

POETRY.

To the old American Tune "The Day is Broken."

ANOTHER stormy day is come,
Loud blow the trumpet, strike the drum—
The foul inspiring life;

What if we lov'd and fought one foe,
With those who hate, who spoil us now,
Is gratitude their due?

But shall the base, the infamous band
Spread baleful treason thro' our land;
Our morals, hearts destroy;

Strike glittering Faulchion, well worn steel,
On heads which honor never feel
If Tribute they demand;

Defend your rights, your country's laws,
The flies will render in your cause,
And patriot thunder roll!

'Tis now—that he who once stood forth,
And marked his own, his country's worth,
Again expands his soul.

To him look up! your guardian! guide!
His country's joy; its friend; its pride,
And when the day clouds on,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROPAGANDA.

[Extract from a work printed in Germany,
entitled, "Historical intelligence and
Political Considerations, concerning the
French Revolution, by Christopher Gir-
tanner, Surgeon and Doctor of Phy-
sick." The third volume, supplement.]

There hath been for some time past in
almost all European countries much talk
concerning the Propaganda, a society whose
members are bound by solemn engagements
to stir up subjects against their lawful rulers,

In this club of the friends of the people
at Brussels, a speaker lately expressed him-
self in the following words: "Every where
they are preparing fetters, but philosophy
and reason will one day triumph, and the
time will come when the unlimited, uncon-
trolled ruler of the Ottoman Empire in the
evening shall lay himself to rest as a despot,

I have taken great pains (even in France
itself) to obtain an accurate account of this
club or society: I found means to become
a member of almost every club in Paris,
even of that famous club of 1789, whose
President was the marquis de Condorcet;

The club of the Propaganda is very dif-
ferent from the Jacobin club, notwithstanding
they are too frequently confounded
with each other. The Jacobins are the stir-
rers up of the national assembly; on the
other hand, the Propaganda are the seduc-
ers and stirrers up of the whole human race.

Their tenets are as follow: and for the
furtherance of them, their society is estab-
lished as a philosophical order, whose object
it is to control the opinions of mankind. To
become a member of this society, it is ne-
cessary that the candidate be either a defen-
der and promoter of modern philosophy
(that is dogmatical atheism) or else a man
of an ambitious character, turbulent and
discontented with the government under
which he lives.

There are two classes of members, such
as pay and such as do not pay; they pay
according to their ability; the number of
contributing members were about 5000, the
number of non-contributing members about
50,000; these bind themselves to spread
the doctrines of the Propaganda in all coun-
tries, and to promote the designs thereof.

Under these impressions, Sir, we would
do injustice to ourselves in concealing the
entire satisfaction we feel, at the decided
measures adopted by our government in re-
spect to that nation. Can France, intoxica-
ted as she is, seriously believe that Ameri-
cans having so long enjoyed the blessings of
an efficient government, which happily

es at present 20 millions of livres, ready
money; and, according to the last accounts
there will be, before the end of this year
(1791) 30 millions in it.

The order is built upon the following
principles: opinion and necessity (or need)
are the springs of all human action; if you
therefore can cause the need, necessity,
want, or dependence (call it which you
will), to spread, you may thereby controul
the opinions of mankind, and will be en-
abled to shake all the systems of the world,
even those which seem to have the firmest
foundations.

To delude the Hollanders has cost the
order great labour; but the consideration
that the blow becomes universal has sustained
them. The plan of the order is as follows:
No one candency but that the oppression,
under which some men live (let it be practised
where it will) is a great cruelty & calamity,
this therefore must be removed and put an
end to by the light of philosophy. When
this is done, it will only then be needful to
wait for the favourable period in which the
minds of mankind will be universally tuned
to accept the new system, which must be
preached all at once over the whole of Eu-
rope. Those who obstinately resist this sys-
tem, we must endeavour by persuasion or by
force to renounce their opposition; but if
they persist, and are incorrigible, they must
be treated as the Jews have been treated,
and be excluded from the rights of society,
driven from among men.

There is another article in the society's
plan which is no less remarkable; it is this.
The Propaganda must not try to bring
her plan to bear until she is perfectly con-
vinced that the need (want or necessity) exist;
it would be better to wait fifty years, than
by precipitance fail.

A numerous society like this, whose
members hitherto as yet act singly, which
accumulates money, which goes to work
slowly, and carefully avoids all precipitance,
which will strike no blow until he is well
assured of almost certain success, such a
society is a dangerous thing; their progress
may possibly be swift, and delirious out
of their hand seems next to an impossibility.

The Dutch patriots who fled to France con-
sidered the Propaganda as their chief anchor:
Suppose (say they) suppose then that the
House of Austria will afford us no assistance,
there yet remains for us the Propaganda;
there are missionaries of this order all over
Holland, and perhaps even already some re-
gular lodgers.

At a meeting of the field officers of the 81st
regiment of militia in the county of Bath,
with a representative from each company,
and a number of other respectable inhabi-
tants at the court-house, on Monday
the 9th day of July, 1798,—
On motion, Valentine White was appointed
Secretary,

Major John White was unanimously elected
Chairman,

Resolved unanimously, That an address be
presented to the President of the United
States, and that the following gentlemen be
appointed a select committee to prepare the
same, to wit: Samuel Blackburn, Charles
Cameron, John Brown, William Poage &
George Poage,—who brought in the fol-
lowing report, which was unanimously
agreed to.

TO JOHN ADAMS,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHILE France, faithful to her decla-
rations of "Renouncing conquest or inter-
ference in the government of other nations,"
attended to her own emancipation and the
expulsion of tyrants, leagued for the pur-
pose of restoring her ancient form of go-
vernment, and riveting her former chains;
we viewed her cause as the cause of MAN,

rejoiced at her success, and regretted her
misfortunes as involving the interests of
human nature; but when a system of offensive
war, massacre and indiscriminate plunder,
succeeded to sober and rational defence;
when the rights of MAN, the right of pro-
perty, things sacred and things common
were sacrificed to national ambition, and the
power to conquer and extort money, invari-
ably furnished the pretext and justified the
measures, we seriously lamented that a re-
volution so glorious in its commencement,
unequaled in the extent and celerity of its
progress, should terminate so little to the
credit of the principal actors, or real advan-
tage of that magnanimous people: if these
were our feelings while disinterested specta-
tors of the conduct of France, what must
they now be, when she, having exhausted
the blood and treasures of Europe, is ex-
tending her views to this government, and by
the most unjustifiable and unprovoked spoli-
ations on the property of its citizens, is
draining her principal sources of wealth and
revenue, and by insidious appeals to the
people against the government, calculated to
foment divisions in our country, preparatory
for the more easy introduction of her plan
of UNIVERSAL DISORGANIZATION and re-
ception of that constitution or form of go-
vernment, the may please to dictate at the
point of the bayonet, arts already practised
with too much success in Europe.

Under these impressions, Sir, we would
do injustice to ourselves in concealing the
entire satisfaction we feel, at the decided
measures adopted by our government in re-
spect to that nation. Can France, intoxica-
ted as she is, seriously believe that Ameri-
cans having so long enjoyed the blessings of
an efficient government, which happily

combines the greatest personal liberty, indi-
vidual security, and national honor, the ef-
fect of a most enlightened policy and price
of the dearest blood of their fathers, could
possibly be induced by promises or threats to
abandon it, but with their lives? No—we
declare to you and to the world, the confi-
dence we have adapted we will transmit in-
violable to posterity, or perish in its ruins; it
is not for us to say, whether war is or is not
necessary; the constitution of our choice has
delegated the decision to a different depart-
ment. Peace, honorable peace! we rank it
amongst the first of earthly blessings; war we
view as the scourge of human nature; this
however we do say, our persons & property
are subject to the call of our country; either
or both are ready to be sacrificed in her de-
fence in many opposition to invasion or na-
tional insult, either from the long accredited
deposits of the old world, or the govern-
ment of France regenerated—Really the most
energetic despotism, concealed under the
new-fangled appellation of citizens directors,
and the advocates of liberty and equality.

At this trying crisis, Sir, when the most
essential interests of our country may be at
stake, when the secret enemies of our most
excellent constitution begin to fiew them-
selves, when the most salutary measures
adopted by our government, are misconstrued
and opposed by men too, to some of
whom we would willingly ascribe the best
of motives; when foreign enemies are calculat-
ing on our internal divisions, and domestic
enemies are laboring to realize those calcula-
tions; we esteem it our duty to add
(however late the declaration) that in at-
tachment to our country, in obedience to
her laws, in respect to the character and
confidence adopted by our chief magistrate,
we yield to none, and only wait his call to rally
round the standard of our constitution, and
seal this declaration with our blood.

(Signed by order of the meeting)
JOHN WHITE, Chairman.
VAL. WHITE, Secretary.

Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,
PACKETS are now provided for carrying the
Public mails by water between Philadelphia
and Charleston. They will leave Philadelphia
on Friday's. The post by land will be contin-
ued twice a week until an experiment is made
in regard to the expedition and regularity of the
packets. If any person chuses to have their
letters sent by land only, they will please to
write the word Land upon the letters: other-
wise they will be sent by that conveyance which
will first start after the letters are left in the
post-office.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.
Philadelphia, August 13, 1798. \$5t

The Office of the Insurance
Company of North America, is removed to the
School House, near the Market, in Germantown.
Orders for Insurance, left at the south east
corner of Arch and Sixth streets, will be duly for-
warded. August 13 \$1w

The Office of the Insurance
Company of the State of Pennsylvania, is re-
moved to the North west corner of Ninth and Market
streets. \$1w August 13.

Any person in the neighbour-
hood of Germantown desirous of effecting insuranc-
es at the Office of the Insurance Company of the
State of Pennsylvania, now opened at the North
West Corner of Ninth and Market streets, may
know the terms by leaving an enquiry at the house
of Samuel W. Fisher, Esq. in Germantown.
August 13 \$1w

John W. Vanclue, Attorney
at Law is removed to the house of capt. John
Harrison at the 5 Mile Stone, on Point Road,
near Frankford. August 13 \$3t

The Office of the Collector
of this Port is removed to Congress Hall, where
the Custom-House business is now transacted.
August 11.

The Post-Office will be moved
on Monday the 13th instant, at one o'clock
P. M. to the North-side of Market-street, the
first house West of Eleventh-street, where Mer-
chants and others are requested to send for their
letters; as the Letter-carriers will be stopped
carrying letters out, after that time.
Post Office, Philadelphia. August 11.

The Subscribers have removed
for the present from Penn-street to Eleventh-
street, between Filbert and High-streets.
August 9 Willings & Francis. \$2w

Wanted—A situation in a Pub-
lic or Merchants Office, or to go as Supercargo,
by a person regularly brought up to the Mer-
cantile and Insurance business in London, he has
lately been a voyage from hence to the West-
Indies as Supercargo, can be well recommended,
—Please to enquire at the Printer's.
August 11

This Day Published,
And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No.
119 Chestnut-street.
(Price 1-8th of a Dollar.)
AN ORATION,
Pronounced July 4, 1798.
At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of
BOSTON, in commemoration of the anni-
versary of American Independence.
By JOSIAS QUINCY.

The inroads upon our public liberty, call
for reparation.—The wrongs we have sustained,
call for—Justice. That Reparation and that
Justice, may yet be obtained, by Union, Spirit,
and Firmness. But to divide and conquer was
the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden,
and to divide and enslave hath been the princi-
ple of all his votaries from that period to the
present.
Observations on the Boston Post-Bill, &c. p. 78
by the late J. Quincy, Jun.
August 11

For Sale.
A strong Second Hand Coach,
With Steel Springs.—Enquire at No. 349, Mar-
ket Street.
August 9 \$4t

A House to let,
In Fourth street, next door to the Indian Queen.
Enquire of ROBERT SMITH, No. 58, South Front
street. \$5 July 31

The Office of the Committee,
Appointed to superintend the building of the
Frigate to be loaned to the United States, is re-
moved to No. 112 Spruce street—of which those gen-
tlemen who have not already come forward with
their subscriptions will please to take notice.
ROBERT RITCHIE, Sec'y.
August 7 \$5

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, August 8.
[Since our last we have been favored with
London papers to June 9—about 18 days
later than before received. They were
brought to town by Messrs Monkhouse
and Berksdale, who came on shore from
the British June Packet.] (Cal. Cen.)

RASTADT, May 20.
The Deputation of the Empire, hath given
an answer to the last note of the French
Commissioners.—In this answer it refuses to
France any possessions on the right bank of
the Rhine. But animated by a desire for
peace, it is willing to agree, that the centre
of the Rhine shall be the boundary, and the
islands in it, belong to that power, within
whose half they lie; Ehrenbreitstein, [which
is on the right bank] it says, cannot be de-
stroyed unless France gives an equivalent.

A new negotiation between England and
France, has been proposed by Count Co-
benzel, by direction of the Emperor.
His Prussian Majesty will not accede to
the demands of the French.

FRANKFORT, May 19.
Russia has resolved to take the most active
part in the war, should France refuse peace,
and support England with all her power.
This has been notified to the Emperor of
Germany, who has in consequence com-
missioned Count Cobenzel, to propose a new
negotiation between France and England.

Gen. Buonaparte's Expedition.
London, June 9. An express from Lord
St. Vincent mentions his having advice
from the Mediterranean, that the Toulon
fleet, having Gen. Buonaparte on board,
had eluded the vigilance of Sir Horatio Nel-
son; and had sailed on the projected enter-
prise. In consequence, orders have been
issued for fitting for sea, immediately, every
ship of war, that can be put in commission;
and a severe crisis has taken place in
all the maritime towns, and on the river.

That Ireland is the object of Buonaparte
no question can remain. A correspondence
between the insurgents and the French Di-
rectory has been long kept up.
Letters from Lisbon say, that Admiral
Nelson and Curtis, had joined St. Vincent's
fleet;—which now consists of 32 sail of the
line.—He is to go in quest of the Toulon
fleet, leaving the Spaniards to be watched
by a small Squadron.

"ARMY OF ENGLAND"
London, May 30. Paris accounts states,
that Gen. Grenier is shortly to sail from
Dunkirk, for England; and that the troops
have marched from St. Omers, Bethune,
Arras, &c. for the coast.

May 28. On Saturday a bill passed the
house of Commons, for manning the navy
by suspending all protections.

LONDON, May 26.
Dublin mail arrived yesterday. Soldiers
are placed at free quarters in that city. The
soldiers and butchers lately had an affray,
which ended in the former's favor. Several
persons are just arrested for treasons.

May 28.
The Irish mails, which arrived on Satur-
day, brought a variety of intelligence of the
utmost importance. The lord lieutenant,
on Tuesday last, sent a message to both
houses of parliament, stating that informa-
tion had been received by his excellency,
that the disaffected had been daring enough
to form a plan to possess themselves, in the
course of the present month, of the metropo-
lis, and to seize the seat of government, and
those in authority within the city. The
lords and commons, in consequence of this
message, immediately entered into some
loyal resolutions, and each went up to the
candle with an address to the lord lieutenant;
the latter with the speaker at their head,
displaying a laudable instance of sage deter-
mination, by walking in procession the whole
of the way, through the most populous
streets of the metropolis.

Such is the abundance of money at pre-
sent in the city, that one half of the whole
amount of the loan for the service of the
year has already been paid into the bank by
the subscribers, although not more than two
millions are yet due.

May 29.
The Irish rebels have been defeated at
Saggard and Naas. Several hundreds killed.

May 30.
The Dublin Mail of the 25th instant, ar-
rived yesterday, by which we have received
not only a confirmation of the dreadful ac-
counts given in our last paper, but also some
important details of several fresh actions
which have taken place between the milita-
ry and the rebels in various directions.—
The rebellion is now openly supported in
most parts of the counties of Dublin, Kil-
dare, and Meath; and even the neighbor-
hood of the metropolis has been assailed by
the daring insurgents. In some instances,
they have made a desperate resistance; but
in all they have been completely defeated
with immense slaughter, while his majesty's
forces have sustained very little loss. Near
Dunboyne, the rebels, who captured the
baggage of two companies, guarded by a
small party of the Royal Fencibles, as stated
in our paper of yesterday, remained undis-
perfed on the 24th; but on the following
day a formidable army was sent against them,
who happily succeeded in putting the whole
body to flight.

May 31.
By the Dublin mail of the 26th, which
came to hand yesterday, we have received
accounts of several fresh actions having been
fought between the military and the insur-
gents, in the whole of which his majesty's
forces have completely triumphed. The
rebellion has extended its influence into the
counties of Wicklow and Carlow; so that

there are now five counties in an open
state of insurrection. The official details of
of the engagements, which took place
Hacketstown, in the county of Carlow, at
Balinglask, in the county of Wicklow,
state that the rebels lost in the former three
hundred men, and in the latter between one
and two hundred. Battles have also been
fought at Clare, Ballinor, Berretdown,
Lucan, and Lusk, which terminated in a
similar manner. The Rebels have burnt near
the town of Kullcullen, and destroyed a great
part of the respectable city of Carlow, at
which place a dreadful conflict took place,
the result of which was, that four hundred
of the misguided wretches were slain, over
whose mangled carcases the travellers from
Dublin to the southward were for a whole
day obliged to pass. Such is the frightful
picture which our intelligence of yesterday
presents to our view.

But this is not all; our advices from the
south state, that the county of Kilkenny is
in a very perturbed situation; that the
greatest apprehensions are entertained in the
counties of Tipperary and Waterford; and
that in the county of Cork, an open rebel-
lion is hourly expected. The vicinity of the
metropolis continues to be infested with nu-
merous bodies of the insurgents, against
whom all the troops in the garrison have re-
ceived orders to march, and the protection
of the city is now committed to the yeo-
manry, who, for their numbers and acti-
vity, appear fully adequate to the under-
taking. Two members of Rathfarham vo-
lunteers, Messrs. Ledwich and Keggh, who
headed the rebels in an action fought near
that place, were on Sunday last, with eigh-
teen others, executed in Dublin, pursuant
to the sentences of several courts martial;
on the same day, Dr. Edmond, of the county
of Kildare, also suffered death, for rebel-
lious behavior. The rebels have posses-
sioned themselves of some unimportant posts
not far distant from the metropolis, and de-
stroyed the bridge of Kullcullen, to prevent
the communication with the South.

June 1.
The Gazette enables us to lay before our
readers a dispatch from the lord Lieutenant,
dated the 27th ult. containing an account
of some further advantages obtained on the
preceding day over the Rebels, at Taragh,
Hill, about ten miles north of the metropo-
lis, where they appeared in great numbers.
For some time they resisted the attack of three
companies of the Royal Fencibles and several
troops of yeomanry, but they were at length
obliged to fly in all directions, leaving three
hundred and fifty dead upon the field. Na
prisoners. The loss on the part of the King's
troops was nine rank and five killed and six-
teen wounded.

June 4.
The official intelligence which has arrived
from Ireland since our last publication in
some measure answers our expectations, and
gratifies our hopes. A numerous body of
rebels assembled on the Curragh of Kildare,
(amounting to 4000) have laid down their
arms, and given up a number of their leaders;
that the communication between Dublin and
Limerick, which had been cut off by the In-
surgents, has been restored; and that Sir
JAMES DUFF has retaken the town of Kil-
dare, and killed between two and three hun-
dred of the Insurgents, who had possession
of that place, with the loss of three men kil-
led, and several wounded. The Gazette adds
that "the south is entirely quiet." We are
sorry, however, our letters from that quarter
do not admit us to subscribe to this last as-
sertion. The rebels we are on the contrary
assured, are still in great force in the Coun-
ty of Wexford; & that a large detachment
of the 10th regiment of foot, commanded by
Lieutenant Colonel COLVILLE, which marched
from Waterford for that county, on the
28th ult. had been cut off by the Insurgents
who, to the amount of near 7000 men, were
in possession of the City of Wexford and its
neighbourhood, when the Gentleman, who
states this unfortunate circumstance came a-
way.

June 6.
Maj. Gen. Fawcett having marched from
Dunannon fort, with a company of the
Meath regiment, was surrounded by a very
large body between Taghmon and Wexford
and defeated. The general effected his re-
treat to the fort. (Official.)

The town of Newtown Barry was attack-
ed June 1, by the Rebels: They surrounded
it in such a manner that Col. L'Estrange,
at first retreated in order to collect his force.
Hethen attacked them and drove them from
the town with great slaughter, and pursued
them several miles. 500 of the Rebels were
killed. The colonel's whole force was about
330. (Official.)

A party of rebels in endeavouring to enter
Carlow have been defeated. (Official.)
Yesterday's Irish Mails brought news to
June 2. The Rebels appear to derive mili-
tary instruction from their frequent disas-
ters. In the North of Ireland which has
affected much loyalty, such indications of
revolt have appeared that martial law is de-
clared there. This was done at Belfast on
Sunday last.

It is feared the Toulon fleet has eluded
the vigilance of admiral Nelson. [We
think our accounts via Gibraltar and New-
York later than any news from the freights
in London at the above date. Nelson was
off Toulon, the beginning of June.]

June 7.
A mail from Dublin and one from Wa-
terford arrived yesterday with news to the
3d. No action had taken place since the
18th inst. The rebellion still rages with un-
abated violence in the counties of Wicklow,
Carlow and Wexford, and it is feared is ex-
tending to Kilkenny and Tipperary, the
former of which is proclaimed under martial
law. The rebels still hold the city and part
of Wexford—from whence women and
children have fled to Milford in Wales;
where those who have long existed in afflu-
ence and ease are necessitated to buy lodgings
in barns or sleep in the fields.

Secretary Dundas is afflicted with a fit
of the palsy.