

phical vagabond through many courts of Europe, and met with patronage at last out of his own country. There may be nothing solid in this projected scheme, but let gentlemen be indulged-- it will be most decent.

The question for referring being taken, it was carried in the affirmative by a large majority, and a select committee appointed, viz. Messrs. Page, Wadsworth and Wayne.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, with copies of the communications which have taken place between the Supreme Executive of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that officer, relative to the raising of troops within and under the authority of said Commonwealth--communicated by command of the President of the United States, pursuant to a request of the House on the 25th inst.

A message was received from the Senate by their Secretary, with the bill to establish the Post-Office and Post-Roads within the United States--passed the Senate with amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the House.

These being read, the Order of the Day was called for, on the bill making effectual provision for the defence of the Frontiers--and the House went into a committee of the whole--on which the galleries were cleared.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

A report from the Secretary of War, on petitions of sundry seamen of the late navy of the United States, was read--this report states that the several petitioners were necessarily absent from their country at the time prescribed by law for receiving the balances due to them respectively, for their services--and suggests the propriety of repealing, or suspending so much of the limitation ordinance, as precludes their receiving said balances--laid on the table.

Sundry petitions, praying for compensations, pensions, settlement of accounts, renewal of lost certificates of public debt, &c. were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

The Order of the Day was called for, on the bill making effectual provision for the defence of the Frontiers--and the House went into a committee of the whole--on which the galleries were cleared.

By the minutes of the proceedings of yesterday, read in the House this day, it appears that the motion for striking out the 2d section, which provides for three additional regiments, was negatived--33--to 18.

PARIS, October 21.

It is remarkable, that in the various tumults that have been excited among the populace on account of the protestants being allowed to preach their doctrines without hindrance, women have been the sole actors; and on several occasions have gone to such mischievous lengths, that even the lowest vulgar among the men, have voluntarily assisted the city guards in reducing these priest-ridden viragos to reason. This ungovernable temper in our women, is not difficult to be accounted for. In times past it has been the policy of the teaching clergy, always to make sure of the mistress of the family. No pains having been previously spared to make them sincere converts to the tenets of bigotry and fanaticism, the men, of consequence, became an easy prey, and were not so much attended to. The principles of intolerance having by these means taken such deep root in the minds of the lower class of our females, no wonder that the laws of equity and justice find it difficult to inspire them with a tolerating spirit in matters of religion.

BOSTON, January 19. LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

JANUARY 16.

Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Tudor, Dr. Estlin, Mr. Breck, and Mr. Wedgery, were appointed a committee to consider the subject of the balance supposed to be due from the United States to this Commonwealth, and the expediency of remonstrating to Congress on the subject thereof, and report.

JANUARY 17.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Johnson, Tyler, Taylor, Fisk, and Nichols, was chosen to report the most eligible method for the support of teachers of piety, religion and morality within this Commonwealth, and how to determine the proper members in each society chargeable with such support.

FEMALE HEROISM.

A very extraordinary circumstance arrested the attention of the House this afternoon. A petition was presented by a Mrs. Deborah Gannett, who served with reputation, as a soldier, three years in the army of the United States, and received an honorable discharge therefrom. This extraordinary woman inlisted as a male, by the name of Robert Shirliff; and as such did her duty without a stain on her virtue or honor. She only prays, in her petition, for the payment of her arrears; but submits the circum-

stances of her services to the consideration of the Legislature: And from the feelings which appeared on the occasion, expressive of a strong desire to reward heroism like hers, there is no room to doubt that a compensation will be granted, adequate to her services, and honorable to the government.

Several members corroborated the facts stated in the petition; which was committed to a respectable committee.

A representation from the committee for the sale of Eastern Lands, was read, in which it was stated, that there have been sold since the last sitting of the General Court, about 2,100,000 acres of those lands, and that there are further applications for upwards of 2,000,000 acres more of that valuable and fertile country.

THEATRE.

Mr. Tudor called the attention of the house to the subject of a repeal of the law prohibiting Theatrical Exhibitions. After stating the reasons which induced him thus early to rise, he read the law above mentioned; and moved that a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill for the repeal of it.

The subject was then committed to Messrs. Gardiner, Greenleaf, Hichborn, Bowers, Flagg, Washburn, and Kinsley, to consider and report thereon.

JANUARY 18.

A remonstrance from a number of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, against the repeal of the law to prevent Stage Plays, &c.--Read and committed to the committee on that subject.

The bill establishing the Boston Tontine Association, was read the first time, and Wednesday next assigned for its second reading.

PORTLAND, Jan. 9.

In the account brought by Captain Clap, from Port-au-Prince, and lately published in this paper, mention was made of the murder of the Negro and Mulatto women and children who were found in that town the day after the fire.--Capt. Clap has since, however, declared that he was not knowing to the massacre of the children.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Some modern European Philosophers has furnished the American Papers with a comparative Sketch of the Civilized Man and the Savage--will you please to publish, as a counterpart

THE SAVAGE AND THE CIVILIZED MAN.

THE Savage rises in the morning, and prowls through the forest for food--if he finds it, he returns loaded to his wife, who cooks it for him; her portion is, what he may leave of the hasty repast: if he is unsuccessful in hunting, he takes in an additional hole in his girdle, and his family pines in want.

The civilized Man gets up with the sun--pursues his daily occupation--and the sure prospect of a reward to his industry, lightens the burthens of life--while the arts of civilization afford a perpetual security against hunger, nakedness and cold.

The Savage has a precarious support--nature, it is true, provides the crystal stream, and his bow may stop the deer in its course--but the stream is often remote, and the track of the arrow is frequently untrue.

The civilized Man may struggle with misfortunes; but he has a never-failing resource in the benevolence of society.

The inhabitant of the woods has but few ideas, and few pleasures--these are of the ardent kind, and their acquisition often interferes with those of his fellow Savages--the consequences are fatal.

The civilized Man has a boundless circle of enjoyments--his views are expanded, his ideas unlimited; his hopes are excited by innumerable objects, and gratified ten thousand different ways. The legal restraints on his pleasures, appetites and passions, enlarge the sphere of his felicity.

The Savage, disengaged from the chase, or war, leads a life of stupid insensibility--there can scarcely be said to be any progress, or succession of events, in his existence--'tis one perpetual now.

The civilized Man lives in himself--in his children--in the public;--and as he participates in the labors, he enjoys the happiness of his country and of mankind.

"The Savage feels no anxiety for the future welfare of his family, however numerous it may be"--he propagates his kind like the wolf of the desert, and his offspring are abandoned to a wayward fate. The cares, the solitudes, the anticipations and pleasures of life, are equally unknown to him.

The civilized Man has his cultivated faculties continually employed to promote the happiness of his family--every addition to it is a new pledge of future enjoyment.--He feels the protection of civil government, and he cheerfully contributes to its support--protected in his acquisitions by law, he contemplates the transmission of his name, his inheritance, his rights and privileges, to his posterity, with unspeakable pleasure.

The Savage has no abiding place--his only defence from the inclemency of the skies, is in his case-hardened carcase.

The civilized Man, wisely calculating for the future contingencies of the seasons, in the retreat reared by the joint labors of associated industry, "smiles at the tempest, and enjoys the storm."

The Savage, while young, feels, and glories in the vigour of his nerves; like the young colt, he snuffs the wind, and braves the tempest--but mark his declining years--Time very early sears his visage, and the hanging down-drawn lip of the aged Savage, fully evinces that his last are not his best days.

The civilized Man preserves, by temperance, the vigor of youth, till an advanced period--his declining years are crowned with respect and veneration--and his last repose is in the arms of filial affection.

Philadelphia, February 1.

Doctor WILLARD, President of Cambridge University, Mass. has lately been elected one of the honorary Members of the London Medical Society.

We are informed that a committee of the Manufacturing Society are to meet to view the Raritan on the 20th of February next--and that Nehemiah Hubbard, Esq. of Connecticut, is appointed superintendent-general, with a salary of two thousand dollars a year.

We are farther informed, that the society expects from Lyons in France, early in the spring, a company of manufacturers for the Ribbon and Wire department.

A correspondent has observed that some accounts from Quebec papers, via England, recently published in the papers of the United States, inform, that Lord Dorchester did not leave the Government of Canada with the unanimous approbation of the citizens of Quebec. It is but justice to say that those Quebec papers contained counter publications, highly approving of his administration, signed by numerous bodies of citizens of all ranks and professions, French and English.

Extract of a letter from Boston.

"I wish to be informed what the probable intentions of Government are.--Some of our Six per Centers, &c. and the luke-warm friends to the Government of the Union, are opposed to a further prosecution of the war--but disinterested men, and our old soldiers and officers, will execrate the Government, if it suffers the Frontiers to be deserted, and our citizens exposed to the fury of the bipeds of the wilderness."

The English of a certain letter, said to have been written in Quebec, if it has any meaning, says a correspondent, is this:--

"The Indians are affronted, and if you do not buy a peace of them on any terms, they will, next spring, perhaps this winter, bring an army of twenty thousand men into the field, and sweep all the settlements on the Frontiers, from the Mississippi to Lake Champlain.--You cannot kill more than two in an hundred of them--whereas they are sure to kill eighty in an hundred of you: These circumstances are so fully known to them, that though they have heretofore refused to make peace with you, yet at the moment they are flushed with victory, and glutted with plunder, you will find it the most favorable time to negotiate a treaty!"

The United States have made no encroachments on the lands of the Indians, and yet they are charged by letter-fabricators with being guilty of acts of greater injustice than ever were perpetrated towards the savages by any of the European powers who have ever attempted to make settlements on this continent. The spring of many remarks of the above complexion, is an inveterate hatred to the government and honor of the United States.

The primary object in the institution of civil government, is the security of Liberty--but it is as unfortunate, as it is true, that the reverse idea has been all along inculcated upon mankind. The vital principle of a free government is an equal representation--This is the fountain, which if kept pure, will water the Tree of Liberty, and make it immortal--This fountain must be preserved from contamination by the virtue and vigilance of the people in their elections--and in this way alone, they can hope to perpetuate their freedom--for all other modes of seeking redress of public grievances, under a free government, has uniformly ended in making bad, worse.

DIED--Mrs. HENRIETTA HILLEGAS, wife of Michael Hillegas, Esq.

MR. PETER MARKOE--author of several publications in prose and verse.

The "NARRATIVE" contains some personalities, which render it incompatible with the plan of this publication.

PRICE CURRENT.--PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.		
6 pr. Cents	25/6	pr. £. 127 1/2 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	15/4	76 1/2 do.
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Final Sett. and other Certificates	23/	115 do.
Indents	14/6	72 1/2 do.
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		--half shares 109 per cent premium.