

THE RULING PASSIONS.

A POEM. "WHILE thus of chequer'd life our mazy lay, Has stretch'd a various, though a crude survey, Say, shall COLUMBUS'S flag the theme prolong? Their "RULING PASSION" claims our noblest song.

Theirs is the pride, bequeath'd by glorious fires, To guard their *Lars*, and protect their fires; To rear a race enlighten'd, brave and free, Heirs of the soil and tenants of the sea; Whole hearts the Union shield—its laws reverse, As country sacred, and as freedom dear.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given, THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit: For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.

The Collector of the Revenue for the first Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of James Chapman, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given, TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorized to grant such licences.

Bank of North America, September 8th, 1797. ON Monday next the Notes for all Notes or Bills payable at this Bank, which fall due on that and the ensuing 6 days, will be served on the Payers: and the like Notes on every Monday, till the further orders of the Directors.—Persons wishing to deposit Notes or Bills for Collection, which are to fall due within the week, must themselves undertake to give notice to the Payers.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP! A Light WAGGON almost new, with a frame—and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dols.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—320. Enquire No. 321, Market-street. August 24.

Red Port Wine. Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto. Red Port Wine in pipes, hds, and quarter cases 60 cwt. Cork, for sale by Philips, Cramond, & Co. July 21.

TO BE SOLD, And immediate possession given, Convenient well finished Brick Tenement with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware.—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.

Wilmington, Aug. 10. Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders in this company are hereby informed, that pursuant to the fifth clause of their Charter, and at the request of a Number of Stockholders, who, together, are proprietors of Six Thousand Shares, and upwards, a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 25th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of filling up a vacancy in their Direction; and taking into consideration such Regulations or Bye Laws as may be presented in conformity with the Charter of Incorporation.

EBEN. HAZARD, Secry. July 20.

THE Partnership, UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him.—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street. August 7.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, &c.

There seems to exist a degrading opinion among some of our American Patriots—that every man in this country must be attached either to France or England. The real partisans of British ascendancy and the American fanatics, both entertain this ridiculous sentiment, at least in appearance, and make it the engine for accomplishing their respective views. The real fact, however, is, that there are THREE parties in the United States—one blindly devoted to Great Britain—another to France—each very cordially detests the other, and wishes them to the devil. But, there is a third class, consisting of principled Americans; who contended for our glorious independence; sacrificed their health, ease and property in its defence; and who, rejecting with contempt the idea of partial attachments to any nation, exclusively, below all their regard upon that dear country for the defence of which they so nobly fought and suffered. These are our true patriots, upon whom dependance can be placed in the trying hour of danger—and not the vagabonds who fly from persecution for villainies in their native land, and here enter as hirelings into the service of those who daringly advocate the robbery and oppression exercised by Great Britain and France upon our defenceless trade.

A silly paragraph in Greenleaf's paper, is written wholly under the impression that the people of this country are all either partisans of the British or French. The author must be some foreigner recently imported, who knows nothing of the disposition of our genuine citizens, and who for the sake of dabbling among the dirty calculations of a mercenary trade, has admitted him. The paragraph is so construed as to induce a belief that the writer is a friend to America—but the cloven foot is obvious from the partiality he shows to one set of our enemies, while he utterly declaims against the other. Of all such—of the abusers of our excellent public officers, and defamers of tried merit, we should beware—and never admit what they assert, until it is proved to a demonstration—for, a fellow who will prostitute himself for money to advocate any cause without regard to principle, is a bad member of society—and like all Liars, he should be punished if even by chance he DEVIATES into TRUTH.

The following, we believe, is the paragraph to which the above writer has referred. The ABUSE which is continually poured forth from certain presses in the United States against the French people must convince every candid observer that a faction exists in this country inimical to our constitution and to the genuine rights of the people. We sometimes see lengthy paragraphs of calumny, extracts of letters from London charging the French with setting fire to our cities and towns, answers from the Spanish minister to the French government on the defeat of the Spanish fleet, and a number of other publications, which, too evidently, bear the marks of falsehood and deception. When recourse is had to such vile means to injure the sister republic, we must naturally suppose, that the authors are inimical to the principles of liberty and are artfully endeavoring to widen the breach between the citizens of the two countries. Let the republicans of the United States be attentive to the proceedings of a British party among us, who are striving, by every subterfuge which resentment can dictate, to sap the foundation of our liberties, and once more bring us under the dominion of our former tyrants.

MESSRS. M'LEAN & LANG. Ready reader of your paper this morning got hold of the Aurora of Thursday last, wherein he finds the following paragraph, which, with the remarks subjoined, I would thank you to publish. A REAL FEDERALIST.

The Gazettes of the faction are indefatigable in their endeavors to render the French and the French revolution odious here. For this purpose they have plundered the whole Billinggate vocabulary for epithets to lavish on them, and have ransacked every rancorous monarchical account of the revolution for distorted instances of barbarity committed during the revolutionary fever. These they are every day retailing as true pictures of the scenes exhibited on the theatre of France during that period. The friends of humanity and republicanism weep over the few excesses of which some individuals in France, taking advantage of the troubled moments of a revolution, have been guilty; but these friends of order feast on them in the true spirit of cannibalism, a spirit so congenial with their favorite system—Monarchy.

REMARKS. On the above paragraph a correspondent remarks that the Aurora, that wretched sink of scurrility, personality and defamation, after some little repose from its dirty labors, has resumed its wonted style. The friends of decency, order and virtue will however, not be deterred from exposing the villainies of our domestic Jacobins, or reproaching the piratical measures of foreign enemies, whether British or French. The Aurora, and some other gazettes of a similar complexion, have incessantly trumpeted the foulest charges against the friends of America—and labored with a zeal truly mercurial to palliate the enormities of rascals who are censured even in France.—Why is this done? It is an evident proof that we have a faction among us, which detest every thing virtuous and good, and love whatever is politically or morally bad!—Such a faction deserve discountenance, and it is a truth very pleasing to the friends of order, that it is now rapidly declining in credit.—In respectability it has always been deficient. The true spirit of patriotism is exhibited by an attachment to our country, and enmity to her foes of whatever nation they may be—but he who attacks himself to one foreign nation exclusively, and not only reprobates every other, but his own too, when the favorite foreign power thinks proper to injure her, is a detestable character, and merits banishment.—Such is Bache, and some others that could be named.—Men who to elevate the nation they worship, would not scruple to sacrifice the interests, and prostitute the political independence of the United States at its feet. In France, the atrocities of the jacobin faction are freely and openly exposed, and its abettors held up to public execration for having deluged the country in blood. The colonial agents are recalled for having established the reign of terror, and milder characters sent to replace them. Notwithstanding these evidences of

a change for the better in France, our Jacobins are still favorable to the ancient exploded system of terror, and cannot without the keenest feelings see in the American gazettes a republication of what is daily printed in France and read with avidity against the murderous satellites of Robespierre. The valuable writer who has exposed the crimes of the sanguinary Robespierian faction, has immortalized his name—and the translator who gives the American reader an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the facts, and whose personal knowledge of many incidents which occurred in France, enables him to speak positively, deserves the thanks of America, as well for his auxiliary labours in making the translations, as for the judicious remarks with which he accompanies them. Bache talks like a fool when he says the favorite system of the American federalists is monarchy.—They contended against a monarch seven years, and after liberating their country, established a free government on the purest republican principles. This is the system they adore, and to this system they cling. They are sure that our present form of government is the best ever devised by the understanding, or conceived by the wit of man. It is the result of mature deliberation and great intellectual labour, research and comparison. Every intelligent American is confident it is infinitely preferable to either the British or French, and every patriot American will support it against the hireling efforts of foreign intermediaries aiming to subvert it, and assimilate it to their own, in order to get us the more completely under their influence. For this base purpose have such rascals been put in pay as the writer of the history of the United States, and the most unprincipled fellows infligated to set up presses, which, disfiguring the truly estimable character of impartiality, have been exclusively devoted to the filth of a faction. From such sources have proceeded the calumnious publications against Washington, Adams, Hamilton, and the whole catalogue of our revolutionary worthies—men to whom we are deeply indebted, and to whom this country will feel its obligations while freedom exists among us, or one man attached to the genuine principles of republicanism can be found, either in this or any other country on earth.

From the ORIENTAL TRUMPET.

MR. RAND, "A true patriot" on Wednesday last having announced, by sound of Trumpet, his safe return from a European expedition; permit an inhabitant of Portland, in behalf of his fellow citizens, to congratulate him upon his happy arrival, and to express a most feeling concern at the "surprising and shocking" revolution in political sentiments, which he observes to have taken place in this country. As the respectability and importance of a nation, depend in a high degree upon the wealth and abilities of its citizens, no sacrifice can be esteemed too great, to induce gentlemen of this description, to honour our country with their residence. To promote this desirable object, a Priestley was affectionately received among us; who is industrious in propagating religious infidelity; and a Gallatin was admitted into the bosom of our national legislature, eager on every occasion, to excite in the breasts of our fellow-citizens a spirit of discontent and insurrection. In order to continue this just and salutary policy, and to induce a self-created patriot to enrol himself among those exalted worthies, I would suggest to my fellow-citizens, the propriety of renouncing their correct, independent, and well-founded political sentiments and opinions; by which means America will have the honor at least to boast of "A True Patriot." But, fellow citizens, before you thus make an offering upon the altar of infamy, to "A True Patriot," or to France or to any other nation, of all that is praiseworthy and excellent, I earnestly entreat you to consider the equivalent for this invaluable sacrifice. The above was intended as an introduction to the anatomy of "A True Patriot." But the subject, upon inspection, not appearing ripe for dissection, having for some time dieted upon soup maigre and frogs, I shall delay the operation, until by a residence in our country, it shall acquire a body and respectability.

AN AMERICAN. INDIA. From the MADRAS COURIER. MR. EDITOR, The enclosed account of the people who live on the mountains that form the boundary of the Circars, having been communicated to me by a friend, you will oblige me by inserting it in your weekly paper, in hopes of inducing gentlemen farther to investigate so interesting a subject, as there cannot be a doubt that similar public advantages may be made to result from an attention to such people here, as have arisen from the philanthropy of Cleveland in Bengal.

I am, Sir, Your very obedient servant, JAS. ANDERSON. Fort St. George, May 19th, 1795.

THE range of mountains inland of the five northern Circars, is inhabited by a class of men who differ from the natives in the circumjacent low country, in their appearance, religion, manners, and language. This class of men, generally denominated Conds, or hill people, is branched out into six tribes, named the Condowar, Lowwarar, Condolwar, Contulwar, Pudmawar, and Budcondawar. All their six tribes, or families, are to be found on the hills inland of Vizagapatnam and Poody, but only the two first on the Barampore hills. They all have nearly the same language and customs, and live solely on the summit and sides of the mountains, from which they come down to the villages below, on the Shandy, or weekly market days, bringing

small grain, dye-stuffs, and other articles, which they exchange for coarse cloth, cutlery, &c.

The Conds are squat and muscular, their colour is dark, their features very harsh, and their language guttural. They go entirely naked excepting a bit of cloth about their loins, as well as their loins, and a single piece of coarse cloth suffices for both purposes.

They are unacquainted with the use of letters, and no Bramins frequent or dwell with them. They are extremely superstitious, and have among them priests and priestesses, who are a sort of conjurers. They call the former Punmoos and the latter Deancee. They perform none of the ablutions so common to the other oriental casts. In point of manners they are almost as rude and wild as elk and bear, their fellow inhabitants of the hills.

Every village elects a head man, who adjusts all matter of dispute among his constituents, who are in a perfect equality. They acknowledge scarcely any obedience to the Zemindars of the low country, who think it their interest to cajole the head men to visit them, on which occasions they give them trifling presents and abundance of pariah arrack, of which liquor, and of buffalo flesh, the Conds are excessively fond.

They are in general a simple, and very inoffensive race, but have ideas of both property and independence. They will not allow the trees growing on their hills to be cut down without their sanction, both which and their assistance to drag and roll the felled wood, are readily purchased by a very small sum.

When prevailed on by insurgent zemindars to take a part in their quarrels, they are a mischievous enemy, as they fall from the hills during the night, into the plains below, fire the villages, and destroy or carry off the grain and cattle. All pursuits of them among the hills is fruitless, as they ascend the heights with amazing speed from their perfect knowledge of the declivities and accents, and can without risk to themselves either elude or assail their pursuers. Every Cond is armed with a large hooked knife, with which he cuts down bamboos and trees, or beholds the unhappy captive. They use slings, and bows and arrows, and where the situation is favourable, they have large stones ready placed to roll down on their assailants.

These notices were afforded by a Jungum (a religious mendicant,) of Barampore. His information was taken down in Persian by a moonshiee, from whose manuscript the above is translated.

POLITICAL REFLECTIONS.

The governor and the governed, whatever be the form of government proposed, are men partaking of the interests and passions of men. Let us then take the feelings of private interest, and the passions of men into our estimate of what government is best for them; and let us too consider those interests and passions as existent under the actual circumstances of the times.

The question then is, not what government is best for men in a state of great purity of manners, simplicity of knowledge, general competency to all, without riches to any, and contentment in private life, keeping down generally the ambition of public life.

We must take men as they are, we must not take them as the poets describe shepherds of Arcadia, and those of the golden age. We must take men who follow trade and commerce, because trade and commerce bring money; and, who seek money, because money gratifies their lusts and appetites.

We must take men who seek power, because power not only may reach wealth by shorter strides, but moreover gratify vanity and other passions extraneous to those merely sensual.

We must take men, who, in all classes of life, reach as high towards the enjoyments which power or wealth may give, as their means will afford: and who, if too low to reach at all, in their envy and discontent give proof of what they seek, and what they would do if they could. In short, we must take men for the most part, and in their general community, who abuse, or are ready to abuse both power and wealth.

The love of power and of wealth are of so quick growth, and are so fatal to any institution of government which is not framed under consideration of their influence that no democracy, or republic leaning to a democracy, ever lasted an entire century. It became an aristocracy, or it submitted to the usurpation of an individual; and in its latter years of duration as a republic was convulsed and distracted by these jarring influences, and at all times was a scene of disquiet in itself, and of unhappiness to mankind.

Generally a democratic people on their outset of republican establishment have been ruinous to the quiet and happiness of all people near them; and afterwards have left as great unhappiness from commotions among themselves, as heretofore they brought on others by their wars and disposition to contend. Pristina mala postquam fors deerant, domi querere, is by Livy applied to Rome.

The tendency of the passions and interests of men in such governments ever takes its direction to the attainment or support of the executive department. It is the struggle for executive power on which the whole turns.

It is a question truly of great concern whether executive authority in government can be so placed and guarded as to be without, and beyond the reach of those passions and influences which tend to corrupt the people and destroy the state, and yet be within the reach of control and restrained from all exertion to the prejudice of the liberties and rights of the people.

The operation of struggles for the executive power in smaller commonwealths, and republics in general, is equally destructive to domestic happiness, and to political institution.

Let us suppose a competition of ascendant characters. There ever have been, for the most part, and always will be, able and enterprising men struggling together for ascendancy. These busy and ambitious men are seldom so virtuous as to be nice about the means, so that they attain their ends. Human ingenuity will soon be exercised and well practised in all the arts to gain or to cheat the people, to reduce, to corrupt, or to deceive; whilst the animosity of contending parties, permits not either to see that in the end the people are merely cavilling for who shall establish despotism in the person of their own chusing; or perhaps two or three parties find it necessary to join their forces; and the result is the worst of all governments an hateful aristocracy.

During these struggles no end of good government is answered. There is no peace, there is no private happiness, no security of person, no security of property; there is little too of liberty as applied to the individual station. The majority in a democratic assembly, ever have tyrannized over the minority; the general picture of a democracy is of a party conquering, and of a party subdued; of a party oppressing, and a party suffering; of an alternate abuse of power, and vicissitude of murders, exiles and confiscations.

Thus all democratic republics have fallen and will fall, and be of short duration, from the impracticability of so ordaining the executive power, as not to be the object of undue practices, and not to be the means of undue influence; the one tending to corrupt, and the other to overturn the political institution.

In such a republic, constant struggles and animosities, and a constant insecurity of property and unsafety of person, chase all domestic happiness to a distance; and what compensation have the republican people for this loss?

I have shewn the mischiefs which the struggles for executive power occasion in a republican government, and remarked the successive factions and disturbances, destroying all domestic security of individuals, and all peace and happiness in the community. I have shewn that these struggles in the end go to destroy the republic itself, and confirm one man, or one set of men, in power and tyranny.

[The following Relation of the Massacre of the Inhabitants of an American town by a body of French troops, and their Indian auxiliaries, is extracted from "the history of the Five Indian Nations" by Cadwallader Colden.]

The Count De Frontenac being desirous to raise the drooping spirits of the French in Canada, by keeping them in action, and engaging the most daring of them, in enterprises that might give courage to the rest, had sent out three parties against the English colonies, in hopes thereby to lessen the confidence which the Five Nations had in the English assistance, now that England had declared war against France. The party sent to New-York was commanded by Monfr. De Herville, and was ordered to attempt the surprising of Schenectady, the nearest village to the Mohawks: It consisted of 150 French Bush-lopers or Indian traders, and of as many Indians, the most of them French converts from the Mohawks, commonly called the Praying Indians, settled at a place near Montreal, called Calnauga. They were well acquainted with all that part of the country round Schenectady; and came in sight of the place the 8th of February 1689-90.

The people of Schenectady were at that time in the greatest security, notwithstanding that they had information from the Indians, of a party of French, and French Indians being upon their march that way. They did not think it practicable, in that season of the year, while it was extremely cold, and the whole country covered with snow. Indeed Europeans will hardly think it possible, that men could make such a march through the wilderness in the severest frosts, without any covering from the heavens, or any provision, except what they carried on their backs.

Tho' the people of Schenectady were informed in the evening before the place was surprised, that several sulking Indians were seen near the place, they concluded, that they could be only some of the neighboring Indians; and as they had no officer of any esteem among them, not a single man could be persuaded to watch in such severe weather, though, as the French owned afterwards, if they had found the least guard or watch, they would not have attempted the place, but have surrendered themselves prisoners: They were so exceedingly distressed with the length of their march, and with cold and hunger, but finding the place in fatal security, they marched into the heart of the village, without being discovered by any one person; then they raised their war shout, entered the houses, murdered every person they met, men, women and children, naked and in cold blood; and at the same time set fire to the houses. A very few escaped, by running out naked into the woods in this terrible weather: And several hid themselves till the first fury of the attack was over; but these were soon driven from their lurking places by the fire, and were all made prisoners.

The French marched back, without reaping any visible advantage from this barbarous enterprise, besides the murdering sixty-three innocent persons in cold blood, and carrying twenty-seven of them away prisoners.

WALPOLE, (N. H.) September 4. To triumph over the fallen Jacobins would appear inhuman. To express a hope that they have fallen "like Lucifer, never to rise again," though it might evince a love of order, a love of peace, is, we presume, at present scarcely necessary. Perplexed, as these demo-patriots now are, with the memory of M'Lean, the treason of Blount, and the disgrace of Monroe, their ardor to brood mischief must be not a little damped.