

first received by the Trustees shall be entitled to the Premium.

Also, a Premium of one hundred Dollars is offered to the person who shall on or before the first day of July 1796, discover an effectual, and the cheapest method of destroying the Canker Worm, and give evidence thereof, to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

It is required that the communications for which the above Premiums are offered, be delivered in, without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that they be severally marked in such manner as each claimant shall think fit; the claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside his name and address.

By order of the Trustees,
OLIVER SMITH, Corresponding Sec'y.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

AN immense number of peaceable and unarmed citizens were assembled in the Champ de Mars, at the altar of their country, to sign a petition relative to the dethroning of Louis the XVIth, after his flight. La Fayette at the head of his mercenary troops, after martial law had been proclaimed, ordered them to fire upon these citizens, and between twelve and fifteen hundred were killed.

Remarks on the foregoing,
From LOUDDON'S (New-York) DIARY.

A CORRESPONDENT cannot but express his surprize at a paragraph in your paper of Saturday evening, stating the conduct of that excellent man, and firm friend to America, Monsieur De la Fayette.—An American, who was at the time mentioned, in Paris, is well assured of the misrepresentation of that account. All parties acknowledged, that it was entirely owing to the firmness, prudence and good conduct of Gen. La Fayette, that the mob, collected in the Champ de Mars, was dispersed with so little effusion of blood—after they had wantonly destroyed two persons, and were ordered repeatedly by the Mayor of Paris and the Municipality to disperse, without effect.—Military law was proclaimed, and the guards fired first over their heads; which was returned with stones and shot.—A division then fired at the mob, and about thirty were killed and wounded; upon which they instantly dispersed, and the city was as quiet the evening after, as if no such circumstance had happened: From persons present on the ground, it is well known, that not so many persons were concerned, as are said in the account taken from the National Gazette, were killed. Your correspondent is fully satisfied, that the safety and good order of the city of Paris was awing as much, perhaps more, to the steady and patriotic conduct of Mons. de la Fayette, during his command there, than to any other cause whatever.—And surely, the inhabitants of America will not suffer the aspersions of the enemies of so tried a friend to the general liberties of mankind, and of this country in particular, to operate a moment on their minds.

France, in case of a rupture with England, will, it is said, immediately declare her islands independent, sensible how inadequate her naval forces would be to protect them against the combined power of England, Spain and Holland. If this should be the case, we shall be immediately released from the guaranty stipulated in the treaty of alliance. By the last courier from Port-au-Prince we learn, that an American vessel has been seized at Fosse having on board 6000 muskets and 1000 pair of pistols, consigned to the worthy DE JUMECOURT. A few days more and the province of the West would have been ruined. It has been saved by the courage of the patriot Borel, who was so cruelly treated by the perfidious Blanchelande. By the last letters from France we learn, that the Blanchelandes, and the Girardins were banished on the 4th of December. It is to be hoped, that their vile coadjutors, will not long delay experiencing the same fate. Gen. Adv.

Philadelphia, March 30.

The ship Dispatch, Capt. Benjamin Hodgdon, arrived here Wednesday, left Lisbon on the 20th of February. Captain Hodgdon informs, that while he was preparing his ship for sea, the pilot came on board, with intelligence that an express had just arrived from France, with an account of the declaration of war by that republic, against the different powers of Europe, that had refused to negotiate with, and acknowledge the republic of France, viz. England, Holland, Portugal and Sardinia.

Capt. Hodgdon cannot vouch for the authenticity of the foregoing important intelligence, as the ship, at the time of his receiving it, lay some miles below the town; but, from its being communicated to the pilot by Mr. John Bulkeley, a very respectable merchant of Lisbon, he is of opinion that it may be relied on.

We wait the arrival of the ships John Bulkeley, Capt. Wharton, and the Four Friends, Capt. Volans (which were to sail in two days after Captain Hodgdon) for a confirmation of this news, and the advices from England by the Packet, which Captain Hodgdon observed going into Lisbon.

The Portuguese were making great preparations for war: about 8000 troops had been ordered from Lisbon to strengthen the different garrisons of the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lisbon, received by the ship Dispatch, Capt. Hodgdon. "We have just received advices from France, by land post, and from England by Packet, that the Republic of France had declared WAR against Portugal, Holland, Russia, England, and Sardinia."

By a letter brought by the James, to a gentleman of this city, dated Bristol, January 27, we learn, that Louis the XVIth was publicly beheaded, at ten o'clock on the morning of the 21st of said month.—He met his unhappy fate with the most dignified fortitude, declaring his innocence of the crimes alleged against him, expressed his perfect resignation, and a hope that his death might allay the ferments and distractions of his bleeding country, &c. &c.—Popular tumults and outrages immediately succeeded his executi-

on, and many members of the convention are said to have been sacrificed to the fury of an ungovernable and blood thirsty mob.— Charleston paper.

Captain Joshua Barney, of the ship Samson, arrived at Baltimore from the Havana, which place he left on the 12th inst. informs, that the day before he sailed, the Spanish frigate Juno arrived there from Ferrol, in 28 days, with dispatches for the different Spanish governments. The advices by the Juno were, that the King of France had been decapitated—that hostilities had commenced between England and France, and that there was an hourly expectation of a declaration of war between France and Spain—that the Empress of Russia had acknowledged the republic of France, and declared herself her Ally. The Juno stopped but four hours off the Havana, and then proceeded to la Vera-Cruz, to prevent the sailing of a 74 gun ship and a frigate, which had gone down to take on board eight millions of dollars, till a further convoy should arrive.—Captain Barney also informs, that an embargo was to take place at the Havana the day he left it.

The above account of Russia's recognizing the French Republic, appears to be extraordinary; but when it is considered that Sweden, which is now in alliance with Russia, has (to use M. Kerfaint's observation) taken the French Republic by the hand, and when it is also recollected that measures are said to be pursuing by the French Republic to instigate the Turks against Russia and Austria, it will be conceived that motives of policy and self-preservation may have induced the Empress to take this step. There are, however, considerations which abate the probability of the account. Russia, Austria, Prussia and England, are apparently on good terms. The Turks have suffered so much in the late war, that they will not slightly provoke their old enemy. England and Russia are connected by commercial considerations, and the crowned heads of Europe are persuaded that the suppression of French principles is a common cause to them. Should Russia be detached, one of the strongest links in the chain of the combination would undoubtedly be broken.

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Mr. Ricketts, the celebrated horseman—has advertised that his unparalleled performances will commence at the Circus which he has erected, on Wednesday next at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Hospital bill, before the Legislature, and which will probably pass, provides for the appropriation of 26,666 dollars for the improvement of that benevolent institution.

An horizontal windmill is said to have been invented by an ingenious mechanic at Paterson, New-Jersey; the description appears to agree very nearly with that of a mill, for an improvement on which, an ingenious mechanic at Boston lately received a patent.

M. Kerfaint—in his speech to the National Convention on the probable war with Great-Britain, has sketched a plan of operations, which if carried into effect on the part of the French, with success, would go further to establish an universal empire than all the projects of Louis the XIVth, their former grand Monarque—but then, say the French, it would be the empire of Liberty and Equality.

A writer in a New-York paper, after dissecting the Comedy called the School for Scandal, says—"The uncommon popularity of the School for Scandal, appears to me a necessary consequence of its immoral tendency. Whatever chimes in with a general spirit of dissipation, will always be acceptable to a people of profligate morals. Nor is there a more effectual method of recommending the most fashionable crimes, than by thus blending them with such qualities, as are still amiable to the most dissolute. In every age and nation, men are immoderately fond of whatever stamps an odium on such characters, as are a tacit but living satire on their own manners."

A French paper (Patriote Francois) says the National Gazette, gives us the following scale of Beings; beginning with the most sublime of all and descending to the lowest dregs of his visible and invisible creation;—viz.—God—Angel—A tyrant killer—a philanthropist—An honest man—A labourer—A slothful cowardly citizen—A monk—A faint—A hero—A king—The devil—(credit is given for the above scale to An English Republican.)

Only allow some people scope,
They'll hang themselves, and find the rope.

Tuesday evening the Comedy of the Fashionable Lover, and the Comic Opera of No Song No Supper, were performed at the theatre, in New-York, by the Old American Company, for the benefit of the unfortunate widows and orphans whose husbands perished in the late storm; and upwards of 400 dollars raised for that benevolent purpose.

The President of the United States left town last Wednesday afternoon, on a visit to Mount Vernon.

RICHARD BLAND LEE, Esq. is re-elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the State of Virginia.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country to his friend in this city.

"I am disgusted with a set of scribblers who for some time past have infested the public peace.—Not satisfied with enjoying the real and substantial blessings of liberty, they raise a deluge of complaints from the most insignificant sources, and pass the most childish and ridiculous censures upon their rulers.—This is a species of madness and impertinence to which every free government is liable.—They are every where some discontented wretches, urged on either by folly or private uneasiness, who cannot bear an hour of peace, because it is an hour of reflection, and discharge their venom through the dirtiest channel they can find.—Like salamanders they can exist only in fire.—Every disturbance is to them an opportunity of plunder.—I think it the highest proof of the happy situation of our country, that these wretches with all the ingenuity of determined mischief and malice, can find no object to strike at, no abuse to complain of, that would give a man of common sense and candor a moment's thought.—Levees, dress, titles, and crises of this sort, compose the whole amount of our public imperfections and calamities.—Happy country!"

COMMUNICATIONS.

While we are waiting to see what effects will be produced on a government which was brought into life and is kept in being by the free voice of the people, by making the citizens hate and fear it, it is natural to ask, what good is done, in common life by simular usage of individuals.—Does a person make his neighbor more willing to lend, to aid and assist each other by calling them rogues and rascals, would it secure his wife's virtue and delicacy for all companies to hear her slandered. Does it encourage good men to do worthily by denying them the praise of well doing—or does it add any thing to the force of censure by making it indiscriminate.—Does it not take away shame from public censures when they are so general that bad men may be sure to find themselves in company with good men. What good purpose is it expected to carry by keeping up an unceasing cry against Congress and the administrators of the government as rogues, speculators, monarchymen—will it make rulers mend their ways, or the citizens weary of their submission to the laws?

It is strange that so many men undertake to reform government, who neglect to reform their own private lives.—Our heavenly minded men of no religion, dread the sliding of our public officers into venality.—Ambitious men talk of equality, and our coxcombs and epicures of the true republican simplicity of manners.—Trinunity courts voters from a gilded coach—and surrounded by a train of slaves in livery.—Men, who are embarrassed by debts, and who have long relied on their influence to get State laws passed to keep off their creditors, speak of the corrupting tendency of public debts. Corrupting indeed if a public is governed by knaves who refuse to pay them. Gamblers are in a cold sweat lest speculators should be encouraged.—The creatures of an ambitious party affect extreme delicacy in regard to the influence of office. Yet they take their cue from them, and almost speak their words. They mind the whistle, & come and go like spaniels for bidding. These are the symptoms of purity, which many seem to make a flourish with, while they insinuate every possible foul suspicion against their opponents. Probably on weighing characters, the private lives and the public principles of the supporters of government, will not discredit the cause they have chosen to support.

If the friends of government take no pains to vindicate it, and very little to secure elections to honest and able federal men. If the enemies of government have the activity of evil spirits, and their slanders are spread into every corner of the union: The lapse of a very few years will shew whether the government can stand, when good men will not take the pains to hold it up, or whether the most worthless men in society can lie into the dust. Is it not to be lamented that too many of our best men are lookers on at the crisis of faction and intrigue, as if they had nothing to do with the event?

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Dispatch,	Hodgdon,	Lisbon
Brig Polly,	Dennis,	Boston
Maria,	Pearson,	do.
Schr. Polly,	Helm,	Charleston
Sally,	Sheppard,	Port-au-Prince
Sally,	Downes,	do.
Mary Ann,	Coppinger,	Guadaloupe
Sloop Nancy,	Wallace,	Virginia
Betsey,	Taylor,	do.
Delight,	Baxter,	Norfolk

PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	18/6
3 per Cents,	10/5
Deferred,	11/5
Full shares Bank U. S.	15 per cent. prem

Wanted to complete files of this Gazette numbers 79 and 80—Six pence each will be paid by the Editor for a few of those numbers.

Extract of a letter from the Western Territory, dated Feb. 7, 1793, to a gentleman in this city.

"I have taken the liberty to enclose you the copy of a commission from the Honorable WINTHROP SARGENT, Secretary of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, now vested with all the powers of the Governor, to the persons therein named, with their resignations. As it is a matter nearly connected with the liberty of the Citizens of the United States, I should be glad you would procure them a place in one of the public papers."

By the Honorable WINTHROP SARGENT, Secretary in and for the Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, and now vested with all the powers of the Governor and Commander in Chief thereof.

To all persons who shall see these presents, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That we have authorized and empowered William Goforth, William Wells, William M'Millin, John S. Gano, and Aaron Cadwell, Esquires, Judges of the County Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Hamilton, during our pleasure: And do by these presents authorize and empower the said William Goforth, William Wells, William M'Millin, John S. Gano, and Aaron Cadwell, or a majority of them, to hold and keep a Court of Record in the said County, to be styled the County Court of Common Pleas—and therein to hold pleas of assizes, fieri facias, replevins, and hear and determine all manner of pleas, actions, suits and causes of a civil nature, real, personal and mixed, according to the constitution and laws of the territory.

IN testimony whereof we have caused our public Seal to be hereunto affixed, Witness, WINTHROP SARGENT, Esq. Secretary, representing the Governor and Commander in Chief. Dated at Cincinnati, the 5th of February, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Seventeenth.

(Signed) WINTHROP SARGENT.

Territory of the United States, Northwest of the River Ohio, Cincinnati, Feb. 5, 1793, Hamilton County.

To the Honorable WINTHROP SARGENT, Esquire, First Executive Officer of the aforesaid Territory.

SIR,

IT is known to your honor that in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, his excellency Arthur St. Clair, was pleased to honor us with a commission for holding a Court of Common Pleas in the county aforesaid—which commission we chose to accept, and have acted under the same from that time to the present moment—during which time we are not sensible of any lack whereby it became forfeited, or that it expired.

We are again honored with your commission for holding the same Court; in which the names of John S. Gano, and Aaron Cadwell, Esqrs. are included.

We should be exceedingly well suited in their appointment, would they accept, could it be done on principles compatible with the general interest of the community.

We, on our part, are not fond of innovations, and are averse to multiplying oaths.—Were we to act under the late commission, in concert with the above named gentlemen, we must submit to a repetition of the oath of allegiance and of office, without any apparent necessity.

But for a moment admitting it was necessary that we should be re-appointed to that office, we could not stoop to the indignity of holding offices; the tenor of which is during pleasure. We could not so far betray the rights of our fellow citizens, as to set a precedent which might subject the important trust of Judges of the Common Pleas to the whim or caprice of any one individual.

We have not yet forgotten, that this was matter of complaint against the administration of the Colonial government, at the commencement of the late glorious contest with Great Britain.

In the articles of independence, ratified on the memorable 4th of July, 1776, we find the following clause inserted—"He has made Judges dependent on his will alone," for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

That Judges should be independent of the Executive, is expressly guarded by the Constitution of the General Government, and is a right we never can relinquish. In acquiescence with the aforesaid gentlemen, we here send you enclosed that commission which your honor has been pleased to offer to their and our acceptance; we consider ourselves bound by and qualified to act under the former, and shall demean ourselves accordingly.

Sir, with great regard, your most obedient, and very humble servants, WILLIAM GOFORTH, WILLIAM WELLS, WILLIAM M'MILLIN.

John S. Gano and Aaron Cadwell, Esqrs. made similar resignations at the same time.

LOST, on Monday last, a Five Dollar Bank-Note, of the Bank of North-America.—The person who may have found it, is requested to leave it with the Editor hereof, and they shall receive One Dollar and thanks for their trouble.