but reflect on the conduct of a certain party among us for some time past, will find that it is but too true.

"The doctrines these people hold up are that the swinish multitude must be annihilated in a measure, and that a choice set must have the management of every thing in order to give a certain energy to our government bordering on tyranny.

"Exert yourselves therefore early, and unless you do, you know not but this may be the last time you will dare to exercise the privilege you now enjoy of choosing your lawgivers, and the last time I shall dare to address you in this way."

THE PARAPHRASE.

WHEN a few weeks are past away,
Comes on your great election day;
Then you'll be call'd to exercise
The greatest right which freemen prize!
To chuse for Congress and the State,
Your wisest men to legislate.

In doing this our club should guide,
And on each character decide;
For we now swear, you know its true,
Ourselves, we scorn to have in view:
No—never shall our actions prove,
Our country is our second love—
"That we the public good pretend,
"While private interest is our end."
The act you are about to do,
With calm deliberation view;
Consider well before you vote,
Your ticket by our orders wrote.

While we have watch'd the public weal
With indefatigable zeal—
Men, whom we therefore must despise,
Have caught full many a goodly prize,
Beware of such, their wealth is pow'r—
The common mass, they will devour.
These men were all with terror smitten,
When we seceded from Great-Britain;
A crew who never fir'd a gun,
But in "foul trying times" all run,
At this time when an influence
Aristocratic in each sense—
Pervading ev'ry chink and cranny,
Proclaims our enemies are many,
A combination of old Tories,
(Poh! do not laugh at Benny's stories)
British agents, speculators,
Who set themselves up for dictators—
At such a season should we falter,
How well we should deserve a halter!
As men whose hearts with freedom beat,
Let's crush the reptiles with our feet;
For we the maxim must maintain,
We're slaves, whenever we cease to reign.

Think not that I exaggerate,
When I my fears so strongly state;
For every one who will reflect,
May see what party can effect;
Your apathy you'll quickly rue,
Experience proves it but too true.
The doctrines that these people hold,
Are that the world is led by gold;
That we're a "swinish multitude,"
So devilish dirty, noisy, rude,
That they can never live in peace,
Until our clubs are made to cease;
And here they quot' 't effect our ruin,
What France has done, and still is doing.

The people too, our hobby horse,
Have lately made the matter worse;
They give no credit to our lies,
But chuse to see with their own eyes.
Of peace they feel the consequences,
Distrust our tales, but trust their senses.
A chosen set they swear shall rule 'em,
And demagogues no more be fool 'em.
Not a pack'd crew in conclave made,
Our schemes of anarchy to aid!
But men who'll strong the union bind,
And keep the peace with all mankind—
To law give energy so firm,
That we can only kick and squirm.
Therefore my friends yourselves exert;
So early—play with zeal your part.
Time rapid flies—'tis quickly past,
And this perhaps may be the last,
That you may dare to exercise,
Those arts on which our club relies:
For don't you see these privileges,
The peoples' sov'reign will abridges?
There's not a town throughout the states,
But what our system execrates—
And I myself your great reporter,
Feel my own tether growing shorter;
But long so small will be the scope,
That I may want an inch of rope.

NEW-YORK, September 21.

The Resignation of

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,
Some time locked for by many, is at length announced to us in form. We are persuaded there is nothing we can say, that will fully express the estimation

in which his illustrious and important services are held by the citizens of this much favoured country; or that will equally express their regret at being deprived of the continuance of his paternal watchfulness and care. Yet his claims to a share of that repose in private life, which has been so repeatedly interrupted by the earnest voice of his country, "whose calls he has ever been accustomed to obey," are certainly strong and powerful. The prosperous and tranquil state of our country, in the accomplishment of which his exertions have been so eminently conspicuous, being particularly favourable to his retirement from office, gratitude for his eminent services, as well as the propriety of an experiment how far the stability of our government may be dependent on the popularity of an individual at its head, combine to favour that acquiescence with his wishes, which, under less flattering prospects, might be anxiously withheld.

The valuable legacy of good advice, which he has bequeathed on his departure from public life—the result of long experience, and expressed in the language of firmness and paternal affection, should, as we have no doubt it will, be engraven deeply on the minds of his fellow citizens, and transmitted with their functioning approbation to their posterity.

"Their filial love
And confidence are his unfailling treasure,
And every honest man his faithful guard."

ELIZABETH, (HAGERS-TOWN,) Sept. 14.

To the EDITOR of the WASHINGTON SPY.
SIR,

In your paper of Sept. the 7th, I observe what you call a particular and authentic account of the melancholy event which happened at Bath on Monday the 20th ultimo; but I must observe your intelligence has been shamefully misrepresented; the circumstances are thus:

That on Monday the 20th of August, a quarrel originated in the billiard room between Captain Randolph of Virginia, and Mr. Elisha Jarrett of Maryland. After their retiring from the billiard room, Mr. Jarrett conceived himself injured, which induced him to demand satisfaction of Capt. Randolph, requesting by a note to meet him, which note Capt. George Thomas was the bearer of, but Randolph refused, saying he knew no such character; Captain Thomas made no reply, but went immediately to Jarrett and informed him of Randolph's answer—then Jarrett procured certificates from gentlemen of veracity shewing him to be upon an equality with Randolph or any other man; which certificates Capt. Thomas was also the bearer of—Randolph still refused to give satisfaction for the insult he had given Jarrett—then came up Captain Blackburn and told Thomas that Randolph should see Jarrett in the morning, saying that he was Randolph's friend, and would represent him; Captain Thomas said he was satisfied, then Blackburn retired to his company; and after some time a Mr. Mercer and Capt. Thomas began to quarrel, after some warm words passing between them, Mercer went and brought Blackburn back again, then says Blackburn where is the d—n'd rascal who wishes to disturb any of my company, and said to Thomas, I thought I had given you satisfaction on that business before—Thomas replied he did not wish to quarrel or have any dispute with him, then Blackburn told him he was a d—n'd rascal, and Thomas replied he was a d—n'd liar; Blackburn then drew out his dagger and stabbed him, of which he expired in a few moments. Blackburn then made his escape for that night, but was followed and taken the next day at Williamsport, and sent to Martinsburg jail, and on Tuesday the 6th inst. came on his trial before a special court, where he was adjudged for further trial, at the district court to be held at Winchester, on the 5th of Oct.—Mr. Printer, I should not have troubled you farther than stating the facts, had not some cowardly and partial friends to the aggressing party, by publishing lies and misstating facts, attempted to lessen the character of the deceased man and Jarrett; but whenever such circumstances happen as were in this dispute, it must of necessity create infinite mischiefs and disorders in society, good men will be injuriously treated, while the bad are applauded and caressed. Nay, so far may the public be deluded by false and partial representations, that the best and most deserving of men may be pursued with the most cruel hatred and made to suffer the greatest wrongs, while the worthless and overbearing, shall be advanced to false dignity and honor. It is well known by all who were personally acquainted with Capt. Thomas, that his character stood fair and unblemished—he was a man who made his living by honest industry and application—no gambler; nor could he be considered a dissipated character; neither can any man bring forward any charge against Jarrett more than is common among young men, rather imprudent; but the most contemptible and false propagations have been attempted to traduce the character of both Thomas and Jarrett. Some cowardly and partial writer set forth in this, and the Winchester paper, the most palpable lies, saying that in two or three days after the quarrel, Capt. Thomas was boasting he had frightened some of the continentals, when from the beginning of the dispute till his death did not exceed five hours; also that Capt. Thomas offered to combat with Capt. Randolph at the time of delivering the challenge, which was as infamous a lie as the other.

J. T.

From late English papers.

Political correspondence of MALLETOU PIN.

THIS celebrated opponent of the French Revolution thus pursues his illustration of the position, that of all the causes, which have contributed to establish it "the most sovereign is the war from without."

"It will not be one of the least absurdities of this era to have seen the French Republic adopted and recognized in the political hierarchy, at the instant when the governors and the governed avowed to themselves the impossibility of maintaining in France the Republican regime. That this was their confession, I affirm, although neither pronounced at the throne, nor in the pamphlets of the Directory.

"This then will have been the result of the war so full of ambition. It will have walled France without weakening the revolution, have loaded the nation with military glory and calamities, without

one advantage for her enemies, and have paved what in 1792 was unhappily undetermined—the Revolution is stronger than Europe.

"Therefore was it that the war terrified the virtuous and prophetic Louis XVI. those of his counsellors, whom the fury of party openly treated as Jacobins, and all those who, after the example of the monarch, suggested the horrors, which hostilities but little disinterested would accumulate upon the prince and his family, upon the monarchy and the nation. They recollected that throughout all the time nothing has been more futile, more disorganized, more potent than coalitions. They remember the speech of Trevisani to the Senate of Venice, when deliberating upon the propositions of Julius II. who hesitated whether he should accede to the league of Cambray. "To defeat coalitions it is necessary only to sustain their first effort. This presently excites amongst princes, whom an immediate interest has alone brought together, disgusts, which engender dispute, that produce ruptures."

"They remember, that, if Gustavus Adolphus, at the head of the Protestant princes, subdued the half of Germany, it was because this hero, at once general, statesman, legislator and sovereign, made a confederation, formed by himself, bend beneath his own genius; that he executed in person the plans, of which he was the author; that with the celerity of Cæsar he had his talents and his character; and finally, that Ferdinand II. his enemy, was attached to the Catholic league. They remembered, that, if Marlborough, the all-powerful favorite of his sovereign, and prince Eugene, a minister and generalissimo, made Louis XIV totter, a squabble between two women broke their alliance. They remember, that history does not exhibit the magnanimous example of the Corinthians re-peopleing Syracuse subdued, giving her just laws, re-establishing in her walls order, peace and safety, and leaving her an entire independence, after having delivered her from their tyrants and the Carthaginians!

"Ah! their foresight was but too well justified."

LONDON, July 9.

That our readers may be aware of the calamitous advances this country has made towards ruin, we request their attention to the following statement of the progress of the national debt. In 1755 we owed seventy two millions.—In 1776, one hundred and twenty three millions.—In 1786, two hundred and thirty nine millions! And we find from Mr. Morgan's valuable tract, that the amount of the National Debt, Midsummer 1796, was no less than three hundred and sixty millions Sterling!!!

Last week, the town of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, was thrown into no small commotion by the appearance of a stranger, who offered to sell any quantity of guineas at ten and eleven shillings each. The very highest authority in the Island was applied to, a warrant was issued, and executed; and the wags upon the point of being committed to prison—when the sapient informers, by some means or other, came to understand that ten and eleven make twenty-one!—The Humbug was undertaken for a trifling wager; it is superfluous to add, that "more than the winner shared in the laugh."

A few days ago the following plough team was at work in a field belonging to R. Boardman, in the township of Chadderton:—Three horses whose ages, with the driver and ploughman, together make 231 years. The age of the first horse is 30, the second 24, and the youngest 23 years.—The driver, Edmund Carwick, is 70; and the ploughman, Adam Boardman, 84 years of age.—These three horses can plough half an acre of any sort of land in a day.

On Thursday the 30th ult. came on at Holyrood house Edinburgh, the election for sixteen peers for Scotland, when the following were chosen: Marquis of Tweeddale Earl of Aboyne Earl of Breadalbane Earl of Errol Earl of Breadalbane Earl of Cassillis Earl of Stair Earl of Strathmore Earl of Glasgow Lord Cathcart Earl of Dumfries Lord Somerville Earl of Elgin Lord Torphichen Earl of Dalhousie Lord Napier Earl of Northesk The Earl of Lauderdale immediately protested against this return, and in his protest alleged that he ought to have been returned, and that the returning officers ought not to have received any votes for the Earl of Errol.

A new dramatic piece has lately been brought forward on the Venetian theatre, with universal applause, called

THE TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.

(ALTERED FROM SHAKESPEARE.)

First Gentleman, Signior Buonaparte
Second Gentleman, Signior Beaulieu
Lord Bogey, Signior Assino
Windsmoro, Signior Apollato
Lancelot, Signior Canningo
Dog Crab, Signior Pittacchio
She Devil, Signiora Catharina
With a Triumphant Entry into Milan—in which an Archbishop danced a HORNEPIPE.
The piece was highly applauded, and is likely to have a great run.

N. B. Some of the principal performers have it in contemplation to visit Great Britain.

Jews, and a Forgery.

When the French general Buonaparte entered Voghera, he was addressed by two Genoese Jews, who proposed to him a torgery of the Debentures on Vienna and Milan.

The Debentures on Milan were the promissory engagements of the Emperor in the year 1793, relative to the silver plate which he wanted to borrow of the people, and which some of them were wise enough to lend.

Their infamous proposals were rejected by Buonaparte—the Jews were dismissed; and on any repetition of such a fraud, he told them they should be executed.

There was another instance of generous virtue occurred at Pavia, where, in a zealous regard for science, he ordered his army, in an especial manner to respect the houses of the chief Professors, viz. Spallanzani, Volta, Scarpa, and Fontana; and they were respected accordingly.

THE EAST INDIA SPICERY.

This immense trade, which is now likely to fall entirely into the hands of the English, was raised to its present magnitude by the following means—

After the Dutch had driven the Portuguese out of their settlements, and by a series of wars and victories against the natives, not only forced them into treaties of commerce, exclusive of all other nations, but to the admission of forts to be built upon such freights and passes as command the entrance into the traffic of such places, they proceeded to secure a monopoly of all the spice trade in those seas, and to establish a power sufficient to support themselves in them against any other state in the world. This was achieved by the multitudes of their people, who furnished out every year such a number of great ships, and supplied the loss of so many lives as the changes of climates destroyed, before they learnt the method of living in those parts; and by the conduct of the East-India company, who raised a State in the East-Indies, governed indeed by officers appointed by the company, but appearing to those little nations in their neighbourhood like a sovereign state, making war and peace with their kings, and able to bring twenty or thirty men of war to sea, and 20,000 men by land into the field; so that they kept all those little princes in subjection to them.

From a long experience in this trade, they acquired a pretty exact knowledge of the quantity of each kind of spice necessary for the consumption of the European markets; so that their East-India company gave particular orders that no more should be imported into Europe, than was sufficient for such consumption; and if at their common sales it appeared that any part of what was imported remained unsold, at the price they fixed upon it, they ordered it to be burnt immediately; so that the prices of those commodities were kept up to whatever height they thought proper, and no other power could enter into a competition with them in this branch of trade, not into that of Japan, of which they had likewise a monopoly and an exclusive treaty of commerce with the Emperor.

[The following article not only exhibits in the strongest point of view, the state of the freedom of the press in England, but also affords some traits by which the characters of parties may be ascertained.]

CAMBRIDGE, (Eng.) July 9.

JOHN HORNE TOOKE, Esquire.

The friends of this gentleman had on Monday, the 28th ult. a public dinner at the Crown and Anchor tavern, to celebrate the circumstance of his having two thousand eight hundred and nineteen votes at the late election for Westminster. William Bozville, Esq. was in the chair. Amongst the toasts were the following.

The Independent electors of Westminster.
The Chairman said, we had been told at the Hofings, that we were tied to a tree—the tree of corruption—he would give as a toast,
Pull and pull, and pull again.
Security for the future and justice for the past.
The birth day of our liberties.
A gentleman desired to give
JOHN HORNE TOOKE.

Mr. Tooke's health being drunk with three times three, and great applause—that gentleman addressed the company to the following effect:

"Gentlemen, it is impossible to thank you sufficiently for the honour you have done me. It was very much unexpected by me, because I understood that the Stewards would carefully avoid the mention of any man's name in this company. We met for principles, without the most distant personal idea of any man or any party; but certainly without injury to the principles which we all hold. I except, however, your kindness, and thank you for the health you have given to the principle. It is totally unnecessary for me to say one word on the approbation of that principle to a company like this, but perhaps it may not be unnecessary to say a word or two for our own comfort. Gentlemen, the reign of corruption, you may be assured, is coming towards its close. I ought to tell you on what I found that opinion. I will do it as shortly as I can. A very little knowledge of our history will shew that those Ministers, who principally directed their conduct by terror were shipwrecked upon that attempt to govern by terror. A little more than an hundred years ago, the Minister of this country and his minions, used of the attempt of governing by terror only, endeavoured to secure themselves by murdering whom they pleased; but themselves were murdered for the murders they had committed. A different practice and a different scheme succeeded, and those who desired to be absolute in this country, not daring to begin with fear, followed up their desires with the course and the plan of corruption. That corruption is drained almost to the dregs, and you have but little now to fear. In the course of the American war, Lord North pursued the plan of corruption, and he did it so long, that Mr. Pitt found but little remaining to corrupt with, because all he could lay hold of was barely enough for himself and his family. You therefore need not wonder that Mr. Pitt, thus situated, should have recourse to corruption of another sort; and therefore you find that he introduced a title which is rather new to us—the title of Marquis. At a former time we had none of that title, but at the present time, we have them in abundance. Unless I am mistaken, it was first attempted in the reign of Richard II. and the people of this country were so offended at the novelty of the title, that the man on whom it was conferred was compelled to make an apology to the then House of Commons, and get rid of the title. "I am only putting together titles, which you know as well as I do, were afterwards settled, and that it was agreed that the relations of Sovereigns shall not be among the number. Then followed another order—the order of St. Patrick—and then the order of Barons, a diminutive of Baron. Upon the establishment of this order a number of persons said they were gentlemen, and they would not become Barons, and so the force of that corruption then failed in much of its intended effect. This sort of artifice Ministers feel they cannot long profit by, and therefore they attempted our lives. They think that we are afraid to die, they mistake, but that