

sters sent a copy of the order to search his house to the National Assembly.

P A R I S, November 6.

Some of the Convents of Nuns have thanked the National Assembly for their decree, forbidding any vows to be taken. There are other Convents, however, who will not be so well pleased with the decree in question; however, taken in a general point of view, it must be approved of.

THE NATIONAL MONITOR.

No. XXXII.

When the Almighty form'd the spheres,  
To rule the ever circling years,  
His wisdom in the wondrous plan,  
Design'd the happiness of man;  
And Time, while he his track pursues,  
Unfolds th' Almighty's glorious views.

THE number ten forms a series of years which include as many remarkable incidents in the history of mankind, as any that can be mentioned. From the years 1760 to 1770, to go no further back, the inhabitants of North America experienced the most important changes in their situation, sentiments, manners, and views. Thro their unparelled exertions, the war in America was brought to a glorious termination: From that moment we felt our consequence in the scale of empire—and our views became enlarged; arrived to maturity, our dependence on Great-Britain became a very problematical event.

In 1770, we were on the eve of dissolving our connection with the mother country; from that time til 75, how rapidly events crowded upon each other, to bring the important crisis. Many supposed we were ripe at that date for the revolution; but some wife, and penetrating patriots, whose names need not now be mentioned, repressed the ardor of too sanguine dispositions, till the people were fully prepared, and the infatuation of our enemies was complete—The mine was then sprung—and our Independence was established—so that in 1780, nothing short of omnipotence could have carried us back to our former situation.

From 1780, to 1790, the retrospect gives a period that amazes, astonishes, and almost confounds us in the contemplation—What victories! what triumphs! what exultation! what utopian schemes! what embarrassments! what alarms! what fluctuations of councils! what imbecility! what fears for the sacred ark of liberty, amidst the dread of anarchy, the prostration of law and government, and the unrighteous and shameful expedients of tender laws, and that curse of all morals and national character, paper money!—But that arm, which is omnipotent to save, roused us from our low state of degradation, and awakening us from a delirium, America once more rose to her wonted magnanimity. The three last years she has done more to establish her character, than in all her exertions in the darkest moments of her conflict—great in the hour, when greatness is adorned with its brightest lustre, she hath established her fame and happiness on the immortal pillars of laws and government; realizing that she fought for a shadow, unless her acquisitions of liberty and independence were secured by the barrier of a just and free Constitution: With astonishing unanimity she hath adopted a system, that, if the people continue wise, will perpetuate their felicity to the final consummation of all things.

We are now arrived to the beginning of the last ten years, in the eighteenth century—and taking our calculations from past experience, how pregnant does the womb of Time appear. The concentration of the wisdom of our country hath conducted the States into the path of honor and safety—a glorious reward awaits her toils and labors—the road is narrow at the outset, but widens as we advance—the timid, the doubtful may hesitate, perplex, and draw back; but the intrepid patriots will persevere, till the salvation of their country is perfected.

With grateful hearts then, let us adore that providence which, after giving us the victory over our enemies, hath at length enabled us to triumph over ourselves—and in the words of our beloved President in his speech to the National Legislature, let us offer our " fervent supplications to that almighty being, who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration, to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge."

Ten years in the age of a country may be as one to the age of man: In the period between this and 1800, may our country progress in Empire, true greatness and glory, and her liberties be secured beyond the reach of anarchy and despotism; and from her example, may the whole race of mankind be led to vindicate the dignity of human nature, and establish UNIVERSAL FREEDOM.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALLEGORY.

BETWEEN two wealthy neighbors lived a poor man, who had nothing but his industry to depend upon. He was much indebted to ALBINUS, the proudest of his neighbors, who finding that his circumstances did not allow him to pay, threatened to take away his house, and to throw him into prison. GALLICUS, the other neighbor, partly from natural benevolence, and partly from a jealous disposition towards ALBINUS, who was then considered as unfriendly to the whole world, undertook the defence of the poor man COLUMBELLUS, and spent his health and part of his treasure to save him. Now the good man began to thrive, and to form even some connection with proud ALBINUS, who finding that something might be got from him, cajoled him on every occasion; but the exertions of GALLICUS in his favor had been too great, and the times growing bad, GALLICUS saw himself obliged to make great alterations in his family, and reduce his expences, which occasioned a great uproar amongst his numerous servants, some of which ran away with bloody heads into the house of ALBINUS, where they misrepresented every transaction of their former master. The poor man, forgetting his obligations to GALLICUS, gave a currency to these falsehoods, and posted up all the scurrilous language of ALBINUS, and the discontented servants of his friend and benefactor. When GALLICUS was informed of this he was more grieved at the behavior of his presumed friend, COLUMBELLUS, than at that of ALBINUS.

And who is this ungrateful Man?—Read the newspapers of America on the revolution of France and—blush if you have a soul.

BENEVOLENCE.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ODE, FOR THE NEW YEAR.

HAIL the NEW YEAR! Farewell blest Eighty Nine!  
Long shall thy numbers, in our annals shine,  
O'er ev'ry year that's past, blest year indeed,  
That saw our rights secur'd, and Europe freed,  
At least the work's begun—Ninety shall see  
It almost finished, Europe almost free.  
May Frenchmen use their power, so late retriev'd,  
In humbling pride, and righting the aggriev'd;  
May prudence teach them not to go too far,  
Nor whelm their country in the woes of war.

Blest EIGHTY NINE, that saw our glorious Chief,  
Rouse from repose, and fly to our relief,  
Fly to cement that Union which he wrought,  
By wisdom fix, the pile for which he fought.

Blest EIGHTY NINE, that gave him to our fight,  
More lov'd, more honour'd, gloriously bright,  
Long may his influence o'er our States extend,  
Our much lov'd brother, father, chief and friend,  
And when by age, and nature's hand bow'd down,  
Time's silver honors, (freedom's only crown,)  
Play o'er his brow, then may he slow decay,  
Blest with health's smile, on each succeeding day,  
Till life's worn fountains, gradually cease,  
And pray'rs of millions waft his soul to peace.

THE TABLET.

No. LXXVI.

"If a man often changes his friends, I suspect he is deficient either in candor or discernment."

WHEN we hear men complain of the fickleness or insincerity of their friends we should not readily participate in their reproaches. Few men possess the art of maintaining a friendship through any great vicissitude of circumstances. In a state of prosperity we are apt to demand from our friends, more attention and respect, than we deserve: In a state of adversity we are prone to expect more relief and patronage from others, than they are disposed to communicate. Thus it happens, that in almost any situation, we are liable to make complaints, where there is no real foundation.

My neighbour DISCRETUS is now upwards of sixty years old. The scenes of his life have been critical and diversified. He assured me, in a late conversation, that he never lost the friendship of a person which he once possessed; and that he scarce ever was acquainted with a person, who did not become his friend. This is the more extraordi-

nary, as DISCRETUS is not distinguished by any brilliancy of talents, or generosity of conduct. The mediocrity of his abilities raises him above contempt; but are not so eminent as to excite envy. In short, he is a prudent man, who, though he may gain slowly upon the friendship or attachment of his acquaintance, never runs any risque of losing what he does gain. If he has not warmth of spirit to perform great or liberal actions; he has the caution to shun those that are mean and illiberal. His virtues are not carried to such an extreme in any instance as to become a weakness or a vice. He observes the line where the shades of virtue and vice meet, and walks so strait upon it, as always to escape inconvenience or reproach. It is true some men call him a negative kind of character; but this is not material so long as he does nothing positively bad, and avoids censure, in all his actions. He never flanders any person; nor does he ever extol any one to the skies. In his view, all men are worth attending to so far as not to incur their ill will; but none are so meritorious, that he will not treat them with some caution and reserve. By not expecting too much from his friend he is seldom disappointed; and by not promising too much, he is never charged with deception.

ALBANY, December 24.

Col. MAXWELL, who arrived in town last evening, from the county of Ontario, has favored us with the following intelligence—That a wagon road, with bridges over the creeks and rivers, quite to the Genesee river, 119 miles from Oneida, is now completed—the proprietors of the Genesee Company having opened the road from Oneida to Cayuga, 62 miles in extent—That the falt-works are in such forwardness as to afford forty bushels per day—That Mr. Ellicot, on the first of November last, applied to Col. Harris, the commanding officer at Niagara, for permission to pass that fortress, for the purpose of ascertaining the boundaries between the lands of the United States and those purchased by Messrs. Gorham and Phelps, which was refused him; but when Mr. Ellicot had arrived at the Genesee river, he was overtaken by an express from Col. Harris, who had sent him a pass, on which he returned to Niagara, where he received every mark of respectful and polite attention—the Commander having in the mean time received orders on the subject, from Lord Dorchester, to whom application had been made by the President of the United States.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 2.

Members of Congress now in this city: SENATE, President of the Senate.—Mr. Dalton.—Mr. Johnson.—Mr. Schuyler.—Mr. King.—Mr. Izard.—Mr. Butler.—Mr. Langdon.—Mr. Wingate.—Mr. Few.

REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Gilman.—Mr. Gerry.—Mr. Lawrence.—Mr. Benson.—Mr. Scott.—Mr. Coles.—Mr. Brown.—Mr. Griffin.—Mr. Huger.—Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina.—Mr. White.—Mr. Partridge.—Mr. Tucker.—Mr. Goodhue.—Mr. Thatcher.—Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Otis, Secretary of the Senate.  
Mr. Beckley, Clerk of the House.

The revolutions of time, give birth to the volume of events which forms the general history of mankind. The contemplative mind traces the progress of effects from their causes, and marks the invariable similitude between the series of past and present times where the same principles appear to stamp the predominating features of the age. Empires commence, progress to maturity and then sink into oblivion; and this has been so undeviatingly the course of things, that those who contend that human nature is the same in all periods, have certainly the test of experience on their side. However the United States according to some visionaries, are to exhibit a new example to mankind. From the sublime heights of their political and literary attainments they are to take a comprehensive view of all the defects of humanity in all past ages, and having the passions and weaknesses incident to man under the perfect controul of their reason, they are to perpetuate their happiness and freedom, without the restraints of civil institutions, to the latest period of time. Those however, who view things through a juster medium, think otherwise; and happy for our country, those who form a different estimate of human nature are at the head of our affairs.

Public virtue is commonly a dormant principle till great occasions call it into exercise: Wise legislators therefore calculate their measures to touch the more obvious spring of self interest; and it is happy for mankind, that the particular interest of individuals, and communities when properly pursued always conduces to the advantage of the general interest.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Table with 2 columns: Day and Ship Name/Origin. Includes entries for Thursday, Ship Charlotte (Lambert, London, 105 days), Ship Christopher (Smith, St. Vincents), Brig Brownlow (M'Veaker, Dublin, 50 days), Brig Dispatch (Lockhart, Antigua, 20 days), Schooner Willing Maid (Wallace, Cape Francois), Sloop Hiram (Conklin, Surinam, 48 days), Sloop Friendship (Burnham, Savannah, 15 days), Sloop Liberty (Barker, Charleston, 16 days).