### FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

In the Prefs, and will speedily be published, A NEW PARTY DICTIONARY,

ALCULATED for the accommodation O of those whose pleasure it is to be dif-pleased with Congress, but who find it difficult to remember, and who, probably, never knew all the causes of their difpleasure.

The terms are not fully made known. The worthy compilers of this work, having the public good folely in view, have declared that the price shall be fet as low as can possibly be afforded. It is their defire to extend the circulation of this valuable book as generally as they can. Having a man in their confirmt pay, and who, in the ordinary bafiness for which they hired him has prepared a great part of the materials of this compilation, they flatter themielves the expence of authorship and even that of printing will be nearly faved, fo that the purchafers will have the book for almost nothing. They are undecided whe-ther the types and paper shall be American or French.

The nature of this great literary under-

taking will readily appear by perufing THE P R E F A C E. OUR rude Saxon anceftors fpoke their mo-ther tongue as their mothers did before them. It is not to be supposed that the Dictionaries in common ufe, tracing words up to their ety-mology and their queer old fash oned fenses, can be of use at this day of philosophy, when the world, in respect to its politics, seems as if there was arother fun hung up to light it-Indeed there is fuch a glare that common eyes are overpowered—it is dark with ex-ceffive light—All France is groping about in the dark of too much light, as if every man's vilion were defroyed by the intenfe action of a burning glafs. They need a new Dictiona-ry-for what could they read in any old book, ry—for what could they read in any or own, that would teach them the prefent flate of their opinions in regard to religion. In their Dictionaries, King David is ftill in good credit-whereas, all the world knows, the Section Poiffonniere, by a formal decree, has un-king'd him, and unfainted him, and now he may thake hands with Louis XVI. who is in the fame plight by a vote of the Convention.

To come to our country, the neceflity of this work is equally manifed. What would a found well principled party man do with the old Saxon fluff about juffice and order and truth: It would flop his mouth before he had half does tablice accinct the public debt and truth : It would frop his mouth before he had half done talking againft the public debt and Congrefs and Mr. Adams and his Book. As our language and ideas change, fo fhould the Dictionary. Now this Dictionary would ferve to fix both language and ideas. It would act like a firong pickle on the molt perifhable of-fal of the Gazettes, and keep it over the fea-fon—It would make every inflamatory pa-ragraph common flock—for that the effect ragraph common ftock-to that the effect would be an union of fentiment and force. The man in Georgia and he in New-Hampthe by reading the Axioms gathered from the National Gazette, might help each other in their anger. Each would take the fame text and youch the fame proofs.

The urgent occasion for this work is appa The argent occasion for this work is appa-rent from the torpid flate of men's minds. They fearcely think at all, and the govern-ment dees as it chufes. When they do think there is no end to their deviations from the new political truth, notwithflanding the pains that the virtuous writers againfl Congrefs have taken to enlighten them. There is no manner of doubt thefe excellent friends to reamblican finalicity and virtue have had republican fimplicity and virtue have had mysterious influences from Monf. Petion, the fountain head. It is evident, if oaths are to be regarded, that this influence is neither di-reft nor indireft. But fome Sylph or Gnome, who is doubtlefs a good Anti, whifpers it to the fate foretelling oracle, the National Ga-zette. From whence, in fireams pure and fimoaking, like the drain from a whifky dif-tillery, it is conveyed to the refervoirs effa-blifhed in every part of the country. The plants of fatire and fome of the flowers of rhetoric foring up where it flows. The para-graphs againft the laws of Congrefs, againft the Vice-Prefident and the Secretary of the Treafury, are finart enough to raife bliffers. be regarded, that this influence is neither di-Treafury, are fmart enough to raife bliffers. Their writers have not wanted zeal, they have not fpared paper nor conficience-for re-publican virtue they fay, finiles on their la-bours. While truth lafted and would anfwer, bours. While truth latted and would an weily they fired it off. But ammunition failing, they loaded their pieces with what they could, No impression, however, is made on the peo-They have piped, but the people will ple. not dance. Newspaper accounts of oppression and corruption and conspiracies against liberty, cannot fir citizens who are growing rich and live contented. Time and opportunity happen to all men. What will not do now may facceed another time. Let the means be prepared and kept ready. Is there no way to preferve the fugitive and evanefcent lies of the day for future commotion? There is -the party Dict onary. It wil prove an arfenal of warlike ftores, from which the Newfpaper militia may be armed and accoutred— let the featured paragraphs be arranged in alphabetical order. A man's head cannot hold every thing—it will get full, and then it will receive no more, except by crowding out fome of it's former contents.

Noah's flood, could walk them to the degree of deviates have a start of the st The effects have been dreadful indeed-fuch the force of the word Debt or Scotchman, that on merely pronouncing either, the peace of fa-milies has been diffurbed, Coach wheels have run off, and the Courts of law have from full. A hild was reported to Congress, regulating pro-ceffes in the National Courts, and providing that center in the National Courts, and providing that executions for debts fhould be fatisfied in filver or gold. The word, Debt, as if ink had been flucd on the bill, obliterated the words filter and gold, fo that thele words do not appear in the act. On the whole, there is no greater enemy of liberty, than Debt. It diffurbs its enjoyment before it takes away its life, which abas! it is fute to do in the end. The word  $b_{c}b_{c}h_{c}b_{c}b_{c}h_{c}$  is followed by a differ-

The word public Debt, is followed by a differtation too long to be quoted. The reader mult confult the work itfelf, where he will find the fubjed most delectably treated. It is propoted to give fome fine plates, one in particular, repre-fenting a Speculator broiling a foldier and kind-ling the fire with the foldiers crutches and wooden leg. The compiler, if the expence of the plates fhould not exceed his funds, will give in a widow or two. The word Excife is copioufly treated.

people of the New-England States, fays the Dic-tionary, have the wear a very alarming indifference to the evit-tendency of this act. Having been long accufte med to flate excites, they abfurdly trult to their experience of the nature of them. This, however, is a miferable prejudice. For what fignifies vulgar experience? It only makes ignorance obffinate and unteachable, as thus very cafe has thewn. Does experience teach altrono-my ? It affirms that the earth flands ftill and the fun turns round it—having caught it in one the fun turns round it—having caught it in one fib, fhall we believe any thing it may tell us. Philo ophers, who would govern a nation, ac-cording to the rights of man, found their theory on a better balls. They effablish first principles, and then the whole work of politics goes on ficientifically. An excile, fays philofolity, is the abhorrence of all free flates. An excile, fays experience, is not the abhorrence of all free flates. Hold your tongue, fays the former, pe-nalties and forfeitures take away men's rights— they are basinft liberty. I do not remember any law, experience mutters, that gives people liberty to break it. Oaths corrupt morals— Government requires oaths, therefore Govern-ment corrupts morals—Hudibras affures us that, *He who makes the oath breaks it. Not he who for convenience takes it.* 

Not he who for convenience takes it. The excife ruins the farmers, witnefs the in-creased price of grain, and the new diffilleries of fpirit, which are fetting up in all parts of the country.

### For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

ODE TO INNOCENCE.

S WEET Innocence, the Child of peace ! Companion of the infant breaß, Fond parent of domeftic eafe. And tranquil reft.

Say, in the folitary cell Doft thou with picty refide, Far from the fons of vice, who dwell With pomp and pide?

There doft thou fmooth the brow of care Beam hope ferene on virtue's wocs, And lull the transports of despair

To fost repose ?

Doft thou in fome fequefiertd grove, With rural tendernefs retire, There fan the fparks of infant love

And pure desire ?

Or with the nymphs in jocund play, Hide from the fwains amid the bowers ; Or with the blooming laffes ftray To cull fweet flowers ?

Where, lovely ftranger haft thou fled, Since weeping Eden faw thee rove, Then penfive beauty droop'd her head And left the grove.

Return my once beloved gueft Bring thy fair friend Content with thee, Bring back the happy hours that bleft My infancy.

B. W. Philadelphia, Jan. 5th, 1793.

Foreign Affairs.

Provinces before the 15th of this month, except the provinces of Luxembourg, Limberg, and Guelderland." Dumourier has planted and Guelderland." Dumourier has planted the tree of liberty in Mons, and gibbets for those who fhall manifest a spirit of party, or fhall diffurb the public tranquility. This fridt police should tranquilize the inhabitants of the other cities; that, however, is not the case here, for fince the day before yellerday, is in the great it against in and alarm is in the greatest agitation and alarm.

is in the greateft agitation and alarm. Every body is getting away, and tho' the Duke of Saxe and the Archduke Charles are Hill in the army, the Archduchefs fat off yef-terday, fome fay for Bonne, others fay for the Hague. The Plenipotentiary Minifler, as well as all the members of the government, are alfo gone to Ruremonde in Guelderland. In fhort, it is a general breaking up. The army of Bourbon, which has fled from the em-virons, from Namur, arrived laft night at the virons, from Namur, arrived laft night at the gates of this city, but entrance was refused them.

The number of the fugitives to Holland had already filled the city of Antwerp, where a number of emigrants, who could not procure lodgings, attempted, fword in hand, to force the inhabitants to lodge them, on which the inhabitants fell upon them and their baggage, which they plundered.

# Domestic Articles.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) November 27. A moft important difcovery, to the great benefit of the Commercial world.

A gentleman of this flate, by way of experi-ment, had a *Palmetto Tree* fawed into fleathing boards; about twelve months paft, he had a fmail veffel fleathed with it and let her run the whole fummer without once graving or clean-ing, and on examination, found her bottom as found as d untouched hy worms, as the first day she was sheathed. He had also such a plank of the fame, which lay under water for 6 months; on taking it up, it was not only perfectly found, but not even touched by worms, and became as hard as oak. It is well known, that from experience of near a century paft all our wharves in this flate have been built with logs of Palmetto, and have been found found after twenty or

thirty years. D.c. 4. This day week, 65 members of the House of Representatives met in the flate house at Columbia, and proceeded to bulinefs.

BOSTON, December 26.

B O S T O N, December 26. The unanimity in fo many refpectable flates, in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams, fnews in what effimation the foribble is againft him are held by the people. For three years paft, fome of our papers have teemed with repeated and re-repeated denunciations of his polities and his conduct. The meannels of private au-ecdote, the quibbling of law-craft, and the un-bluthing infinuations of falfhood, have, in rota-tion, been employed as weapons againft himtion, been employed as weapons against him— To the aid of these, industry has been called in ; and while a D——s at the feat of government has spread his molevolence in every direction, an E——s has mounted his Rofinante, and has affail affailed every quarter to prevent bis re-election, by endeavouring to injure his reputation. To the fober fenfe of the people the appeal has been made- and they have given their verdict. They have emphatically faid to

" Envy be dumb -and Malice fhut your mouth,

play nothing but the malevolence of their au-

A writer in the " Courier Politique de l'Univers" of Monday, concludes fome obfervations on the flate of affairs in France, with thefe lines - "We can only fay, that whatever may be the iffue of the war, it is our most ardent with that France may adopt the bafis of the English Con-flitution-that Conflitution which TACITUS confidered as bordering fo near to perfection as to be impracticable, and which the pen-man of the Book of Ecclefiaftes, feems to have deferibed the Book of Ecclendics, teems to have deteriora in that emblematical verfe. "And if one pre-vail againft him, two shall withfland him; and a threefold cord is not quickly broken." DECEMBER 31. Saturday arrived here thip Mary, Capt. John-to, in each term London. The following

fon, in 52 days from London - The following is extracted from the Londou Gazetteer of October 23.

TREVES, OA. 7

Yefterday morning, early, an Auftran oncer patied through here going Iliaight to Vitima: he left us certain intelligence, that a Trucz had been agreed on between the Combined Armies and that of France, conformably to which the two armies were to remain at the diffance of eight leagues from each other, and to cale all hollitties on the frontiers. All the troops that were on march, on both fides, were to halt where they were.

A Congress was to be held at Luxemburgh, to A Congrefs was to be held at Luxemburgh, to which the National Convention of France was to fend a deputation which flowed as a knowledg-ed. A part of the troops which formed the blockade of Thionvill, have already retired.— 3000 of thefe troops, under the command of Count de Wallis, arrived the day before yefter-day, at Saarbourg, near Treves. Prime Hohen-loe is advancing 8000 men towards Merzig and Meniz : we expect 4000 ment by water : 10,000 men from the army of Brileaw, are advancing by very rapid matches. very rapid marches.

[The following contains the best connected account of the caufes which led to the retreat of the Combined armies, we have seen.]

PORTLAND, December 25.

Capt. Titcomb, in toe fhip Ariadne, arriv-ed here on Saturday laft, from Liverpool, which place he left the 20th of October. Just before Capt. Titcomb failed, he faw and con-verfed with the noted Col. Tarlton, who was then directly from the Duke of Brunfwas then directly from the Duke of Brunf-wick's army. The account given by the Col. was as follows: That the French General, Dumourier, had taken poffedion front of the Duke of Brunfwick—That he had potted the other two French arn ies, one on the right, and the other on the left of the Duke. Du-mourier gave way, and retreated before the enemy, (carrying with him the people of the country, together with all ther live itock and all their provisions) till he had drawn the Duke's army into Champagne. Here Du-Doke's army into Champagne. Here Du-mourier made a ftand, and proposed a truce. Mean while, the two armies on the eight and left of the Duke, were marching towards his rear; and in their progress, were, like Du-mourier, either taking with them, or causing to be removed, all the live flock, provision and forage in the country. It was the time of the vintage, and the provisions of the Auftrians and Pruffians falling fhort, they had recourfe to the grapes which abound in that country. The inimediate confequence of which was a deadly flux among the troops. In this fituation, the Duke readily agreed to Dumourier's proposition of a truce. This was just as the latter would have had it. An interview took place betwixt the Generals, in which Dumourier, after a dallying conferrence of leveral days, informed the Duke that he could do nothing decifive till he had writ-ten to, and heard from the National Conven-tion. During this time, however, the Frence armies were improving every moment. That of Dumourier had taken fuch politions as readered it abfolutely impregnable. Those on the right and left were progretting towards the Duke's rear, and as they went, fwept with them every article of provision, whether for man or beaft .-- After a truce of five or fix days, and when the Austrians and Pruffians were reduced to the utinoit diffress, fome of them flarving to death, and others dying of the bloody flux, Dumourier pretended to grow diffatisfied, and faid he would break the truck

up ! The Duke altonished and confounded proposed to continue it; and it was at this time, probably, that he made the concessions and adopted the kind and conciliating lan. guage which has been mentioned .- Dumourier, however, faid " NO-he had continued the truce long enough—now he mult fight."-A truce betwixt two parties is a thing that is well enough, while both will agree to it, but when one of them  $difagreet_i$  it will always hap-pen that the other muft either fight or rur away. This was precifely the Duke's fitua-tion; and he choic to run away. By this time, however, General Kellerman had gained his rear ; and although his army was not of fufficient force compleatly to ftop the progref of the Duke, it was fill equal to the purpoe for which it was intended, viz.-to retait and harrafs him ; and strip the country of e. very kind of provision. So that famine and defolation were spread on the right, the left and in the front of the Duke and his retreat ing army; difeafe and death in the centre and in the rear was Dumourier and the fword The retreat was as rapid as it could be made with an army of fick, diffeartened and dying foldiers-numbers of whom were left behind as also their baggage, artillery and military flores, in immense quantities.—Nothing wa faid in the Duke's army at this time, on the fubject of Mani/eflos ; and if he is hurried on at this rate, he may not have time to iffu another till he gets fairly ont of the French territories-or if he fhould, it is possible that Dumourier might not ftop to read them.

By the help of this Dictionary, you may turn at once to the word and find the thing you look for, though ever to hard preffed, you might lay your finger on the very fpot. For inftance, in fuch a Dictionary, under the

word Debt you might read

" Thus is a curfed word. It was not fpoken by our first parents in Paradife; nor had it got a currency till a little time before the flood. Then the hillory of those times tells us the peo-ple became intolerably corrupt, because they got into debt. The very jews were so spotted and befoul'd, that nothing lels than the water of Sunday night last the November Packet arrived at New-York from Falmouth. This veffel brings European Intelligence to the 20th of November.

#### BRUSSELS, November 9.

YOU must have observed in my last, that the affairs of this country were taking a very different turn from what had been expected. The event of Tuesday last is too great a proof of this. The French attacked, on that day, the Auftrian army near Mons, with fo much impetuofity, that in the action, which lafted from 8 in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the whole Auftrian army was completely routed, and retreated to Caftiau, a league beyond Mons. At 6 in the evening, Dumourier fent a trumpeter to offer the place to capitulate.

The capitulation was accepted, and the French took pollethon of Mons on Wednefday at 12 o'clock at noon. As foon as the fuperiority of the French army was known, orders were fent to the troops in Flanders to fall back upon Mons, and fuccours were fent for to Prince Hohenloe's army. All these fuccours, united, form still an army of 50,000 men, which is at prefent posted at Braine le Compt and Nivelles, whilt the head of the French army is already at Soignies. It is affured that the capitulation was figned on the 7th by General Dumourier's adjutant and Gen. Beaulieu, who had remained in the city with 2 battalions.

The capitulation flates, " That the Auftrian troops shall have evacuated the Belgic from Paris, but the Bruffells Gazette, of the 18th inft. arrived ; and the following articles, relative to the affairs of France, are extracted from it.

MAYENCE, OC. 11. Our garrifon is reinforced every day, by Im-perial troops, which defile through Franconia. We expect, the day alter to-morrow, a confi-derable body of Huffars from Efterhazy, which detable body of Hultas from chemazy, which will be followed, next week, by idifferent divi-fions of infantry, of the regiments of Schroeder, Devins, Manfredine, Kinfky, and by a great number of artillery men.  $F \times ANKFORT, OC: 12.$ 

On Saturday laft, two battalions and two fquadrons of the Prince of Heffe Darmfradt, followed by 12 field-pieces and 4 howitzers, with a great quantity of ammunition, paffed through this place. A new division of the troops of the Prince of Heffe Caffel directs its route by the environs of Hanau. We have this day received the interefting

news, that the French evacuated, yesterday af-ternoon, the town and the environs of Spire, re-tiring to Landau. While they occupied this principality, the Prince Bifhop was at Pommerfeld, a country feat of the Prince Bifliop of Bam-

Two hundred Huffars of Efter hazy paffed yefterday, through this place, from Bonemia; they continued their march for Mayence, where they continued their orders. they wait for further orders. WALCOURT, Off.

This town was pillaged on the 11th inft. by two Thousand five hundred men from the garrifon of Philipeville; who carried away all the money, plate, copper, linen, and provision, which they could find.

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## HARTFORD, December 31:

A correspondent informs us, that a tew week fince, his Excellency Governor Hancock, conformity to the humane disposition of heart, and in the true fpirit of liberty and equ lity, gave a BALL, in his own house, to the I Negroes of the town of Bulton.

PRICE OF ST	OCKS.
per Cents,	20/6
per Cents,	12/3
leferred,	12/9
ull fhares Bank U.S. 35	per cent. prer

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