

PLAN FOR THE POOR AFRICANS.

Down I can show all at this traffic in slaves, and fear those who pay them and sell them are slaves.

What I hear of their hardships, their tortures, and is almost enough to draw pity from stones.

Your sermons and arguments bring to my mind, a story to put, you may think it was said on purpose to answer you out of my mind.

A young girl at school more fedate than the rest, had once his integrity put to the test.

POST-OFFICE.

LETTERS for the British Packet, for Falmouth, will be received at this office, until Tuesday.

From Marseilles.

- THE CARGO Of the Swedish bark Gustavus Adolphus, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

Bank of North America,

On Monday next the Notices 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.

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Conchee is provided, to be kept at the Conchees office, the north east corner of Front and Almond streets.

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

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,

- Present John Hall, Sec'y. Francis Johnston, R. G. of land office Dan. Broadhead, S. G. Nicholas Bettinger, Verfus 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 newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased.

JOHN HALL, Secretary of the Land Office.

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookellers. Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents.

By John Thompson, A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution.

By WILLIAM SMITH, Of South Carolina,

L. L. D. and member 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.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29.

The following silly fabrication has been copied from some Jacobin print of England: an American editor has tacked to it "State of 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 Lille.

I have remained in a state of astonishment ever since my arrival in this country. Oh! what a number of fibs our ministers have told: They said a country could not live happy under French principles.

From the (N. Y.) MINERVA.

We have presented to our readers the observations of Palforet, in the council of five hundred, relative to the conduct of the directory towards the United States.

After some general remarks on attempts of Segur and Palforet, to overthrow the constitution, the writer says, "At the time when France constituted itself into a republic, the pretended allies of Palforet 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 indelicate manœuvres, which mark the weakness of a perfidious government!"

This is saying we ought to have gone to war at once—attempts to steer clear of the war and preserve neutrality, are called perfidy.

The writer takes for his proofs, the substance of the complaints of Mr. Genet, as they stand in his letter to Mr. Jefferson, of Sept. 18, 1793—viz. the president's receiving the visits of Noailles and Talon, his suffering medallions of Capet and his family to hang in his room, his conduct relative to arming in our ports, prizes, &c. and that Washington had delayed to call congress together, notwithstanding Mr. Genet's respectful insinuations.

The writer speaks of Washington's being surrounded with "men of England?" he speaks of the "patriotic," or senate, as being a "conspiracy against the American people;" he speaks of Mr. Monroe's being sent "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 suggests that the executive of America has been guided by British agents, leagued with all traitors, refugee colonists and emigrants, in a shameful manner—with a view to overturn the republic.

This nonsense 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 designs of the French government, if true, deserves more serious consideration.

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

The following paragraph is given literally:— "In a state of war so violent as that which the French republic has sustained against the most powerful kings of Europe, it is indubitable that neutral nations were not her friends, and that her friends who covered themselves with a shameful neutrality, have been and are her enemies."

war with the United States. He says, merchants who trade with the republic or against her, under the American flag, counter-revolutionists who have placed their money in the banks of the United States, &c. raise an outcry about the danger of war with the United States.

He goes on to examine the means of attack and defence, possessed by the United States. We have not time at present to notice his observations on these points and some others—but he has one remark that we shall give entire. It is this:—"that when the present powers make peace, then is the time to chastise governments which are weak, crafty and faithless."

The meaning of this, we leave to the reader's conjectures. From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, &c. Our Jacobin Prints appear to be in strong convulsions, from a fear that the Legislative Body of the government of France will get the better of the Directory and the Army, in their present struggle for superiority.

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 former of which, that they may perpetuate their power, are furious advocates for general war, rapine and plunder—and the latter, loving justice, are friend of peace, virtue, and humanity.

Our Federalists have halloo'd before they were out of the wood. A change of Ministers in France they expected would do every 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 sanctioned by the Directory against the United States of America, will not only continue, but increase. Horrid Patriotic! How much longer will you DARE TO BRAVE PUBLIC VENGEANCE. ARISING FROM PUBLIC MISERY!

From the Virginia Chronicle. Sends greetings, to all the republican church and people, from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth, to let them know by November the third, in one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, that all the fous and daughters of Belial and all the partial rulers that know not God and obey not his word, will be drove out from among the children of men, exiled from among the republican church and people, and their dwelling will be with the beasts of the field, and they will eat straw with the oxen till 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 seven years pass over their heads, they will all acknowledge 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 soles of their feet, the republican elders, and as they row they will not reap, for the grain will rot under the clouds of the valley, the daughters of Belial their wombs will be all barren, and their paps will never give suck, to raise a rebellious race, they will go from door to door to beg their bread, they will end their days in pain, shame, and disgrace, and when they die they will fall in the gulph where the rich glutton and all the apollitized race is gone before, to be their companions where there is no eye to pity nor hand to save, whilst the republican church and people shine with brilliant light, like the Jasper and Sardine stone over the earth, they will all love God and one another; this Chronicle is to go on swift beasts, their hoofs to be like flint, over our asylum, and in swift ships from sea to sea, 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 learn 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 see 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 planetary 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 sort of a man, in passing through a district of the country, observed several streams of water, which though individually small, were nevertheless brisk and lively. But, in the whole district, he could not hear of a single mill for the convenience of the inhabitants in manufacturing their grain.

With much labor, expense and difficulty, he effected a junction of a considerable number of these small streams, that by flowing unitedly into his pond, should raise a sufficient 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 soon went merrily round, and every one saw the advantage of carrying his grist there. To encourage them, the man of the mill took but very small toll, so in fact as hardly to support the expenses of the manufacture.

NEWARK, September 27.

On Friday the 15th inst. was held an examination at the academy in this town, when the trustees and several gentlemen of literature attended—the students of the Latin and Greek languages did honor to themselves and their tutor Mr. Findley, in the proficiency which they made since the last examination; the trustees were gratified to see a laudable emulation prevail among the students: in encouraging which, Mr. Findley possesses a very happy talent.

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

And in a few succeeding 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 community and a fruitful nursery of the arts and sciences.

BERMUDA, August 12.

Capt. Drake, of the sloop Thetis, which arrived this week from Jamaica, informs us 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 rone 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 quarter, that one of his majesty's armed sloop's was run away with by the crew, lately, and carried over to the French into the Bite of Leogane. That on her arrival there the French put the crew into prison, and sent word to the British commander at P. au Prince to send for them, as they should all be given up, but that the vessel would be retained. The above disappointments will no doubt have a good effect in the navy, and convince the seamen 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 sailing plan, and bids fair to assist in scouring the American coast of French privateers. She is to join Adm. Vandepu's Squadron, as soon as fitted, and will carry 16 twenty four pounders, carronades.

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 same tower which was occupied by Louis XVI.

In the course of the last audience which the Portuguese ambassador had of Charles Lacroix, the latter gave a proof of ignorance, rather uncommon even at this time. After having threatened the ambassador with a declaration of war, and with sending an army against Portugal, and finding that these threats made but a very slight impression on him, he at last said in the utmost rage—"We will send our fleets against you."—"What fleet?" replied the ambassador, "That of Babylon."—"For what purpose?"—"To block up all your ports on the Mediterranean." The ambassador, having shrewdly observed, that on discussing subjects of this nature, it appeared to him extremely proper to consult a map, the minister sent for one, and found, to his utmost confusion, that Portugal possessed no part whatever in the Mediterranean.

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

The Italians are now truly deserving of liberty. The clubs are organized in Italy, exactly as they were in France under the blessed reign of terror. They have their Jacobins, their Cordeliers, nay, their fraternal societies. In the opinion of that country, it is absolutely necessary that Italy should form a republic, grand and splendid, one and indivisible, and their tribunes resound daily with declamations against the crowned tyrants.

With a few guillotines the happiness of Italy would be complete; and we understand that the brotherhood have already ordered a certain number of the ingenious machines, which are so wonderfully calculated to serve the triumph of principles.

A letter from Italy advises, that it is under consideration to effect a descent on Portugal. Gen. Angerac's division is said to have marched to Verona, for no other purpose than to be embarked at Leghorn and Genoa, and to proceed from thence to Barcelona.

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 sent several deputations to General Buonaparte, and have endeavoured to settle matters on friendly terms; but at the same time they put themselves in the most respectable state of defence.

Yesterday a man of respectability said to a mountaineer of the legislative body—"You had some days ago a very strong stormy sitting."—"It was by no means stormy 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. Sauterre is returned from Belgium.

ON THE CLUBS.

[From L'Elclair 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. They must have clubs to combine their hopes and their animosities, and to double by these combinations their chance of success. Already four or five clubs are reckoned 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 constitutional circle of Montmorency, and Montmorency has engendered 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 assembly, Glèzen and his colleague Lanjuinais, 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 Montmorency. 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 deserving of esteem, respectable citizens, but they are not unmixed. I will affirm even that they are not a majority.

"But hours mixta melius sed sunt multa plura." "At Montmorency are a great number of conventionalists, excluded by lot, who still sigh for the power they have lost, and who would not be grieved to recover it by expelling, under the favour of some great convulsion, the successors whom the will of the people has appointed. It contains likewise some men too long celebrated by our misfortunes, and by their own crimes. There they listen with a kind of religious respect to that mysterious personage, who,