My hari for better things approves ; My hari ar goorfe in practice loves.

I OWN I am thou id at this traffic in Slaves, And fear those who Pay them and fell them are maves.

What I hear of their hard a ps, their tortures, and grouns, Is almost enough to draw pity from sones. I pit? them greatly, but! must be mum,
For how could! do without sugar chrum?
Especially sugar, so need all we see;
What give up our desserts, cur coffee and tea?
Besides if we do, the French, Dutch, and Danes.
Will here in these

Will heartily thank us no doubt for our pains. If we do not buy the poor creatures, they will,
And tertures and groans will be multiplied fill.
If forginers likewife would give up the trade,
Much more in b half of your will mishely. Much more in b half of your with might be faid. But whill they get riches by purchasing blacks, Pray tell me why wernay not also go Inacks.

Your fcruples and arguments bring to my min!, A ftory so pat, you may think it was coin'd On purpose to answer you out of my mint, But I can affure you I saw it in print.

A youngfler at school more sedate than the rest, A youngiler at school more ledate than the rest, Had once his integrity put to the test; His comrades had plotted an orchord to rob, And ask'd him to go and assist in the job. He was shock'd fir, like you, and answer'd, "Oh no! What ro's our good neighbor! I pray you don't go. Brides the man's poor and the orchard's his bread! Then think on his children, for they must be fed."

" You talk very fine, and you look very grave. But apples we want, and apples we'll have:

If you will go with us, we'll give you a share,

If not, you shall have neither apple nor pear."

They ceas'd and Tom ponder'd, "Ifee they will go Poor man what a pity to injure him fo! Poor man! I would feve him his fruit if I could, But Raying behind them will do him no good. If the matter depended alone upon me, His apples might hang till they dropp'd from the tree Put fince they will have them, I think I'll go too, He'll lofe none by me, altho' I get a few."

His feruples thus filere'd, Tom felt more at eafe, And went with his comrades his apples to feize. He blam'd and protested, but join'd in the plan; He shar'd in the plunder but pitied the man

## POST-OFFICE.

## From Marfeilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swedish barque Gustavus Adolphus, from Marseilles, confishing of the following articles; is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof Claret, in hogheads Ditto, in cases

Frontigniac Wine, in cases of 30 bottles Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles

Olives Dry Verdigreafe

Writing Paper Umbreilas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches

Long and fhort white Kid Gloves & Women Silk Stockings Handkerch efs. in imitation of Madrass Artificial Flowers and Garlands

Offrich Feathers Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum Manna in forts

Cream Tartar.
BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

Bank of North America,

September 8th, 1797.

On Monday next the Notices for all Notes or Bills payable at this Bank, which fall due on that and the enfuing 6 days, will be ferved on the Payers: And the like Notices on every Monday, till the further orders of the Directors.—Perfons withing to deposit Notes or Bills for Collection, which are to fall due within the week, must themsolves undertake to give notice to the Payers. The Inhabitants of the District

of Southwark,

RE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be

Lept at the Confiables' office, the north ead
corner of Front and Almond streets, where the
friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make
application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the
Tents on Schuylkill, may be surnished with orders
hy applying as above.

Aug. 29

At a Meeting of the Board of

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,
Present John Hall, See'ry.
Francis Johnston, R. G.
Dan. Brodhead, S. G.

Nicholas Bettinger,

Samuel Cunningham.

In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspanish. pers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or affiguees of Samuel Cunningham de-ceased, to attend the board on the first Monday in November next, to shew cause why a patent should not siline to Nicholas Bettinger for the fand in question.

(A true Copy.)

JOHN HALL,

Secretary of the Land Office.

\*1aw8w.

This Day is Published, BY Meff. Doblon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookleilers,
Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents.

Elegant's printed on Wove paper, and Hotpreffed,
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions Of the feveral States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the feveral heads of administration; with

Of South Carolina,

L. D. and niember of the Congress of the
United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6

## The Gasette.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29.

The following filly fabrication has been an American editor has tacked to it "State expose them to a sequestration of their proof France," and it is now circulating with great industry, all over the country.

State of France. Extract of a letter from a young nobleman now in Lifle.

I have remained in a state of astonishment ever fince my arrival in this country. Oh! what a number of fibs our ministers have told: They faid a country could not live happy under French principles. On landing at Calais I expected to fee the fields burnt up and barren; but what was my furprise to see them covered with the finest verdure, and bearing the richest crops. The country between this and Lifle refembles a garden. From what M. Windham told me I thought the people would all be clothed in rags, and ornamented with bloody daggers: that they would have famine, distrust, and wretchedness in their looks: instead of this, they are a more open, merry fet than our much better clad and fed than they were

ment unveiled," which, in every respect, equals the Billingsgate of the Aurora and Porcupine's Gazette.

After some general remarks on attempts of Segur and Pastoret, to overthrow the constitution, the writer fays, " At the time when France constituted itself into a republic, the pretended allies of Pastoret detached themselves from us, not by a declaration of war, which would have become a frank and loyal nation, but by all those obscure and ndelicate manœuvres, which mark the weakness of a perfidious government!"

This is faying we ought to have gone to war at once—attempts to fleer clear of the war and preferve neutrality, are called per-

The writer takes for his proofs, the sub-flance of the complaints of Mr. Genet, as they fland in his letter to Mr. Jefferson, of Sept. 18, 1793—viz. the prefident's re-ceiving the vifits of Noailles and Talon, his fuffering medallions of Capet and his family to hang in his room, his conduct relative to arming in our ports, prizes, &c. and that Wasington\* had delayed to call congress together, notwithstanding Mr. Genet's " respectful infinuations."

The writer speaks of Washington's being furrounded with "men of England:" he speaks of the "patriciate," or senate, as being a "conspiracy against the American people:" he speaks of Mr. Monroe's being fent "plenipotentiary" to Paris "without powers," as an act of Machiavelism, to deceive the French, by his warm republican-ism, and sending Mr. Jay to London, to make a treaty destructive of the French treaties. He calls Mr. Jay the "Dumolard of the United States, (that is, a tory,) warmly attached to monarchy, to a peerage, and to George the III."

The writer fuggests that the executive of America has been guided by British agents, leagued with all traitors, refugee colonists and emigrants, in a shameful manner—with view to overturn the republic.

This nonfense has been repeated in America, and re-echoed by the French Jacobins, till it is perfectly stale—it ceases even to excite resentment. But what the writer says of the defigns of the Prench government, if

true, deserves more serious confideration. He fuggests that the French republic ftruggling against two and twenty armed at once, has, hitherto, dissembled her deep resentment against the United States. But now the has cut off almost all the heads of the menacing hydra, and finee that of England only remains to be taken off, " it is the part of her grandeur, as well as of her justice to manifest to the United States all her sensibili-ty," The directory, he says, have "Knit their brows like Jupiter, but have not hurled the thunder—Nestor has spoken, but Achilles has remained in his tent."

What then must we poor devils do, when Jupiter launches his thunder-bolts at us, and Achilles marches forth, armed with

The following paragraph is given liter-

ally:"In a flate of war fo violent as that which the French republic has fusianed against the most powerful kings of Europe, it is indubitable that neural nations were not ber friends, and that her friends who covered themselves with a shameful neutrality, have been and are her enemies."

This is the speaking out, what French agents and their advocates have often hinted to us before.

\* So this word is spelt in this Greb-street

The writer then examines the question of

war with the United States. He fays, merchants who trade with the republic or against her, under the American flag, counter revolutionits who have placed their money in the banks of the United States, &c. raife an outcry about the danger of war with the United States. Having withdrawn their capitals from France, and placed them in perty. The fame cry, he fays, was raifed by those who had money in the bank of Venice, in Geneva, and in the caverns of Switzerland. He hints very plainly that the French government ought not to fuffer fuch friends to escape, when it is driven to every expedient to raife money.

He goes on to examine the means of attack and defense, possessed by the United States. We have not time at present to notice his observations on these points and

The meaning of this, we leave to the rea-

der's conjectures.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, &c. Our Jacobin Prints appear to be instrong convulsions, from a fear that the Legislative own countrymen; they have no dread of Body of the government of France with the Botany Bay for opening their mouths, nor a bastile for making a wry face; neither do they fear spies and informers; and they are present struggle for superiority. No man need present struggle for superiority. No man need wish a forcible reason to convince him of the much better clad and fed than they were formerly. After what I have heard in England, I can scarcely believe I am in France. We have here delicious wines and sumptuous dinners; the women are beautiful, engaging and elegant, and the men are polite and obliging. The sun shines in Lisle the same as in London, and the people walk upon two legs, though the former is inhabited by republicans. The birds sing and waters flow, just as if the people lived in a state of civil society; and the day light as regularly makes its appearance as if they were governed by a king.

From the (N. T.) Minerva.

We have presented to our readers the observations of Pastoret, in the council of sive hundred, relative to the conduct of the directory towards the United States. We have in our possession an answer to those observations, entitled, the "American government unveiled," which, in every respect, equals the Billingscate of the Aurora and the property of the whole France the unwilling instruments in their bands, of extending throughout Europe (and no doubt America) the system of pluuder, robbery, where contrary, should the two Councils succeed in their constitutional demand of Reasons for the arbitrary, unjust and unconstitutional conduct of the Directory, all honest, burmens, sensible men will have reason to solve the men will have reason to felicit. mane, sensible men will have reason to selicitate each other on the return of Peace with all its attendant ble/

The fate of America with respect to Peace or War, evidently depends on the issue of the dispute between the Executive and Legislative branches of the government of France, the for-mer of which, that they may perpetuate their power, are furious advocates for general war, rapine and plunder—and the latter, loving juffice, are friend of peace, virtue, and humanity. flice, are friend of peace, virtue, and humanity.

Tes! my fellow Citizens, we have monsters among us, (I mean our Jacobins, Antifederalists, Anarchists)—who, with patricidal, diabolical feelings, would wish to see the Directory triumph over the two Councils of France, in hopes that French piracy and robbery may continue against their defenceless countrymen.

What Patriotic American, whether born or adopted, but must blush with indignation on reading the following words taken from the Aurora, and reprinted here in a paper called the 'time-piece:

"Our Federalists have halloo'd before they
"were out of the wood. A change of Ministers
"in France they professed qually do energy thing "for them; but to use another coarse adage, they will find that it is out of the frying-pan into the fire."

That is, the WORTHY PATRIOTS hope that the depredations fanctioned by the Directory against the United States of America, will not only continue, but increase. Horrid Patricides! How much longer will you DARE TO BRAVE PUBLIC VENGEANCE. ARISING FROM PUBLIC MISER1 ? I hope the indignant eye of pure undefiled patri-otifm will scowl you and your partizans into deserved contempt and insamy; and let all those who cares, or even suffer you to speak to them in a familiar style, share the same sate.

From the Virginia Gazette. (PROPHETIC.)
THE VIRGINIA CHRONICLE,

Sends greeting, to all the republican church and people, from fea to fea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth, to let them know by November the third, in one thou fand feven hundred and ninety eight, that all the fous and daughters of Belial and all the partial rulers that knows not God and obeys not his word, will be drove out from among the children of men, exiled frem among the republican church and people, and their dwelling will be with the beafts of the field, and they will eat straw with the oxen till their heads is wet with the drops of the their heads is wet with the drops of the night, their hair will grow as the eagle's feathers, and their nails as birds claws, till feven years pass over their heads, they will all aeknowledge that God ought to be honored by all the human race, he will pull down and build up at his pleasure, and they will return and bow to the very soals of their fact the republican edges and as they their feet, the rupublican elders, and as they fow they will not reap, for the grain will rot under the clods of the valley, the daugh-ters of Belial their wombs will be all barren, and their paps will never give fuck, to raife a rebellious race, they will go from door to door to beg their bread, they will end their days in pain, shame, and difgrace, and when they die they will fall in the gulph where the rich glutton and all the apostatized race is gone before, to be their companions where there is no eye to pity nor hand to fave, whilft the republican church and people fhine with brilliant light, like the Jafper and Sardine over the earth, they will all ove God and one another; this Chronicle is to go on frift beafts, their hoofs to be like flint, over our asylum, and in swift ships rom fea to fea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth. The first addition to the Virginia Chronicle, I recommend to all cor-

rupt men and women to fast from evil and earn to do well; bow to equal justice and liberty upon land and sea, and leave the great event in the hand of a merciful God, to fee whether he will remove the fore judgment of corrupt men and women-Recommend to all the Buckskin patriots to make as many additions to the Virginia Chronicle, as they please, for the good of the planatory globe. -I add no more

JOSEPH S. PRICE.

History of a big Mill, and of a Miller that would not grind without water.

Once upon a time a good natured fort of a man, in paffing through a diffrict of the country, observed sever I streams of water, which though individually small, were nevertheless brisk and lively. But, in the whole district, he could not hear of a fingle mill for the conveniency of the insome others—but he has one remark that habitants in manufacturing their grain. He we shall give entire. It is this :- " that pitied the poor souls when he saw them when the prefent powers make peace, then every day pounding their corn, and breakis the time to chaftife governments which ing it with much labor in a mortar, whereby are weak, crafty and faithlefs." bread, hardly fit for a dog to eat. He subjects of this nature, it appeared to him determined therefore, in his own mind, to extremely proper to consult a map, the build a mill for their accommodation.

he effected a junction of a confiderable number of these small streams, that by flowing unitedly into his pond, should raise a fufficient head of water to carry on business. He next erected his mill-dam, and when the whole was completed, advertised that he was ready to grind for the neighbourhood. Now the mill foon went merrily round, and every one faw the advantage of carrying his grift there. To encourage them, the man of the mill took courage them, the man of the mill took but very small toll, so in fact as hardly to blessed reign of terror. They have their support the expenses of the manufacture. Jacobins, their Cordeliers, nay, their frater-After some time grinding, he began to perceive that the mill took more water to try, it is absolutely necessary that Italy make her go round than came into the pond from the several sluices; however, he went on with his work till the pond was become fo low that the mill-wheel fairly flopped of itself, and the whole internal machinery at the fame time became motioulefs. therefore shut down the gate to let the water rise again and fill the pond. Now began grumbling. The neighbourhood were vexed with the man and his mill for its stopping, and accused him of being an unsteady of the ingenious machines, which are so wonderfully calculated to serve the triumph of principles.

A letter from Italy advises, that it is unfort of a devilish fellow, inasmuch as he did not keep the mill steadily going round, without interruption. Gentlemen, said he, make the streams that come in equal to the ftream that goes out, and the mill shall Genoa, and to proceed from thence to Bargrind without ceafing, I'll warrant you. celona. If you cannot or will not do that, you must e'en wait till the water rifes again! the Sw

## NEWARK, September 27.

On Friday the 15th inft. was held an examination at the academy in this town, when the trustees and several gentlemen of litera-Greek languages did honor to themselves and their tutor Mr. Findley, in the proficiency which they made fince the last examination; the trustees were gratified to see a laudable emulation prevail among the Rudents: in encouraging which, Mr. Findley

possesses a very happy talent.

The students of the French language, likewise, afforded a pleasing specimen of proiency in the pronunciation and grammatical knowledge of that polite language, and did great credit to their inftructor Mr.

And in a few fucceeding days the examination of the English school, taught by Mr. Dodd, gave satisfaction to the gentlemen

who were present. It is remarked, with pleasure, that this institution increases in its respectability, and must be considered a real blessing to the com-

BERMUDA, August 12. Capt. Drake, of the sch'r Thetis, which arrived this week from Jamaica, informs us that on his departure from Jamaica, a ship that on his departure from Jamaica, a ship arrived from England, after a short passage, which brought accounts of his majesty's frigate Pomone, Sir John Borlase Warren, commander, having been rose upon by the crew; that they confined all the officers below, and steered their course for Brest, but as she got near the harbour's mouth, she was cut off by two English frigates, retaken and sent immediately for England.

We are also informed, from the same

narter, that one of his majesty's armed ch'rs was run away with by the crew, latey, and carried over to the French into the Bite of Leogane. That on her arrival there the French put the crew into prison, and fent word to the British commander at P. au Prince to fend for them, as they should all be given up, but that the veffel would be retained. The above disappointments will no doubt have a good effect in the navy, and convince the feamen of the bad effects of their treachery.

Thursday was launched from Mr. Nathaniel Tynes' Yard, his majesty's sloop of war the Driver. She is a vessel built on a fast failing plan, and bids fair to assist in scourng the American coast of French privateers. She is to join Adm. Vandeput's squadron, as foon as fitted, and will carry 16 twenty four pounders, carronades.
August 19.

Tuesday arrived his majesty's sloop of war Hunter, capt. Tucker, from Halifax, in which came passengers capt. Scater, (appointed to the command of the Driver sloop of war) fome other officers and 65 feamen. The West-India fleet, consisting of about

100 fail, left Martinique the 20th July, and Tortola the 1st of August, under convoy of one ship of 74 guns, 2 frigates, a sloop of war who would not be grieved to recover it by &c. The Bermuda and American vessels expelling, under the favour of some great took the advantage of the convoy, and left

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, June 18.
It is generally supposed that the overtures of peace with Great-Britain will procure to Sir Sydney Smith, if not his liberty, at least some alleviation of his hard captivity. He continues in close confinement in the ame tower which was occupied by Lous

In the course of the last audience which the Portuguse ambassador had of Charles Lacroix, the latter gave a proof of ignorance, rather uncommon even at this time.

After having threatened the ambaffador with a declaration of war, and with sending an army against Portugal, and finding that these threats made but a very slight impreffion on him, he at last faid in the utmost rage-" We will fend our fleets against you."—" What fleet ?" replied the ambassa-dor. " That of Toulon"—" For what purpose?"-" To block up all your ports on the Mediterranean," The ambaffador, havthey made out to procure a forry fort of ing shrewdly observed, that on discussing minister sent for one, and found, to his ut-With much labor, expense and difficulty, most consusion, that Portugal possesse effected a junction of a considerable part whatever in the Mediterranean.

According to letters from Nimeghn, part of the army of the North lately arrived in Dutch Guelders, is now marching to the Texel. It is reported, that a confiderable body of troops is to be embarked there for the purpose of invading England.

June 19. The Italians are now truly deferving of liberty. The clubs are organized in Italy, nal focieties. In the opinion of those genshould form a republic, grand and splendid, one and indivisible, and their tribunes resound daily with declamations against the crowned

With a few guillotines the happiness of Italy would be complete; and we underfland that the brotherhood have already or-

er consideration to effect a descent on Porgal. Gen. Angerau's division is said to have marched to Verona, for no other purpole than to be embarked at Leghorn and

The navigation of Lake Lugano, which the Swiss have already contested both with the French and Lombardians, appears likely to bring on a rupture between the Cantons and the French Republic. The former, terrified by the fate of Venice and Genoa, have already fent several deputtaions to General Buonaparte, and have endeavoured ture attended-the students of the Latin and to settle matters on friendly terms ; but at the fame time they put themselves in the most respectable state of defence.

June 25. Yesterday a man of respectability said to a mountaineer of the legislative body-" Vou had fome days ago a very strong stormy sitting."-" It was by no means flormy enough," replied the deputy; the tempest must burst forth, blows must be struck, and one of the two parties must be destroyed."
All Jacobins hold the same language, and their number is daily increasing here. San-

ON THE CLUBS.

[From L'Eclair of June 25.]
"In proportion as the government becomes weak, the audacity of faction increases. The discontented are no longer satisfied with declaiming, some in their gilded halls, others in their smoky taverns. munity and a fruitful nurlery of the arts They must have clubs to combine their hopes and their animolities, and to double by these combinations their chance of succefs. Already four or five clubs are reck-oned in Paris. The most celebrated are those of Clichy, of Montmorency, and of the Palais Royal. I place them here in the order of their dates, for Clichy has engendered the conflitutional circle of Montmorenci, and Montmorenci has en-gendered the clubs of the Palais Royal.

"The first, less dangerous in itself, is composed only of deputies, for the most part distinguished for their love of liberty, and their hatred to every species of tyranny. But if the past is a sufficient pledge for the pacific intentions of these deputies, I will not the less venture to affirm that their club may in time become fatal to their country. The members of the constituent affembly, Glezen and his colleague Lanjuinas, whose virtues are not disputed, were in 1789 the founders of the club Breton, which afterwards became so fatal to France under the title of the Jacobin club. Heaven grant that Clichy may not one day experience a metamorphosis no less terrible! But mean while its existence is still an evil, since it is to it that we are indebted for the formation of the club of Montmorenci. O! deputies, do not repose upon the purity of your intentions! Let the past open your eyes to the future, and in dissolving yourselves, furnish an additional proof of your wisdom and moderation! The two other assemblies are more alarming to public tranquillity. In both there are some men truly deferving of esteem, respectable citizens, but they are not unmixed. I will affirm even that they are not a majority.

"Sunt bora mixta melis fed funt mala plura."

"At Montmorenci are a great number of conventionalists, excluded by lot, who

fill figh for the power they have loft, and expelling, under the favour of fome great convultion, the fuccessors whom the willthe fleet about 10 days ago.

His Excellency Gov. de Lancy, failed likewife fome men too long celebrated by from Barbadoes of the 10th of July, for his government of Tobago, and embarked under falutes from Charles fort.

convolution, the fuccetors whom the will of the people has appointed. It contains likewife fome men too long celebrated by our misfortunes, and by their own crimes, government of Tobago, and embarked under falutes from Charles fort.