

Sec. 3. No member is entitled to a certificate, but in the foregoing cases.

Sec. 4. That members, on their return, must re-deliver their certificates to the president or secretary, in the presence of the section to which they belong.

Of an Enlarged Organization.

Sec. 1. That when any section shall consist of eight members in a city or large town, it shall separate into two sections; country sections may separate as their peculiar circumstances may render expedient.

Sec. 2. That any section, state committee, or the general executive committee, shall have the power of appointing an agent or agents, and furnishing him or them with copies of the constitution, for the purpose of forming new sections.

Sec. 3. Each section shall, quarterly, make an exact return of the numbers, names, residences, and occupations of its members, to its proper state committee, and the state committee shall make similar returns, at like periods, to the general executive committee, who shall keep an exact register of the names thus returned.

Sec. 4. As soon as there shall be two or more sections in any state of the American union, they shall be represented in a state committee, in the following manner, viz.—when a section shall amount to eight members, they shall send one delegate to said committee; when to twenty-two, two delegates; and when to thirty-three, three delegates, who shall not be re-eligible until they have been out of office, for a time, equal to their term of service—two-thirds of whom shall form a quorum. The state committee shall meet monthly, or oftener, if necessary, and be partially renewed by a member from each section every month.

Sec. 5. Distant sections shall have the power of appointing persons to represent them in their respective state committees, from among their brethren whose local situation may render attendance more convenient.

Sec. 6. Each section shall appoint a committee of secrecy and correspondence, to communicate with the state committee, which shall be regulated in like manner. It shall also elect, every six weeks, a delegate, and sub-delegate to attend the meetings of neighbouring sections and report proceedings.

Sec. 7. That the secretary of every section shall, when a member takes his seat, and subscribes the test, take down his place of residence, which shall be carefully transmitted to the committee of secrecy thereof, who shall divide the sections into sub-sections of eight members who may live contiguous to one another; that every eighth man shall have the charge of the other seven members, to warn them in cases of urgency, or to extraordinary meetings of the section; the secret committee or secretary of the section, shall by warning those eights, consider themselves as warning the whole section.

Sec. 8. When two or more state committees have been formed, they shall elect two of their members from each state, shall go out of office by lot, and the rest in rotation, and be replaced by a new member every three months, and not be re-eligible until a period equal to their term of service.

Sec. 9. The general executive committee is to possess the direction of the great interests of the whole society, and keep up a constant communication with the committees of the different states.

Sec. 10. The general executive committee shall assemble as often as the interests of the institution demand, or when required so to do by the committee of any state.

Sec. 11. There shall be a Treasurer for each state, to whom the Treasurers of the Sections are to return quarterly payments and accounts. Each of the State-treasurers are, at like periods, to make similar returns to the treasurer appointed by the General Executive committee, who is to continue in office three months, and to be accountable to their committee of secrecy and correspondence; he shall also, if required, exhibit his accounts to the secret committee of any section. The State Treasurer shall be appointed by the State Committee.

Sec. 12. Every officer, and every member of a committee, and every member of a body of whom he was elected, and liable to any punishment they may, on account of delinquency, inflict.

Sec. 13. No person shall be eligible to hold two offices within his respective section.

Sec. 14. That when the State Committee, or the General Executive Committee, or a majority of the sections recommend a revision of the preceding constitution, it shall take place.

[Now, leaving the mere formalities and other trifling things aside, let us plan and look at it in its substance. It is very properly called an "enlarged organization," for it embraces an extent no less than that of the whole union.

First, we see, that every restless wretch, of whatever nation, is admitted in any section of the society, and has his name, place of residence, &c. enrolled on its list; but, lest the alien blades should become unwieldy, or alarming to the magistrates, these sections when they get to a certain strength, separate, and the detached parts form new ones, just as bees swarm when the hive is over-crowded.—The troops being thus enrolled in the sections, the next thing is to render them manageable. Were the sections subjected to no superior command; were they to remain scattered over the country without any common head, they would be like many independent companies without a commander. But these troops have not been raised to lie in idleness, and therefore, a mode of uniting their efforts is provided. The sections in every state are to send delegates to form a State Committee; and these sixteen State Committees are to send dele-

gates to form a General Executive Committee; and this is the whole brought to one point.

So much for the organization. Now for the operate part of the plan.

"The general Executive Committee" (which I have not the least doubt is now sitting in Philadelphia) keeps up a constant communication with the State Committees, and from it, the whole society, or rather army, receives "directions" when and how to act. It has reasons made to it of the numbers enrolled in each State, of the names, residence, and occupation, of the persons enrolled; by this means it is at all times informed of its strength, and of where that strength lies.

When it is necessary TO ACT, the General Executive Committee are to dispatch their orders to the State Committees; these to their sections, and these again (by their committee of secrecy) to their sub-sections. Here the orders reach the "live troops," and that their may be no confusion in their movements, these sub-sections consist of only eight men each, all living near one another, and one of these eight is a sort of non-commission officer, who, (to use the very words of the conspirators) is to "have the charge of the other seven, and is to WARN them IN CASES OF URGENCY"!!!

Now, I appeal to any man of common sense, whether this infernal combination can possibly have any other object in view than an insurrection against the government of America. What "cases of urgency" can arise in this country, what opportunity can offer itself here, for overturning the British Government in Ireland? Where the villains, indeed furnished with wings; could they like other birds of passage, assemble in a flock and take their flight to Ireland; then the ostensible motive of the association would have something like plausibility about it; but, as they are, this ostensible motive is a palpable absurdity, a mere trick which has been invented in order to inveigle ignorant persons to take the TEST, and, in case of desertion, to avoid the punishment which the law awards to traitors and spies; or at least, to leave room for doubt and contention in the courts of justice; a bad chance being better than none, and ten years imprisonment being better than death.

That this conspiracy is intended to aid the cause of France, it is hardly necessary to insist on; every one must perceive it at the first glance. What can these ragged ruffians expect to do alone? How can they alone support their current expenses, exclusive of "cases of urgency," of arms, ammunition, &c. &c. By an attention to the financial part of their plan, you will perceive, that the money they collect from the members is barely sufficient to defray the charges which must necessarily be incurred for rooms to meet in. Who is to pay for printing their CONSTITUTIONS, their CERTIFICATES (which I hear is from an engraved copper plate); who is to pay for the time and travelling expenses of all their delegates from the Sections of the State Committees, and from them to the General Executive Committee at Philadelphia; who is to pay a sum amounting to not less than forty thousand dollars annually? Who but those who boast of their "Diplomatic Skill," and of their "powerful faction in this country"; those who have long had in pay the leading patriots in Ireland, and who have constantly purchased a hireling press in each of the principal cities of America?

Next, observe that the closest intimacy exists between the sans-culotte French who are here, the most distinguished of the emigrated United Irishmen, and a base American printer, notoriously in the service of France. Observe too, that NAPPER TANDY went from New York to France, and that the conspiracy, as appears by its date, was not formed, "till after we heard of his arrival at Paris."

The leaders in this conspiracy are the very same persons, who conducted that in Ireland. When a section of their deluded partisans, in that country, were taken unawares by the King's troops, no money but French was found upon them, and this in a retired part of the kingdom, where it was impossible these infatuated wretches could have come at it through any other channel than that of the deposits of Paris and their wicked agents. And, if a conspiracy could be so effectually paid there, in a country at open war with France, with an alien law vigorously enforced, how easy must it be for them to maintain a hired and regularly paid conspiracy here, when there is no check whatsoever to their machinations!

This diabolical plan was formed on the 8th of August last; immediately before the YELLOW FEVER commenced its rage in this city; with this in his recollection the reader will form his opinion respecting the following, which is a copy of the printed paper before mentioned.

AMERICAN SOCIETY,
OF
UNITED IRISHMEN.

When the society of United Irishmen was formed here: men were found emulous of crowding to the Irish standard, for the aspect of Ireland then afforded hope that her wrongs would soon be redressed.—That view of consoling to humanity, has for a moment been obscured; but it is not honourable to desert a deserving friend in distress, it is not honourable to abandon a meritorious cause, which, when prosperous we have sworn to support.

The society is happy to find, that there is still reason to think, the fire and the scourge will not long be exercised over our brethren with impunity, that the tyrannical imprisonments, the rapes, the arsons, the torturers, and the military murders are about to be averted, and that a manly people, whom 600 years slavery could not debilitate, are about to be restored to their rights.

We have cause to deplore the loss we have sustained, by the disease which lately suspended our meetings; and we are unwilling to ascribe the present neglect of attendance

of some members to unworthy motives—but it is deemed a duty, to notify you, that those who in future absent themselves, cannot conformably to the 18th article of the Constitution, be regarded as belonging to the association.

The next meeting will be held at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 21st inst. in the African school room, Willing's alley, which lies between Third, Fourth, Walnut and Spruce streets.

Signed by order of the committee.
J. REYNOLDS.
Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1797.

This notice, I would have the reader believe, I have not published without good proof of it being signed by REYNOLDS, the fecker of "repose." His name is written, and the hand-writing has not only been compared with the signature to a letter of his, now in my possession; but has also been compared and verified before one of the judges in this city. All that is now wanted is, good proof of the person who printed, or who authorized printing, the plan of the conspiracy, which is called the CONSTITUTION, and if any American, native or adopted, is in possession of the means of producing such proof, and neglects to produce it, he is to all intents and purposes a TRAITOR.]

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, December 28.
Capt. Miles, of the schooner Royal Fusilier, arrived yesterday from Halifax, has favoured us with the Royal Gazette of the 4th instant.

The Royal Gazette mentions the arrival at Halifax of the British Packet in 49 days from Plymouth. She brought no papers later than the 9th of October. The Packet failed for this port 9 days before captain Miles, who was on his passage a vessel dismantled, which it is probable was her. The Royal Gazette contains a variety of foreign matter of old dates. We select from it such paragraphs as we believe have not appeared in our prints.

Rustath, Sept. 22.
The Deputation of the Empire, in the 68th sitting, passed a *conclusionum*, which declares, that they will not make any further concessions to France. The French ministers have privately communicated to the members of the congress, that their government does not require any further possession on the right bank of the Rhine, and that they desire with the most sincere solicitude the immediate establishment of peace.

Genoa, Sept. 7.
It appears that all Corsicans in the English service, or such of them as are attached to the cause of Britain, are to unite in the island of Elba. The reason of this is not known, but it is supposed that an expedition will be made against the eastern Corsica or the island of Rosa, where they kept up a secret understanding with the party of Paoli. The Genoese marine is to have two more frigates, two corvettes, and two xebecs.

Vienna, Sept. 22.
The number of prisoners taken by the English in the late sea engagement, the most terrible that ever was fought, was 3705. Admiral Nelson found it unadvisable to take them on board; but, having disarmed them, put them on the coast of Egypt, first making them take an oath not to serve against England; but the officers he detained prisoners of war.

"On board the L'Orient which blew up, was the general war chest of the fleet, containing several millions in ready money. The English entertain hopes that they shall be able to find and weigh up the chest."

"It is reported, that during the battle a mutual agreement was made, to cease firing for two hours; to give the crews time to take some sustenance."

The French rascals who survived the fate of their comrades, and were taken prisoners, were made by Admiral Nelson to swear they would never serve against England again; they were then disarmed and set on shore on the coast of Egypt, but the French officers he detained prisoners on board his ships.

London, Oct. 9.
Amongst the papers intercepted by admiral Nelson is a letter from gen. Buonaparte, to his brother Joseph Buonaparte, member of the council of five hundred, and formerly ambassador at Rome. It contains interesting details respecting his expedition, his situation, and the consequences of the destruction of the French fleet. He complains bitterly of the French government, which deceived him in regard to the disposition of the inhabitants of Egypt, and the means of succeeding in his enterprise. He represents his situation as extremely critical, from the diminution of his army, by diseases, by the battles he is continually obliged to fight, by the detachments required to preserve the chain of communication between Cairo, Rosetta, and Alexandria, by the garrisons of these towns, and adds these words—"My position is such that I can neither advance nor retreat."

This letter contains a variety of reflections critical as well as philosophical, suggested by the condition in which the general finds himself, and which will render the publication of it extremely interesting.

A letter from an officer of the Vanguard, addressed to his sister at bath, dated off the mouth of the Nile, August 13th, contains the following intelligence:—"The admiral is in a fair way of recovery, though there will be a large scar on his forehead, but an honorable one. Most of our French prizes, together with some of our own ships, leave us this day for Gibraltar or England. We remain here a few weeks longer, with five sail of the line, to cruise of Alexandria—after which we go to Naples to rest. The admiral talks of seeing England in a few months. We have taken Buonaparte's dispatches, which the admiral informs me are of the utmost consequence. He and the whole

army with themselves again in France, for the Arabs keep them in perpetual aversion on shore, and we cut them off from all supply by sea. Provisions are very scarce with him. Some letters of inferior consequence, I presume, have been shewn me by admiral Nelson; one of them from citizen Tallen to his wife in France, points out every hardship they have encountered.—Every Frenchman here asserts, that the Directory with Buonaparte dead, for till then there will be no peace, and on that account they sent him with this army. I read a letter from Buonaparte's son to his mother—he states, that he never saw Buonaparte so low spirited as he is at present. General Berthier says, in one of his letters, that this is the first time the great general has been foiled, and he fears a revolution in the army will be the consequence. The late victory of the English, he says, is the most fatal blow that France has experienced during this war."

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29

PRICES OF STOCKS.
PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 22

Six Per Cent.	166
Three Per Cent.	17
Deferred 6 Per Cent.	14
BANK United States.	25 percent.
— Pennsylvania.	25 ditto
— North America.	50 ditto
Insurance comp. N. A. shares.	35 ditto
— Pennsylvania shares.	45 ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London, at 30 days	60
— at 60 days	57 1/2
— at 90 days	55
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilders.	35 cents

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

New years eve is approaching, when it is feared that the idle practice, which has for some time past prevailed in the city and liberties of shooting out the old year, and shooting in the new one; as it is absurdly called, will be repeated, which has often been attended with dangerous and alarming consequences. Therefore every legal endeavor should be used to check the evil and to support the violated laws of our country in this instance frequently insulted. The citizens are earnestly requested to lend their assistance to bring to punishment the offenders; and the constables and watchmen are particularly enjoined to be vigilant and active, in arresting such daring violators of the public peace. It is sincerely to be hoped that the civil officers and other good citizens in the county will assist the city police to carry into effect so useful a regulation.

ROBERT WHARTON, mayor.

December 29.
The printers will serve the public by inserting the above daily in their papers until new years eve.

CONGRESS.

Yesterday in the House of Representatives of the United States, the question on agreeing to the resolution proposed by Mr. Gridwold, was taken and decided as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Bace, Baldwin, Bartlett, Bayard, Brace, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, Clay, Cochran, Coak, Dana, Davis, Dennis, Dent, Edmond, Evans, A. Folger, D. Folger, J. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Gregory, Grizwold, Grove, Hanne, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Holsner, Inlay, Jones, Lyman, Machin, Matthews, Morgan, Morris, Olin, J. Parker, J. Parker, Finckney, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Shepard, Simnickon, Skinner, N. Smith, Spaight, Sprague, Thatch, Thomas, Thomson, Tillinghast, J. Trigg, Van Alen, Varnum, Wadsworth, Wain, J. Williams, R. Williams.—65.

NAYS.

Messrs. Bard, Blount, Brown, W. Claiborne, Clouton, Epperson, Elmendorf, Finlay, Gallatin, Gillispie, Harrison, Havens, Lock, Macon, McClanahan, New, Nicholas, W. Smith, Spruce, Stanford A. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Venable.—23.

On Wednesday afternoon last, Logan appeared in the House of Representatives of this state, was qualified, and took his seat as a Representative for the County of Philadelphia.

Mr. Merry, the poet, author of the pieces signed Della Crusca, the Pains of Memory, &c. &c. is dead.

The low fellow who was lately committed to the jail of this city for seditious expressions, like most of his associates in Jacobinism, is no stranger to prison walls and prison fare.—A wretch whose name appears on the records of a criminal court, in the honorable character of States evidence against his less artful accomplices in public crime, and thereby refuses his neck from the halter is a fit tool for the execution of any project, however diabolical; but is surely unworthy the confidence even of rogues.

Extract of a letter from Northumberland county, state of Pennsylvania, dated December 17th, 1798.

"As to politics they run very high here; and there is much disturbance among the people of Northampton county, in particular, in regard to the taxation. They have plainly told the assessor, on the peril of their lives, not to pretend to execute their orders of assessment, in consequence of which, the assessor has returned their warrants to the commissioners. Freely, one of the commissioners for the state of Pennsylvania, and a resident in Northampton county, was up at Wilkesbarre last week, and signified to the inhabitants that he was likely the militia would have to be called

out, to put the laws in force, which would have put the militia of Luzerne and to head them himself, and farther said, that as the people of Northampton county had not adopted a report that he was inimical to the government of Pennsylvania, he would prove how false it was. How far this matter will be carried God only knows."

Gazette Marine List.

Charleston, December 6.
Yesterday arrived the brig Jerusha, Richards, Kingston, (Jam.) 30 days.

Extract from the log book of the brig Jerusha, capt. Josiah Richards, from Jamaica.

"Sailed from Jamaica the 3d day of November, with part of the Jamaica fleet, bound through the Windward passage, but was obliged to bear away, and come through the Gulph.

"On the 12th of the said month, was boarded by the French privateer, called the Coffee Mill, which formerly belonged to capt. Alexander, fitted out of Charleston; they overhauled my papers, and let me pass, after taking one barrel of sugar and a barrel of bread.

"On the 21st of the said month, was boarded by the Mon ezuma sloop of war, off the Havana. Captain Philips in the Baltimore sloop of war, was cruising off said port, and had captured a small privateer, mounting 4 guns; he had her still with him. He informed me, that the constitution, capt. Nicholson, had sprung her bowsprit, which obliged her to bear away, where, he could not tell."

The Jerusha was also boarded by the Coffee Mill, on her passage out, off the east end of Jamaica.

New York, December 28.
Arrived this morning brig Amiable Creole, in 21 days from the Havannah, fitted under convoy of the U. S. sloop of war Baltimore—by her we learn that the brig Amazon, Rapes, of this port, is taken by a French privateer and carried in there, and that five or six privateers were cruising off the Havannah, and captured all American no matter were bound, but were in dread of American cruisers. There were numbers of American prizes at the Havannah. The armed ship Gen. Wayne, Seaman, was there.

Last of Vessels left at the Havannah.

Ship Portsmouth, of Philadelphia, John Mittward, master—sch. Hawk of do. capt. Carhart—sch. Friendship, do. capt. Morris the sch. Gen. Wayne, capt. Seaman, New York—the brig Amazon of Bolton, capt. Roper, brought in by a French privateer, taken in fight of the shipping in the harbour—the sch. Active of do—the ship Maryland, capt. Cane.

The brig Litan, Waffon, from Hartford, bound to Grenada, was captured by a French privateer and ordered for Guadalupe, but retaken by the Captain and carried into St. Kitts.

Capt. Shacklock, of the brig Tartar, 4 days from Norfolk, informs that there were 8 British ships of war in Hampton Roads on Sunday last.

NOTICE.

THE share-holders of the Lehigh Coal Mine, are hereby notified, that the election for a President, eight Managers and a treasurer for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of Joseph Hardy, sign of the Golden Swan, in Third street, Philadelphia, on the third Monday in January next at four o'clock in the afternoon.

ISAAC WAMPOLE, Secy.

December 29 1837 W. Pa.

WANTED.

IN a small family, an elderly woman, whose principal occupation will be the care of children—apply at no. 113, Spruce street.

N. B.—Good recommendations will be an indispensable requisite.

Dec. 29 endjt

TO BE RENTED.

The dwelling house No. 151, South Water street, together with a back of store and wharf adjoining, enquire of

JOSEPH SIMS.

Dec. 27 4 daw

Just Published,
AND IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE BY
B. DAVIES.
At No. 68, High Street,
THE AMERICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
ANNUAL REGISTER,
For the Year 1799;
Containing complete and correct lists of the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary Departments of the General and State Governments.

A great variety of useful Tables, necessary to be known in every State of the Union.

Embellished with a beautiful engraved Frontispiece.

Dec. 13

Canal Lottery, No. 11.
Will recommence drawing, on Monday, the 7th of January next, and continue until finished.

TICKETS to be had Eight Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN'S Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second street, where check books are kept for registering and examination of Tickets in the above City of Washington and Paterson Lotteries, &c.

STATE OF THE WHEEL

One prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
Five	4,000	20,000
Two	2,000	4,000
Two	1,000	2,000
Ten	500	5,000
Twenty-seven	200	5,400

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes.—The Lottery is more than two thirds drawn, and above 15,000 dollars richer than at the commencement.

Note, the tickets of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches.

Nov. 9.