

Julum et tandem propulsi virum, Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non vultus instanti tyranni, Mente quatit solida.

The cut-throat Massena, who leads the horde of Savages called the Army of Switzerland, is said to have been engaged the greater part of his life, in the honorable office of Rat-catcher, on the demesnes of one of the ancient Seigneurs of France.

It is doubted whether this Republican chief will ever again hold so useful or so honourable an office.

Striking trait of the degeneracy of these latter times! This fellow who had never dreamt of an higher office than destroying his master's vermin, being jostled out of his employ, lays down the rat-catcher, and becomes a republican general and a cut-throat. Thus, when degree is slack'd, do all things tend to their confounding contraries.

In England they have a class of men called offer-catchers; in modern France, the profession is unknown, for this noxious animal abounds to that degree, that if every one were to catch one, public liberty would be no more.

Value of a Democrat's Reputation ascertained.

A Democratic M. C. offered to flate his reputation to a fantasy on the propriety of a measure which he had proposed. Another member of a different complexion, well known for his humorous vein, remarked, that it was the most equal bet he ever heard of.

Of a well known democratic blockhead, who by his affected flouncing and bouncing and by shuffling and tergiversating, seems to hate to hide his criminality, we may say, So great in Afs, sure never wrote before, Nor ever will till thou shalt write once more.

A well known Democrat, on reading of Surrington, the Norwegian, having attained to a great age, remarked, that he knew a man one hundred and twenty years of age, whose grandnother was yet alive. Oh! I know her, said a bystander—you mean the widow of old Methusalem.

The sagacity which would disband the army, is about upon a level with that of a man, who wanting gloves, and not being able conveniently to go to the expence, should procure his hands to be lopped off. It is a vain attempt to annihilate a necessity, instead of supplying means to that necessity.

SHARPLES, an ingenious artist at New-York, is engaged in making polygraphic copies of a number of portraits, taken by himself; amongst others, are mentioned, the heads of General Washington, Mr. Jefferson, Col. Pickens, Col. Burr, Gen. Gates, Gen. Hamilton, Dr. Priestley, Mr. Gallatin, &c. &c. and what is odd, they are in sets too. But an artist, in this country at least, has less occasion than other folks, to know a shirt from a sinner. Hence the motley group.

It was the maxim of a shrewd old merchant of Philadelphia, to send his vessels to those ports whence reports had come of bad markets. The man grew rich. It is the practice now, whenever a vessel makes a successful voyage to any port, to crowd other vessels immediately thither, until the market becomes glutted. A Frenchman the other day remarked on this conduct in revolutionary English, "De American be very strange people: one American go to St. Domingue, every American go to St. Domingue."

The whole North of Europe is glutted with sugar and coffee. It is said, that at Hamburg, Copenhagen, &c. there is on hand, a sufficient quantity of those articles for three years' consumption. The West-India Islands are equally overstocked with our produce. And yet every article still bears its most exorbitant price here.

Of a Fire and Ship Insurance Company at New-York, Mr. Poxnix is the President.

Circumlocution.

A fellow who has written what he calls an Impartial work, thus addresses himself to the public: "Democrats attend! Friends of Government attend! whether Democrats or Friends of Government, or of whatever denomination attend!"

Gen. Washington died General, and Commander in Chief, (and not Lieut. General) of the Armies of the United States. He was also a Field Marshal of France; but never recognized by that title, in consequence of a clause in the Constitution of the United States.

A quack whose medical and chirurgical labors had been suspended, by what the French, in good old times, used to call a signalment, resumes his activity for the benefit of mankind, after the lapse of some months, with the motto, "tempestas resedit."

It has been said, with some color of authority, that General Washington had been occupied at intervals of the latter part of his life in writing Memoirs of the Revolutionary War, after the excellent model of Caesar's Commentaries. We have no knowledge of the fact; but it is fit that the Community take some effectual steps to prevent being bored were the ignorant and perverse representations of ill-disposed foreigners on a subject, which may justly be said to be the peculiar province of an American.

The Editor of the new Court Calendar contumaciously asserts the year 1800 to be the first of the nineteenth century. It is, nevertheless, undoubtedly, the last of the eighteenth. And if any doubt remains on this subject in the mind of any man of sense, I shall now dissipate it, by citing a fact, the authority of which is not to be contested.

The year 1800, in the ordinary course of the Calendar, would be bissextile, or leap year. But by the Gregorian reformation, the intercalary day at the end of the month of February, is rejected at the end of every century. And this rejection is particularly enforced, and ordered to take place in eighteenth hundred, "the Centennial year," by an express act of Parliament. So that this present year, which would otherwise consist of 366 days, is rendered the same with a common year, its February consisting of but 28 days.

BRISSTON'S GHOST.

As at the Shakespeare Tavern dining, O'er the well replenish'd board Patriotic chiefs reclining, Quick and large libations pour'd; While in fancy great and glorious, 'Midst the Democratic storm, Fox's crew with shout victorious, Drank to Radical Reform.

Sudden up the Stair-case founding, hideous yells and shrieks were heard; Then, each guest with fear confounding, A grim train of Ghosts appear'd: Each a head with anguish gaping, (Himself a trunk deformed with gore) In his hand terrific clapping, Stalk'd across the wine-stain'd floor.

On them gleam'd the lamp's blue lustre, When stern Brissot's grisly shade His sad bands was seen to muffer, And his bleeding troops array'd. Through the drunken crowd he hid him, Where the Chief-train fate enthrond; There, his shadowy trunk beside him, Thus in threatening accents groan'd.

"Heed, oh heed our fatal story, (I am Brissot's injur'd Ghost,) You who hope to purchase glory "In that field where I was lost! Though dread Pitt's expected ruin Now your soul with triumph cheers "When you think on our undoing, You will mix your hopes with fears.

"See these helpless headless Spectres Wand'ring through the midnight gloom: Mark their Jacobinic Lectures "Echoing from the silent tomb. "These thy foul-with terror filling, "Once were patriots fierce and bold"— (Each his head with gore distilling Shakes, the whilst his tale is told.)

"Some from that dread Engine's carving "In vain contriv'd their heads to save— "See Barbarous and Petion's starving "In the Languedocian cave! "See in a bigger'st hamper buckled, "How Louvet's foaming spirit lay! "How virtuous Roland's hapless Cuckold, "Blew, what brains he had, away.

"How beneath the power of Marat, "Condocted, blaspheming, fell, "Begg'd some laudatum of Garaty "Drank;—and slept,—to wake in Hell! "O! that, with worthier souls uniting, "I in my Country's cause had shone! "Had died my Sov'reign's battle fighting, "Or nobly prop'd his sinking throne!

"But hold!—I fenc'd the gates of morning— "Event Garden's clock strikes one! "Heed, oh heed my earnest warning, "Ere England is, like France undone! "To St. Stephen's quick repairing, "Your dissembled mania end; "And your errors past forswearing, "Stand, at length, your country's friend!"

\* Such was the end of those brutal Regicides! They were found flarved to death in a Cave in Languedoc. Vide Barrere's report.

† See Louvet's Récit de ses Perils. ‡ The virtuous Roland. This Philosophic Coxcomb is, like the traitor La Fayette, the idol of those sanctid and philanthropic men who admire the French Revolution up to a certain point.

§ This little anecdote is not generally known. It is strikingly pathetic. GARAT has recorded the circumstance in a very eloquent sentence—"O toi qui arrêtas la main, avec laquelle tu traçais le progrès de l'esprit humain, pour porter sur tes lèvres le breuvage mortel, d'autres pensées, et d'autres sentimens, ont incliné ta volonté vers le tombeau, dans ta dernière delibération.—(GARAT.) Je scems did not chooise to poison himself)—Tu as rendu à la liberté éternelle ton ame Républicaine par ce poison qui avait été partagé entre nous comme le pain entre deux frères."

"Oh you, who with that hand which was tracing the progress of the human mind, approached the mortal mixture to your lips—it was by other thoughts and other sentimens that your judgment was at length determined in the last deliberated act—You restored your Republican spirit to an eternal freedom, by that poison which we had shared together, like a morsel of bread between two brothers."

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Sixper Cent, Three per Cent, Bank of Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance comp N.A. shares, East-India Company of N.A. shares, Land Warrants.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table with 2 columns: Location and Exchange Rate. Includes London, Amsterdam, Hamburg.

By conveying to the public, through the medium of your excellent and impartial paper, the Gazette of the United States, the following extract of remembrance, against the proceedings in Elizabeth Town on Christmas Day, you will oblige many of your readers in this Borough. The letter was sent to Mr. Austin on the 21st inst, and its failure is ascribed to some important arrangements and to an irreparable decree made by two or three people.

It is scarcely credible that at the conclusion of the Eighteenth Century in an American, republican and christian country, there should exist such a spark of that genuine evangelical spirit which actuated the Eastern Magi, as to cause this holy day to pass into a careless and contemptuous neglect—that the commemoration of the nativity of the Son of God should give place to any mark of respect, even to the most illustrious personage that ever adorned human nature. Scarcely can it be believed that transactions of this nature could have happened in any place where the benign influence of the gospel had ever penetrated; that the memory of our blessed Redeemer, like that of his holy religion on its first promulgation, should still remain to some a stumbling block and to others foolishness.

GERMENS ALEXANDRINUS.

Elizabeth Town, N. J. Dec. 26, 1799. Reverend & dear Sir,

YOUR being appointed to deliver a sermon in remembrance of our late much beloved Father, General George Washington, on Christmas Day, occasions me to offer you a few suggestions.

Christmas day is set apart in pre-eminence to every other, to celebrate the praises, and commemorate the nativity of the descendant of David, the Saviour of the World, the Son of God—a day in which glad tidings of great joy were announced to all mankind—a day in which the Jubilee Trump of God sounded in exquisite and harmonious vibrations throughout the world, commemorative of an event far greater than that of Creation itself—Redemption and Salvation to a sinful world.

May not therefore the pious and contemplative Christian be interrogated as to the propriety of tarnishing the lustre of that great and glorious day with any event appertaining to mortality?

Those therefore, impressed with the propriety of keeping this as a festival day, holy and acceptable unto the Author of their existence; who have the light of the Lord shed abroad in their souls, however tenderly they would wish to cherish the memory of their political Saviour, would it be hoped on mature reflection, have appointed one more suitable, and that would have comported better with so melancholy and distressing an occasion.

"A good name is better than precious ointment; and the day of death than the day of one's birth"—Little however did our Commander in Chief imagine, that his departure from this earthly stage of human action by the mandate of Him who commands the armies of Heaven, should ever tend in the least to darken the glorious advent of his Lord and Master; that any melancholy tokens of respect should be shewn him on Christmas Day, which was set apart by the Lord himself, by his angelic missionary, who announced good-tidings of great joy he brought to all people—that then began and should never cease. Still less did he conceive that his death should be lamented on that particular day in preference to any other. A man of such a pious and exemplary life, who held that day in such sacred veneration, could not deem it a proper mark of respect shewn his memory in rendering gloomy and cloudy, the fairest and clearest day ever exhibited in creation since the Fall of Man. Nor could he wish for any of his pious and virtuous relatives, that his name should be first upon record in the Christian World, that should be thus particularly and publicly lamented on the Jubilee of the nativity of the Saviour of the World.

It may not be improper also to suggest, that Christmas Day is set apart in a particular manner for the administration of the holy Eucharist in the Episcopal Church, consequently many persons who would be very desirous of hearing the Funeral Sermon are fearful of being debarred that satisfaction. Would it not, therefore, be as convenient and proper for you to commence at the conclusion of the evening Episcopal service?

Reverend and dear Sir, I remain your's with due esteem, A CHRISTIAN.

Rev. Mr. Austin, Borough of Elizabeth, New Jersey, 21st Dec. 1799.

Rebellion, Insurrection, or Riot, in York County.

Such is the propensity of our country to enthusiasm, that we are at a loss, by what appellation to characterize the following occurrence, which is stated on the authority of a gentleman who came down last evening from York, to have taken place in that county.

Of the late general proscription of those friends to the Federal Government, who had held offices under the State Government, Mess. EDIS and BARNITZ, of York county, were victims. The latter had served his

country in the late war, and became a cripple by wounds received in his camp. During a great number of years, he had filled without reproach an office in the county, on which he eventually became dependent for his subsistence. Without other plan, than that it is inconsistent with certain arrangements, this was worn Soldier of Liberty and of Washington is confined to starvation, to make room for some mulatto republican.

Our informant states, that the people of the county were actually IN ARMS,—declaring that they will oppose by every means the dismissal of those gentlemen from office.

The Vienna Court Gazette, of October 5, (probably the latest from which any extract has been made that has appeared in the United States) has an account of the taking of Pignerol, in Italy, by storm, from the French. Several hundred prisoners were made, and a number of pieces of cannon were taken. Prince Lichtenstein commanded; and the Austrians lost was inconsiderable. General Bellegarde, was successful at the same time in an expedition against Suza. The Austrians also took Rivoli an important pass in the plains of Piedmont. The French were driven beyond St. Antonio; and lost 1000 men, 400 of whom were made prisoners. The Austrians lost 230 men and 51 horses. The same Gazette contains the Archduke Charles' statement of affairs in Switzerland to September 25. He mentions the death of General Hotze, and says, "the necessary plans are arranged for the security of the Grison Country and the Voralberg;—He adds, that he is marching towards Switzerland, leaving a sufficient force to cover Mantheim. The Archduke's head quarters were at Donaueschingen, October 4; a body of Russians were at Pögen. A Grand council of war was sitting. The result was doubtless important.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1800.

The bill intitled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill intitled "An act providing for salvage, in cases of recapture," was read a third time, and the question being put, shall this bill pass?

Mr. Sewall said that an amendment ought to be made in the bill, which had been overlooked, to enable vessels the property of citizens of the United States, to come within the meaning of the act—and moved for the re-commitment of the bill for that purpose.

The motion was agreed to—and the House immediately resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Morris in the chair, for the purpose of considering the amendment; which having been read, was agreed to without debate; when the committee rose, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Nicholas said, that conceiving it necessary some reduction should be made in our public expenditures and that any change contemplated of this nature should be made and considered as early as possible, he would take the liberty of laying the following resolution on the table. He would not now say any thing on the merits of it—but gave notice that he would some time in the course of next week call it up for consideration:

The resolution is in the following words:

Resolved, That so much of the act passed the 16th July, 1798, entitled "An act to augment the army of the United States, and for other purposes," as authorizes the President of the United States to raise twelve additional regiments of Infantry, and six troops of Light Dragoons, and to appoint two Major Generals, an Inspector General, three Brigadier Generals, and an Adjutant General; and so much of the act passed the 3d March, 1799, entitled "An Act for the better organizing of the troops of the United States and for other purposes," as authorizes the appointment of a commander of the Army, and a Quarter Master General—ought to be repealed.

Mr. Otis observed, that though the resolution was offered to lie on the table, and he was thereby precluded from a discussion of its merits, yet in justice to the Committee of Defence, of which both that gentleman and himself were members, he considered himself called on to declare, that the committee had called upon the Secretary of War for all such information as would enable them to digest a system relative to the Military Establishment; and was therefore sorry that the resolution had now been offered as it might have an unfavorable impression, not only on the army and the public, but upon our pending negotiations with France.—And though it was probable that some modification of the existing military establishment might be adopted with a view to save expence; yet he did not believe that in the actual state of things this House would discover such a facility of temper and system, as to disband the army by a single resolution.

Mr. Nicholas replied that he would not be in haste to call up the resolution; and was willing to let it lie, till every information could be obtained that might be wished upon the subject.

ARRIVED. Ship Three Sisters, White, Spanish Man. Brig Thomas Pinckney, Laughton, Palermo, 110 days. Sch. Ruth, Snow, North Carolina. Herkimer, Richmond. Rambler, Lazard, N. Carolina. Sloop Maria, Gardner, Trinidad. Dispatch, Bay Honduras. Sloop Delight, arrived at Charleston in 5 days from this port. Sloop Cato, Durrell, arrived at Bermuda from this port.

NEW THEATRE.

To-morrow Evening, January 3, Will be presented, (for the second time in America) a celebrated new Comedie, in five acts, CALLED

THE SECRET;

Or, Partnership dissolved. Written by Edward Morris, Esq. and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, with unbounded applause.

Lizel, Mr. Brangé—Jack Lizard, Mr. Wigmore—Mr. Porville, Mr. Warren—Henry Torrid, Mr. Cui—Ralph, Mr. Blisset. Ross, Mrs. Merry, and Susannah Lizard, Mrs. Oldmixon.

To which will be added, a favorite Farce (in two acts) called

The Spoiled Child.

Little Pickle, (with Song) Miss Arnold. Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

Gentlemen and Ladies are requested to send their servants to keep place, in the Boxes at 5 o'clock.

The doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 8, and the curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock precisely.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AND SOLD BY R. AITKEN, No. 22 Market Street, AND BY W. YOUNG, corner of Chestnut and Second Streets.

Thermometrical Navigation, Being a Series of Experiments and Observations, tending to prove, that by ascertaining the relative heat of the sea-water, from time to time,

The passage of a ship thro' the Gulph Stream, and from deep water into soundings, may be discovered in time to avoid danger; although (owing to tempestuous weather) it may be impossible to leave the lead, or observe the heavenly bodies.

Extracted from the American Philosophical Transactions, Vol. II and III.

WITH ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

God helps them that help themselves. Per Richard.

January 2, 1800

A YOUNG MAN

ACQUAINTED with Accomps, wishes to engage as Supercargo to any port in Europe or the West-Indies.—Satisfactory recommendations can be given

Enquire of the Printer. Jan. 2, 1800

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, an Apprentice named James Welch, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has short red curly hair.—Whoever will apprehend the said apprentice and bring him back, shall receive the above reward, and no charges paid.

W. M. MANNING. Jan. 2, 1800

IN THE PRESS,

And in a few days will be published At Dickinson's Book-Store, A SUPERB EDITION OF WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS To the People of the United States, on retiring from Public Life, Super Royal, 8vo.

Ornamented with a capital Portrait by one of the first Artists. NO exertions or expence have been spared to render this publication complete, and altho' all the materials and workmanship are entirely American, the paper, printing and engraving have been allowed by good judges to excel any thing ever attempted in the United States.

DICKINSON'S STATIONARY & BOOK-STORE, Will next week be removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. W. Cobbett. December 28.

FOR SALE,

Or to be exchanged for a good Vessel, AN ELEGANT New Two Story Frame House, Twenty seven feet front by thirty-four in depth, with a commodious piazza and kitchen, together with a coach house and stable, situate in the flourishing village of Frankford. The house, which may be entered the 1st of June next, will be finished in the neatest stile with many conveniences, and will be well adapted to a large genteel family who may wish to reside in the country during the summer season. In exchange, it will be valued low, if a well offer that may be suitable. Further particulars will be made known by application to

MOORE WHARTON. Dec. 17, 1800

A POINTER

WAS carried away on Sunday the 10th inst. from No. 163 Vine Street—He is about 9 months old, spotted nose, iron coloured ears with a spot of the same color in his forehead, long tail having never been cut—He is called Gift. A reward of two dollars, with reasonable expences, will be paid to any person who will return him to No. 163 Vine Street; and ten dollars more, if stolen, for such information respecting the thief as may produce legal punishment.

Nov. 30, 1800