

country, and rejoicing at the emancipation of this and our sister republic, France.

LYNCHBURG, Vir. July 19.

AT a Meeting of the citizens of New-London and its Vicinity on the 4th July the following Toasts were drank, viz.

1st. The day we celebrate; May it never be forgotten by true Republicans.

2d. Destruction to Thrones and the downfall of Crowned Robbers throughout the Universe.

3. The Republic of France; success to her victorious armies; confusion and dismay to the councils of her enemies.

4. May the whole world become one Republic; and forever cultivate the blessings of Liberty and Equality.

5. The spirit of 1776; May it be ever cherished with vestal zeal.

6. The memory of the martyrs in the cause of Liberty.

7. Equal laws & a Republican executive to enforce their execution.

8. The Democratic Societies of the United States.

9. The Great and honest man—Thomas Jefferson.

10. James Monroe our Patriotic Ambassador for France; May he abhor the vile Aristocratic conduct of his profligate predecessor.

11. Thomas Muir, the exiled disciple of Liberty.

12. The virtuous Republicans of London, who spoke liberty in their address to the people of England and Ireland.

13. The Effigy men, Dick B. Lees Patriotic constituents; and the Republican citizens of Charleston.

14. The President of the United States May he remember that he is but a man; the servant of the people and not their Master.

15. Isaac Cole our Representative in Congress.

VOLUNTEERS

May the pride of Aristocrats, and luke warm Patriots, be soon humbled. The Army at New-London. The Governor of Pennsylvania. General Wayne and the western army.

May the oppressed of every country find an asylum in America.

The Toasts were succeeded by the firing of cannon, all which was done with propriety and activity truly descriptive of that love of Liberty and Republicanism which prevailed throughout the Assembly.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbadoes,)

July 1, 1794.

The arrival of several vessels from America, with a timely supply of flour corn, &c. &c. must afford infinite satisfaction to the community, at this time of general scarcity. The late high price of flour, renders the supply of that article the more acceptable, as from its scarcity our native provisions had consequently risen to so enormous a price, as almost reduced us to a state of starvation.

In the present want of almost every thing, we contemplate with regret the high price of meats, by which the provident house-keeper, and more particularly those whose circumstances are narrowly circumscribed, must feel most keenly.

Our present peaceful intercourse with America, must afford us, at this time of European warfare, great consolation, as from that rich and fertile continent our Western colonies are supplied with the most useful and necessary articles of life: but how long we may enjoy this valuable blessing is uncertain, as from some late Congressional proceedings and the clamours of the people, there is a strong indication of a propensity to break the league of friendship. We have too forcible an instance in the French, of the effects of wild and desperate fanaticism, not to suppose any thing from Republican folly; and at the same time that we are slow to make political conjectures; it is yet, however, a question whether, from the capture of the French West-India islands which consequently, in case of a war with Great Britain, would deprive the United States of their greatest trade, it would be politic in them to involve themselves in the present contest, which we think ourselves inadequate to decide.

CHARLESTON, July 14.

We hear from various parts, that the country is deluged with water from heavy rains. Bridges that have resisted all the freshes for ten years past, have yielded to the late uncommon floods. Amidst the extensive mischief that has been done, it is with no small satisfaction that we have been informed from unquestionable authority, that the works of the Santee Canal have received little or no injury; none of the banks have been washed away or broken down. The negroes have been interrupted in their labors during the actual fall of rain;

but at all other times have proceeded and are proceeding, with spirit. The canal is so fast advancing, that in the opinion of Col. Sent, and Capt. Palmer, one half of the whole will be finished in the course of this present year.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

A letter of a late date from St. Domingo, to a gentleman in this town says, "the Negroes, amounting to 2000 are constantly harassing the English troops at Port-au-Prince. The English marched out against them, but were totally defeated, and lost eight field-pieces."

PHILADELPHIA,

JULY 30.

The public mind appears to be greatly and justly solicitous to receive accounts from Europe. Intelligence to the middle of June would probably be very important—We might expect the result of the late naval engagement—the fate of the Chesapeake convoy—the situation of Lord Hood's fleet in the Mediterranean—the state of affairs on the frontiers of Spain—details of the numerous battles in Flanders—and the posture of affairs in that quarter—the progress of the new revolution in Poland—the consequences of the conspiracy in Sweden—The effect of the armed neutrality of Sweden and Denmark.

The state of politics between Russia and the Turks—in Paris—and London—particularly the consequences of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in England—and the committal of sundry persons to prison—and, what is especially interesting to the people of the United States, the arrival of Mr. Jay, his reception, and prospects.

On all these subjects conjecture would fire but random shots—Time will soon satisfy curiosity.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

A French author, in a recent publication, entitled, "Universal Collection of private memoirs concerning the history of France," enters largely into the exploits and conduct of that Virago, commonly called the Maid of Orleans. Amongst other curious manuscripts, never brought to light before, is the following letter written by her, and with a Herald at Arms delivered to the Duke of Bedford, then regent of France.

"King of England, give satisfaction to the King of Heaven for the spilling of his royal blood! Deliver into the maid's hands the keys of all the towns you have usurped by force. She is come in God's name to claim the right of the blood-royal, and is ready to make peace, if you will do justice. King of England! unless you thus behave, know that I am chief in war, wherever I meet your men in France, if they refuse to obey, I shall have them put to the sword; if they submit, I shall show them mercy, believe me: if they should prove refractory, the maid is sent to destroy them.—She comes by God's ordinance to thrust you out of the kingdom, and pledges her word to make such an havoc as never was known in France for ten centuries past; and be you sure that the King of Heaven will give more strength to her and her valiant men at arms, than ever yours have shewn in storming an hundred places.

"As for ye, English archers, brave and courageous men at arms, who now are before Orleans, go ye back to your own country, otherwise beware of the Maid, and be the consequence on your own head. Do not fondly imagine to hold the sceptre of France, by the permission of God the son of Mary. It shall be the property of King Charles, the lawful heir to whom God hath decreed it, and who will force his way to Paris in good company. If you disbelieve the information from God and the Maid, woe betide you wherever we shall meet, and then shall be seen whose right is best, God's or yours."

"Ye William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, John Lord Talbot, and Thomas Lord of Seales, Lieutenants to the Duke of Bedford, styling himself regent of this kingdom for the King of England, answer me; will you give peace to the city of Orleans?—If not, beware of the losses ye shall entail upon yourselves.

"Duke of Bedford! the Maid entreats and requests that you will put an end to hostilities; if you do not comply, she will so behave, that the French will perform such feats of valor as never were recorded in the annals of Christendom."—Written the Tuesday in Passion week. On the superscription were these words:—"Lend an ear to the tidings from God and the Maid."—To the

Duke of Bedford, the pretended regent of the kingdom of France, for the King of England.

PORTLAND, (Maine) July 19.

On Monday last arrived here, Col. Rochfontaine, the engineer dispatched by the President of the United States for the purpose of laying out fortifications. The land necessary for the purpose has been appropriated—the out-lines marked out, and it is probable in a few days the ground will be broken for the building of fortifications.

A plant of clover, on which were 162 blossoms, was plucked from the field of Mr. Johnson in Freeport.

On the 11th was ordained at Canaan, 80 miles up Kennebeck river, to the work of the ministry, the Rev. JONATHAN CALDER.

The Negro criminal, tried at Pownalborough last week for a rape and murder, has received sentence of death.

At the meeting of the militia in Standish, for the selecting their quota of eighty thousand men, the number required voluntarily offered themselves for the purpose.

SENTIMENTS.

[From the French.]

War creates a ferocity of manners. It holds out such objects of glory and ambition, as the most unpolished minds may seize with little difficulty, and thus perverts our useful passions by ennobling our vices, and every where substituting force in the place of justice.

The first step toward accomplishing the happiness of mankind, should be to lengthen the duration of peace, and lessen the frequency of war.

Monarchy, like nobility, which is the support of monarchy, to be respectable, should be ancient. From a fortunate experience of authority, and from a settled habit of obedience, may arise a kind of constitution, which, in the end, becomes almost unalterable; because there is a point, beyond which the materials of a republic exist no longer in a monarchy; while the materials of a monarchy exist always in a republic.

A love for their country, popularity, and generosity, were virtues common to the ancients; but true philanthropy, a regard for public welfare, and general order, are sentiments to which the past ages were absolutely strangers. How, indeed, could such sentiments have existed among men, accutomed from their infancy to behold thousands of gladiators, mutually slaughtering one another, and perishing amid even the acclamations of the women? Such exalted feelings as these could never have animated a people; who so frequently saw prisoners of war; chiefs and kings, publicly conducted, in pursuance of a decree, to execution, and completing by their deaths the festivity of a triumph.

The rise and fall of empires may be ranked among those events which, although common, do not cease to be remarkable. Inspiration only could have discovered; that the primitive Romans, a vile and abject people, were destined to clear the path, which conducted their future race to the sovereignty of the world. If in the days of Julius Caesar, a Roman augur had pretended, that his birds informed him, that the distant descendants of the dictator, and his invincible countrymen, should be emancipated, and sing upon a stage, before the posterity of the conquered Britons, instead of being revered as a prophet, he would have been stoned as a madman.

If we desire to know what, in general, is the condition of the inhabitants of the world, we need only inform ourselves, whether the number of cultivated lands be augmented or diminished.

However writers may have been seduced by the liveliness of the imagination, or the subtlety of the understanding, to question whether the sciences were advantageous to mankind, such frequently affected doubts can be referred only to the comparison between humanity in a state of nature, and humanity in a social state. In either case it must be acknowledged, as an established principle, that man cannot, in his social capacity, be too enlightened. Placed within a physical, political, and moral system, a small part of one great whole, his duties arise from his relations; and that being will be said to have reached the height of moral perfection, who shall have fully comprehended in what manner he ought to co-exist with the rest.

Caprice is to be condemned, when it is the vice of inferiors; but it is much more dangerous when it has infected those who govern. They must be careful to arm themselves against that impatient temper, which frets at trifling attacks. The fermentation of discourses and writings is inconvenient, but not alarming. Cromwell did not write North Britons; nor did Jaques Clement (who

assassinated Henry III. of France) write political pamphlets.

From the COLUMBIAN MERCURY

Printed at Canaan (State of New-York.)

The MODERATE.

O Formosa puer, nimium ne crede Colori!

FROM their name, the Democratic Society are naturally supposed to be the advocates for a democratical form of government. The Title ought always to correspond with the Essence. For instance, if a man hangs a shoe maker's sign over his door, you will naturally suppose there are shoes within, and none but a fool will go in to enquire whether the man has any buckles for sale: Just so with the Democratic Society; their title declares that they are for Democracy; no man of sense would go among them to look for arguments in favor of Representation, because they are democrats; and what is democracy? It is a government where the people in their individual capacity assemble and make laws; where there is not the least vestige of Representation, where the people, in short themselves, perform all those functions, which in America are delegated to their Representatives.—An attempt has been made, artfully to jumble the terms Democratic, and Representative, and so to confound them as to make them seem of one meaning; while they resemble each other as little, perhaps, as a chestnut-bur does an eye-stone. This assertion is founded on an unquestionable authority.—"The Rights of Man;" in the second part of which Mr. Paine says, "Mr. Burke is so little acquainted with the constituent principles of Government, that he confounds Democracy and Representation together! Representation was a thing unknown in ancient Democracies, in those the mass of the people met and enacted laws (grammatically speaking) in the first person. Simple Democracy was no other than the common Hall of the ancients. It signifies the Form as well as the public principles of Government, as these Democracies increased in population, and the territory extended, the simple democratic forms became unwieldy and impracticable. And as the System of Representation was not known the consequence was, they either degenerated convulsively into Monarchies, or became absorbed into such as then existed. Had the system of representation been then understood, as it now is, there is no reason to suppose, that those forms of government, now called monarchical, or aristocratical would ever have taken place."

The author of the Rights of Man understood the true distinction between different forms of government; and had by his reading found that all the ancient Democracies ended in Monarchy; on this account he seems to detest the former as much as the latter. Therefore founding my assertion upon the opinion of this famous philanthropist, that our government can by no manner of sound construction, be deemed democratical; and as it has been clearly and concisely stated in the preceding quotation, what has been the unerring fate of Democracies, I trust there is no one who has the welfare of his country at heart, will advocate a mode of government which must inevitably end in the misery and oppression of the people. Shall we my countrymen, who have so nobly shaken off the tyrannical monarchical yoke, introduce a system which we all labor to suppress? No—let us rather shudder at, and execrate every attempt which has the least tendency to produce a kingly government in this country; and let us by all means, discourage an institution, whose very name avows, that its members have this object in view.

Our Federal Constitution is a system which approaches as near to perfection as any that ever existed. We have not among us the blood sucker of a nation, a king—our Federal compact expressly declares against nobility, and consequently aristocracy. We have no standing armies in time of peace, that machine of arbitrary power to awe the people into submission. We are not oppressed by heavy taxes; these however may in seasons more tempestuous than the present, become necessary; and I trust that whenever they do, the people will cheerfully give in their aid for defraying the expenses of government; as the price of their political happiness. We see no restraint upon the liberty of the Press: we have no trials for sedition or the circulation of Libels: but we have a Constitution which is the production of the greatest human wisdom: its branches are so aptly proportioned, that in it the people can see nothing but a protection to their liberties, and their property. Let us then continue to support this grand and

noble structure—this lofty edifice reared by the hands of Wisdom, Virtue, and Patriotism; and whenever any hostile arm, either within, or from without threatens its destruction, let us like brave Americans, rally round it, and if we cannot defend it with success, like Sampson let us bury ourselves in its ruins.

We have a representative government; the best mankind is capable of enjoying. We choose our representatives once in two years, and then is the time to discuss with freedom their respective merits or demerits. If by their conduct, they have shewn themselves worthy of our confidence, let us re-elect them, unless that republican principle, a rotation in office, requires a change. If they have by their public proceedings evinced themselves unworthy of our suffrages let us reject them; but if in their political course, they do that which is not perfectly consonant to the interest of the people, if we find them to be actuated by corrupt motives—while we detest the man, let us respect our elected Representatives; for whoever at any such time abuses him abuses his constituents. We elect persons to make laws for us: we give to them all our legislative powers—what folly then that clubs should be formed for the express purpose of deliberating upon public business, when the people have already elected others to this duty! Is it not usurpation? is it not an unwarrantable assumption of power? is it not a direct assertion that the great body of the people are incapable of selecting proper rulers? will it not have the effect to destroy the representative system, if men self-constituted, take, or attempt to take the reins of government into their hands, not only without the consent, but against the people's will, expressed in their election of other persons?—For shame! ye false pretended patriots, hide your heads in the dust of self-abasement, and like the prodigal son confess and say "Father we have sinned!" Future ages will look with an eye of contempt upon the impotent efforts of the Democrats to absorb all power: the present generation behold you with indifference—they smile at the venom you cast forth—they regard not what your self-constituted tribunals say; because they agree with Paine, that "all delegated power is trust, and all assumed power is usurpation"—that "Government is not a trade which any man or body of men has a right to set up, and exercise for their own emolument; but is altogether a trust, in right of those by whom that trust is delegated, and by whom it is always returnable." Thus speaks Paine—thus speaks Reason—and thus speaks EVERY REPUBLICAN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,

Ship Mary & Elizabeth, Sundberg, Libon
Schooner Hazard, Dodley, N. Carolina
Dolphin, Watson, N. Providence
Sloop Phoenix, Denike, Virginia
Betsey, Suley, do
Industry, Wharton, St. Croix

For Sale, The Sloop INDUSTRY,

Burthen about 700 barrels, in complete order to receive a cargo, and may be sent to sea at a small expence.

Apply to
Wharton & Greeves,
Who have remaining on hand,
A few Pipes of

Old Madeira Wine,

And a few quarter Casks of SHERRY, fit for immediate use.
GIN in Casks.
COFFEE in Bags and Barrels.
SUGAR in Hhds.
CORKS in Bales,
Russia MATTS, and Eighty two hhd. prime Virginia TOBACCO.

July 30.

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NO. 68.

District of Pennsylvania, TO WIT.

BE it remembered that on the twenty-third day of July in the nineteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, JOSEPH BOGGS, of the said district hath deposited in this office, the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"The Philadelphia Directory, for the year 1795—by Joseph Boggs." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned.

Sam. Caldwell,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.
July 30.