

EPILOGUE

To Mrs. Rowson's new Comedy, entitled, "Staves in Algiers, or a Struggle for Freedom."

[Written and spoken by Mrs. Rowson.]

Mr. P. behind, Come, Mrs. Rowson come, why don't you hurry?

Mrs. R. Lord Sir I do, but I'm in such a hurry—

Do let me stop a moment just for breath, Enter. Bless me, I'm almost terrified to death;

Yet sure I had no real cause for fear; Since none but generous partial friends are here.

Say can you kindly overlook my errors? You smile—and to the winds I give my terrors.

Now ladies tell me how d'ye like my play? The creature has some sense methinks you say—

She says that we should hold supreme dominion,

And in good truth we're all of her opinion; Women were form'd for universal sway, Men to adore be silent and obey.

True Ladies, nature when she made you fair,

Bade you strew roses round the bed of care; A parent's heart of sorrow to beguile,

Cheer an afflicted husband by a smile. To bind the truant that's inclin'd to roam,

Make by good humour paradise at home. To raise the fall'n, to pity and forgive,

This is our noblest, best prerogative. These practices, make us something more than human,

These, and these only, are the rights of woman.

By this we follow nature's goodly plan, And bind in filken chains the lordly tyrant Man.

But pray forgive this flippancy—indeed Of all your clemency, I stand in need.

To own the truth, the scenes this night pourtray'd

Are only fictions dress'd by fancy's aid, 'Tis what I wish, but ah! we've cause to fear,

No gleam of comfort the sad bosoms cheer Of many a christian shut from cheerful day

In bondage languishing their lives away. Say you who feel humanity's soft glow,

What rapt rous joy must the poor captive know,

Who freed from slav'ry signomious chain Views his dear native land and friends again!

To paint his transports language sure must fail,

Permit me then to tell an artless tale.

When first this glorious universe began, And sorrow from man's disobedience sprang

Heavenly Benevolence by all rever'd, To cheer the sad rob'd mourner soon appear'd.

He woo'd her to his arms, made her his own, And Gratitude appear'd their first born son;

Since when, the father and the son combin'd, Shed their sweet influence o'er the human mind.

And in the heart where either deigns to rest,

Spring transports difficult to be express'd. Such as within your generous bosoms glow,

Who feel return'd the blessings you bestow, Oh may you ever taste those joys divine,

And Gratitude, sweet Gratitude be mine.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Saturday June 7th, 1794. (Continued.)

Mr. Vining reported from the committee for enrolled bills, that they had laid the last mentioned bills and resolutions before the President of the United States.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President, the House Representatives have passed a bill, entitled, 'An act making an extra allowance to certain Clerks in the public offices, and to the widows and families of certain deceased Clerks.'"

"They have appointed a committee, to join such committee as shall be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, and notify him of the proposed recess of Congress"—And he withdrew.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution last mentioned, and

Resolved, that they do concur therein, and that Mr. Vining and Mr. King be the committee, on the part of the Senate.

Ordered, that the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives therewith.

The petition of James Mathers door-keeper to the Senate, for further compensation, was presented and read—

Ordered, that it be referred to the committee who had under consideration the petition of George Nixon and others, Clerks in the Auditor's Office.

Mr. Ellsworth from the committee last mentioned reported that the prayer of the petition of James Mathers be not granted, and the reported was adopted.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act making an extra allowance to certain Clerks in the public offices, and to the widows and families of certain deceased Clerks," was read.

On motion,

It was agreed to dispense with the rule and that the bill be now read the second time.

Ordered, that this bill be referred to Mr. Rois, Mr. Bradford and Mr. Morris, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

Mr. Rois from the committee last mentioned, reported, that the consideration of this bill be postponed until the next session of Congress; and the report was adopted—whereupon

Resolved, that this bill do not pass.

Ordered, that the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives that the Senate do not concur in this bill.

Mr. Ellsworth from the committee to whom was referred the petition of George Nixon and others, clerks in the Auditors office, reported a bill, which was read.

On motion, the rule was dispensed with, and the bill was read the second time.

On motion to amend the bill. It passed in the negative.

On motion, The bill was read in paragraphs and after debate,

Ordered, that this bill pass to the third reading.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk;

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives agree to some amendments, agree to some amendments with amendments, and disagree to other amendments of the Senate, on the bill, entitled, 'An act making certain alterations in the act for establishing the Judicial Courts, and altering the time and place of holding certain courts.'"

And he withdrew. The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution of the House of Representatives on the bill last mentioned; and

Resolved, that they agree to the amendments of the House of Representatives to their amendments, and recede to their own amendment to the fourth section of the said bill.

Ordered, that the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives therewith.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives, that he this day, approved and signed, 'An act supplementary to the act intitled, 'An act to promote the progress of useful arts;'"

"An act for the relief of Nicholas Reib;" "An act concerning invalids;" and "An act to continue in force for a limited time, the act supplementary to the act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers." And he withdrew.

Mr. Vining reported from the joint committee, that they had waited on the President of the United States and acquainted him with the intended recess of Congress on the 9th instant.

Mr. King from the managers at the conference, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the bill, entitled, "An act for the more effectual protection of the South-Western frontier settlers," reported that they could come to no agreement, with the managers on the part of the House of Representatives.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives adhere to their disagreement, to the amendments of the Senate, to the bill, entitled, 'An act for the more effectual protection of the South-Western frontier settlers.'" And he withdrew.

On motion, Resolved, that the Senate adhere to their amendments to the bill last mentioned.

Ordered, that the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives therewith.

So the bill was lost.

Mr. Cabot from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act making appropriations for certain purposes therein expressed," reported that the bill pass without amendment, which report was adopted, and the bill being read in paragraphs,

Ordered, that this bill pass to the third reading.

After the consideration of the executive business,

The Senate adjourned to 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

For the Gazette of the United States.

To Doctor JEAN DEVEZE.

SIR,

Will you permit an entire stranger to your person to address to you a few

words on a subject as deeply interesting to yourself as it was to the inhabitants of this city?—On a subject which concerns not only your candor, but likewise your humanity? From the benevolent mind which I discover in your treatise on the epidemic disease which afflicted our city, I presume to think that the liberty I take with your name cannot be offensive to you.

In your account of that fever you have very justly and liberally offered a tribute of eloquent applause to Mr. Girard. There is no one who could wish to efface a single line of your encomium, or who would not have felt more lively emotions of sincere joy if you had expatiated more largely on the virtuous services of this hero of humanity. But there was another manager, of whose labors, in the cause of the sufferers at Bush-Hill, you seem to entertain an erroneous opinion; an opinion, at least, so far erroneous as to place him, in your work, in a less honorable point of view than that to which you have elevated Mr. Girard.

Every citizen, whose heart is capable of feeling the sensations of gratitude, must regret your omission to particularise his services as minutely as you have marked those of his heroic colleague. Permit me to observe, Sir, that the very manner in which you have introduced the name of HELM has derogated from that applause which is his due. If private attachment, and national affection, have conspired to draw from your amiable heart that deserved panegyric on your worthy countryman, it is to be lamented that Justice and Humanity did not excite you to bestow equal applause on the equally meritorious, benevolent, and indefatigable HELM.

You have said, Sir, that it was towards the termination of the epidemic that Mr. Helm entered on his dangerous office and commenced on his affectionate labors. Remember, Sir, that Mr. Helm offered himself as a Manager of the Bush-Hill hospital at the same time with Mr. Girard; that their toils began together, and that the sufferings, the personal dangers, the tenderness and attentions of Mr. Helm to the patients, were equal to those of the active Girard.

Thus, Sir, instead of doing justice to the philanthropy of Mr. Helm, you have innocently dishonored his name by giving, at his expense, to Mr. Girard the palm of praise.

That candor, which is the companion of genius, and that peculiar goodness, which I have heard ascribed to your heart, give me the expectation of seeing your error acknowledged and corrected in the public papers, and in the future editions of your work.

I am, Sir, with esteem, Yours,

Z.

For the Gazette of the United States.

OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES.

A writer on this subject in the Philadelphia Gazette of last week, under the signature of A. B. has attempted to prove the constitutional legality of popular societies. I differ from him in opinion, and as he has written with temper and moderation, I trust he will read, and if he thinks proper answer me in the same disposition.

He quotes from the constitution of Pennsylvania, the following clause—"That the citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes by petition, address or remonstrance;" and from the amendments to the constitution of the United States, the following clause—"That Congress shall not abridge the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."—From these quotations he infers that such assemblies (meaning the democratic societies) "Are to all intents and purposes as legal under our government as any other establishments permitted to exist within the extent of its authority."—These are his own words. Now I would ask this writer and thro' him all the citizens of the United States a few questions:

1st. Are the members of the popular societies who arrogate to themselves the title of Democratic, the Citizens of the Union?

2d. Are they not rather a few, discontented with the Nation which their small talents fit them for, and who are endeavoring thro' a covered way to sap the foundation of the government of the United States, under the pretext of finding out faults in its administrators, in order to obtain that rank and consequence which their own vanity and self-sufficiency render them ambitious of?

3d. Hath any one of these societies taken the mode prescribed by the constitutions cited by A. B? Have they applied to those invested with the powers of government for a redress of grievances or other proper purposes by petition, address or remonstrance? No such thing. Have they not after the manner threatened by M. Genet their father, appealed to the people, and by every means in their little power, endeavored to inflame the minds of the people against the best executive chief magistrate of the purest democratic and best administered government on earth, without a shadow of grievance to complain of, and merely that they may make a noise in the world and be thought somebody, throw the United States into confusion and advance their personal importance by being the foretellers of evils which they themselves wish to create?

The grand crime of the President with these gentlemen is the appointment of the Chief Justice to be envoy extraordinary to the court of Great-Britain, to terminate our differences without a destructive war. But when a Senator is appointed to a similar office they exult. Why this difference of conduct upon two cases exactly similar? I will give my opinion on it.—The chief justice had to use their language, slandered their friend, their patron, their political creator Genet; and the Senator had been uniformly of their party, had opposed the appointment of the envoy as unconstitutional: Proud however of the appointment of a man of their party, they commend his acceptance of the office, and try to shelter him from the gross inconsistency of his conduct, by saying he resigned the first, after the acceptance of the latter office. Foolish politicians! are ye so ignorant of the Constitution, the preservation of which is the avowed object of your association? Know ye not, that if two offices be incompatible in one person, the acceptance of one commission is a vacation of the other without any formal resignation, and that the senator's acceptance of the minister's duty, if it be incompatible with his former, by the constitution, immediately operates to disqualify him for a member. If the President should think proper to make the present Attorney-General a Judge of the Supreme Court, would a resignation of the first office be required? Surely not: The same person could not fit an impartial Judge on the bench, and be an advocate for the States at the bar in a public prosecution; by his acceptance of the latter the former is vacated without any other act—just as the publication of a latter will is without any formal words a revocation of a former inconsistent with it.

I pretend not to sufficient knowledge of the constitution of the United States, to determine whether there is this incompatibility between the offices of Chief Justice and Envoy, Senator and Ambassador in the same persons; but I have common sense enough to see and to know that if there is no incompatibility, the President has not violated the constitution, as these gentlemen of the Democratic Society so boldly denounce; and that if there is such incompatibility, the constitution and not an after resignation creates the disability of their performing the functions of both.

When the society of Cincinnati was formed by the officers of the late army, to perpetuate the memory of their common hardships sufferings and merits in the cause of liberty, a thousand tongues and pens were employed from one end of the continent to the other, to prove the danger of such an institution of self created Nobles, Mr. Cædus Burk of South-Carolina, in a masterly pamphlet exposed the danger of such societies connected with political views, and claiming a succession by inheritance; he proved to the satisfaction of the officers themselves, that however pure their intentions might be, all the evils of an hereditary nobility might be entailed upon us; they therefore with a degree of moderation which will always do them honor altered their plan—they published the alterations for the quieting the minds of their fellow-citizens, they renounced all political views, and the hereditary succession, declaring their association to be merely benevolent, for the mutual assistance of the distressed of the present generation; and to die with the end of the lives of the present members.—Let us compare this with the constitution of the Democratic societies attempted to be established throughout the United States. Their first object is to watch the administration of government and preserve it in its purity. They are not the people nor elected by the people, but by themselves and a similarity of opinion is a fine qua non qualification for the admission of new members proposed, for none are to be admitted by their constitution, who are not propos-

ed at a previous meeting, and are elected by more than a majority of themselves at the time appointed for the election—observe here that they are self elective a sure mark of an aristocracy, a nobility, not a representative of the citizens, the people, but men in their opinion worthy from similarity of political sentiments to fit with their goodfelves & determine upon the good or bad conduct of whom! of the representatives of the Democracy of the United States! what! shall a few men voluntarily without any call from the people, erect themselves into a society to criticize, to censure the acts of the beloved executor of our Legislature elected by the free suffrages of the whole people, shall this society attempt to establish junior brethren in every part of the United States, not accountable to the body of the people, with a view to disseminate discord, confusion, and all the consequences of civil duddoon, and then tell us that these societies are "to all intents and purposes as legal under our government as any other establishments permitted to exist within the extent of its authority?"

The maxim that one government cannot subsist within another is too fully established to admit of a question; and the sovereignty of the several states in the union is expressly reserved as to their local jurisdiction, while the sovereignty of the United States, as to the matters placed within their power by the constitution is defined with a precision, that does honor to the hearts and talents of the framers of it; but this is not (what these gentlemen may say to the contrary) a dispute between the several states and the United States; it is a question whether a few individuals discontented by their not being placed by the free suffrages of the people at large in those stations which their ideas of their own importance have made them think themselves qualified to fill, shall establish themselves as an hereditary aristocracy under the feigned name of Democrats, and by committees of correspondence with all the disaffected individuals (a few of whom are to be found dispersed here and there in every country) excite jealousies of a government which at this moment is, and from its first establishment has been the envy of the civilized world, sow discontents among the people, and endeavor to raise an opposition to every measure adopted for the public good.

An Idea has been broach'd by a member on the floor of the House of Representatives that the government of the United States, was a government of opinion—This idea in one sense of the word opinion is undoubtedly just; but in every other sense conveyed by that word it is totally void of common sense. It was a government which in the opinion of the framers of it was best calculated to promote the happiness of the whole people of the United States; it was submitted to the consideration of the whole people of each state by their Representatives freely chosen, who were of opinion that it would answer the ends intended, and every state in the union by their conventions has adopted an opinion and established the constitution as their free and voluntary agreement to be governed by it; this government so adopted by the whole people is so far a government of opinion; but it is also a government of compact, and perhaps the only social compact that ever existed since the creation—Ingenious writers in many ages and countries have endeavored to prove that all governments must have originated in compact between the governors and governed, and that the governed must have agreed to depart from some portions of their natural liberty to secure protection from licentiousness; but tho' their arguments are really ingenious and seem to found a probable supposition of such compact, yet there is no authentic history to support its credibility, and the constitutions of the United States and several States in America, are the only actual compacts between the governors and governed that are to be found in the history of mankind for the original formation of any government whatsoever—Modifications of prior governments are indeed to be found in histories of all countries; but to America alone it belongs to claim the honor of having emancipated itself from the royalty of its original master, and of having established a real social compact in writing between citizens equal in rights tho' of different degrees of wealth and from local causes having different and discordant interests—a part of this actual social compact defines the manner in which it may be altered without convulsion or commotion, and this mode of making those alterations is by the compact the only mode authorized by the constitution and laws of the United States, in which alterations can be made or the Administrators of the government be impeached for misconduct—Whenever therefore any description of people