

doctrine which some men have hitherto had the good nature to believe. But the moment of the catastrophe is come—all these prejudices must fall at the same time.—We must destroy them, or they will destroy us.—For myself I honestly avow to the Convention—I am an Atheist! (Here there is some noise and tumult—but a great number of members cried out 'what is that to us? you are an honest man.') But I defy a single individual, amongst the twenty-four millions of Frenchmen, to make against me any well grounded reproach.—I doubt whether the Christians, or the Catholics, of which the last speaker, and those of his opinion, have been talking to us, can make the same challenge.—(Great applause.) There is another consideration.—Paris has great losses.—It has been deprived of the commerce of luxury; of that factitious splendor which was found at Courts, and invited strangers hither.—Well! We must repair these losses.—Let me then represent to you the times, that are fast approaching, when our Philosophers, whose names are celebrated throughout Europe, Petion, Syeyes, Condorcet, and others—surrounded in our Pantheon, as the Greek Philosophers were at Athens, with a crowd of disciples coming from all parts of Europe, walking like the Peripatetics, and teaching—this Man, the system of the Universe, and developing the progress of all human knowledge; that perfecting in the Social system, and shewing in our degree of the 17th of June, 1789, the seed of the insurrection of the 14th of July, and the 10th of August, and of all those insurrections which are spreading with such rapidity throughout Europe—so that these young strangers, on their return to their respective countries, may spread the same lights and may operate, for the happiness of mankind, similar revolutions throughout the whole.

(Numberless applauses arose, almost throughout the whole assembly—and in the galleries.)

* Printed "Deist" in the American Daily Advertiser of Friday last, but corrected in the paper of Monday following.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO, THE enclosed little impromptu on reading the several motions made against Mr. Hamilton, will express the sentiments of many of your readers, and by that redeem from censure, the rufficity of the verse. I am no politician, but I feel that I am a patriot, and glory in that sensation; and I am very sorry to find that there are those among us, that cannot be satisfied with the most perfect form of government upon earth, and the most suited to the genius of the people—Why should we not be grateful to the wise Arbiters of nations, and enjoy the blessings he bestows; can an innovation be either honorable or profitable; I think not—for we are the most blest of any nation on the globe.

As the accusations brought against Mr. Hamilton do not appear to be founded in facts, my plain judgment leads me to draw this conclusion—that they must arise from a spirit too prevalent in human nature, to perplex and embarrass the effect of those talents we cannot emulate—or that some of desperate fortunes, ehuse to make confusion, that in the bustle they may seat themselves in the chair; and I have the pleasure to find all my neighbours are of the same sentiments. Yours, &c.

New-Jersey, March 12, 1793.

HAVE you not seen in saffron dress, the Sun Burst thro' the crystal portals of the day; While logs, and blights, fast from his presence run— And millions breathe but in his genial ray: When soon an angry cloud o'er spreads the sky, And darkness tinges every blooming scene— The promis'd blessings of the morning fly, And thunder hoarsly murmurs o'er the plain. But Phœbus quite unmov'd serenely glides Behind the vapour of night's ebon throne, Hurts it in air, and shews that he presides, With splendor equal to protect his own. So have I seen in our new hemisphere, A star retentive rise—whose potent ray Pierc'd thro' the dread opaque that hover'd near, And gave existence to our infant day. So have I seen a man of honor shine, And with nice rectitude begin his race; Stringing each nerve with energy divine, To save his country from the foul disgrace Of blasted credit, and the shades of wealth— Of broken faith, and infamy supreme; Restoring strength, and confidence, and health, To bankrupt tunds, that were an empty name. When vile intrigue, with all her little art, And her dire nest of horns, soon prepar'd To vex the honest veteran to the heart— And by surprize to throw him off his guard. But fair Integrity repuls'd the foe, And soon dissolv'd the spells they had begun; While well-earn'd fame with truths celestial glow, Reflects new lustre on our HAMILTON.

EXTRACT.

"THAT I am by birth, or family better than any others of my fellow creatures, is an absurdity—but if nature has bestowed on me favors that she has withheld from others, or given to others talents that she has denied to me, surely in the first case, I possess a superiority over them, but in the last case, they over me. This distinction is grounded in nature, for in fact nature has created it; and whenever she bestows superior talents on individuals, and directs them to their proper object, those individuals, thus favored, will in spite of art, become superior to others, and not only command but deserve greater respect. To contend then for equality in an unlimited sense, is to struggle against nature and to deny the justice of Providence—A person might almost as well attempt to establish a

system of universal scepticism; for until we lose all confidence in the testimony of our senses, we cannot believe the doctrine. If it be really true that perfect equality does, or can exist, then rewards and punishments must cease, and to talk of superior merit is to use words without meaning, for perfect equality does not admit of the smallest distinction."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

RIGHTS OF MAN;

OR, THE TAX ON THE THEATRE.

THE Rights of Man, Are all the plan, Of this our new-made nation; For an example— We shew a fample, In our State-Legislation. State cash to sob— Behold a jobb, For folks whom I shan't name, Sir; The money gone, The House not done— Sure Tom is not to blame, Sir. The walls are rais'd, Tho' still unglaz'd, The roof lets in the rain; For thousands more, They cry encore, Or th' builders work in vain. In this sad case, The cash to raise, And "Rights of Man" to right, Sir, Our rulers sage, Say, Tax the Stage, Five thousand Cents a night, Sir.

Philadelphia, March 13.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following PROMOTIONS & APPOINTMENTS have been made in the Legion of the United States, during the second session of the second Congress.

GENERAL STAFF.

Thomas Poley, of Virginia, Brigadier-General, vice Rufus Putnam, resigned. Michael Rudolph, Adjutant and Inspector—vice Winthrop Sargent, declined.

CAVALRY.

Robert M. Campbell, Capt. vice Stake, resign'd. William Aylett Lee, do. vice Rogers, do. Solomon Van Rensselaer, Lieut. vice Davidson, do. James Taylor, do. vice Campbell, promoted. Leonard Covington, do. vice Lee, do.

APPOINTMENTS.

George H. Dunn, Cornet, vice Rensselaer, do. Abraham Jones, do. vice Taylor, do. Daniel Torrey, do. vice Covington, do.

FIRST SUB-LEGION.

John F. Hamtramck, Lieut. Col. Commandant. Thomas Doyle, Major, vice Call, deceased. Thomas Hughes, do. vice Alherton, resigned. Cornelius R. Sedam, Capt. vice Montfort, killed. John Jeffers, do. vice Denny, resigned. Abner Prior, do. Afa Harthorne, do. vice M'Pherson, do. Jacob Melcher, do. vice Doyle, promoted. Rofs Bird, Lieutenant, vice Sedam, do. Hastings Marks, do. vice Jeffers, do. Wm. H. Harrison, do. vice Prior, do. Robert Hunter, do. vice Harthorne, do. Lewis Bond, do. vice Melcher, do. John Whistler, do.

SECOND SUB-LEGION.

David Strong, Lieut. Col. Commandant. Thomas Hunt, Major vice Hamtramck, prom. John Mills, do. vice Strong, do. John H. Buell, do. Cornelius Lyman, Captain, vice Platt, cashiered. Richard S. Howe, do. vice Hughes, prom. Richard H. Greaton, do. vice Hunt, do. Rufel Bissell, do. vice Mills, do. Joseph Dickinson, do. vice Buell, do. Edward Miller, do. vice Cals, do. Edward D. Turner, Lieut. vice Sobier, deceased. Theodore Sedgwick, do. vice Lyman, prom. John Sullivan, do. vice Howe, do. Andrew Marchalk, do. vice Greaton, do. William Marts, do. vice Bissell, do. John Lowrey, do. vice Dickinson, do. Andrew M'Clary, do. vice Miller, do.

THIRD SUB-LEGION.

Jonathan Cals, Major, vice Clark, promoted. Aaron Gregg, Lieut. vice Cummins, do. John Polhemus, do. vice Cochran, resigned. John Steele, do. vice Gough, declined.

FOURTH SUB-LEGION.

John Clark, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. Benjamin Price, Captain, vice Wells, deceased. Henry De Butts, do. vice Stephenson, resigned. William Diven, Lieut. vice Price, promoted. Peter Grayson, do. vice De Butts, do.

SURGEONS' MATES.

Appointments. John Hamill, Pennsylvania. Charles Watrous, Connecticut. Samuel Boyd, Pennsylvania. Elisha Lyman, Georgia.

The President of the United States, by virtue of the powers vested in him by law, has established the following Organization of the Troops of the United States.

The commissioned Officers hereinafter designated, together with the non-commissioned Officers, Musicians, and Privates, authorized by law, amounting to 5,120, are to be denominated

The Legion of the United States, which is to be divided into 4 Sub-Legions.

The Legionary Staff.

1 Major General, or Legionary General— 2 Aids de Camp, 2 Brigadiers General, 2 Aids de Camp, 1 Adjutant and Inspector, 1 Major Commandant of cavalry, 1 Major Commandant of artillery, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Deputy Quarter Master, 1 Surgeon, 1 Chaplain.

The Sub-Legions.

Each Sub-Legion to consist of the Officers hereinafter named, and 1280 non-commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates,—to wit,

Field. 1 Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

Staff. 1 Sub-Legionary Major and Inspector, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Surgeon.

One Troop of Dragoons, consisting of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Cornet, 6 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 1 Farrier, 1 Saddler, 1 Trumpeter, 65 Dragoons.

One Company of Artillery, to consist of 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Music, 50 Privates, including ten artificers.

Two Battalions of infantry, and 1 Battalion of Riflemen, each consisting of 1 Major, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter master, 1 Surgeon's mate, 1 Sergeant major, 1 Quarter master Sergeant, 1 Senior Musician.—And

Four Companies, each to consist of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 6 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 2 Music, 81 Privates.

N. B. The Rifle Companies, one Bugler and eighty-two privates.

One troop Dragoons 80 One company Artillery 60 Four companies Rifle—95 each 380 Eight do. Infantry do. 760

Aggregate 1280

4

The Legion of the United States 5120 Non-commissioned, Musicians and Privates.

Summary Veto of the General, Field, Commissioned and Staff Officers, of the Legion of the United States.

GENERAL STAFF.

1 Major General, or Legionary General, 2 Brigadiers General, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Deputy Quarter Master, 1 Surgeon, 1 Chaplain.

FIELD.

4 Lieutenant Colonels Commandant, 14 Majors.

COMMISSIONED.

56 Captains, 60 Lieutenants, 48 Ensigns, 4 Cornets.

MEDICAL STAFF.

4 Surgeons, 12 Surgeon's Mates, 6 Surgeon's Mates, for garrison duty and extra service.

N. B. The Aids de Camp are included in the number of Commissioned Officers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Funding the public debt is a great crime, and those who make a noise about it, of course would have us think they have a great deal of merit by their hatred of the system. Surely they reckon their own score of merits somewhat like bad accountants. Did the party in Congress the most opposed to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the public debt, oppose funding? They did not—at least if they are to be believed. They would have funded at six per cent—they would have funded in favor of original creditors. Their newspaper trumpeters have ever since held up the rights of the army and of the original holders, and the merits of those who would have preferred their claims to all others. Yet these same blusterers condemn the funding system—What absurdity. They hate monied systems, and mysteries, and jobs. They are too pure to receive such foul ideas as those of faith and public credit into their inspired minds—they would however have paid more money and admitted more claims than the majority in Congress agreed to—and how was this to be done? by funding at six per cent. Perhaps some tell-tale will say, this inconsistency is apparent and not real. We did not intend to fund nor pay a farthing—it was only a means of baffling and defeating the majority, and we came very near accomplishing our plan. This defence will be allowed to explain the conduct of the opposers of the funding act—but facts as they appear without such explanation, shew that the pretended haters of funding systems, and monied schemes, and mysteries, would have funded the debt.—In doing so they would have made the debt bigger by giving new certificates to the officers and soldiers, and heavier by voting an higher rate of interest.—Let the people now discontented with the doings of Congress, therefore, attend to facts and be undeceived.—What is done they think bad—Their pretended friends would have made it worse.

The party which distinguishes itself by an opposition to the government of the United States, is frequently calling the public attention to the patriots of '75—and modestly arrogates to itself a species of merit, which all the world is ready to acknowledge the assertors of their country's rights at that day were justly entitled to.—A few particulars may serve to shew the striking contrast between the men of anarchy, and those distinguished friends of freedom.—The latter wrote against, and opposed a government, over which the former abuse and resist a government which is the work of the people, whose basis is their will, and which always, in all things and throughout all its branches, is amenable to that high tribunal. The whigs of '75, wrote against a magistracy arbitrarily placed over them; a magistracy which was in the gift of a man 3000 miles distant—and who, in most instances, gave his appointments to needy dependants, who devoured our substance;—but the fomenters of discord of the present day, write against a first magistrate, elected by the people—A man whose personal talents and virtues we read in a whole life of illustrious and well remembered services—A man whom we have just seen a second time called to the most

sublime office in the universe, (the first Magistracy in a great nation of rational free men) by the unanimous, constitutional voice of his country.

The republicans of '75 fought for a government of their own choice—they have obtained their wishes, and are happy—but the enemies of our federal union depreciate their merits by saying, in effect, that having overturned one government, it never was their intention to set up another.

Those who always hated and still oppose the government, think it their duty, or at least their privilege to stretch the truth, to make it detested and suspected. No faith is to be kept with heretics, it seems—for the tingling eloquence has been, Congress are speculators—the majority voted money into their own pockets.—The interests of the people were sacrificed, the many to the few—those, who must pay to those who will receive. There was a corrupt understanding between Congress and the speculators—a partiality—a favoritism. Too much was given to the speculators—the speculators—the speculators.—For that is the chorus of every ditty. But their own words confound them. Always trying to unravel and to undo, they often change their means but never their object.—Behold, on the business of the claim made on Congress by the officers of the late army, the party change their note—Millions were saved by the Funding System to the public—which the public has no just right to hold. Let the officers and soldiers, the original holders, come in for that saving.—Will not those who have been made uneasy by the arts of a desperate faction, stick a pin there—Surely our faction turn oftener than the Vicar of Bray, for he only turned with the times.—But our turn-coats do not find the times turning fast enough. However, they are doing their utmost to give them a twirl.

There is an opinion that private vices are public benefits. We have gamblers who preach up purity and self denial in politics—we have men who privately intrigue and openly court the voters to put them into place, and who tell us how deadly a poison an office is to republican virtue. We have men who laugh at religion, at conscience, at public faith, at the rights of public and private creditors—who would pull down priest-craft and government-craft, and all other craft except that which shall lie them into place. Accordingly more falsehoods have been printed against the government than there were plagues in Egypt. Now better men would boggle at the work of blackballing men and measures. The work and the instruments to carry it on are well adapted to each other.—How lucky for our country that inasmuch as we have this ugly job to do, we have men raised up just fit to do it.

M. GENEST, the new French Minister to the United States, is expected in the ship SWANWICK, from Havre-de-Grace.

Mr. GERRY is proposed, in a Boston paper, as a Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Ship Grange, Hatchinson, Liverpool Union, Blyth, Teneriffe Brig La Marie Angeliue, Emmit, Cette Schr. Industry, Lewis, C. Francois Richmond, Lampson, Virginia Cleopatra, Williams, Charleston Sloop Hope, Framills, Port-au-Prince Susan, Mitchel, N. Carolina Friendship, Roach, ditto

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 18 1/2 3 per Cents, 10 1/2 Deferred, 11 1/4 Full shares Bank U. S. 13 per cent. prem in the Insurance Company 75

TO CORRESPONDENTS. LEXCURGUS, and other valuable correspondents shall be attended to soon.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED, THAT any person residing in Europe, who shall authorize the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, to receive annuities, or Interest arising from the public debt of the United States of America, shall from time to time have authority to draw on the said President, Directors and Company, to the amount of the monies by them received, which drafts shall be paid without deduction and free of expence.—Or, The President, Directors and Company, if requested, will remit the monies by them received to any part of Europe, free of expence and without deduction, in Bills of Exchange at their current value, and at the risk of the person to whom the same shall be remitted.

By the President and Directors, JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

TO BE SOLD,

A noted covering Horse,

OF THE HUNTING BREED.

HE was imported from England in November, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and is now ten years old; he is a bright bay, with a blaze, fifteen hands one inch high, is well form'd, has a great deal of bone and strength, and his action equal to any horse. His colts are well approved of in the different parts of the State where he has stood, of which any person inclined to purchase can inform themselves.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 18, 1793.

The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.