

Havannah Sugars,

AND

MOLASSES

This day landing at Pine Street wharf, from on board the brig Active, Samuel Holt master, from the Havannah,

ALSO

Ox Hides, Honey in jars

and demijans,
Sicars in boxes,
Confectionary, and a small

Quantity of Tortoise shell,
TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN CRAIG.

Sept. 22

For Hamburg,

Warranted to sail by the 15th
October,
The Ship

CONCORD,

Capt. JOHN THOMPSON.

An almost new ship. About 10 tons of heavy goods only are wanted as freight. She is to take in provisions on freight. Apply to Capt. Thompson, or

PETER BLIGHT,

Sept. 22

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

I think it is an article of the Constitution of this State, that the Representatives of the People shall be of the most noted for wisdom and virtue;—as the Democratic Society undertakes to represent the people and from their attention to guard against violations of the Constitution, must have been particularly careful in this respect, I cannot but regret that their names are concealed; were they known, that society might form a pretty nursery for the Assembly, to which some of them might be transplanted next month. It is not an easy thing now, to find men of note, for wisdom, and virtue; and hence it would not be surprising if some improper persons should get into the House; but if we know the names of this band of Patriots, we should have nothing to do but to select the most wise of the wise, the most virtuous of the virtuous, and elect them to the seats of government. The character of the Society, we may suppose, would derive *Eclat* from a disclosure of their names, because if men were known to belong to that Society, their wisdom and their virtue would be taken for granted: whereas now, sad things are reported of some who are said to belong to it; such as, that one of them (who wants an office too, and is canvassing for it) is violently opposed to the measures taken for quelling the insurrection of the western whisky drinkers; and that another has been so unwise that he has lately been bound over to prevent his breaking the peace; now if the wisdom and virtue of these men were as conspicuous to the Society as a Sugar-Baker's mountain would be to the world, and had the same stability, how can it be expected that they should fare better than their neighbors in similar circumstances; but would it not be otherwise were their names known to be enrolled in the list of the wise and virtuous? I therefore recommend an immediate publication of a list of the members.

A VOTER.

From the Western Star.

THE CORDWAINER.—No. 4.

I FIND it to be such rare sport to write for the instruction of mankind, that I don't know when I shall be willing to stop my hand. This being an author, as they call it, is a bewitching thing. I profess, since I have commenced one, my lap-stone has grown heavier, by five pounds, and my hammer hurts my knee. If I could write like Mr. Paine, however, and know every thing, as he does, I have been thinking what I would do, I would tell the world all that could do it any good (and God knows, there is room enough for it to mend) and the rest I would keep to myself.

I have just had a peep at M. Paine's "Age of Reason," in which, to polish off his reputation as a mighty genius, he has aimed a terrible blow at our Religion. "Let us down with all their old misty whims," Mr. Paine seems to say, "They smell too strong of monarchy." You know his way; he is for taking an entire new start in every thing, and for giving a bold lead; rather than not be pretty well a-head, he would drive headlong over his own father and mother.

Now I have been thinking, if I were Mr. Paine, thinks I, "My uncommon abilities enable me to be of the most important service to mankind, by illuminating from my pen, and ignorance and error are sufficiently in need; I will enlighten them in such things as will tend to make them better and happier, and will forbear to lead them into unprofitable speculations. Suppose I knew that, notwithstanding the appearance, the great seeming fountain of light which we call the sun, was in fact no sun, but a mere creature of the imagination, what advantage, "thinks I, would it be to the world, if I should ever convince a great part of mankind that they were deceived? it is now universally believed to be a real sun; it answers all the valuable purposes of a good substantial sun, and while that is the case, why, in the name of common sense, shall not honest people be suffered to jog on in the old road, to walk about by the light of it, and to dry their wet clothes, cure their fish, and make their hay by the heat of it, as usual? whereas, when once they were convinced it was a mere phantom, they would be cautious of trusting to its beams, and we should see honest, well meaning people, dodging about at noon day, with lanterns and torches in their hands."

I might, perhaps, if I were Mr. Paine, be able to prove that the moon

was made of green cheese. Well, what then? Let it have been made of green cheese, or old cheese, or an old brass shield, or a giant's head, what matter is it to the world, so long as it answers the end for which it was designed, and affords us light sufficient to feed our hogs, and milk our cows by, when they come home late of an evening?

Here, my dear readers, you see the modest timidity of a virgin author; one who has not yet adventured upon the novel, the marvellous and the sublime, and knows not yet the mighty impulse of their charms.—Ah, *Ned Nipper! Ned Nipper!* who knowest but thou shalt yet, in some future stage of thy beloved authorship, employ thy more experienced pen in endeavoring to induce mankind to discard their senses; in proving that the sun is a meteor, and the moon a mushroom: in attempting to circumscribe the Omnipotent; in blackguarding his prophets, and in throwing obloquy and contempt in the face of Jesus Christ!

Foreign Intelligence.

NETHERLANDS.

PROCLAMATION

Equality, Liberty, Fraternity, or Death!

Richard and Chodieu, Representatives of the People with the Armies of the North, in order to secure to the inhabitants of the conquered countries their tranquility, safety and property, and to prevent all enterprises in those countries which may be hostile to the interests of the French Republic, decree as follow.

Article 1. All the inhabitants of the conquered Belgic Provinces, under the special protection of the French Republic are charged not to favour, directly or indirectly the arms of the Combined powers.

2. All those who shall be convicted of correspondence with the enemy, either by act, conspiracy, or discourse, to the injury of the French people shall be given up to the Revolutionary Tribunal of France, and dealt with according to law.

3. Every individual now domiciliated in the conquered countries, who has quitted France in consequence of the laws of the Republic, is ordered to depart in twenty-four hours under pain of being treated as a French Emigrant.

4. The Military Commanders are enjoined to take rigorous measures for the preservation of order and tranquillity in the conquered places, and to prevent any violence to the safety or property of the inhabitants, under any pretext whatsoever. The freedom of worship must be respected.

5. The Magistrates of the conquered towns and communes are enjoined, on their responsibility, to comply with the requisitions made by the Commissaries of War, for the service of the Republic, within the time prescribed. In case of disobedience, they will be treated as enemies to the Republic.

6. All Magistrates that shall be found favoring, or exciting, by their private or public conduct, or by discourses against the French Revolution, any commotions against the Republic, shall be given up to the Revolutionary Tribunals, and considered as enemies to the French People.

7. The Police of the conquered places shall be administered by the Military Commandants, till it shall be otherwise ordained: they must use the most active vigilance to discover the plots, and prevent the designs of the enemies of the Republic: they must be careful to prevent any public or private assembling of the inhabitants, and shall employ the military force to disperse them.

8. The inhabitants of the conquered countries shall resign their arms into the hands of the military Commandants within the space of twenty-four hours after the publication of the present article. Those convicted of secreting them shall be given up to the military commission, and punished with death.

9. Assignats shall be received at all the public banks, and in all commercial transactions: those who shall refuse, deny, or forge, and those who shall circulate false ones, are to be given up to the Criminal Tribunal of the Department of Pas du Calais, and punished conformably to the laws of the Republic upon that head.

10. To prevent the disaffected from raising the price of merchandise and wares of the country, on account of the introduction of assignats, the maximum established in the city of Lille shall be adopted in all the conquered countries of West Flanders.

11. The imposts and other duties established in the conquered counties,

under whatever denomination they may exist, shall continue to be received for the use of the Republic.

12. The soldiers of the Republic shall observe the strictest discipline in the conquered countries, and refute by their conduct the calumnies of their enemies. The commanders of Corps and the Generals shall cause to be given up all those who commit disorders, the effect of which would be to favour the designs of the enemy.

Done at Lille, 4th Messidor, in the second year of the Republic one and indivisible.

(Signed) RICHARD,
S. BOURIER,
Commissary in Chief.

PARIS, June 29.

Among the 29 persons guillotined on the 27th ult. were the Marshal de Mouchy, 79 years old, who, during the last months preceding the revolution of the 10th of August, had never quitted the tyrant; the Duchess of Biron, 71 years old; the Widow of General Biron, who was executed a few months ago; the brother of the ex-minister St. Priest; and the ex-conquistador Bioglio, son of the Marshal of that name.

HAGUE, July 9.

"On Sunday last an extraordinary meeting of the Council of State was called. The Stadtholder attended both this and another held on Monday; on which day he went also to the meeting of the States General.

"The approach of the French army to our Frontiers calls for extraordinary measures, and orders were given in consequence. The environs of Bois-le-Duc are to be inundated; the inhabitants have been directed to get in their harvest and provide themselves with provisions as soon as possible; as have also the inhabitants of Bergen-op-Zoom and Maestricht, from which all strangers are ordered to withdraw.

"According to advices from Zealand, Sluys in Flanders is besieged, and a body of the enemy has advanced to the Sas-de-Grand.

"With respect to the action near Brussels on the 6th, in which the Dutch troops had a principal share, we are informed that the French were twice repulsed; but that they returned to the charge a third time; and that the Allies were under the necessity of retreating."

[The following is the truth respecting the abolition mentioned in Rotterdam papers.]

MAESTRICHT, July 9.

"On Sunday morning, at two o'clock, the French attacked the whole line of the combined army from Gembloux to Waterloo. The cannonade was tremendous. According to a preliminary account from the Prince of Saxe Cobourg's head quarters, which I neither believe myself nor wish you to believe, the French, after a most bloody battle, which lasted till nine at night, were obliged to retreat. Our left wing, commanded by Gen. Beaulieu, drove the enemy back three leagues; our centre, commanded by the Prince of Orange, maintained its ground; our right wing, commanded by the Prince of Cobourg in person, was obliged to retreat, but resumed its position in the evening. Of the enemy near 8,000 were killed, as many wounded, and 5,000 taken prisoners by General Beaulieu. Our loss computed at 9,000 killed and wounded; but we maintained all our posts before Brussels yesterday morning, and were sending off only baggage, sick and wounded. Such are the exaggerations with which we are constantly amused after every action while the consequences as constantly are retreat from post to post with haste and confusion, only short of absolute flight.

"It was, we are told, by the Emperor's express orders communicated to the Prince of Cobourg, by Count Metternich, that the Combined Armies were to evacuate the Netherlands, as soon as Ypres and Charleroi, were taken by the enemy. Every body says, and there are strong grounds for believing, that it was a thing agreed upon between the Emperor and the French Committee of Public Safety. Count Metternich does not seem to deny that it was; but how can such an arrangement be reconciled with the bloody battle of Sunday last?

"It is rumoured that the Emperor, disgusted by the conduct of some of our Allies, and provoked by the obstinacy of the States of Brabant and Flanders, offered to the Republicans the evacuation of the Austrian Netherlands as the price of a separate peace, which they accepted."

LONDON, July 24.

In the sitting of the National Convention of the 19th ult. it was asserted by Barrere, that the Republic had at

present 1,200,000 combatants under arms. In a former sitting, viz. that of Jan. 15, 1793, Cambon announced, that at that period 600,000 men were fighting for the Republic.—Dumouriez, however, demanded but 300,000 effective men to cover all the frontiers, and to carry on an offensive war in Flanders, but no more than 200,000 men could then be brought together, and the rest exist-d only in the decree which had created them.

The Emperor's farewell address to the Netherlands, will afford a good opportunity to future flowery historians of a most pathetic speech ending with — "We congratulate you on having under our auspicious government, enjoyed every blessing that belongs to the nature of man and feel no regret at parting but that which arises from the loss we know you must thereby sustain &c. &c. &c."

FALMOUTH, July 14.

This day sailed for London, the Hannah and Molly, American ships, having on board cargoes of wine and brandy, with which they were bound from Bourdeaux to New-York; but putting into Kinsale for provisions, the Governor of that Port, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Browne, discovered that the cargoes were the property of the National Convention, and seized them as droits of Admiralty, and sent them to this port, where the marshal took possession of them, and they sailed this day for the river, under convoy of the Viper cutter, Lieut. Peggelly. The two cargoes are estimated at thirty thousand pounds.

It is to be hoped that the Admiralty will amply reward this active Veteran for his attention and service.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.

MR. RUSSELL,

By inserting in your Centinel, the following Cure for Putrid Fevers, you will, perhaps, render an essential service to your fellow-men. It appears in an English paper of June 23, 1794, in the following form:

REMEDY FOR PUTRID FEVERS.

To the Printers of the Sberborns Mercury.

Gentlemen,

"As Putrid Fevers are frequently, (and especially at this time,) very prevalent in different parts of this kingdom, it were to be wished, that every person knew and attended to the following fact, viz. That YEAST or BARM, to the quantity of three or four spoons-full hath been exhibited in Putrid cases, with the most singular success, so that patients, in the extremity of this very contagious and most fatal disease, have been seen almost instantly, to have recovered from a dying state, to perfect safety.

"N. B. This simple but very efficacious remedy, hath been recently discovered and applied, by a very benevolent and worthy clergyman, the Rev. Edward Cartwright; and it is to be hoped that the gentlemen of the faculty, and those of the clergy, who have frequent access to the sick, will neither despise, or neglect such an invaluable discovery. Probably it will be expedient to use a little warm water to wash the Yeast down the patients throat; and to administer at the intermediate hours, and as useful auxiliaries a few of the customary and most efficacious antiseptic cordials and draughts.

"The substance of this paragraph, is extracted from the 302d page of the Monthly Review, for March 1794, and is now presented for public inspection and the relief of the afflicted, by

PHILANTHROPOS.

"Bridport, June 19, 1794."

It is well known that the nature of yeast, tends forcibly to expel from bodies into which it is injected all filth and putridity; and that it is also used with success, in poultices externally applied to wounds which are in danger of mortifying.

The above was thought by the Monthly Reviewers in England as meriting their attention.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Sep 11.

From a Correspondent.

On Saturday the 6th inst. a meeting of such of the inhabitants as are exempt by law from militia duty, was held at the court-house, Thomas Johnson, Esq. in the chair, to consider of the steps necessary to be taken to quiet the present alarm, occasioned by the insurgents. Besides the militia guards on duty, it was unanimously agreed that a company should be formed of persons thus exempt, to serve as guards at this place, whenever it may be necessary to act in support of the constitutional civil authority, or to repel any at-

Essence for the Tooth-ache.

Prepared and sold by Doctor LEE, Golden-Square, London.

THE public are offered one of the most efficacious and safe Medicines, that ever appeared, for that most excruciating pain, the

Tooth-Ache;

The humors influence of its happy effects in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into universal estimation; it not only relieves the Tooth-Ache, but is of the utmost service in curing the

Scurvy in the Gums,

In preventing the disagreeable smell that is produced from unclean teeth, and occasioning a sweet breath; it likewise prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preserver of the Teeth & Gums. Sold in Philadelphia, only at

Poyntell's stationary store,

No. 21, Second Street, South.

Sept. 22

Half a Cent Reward.

DESERTED from the detachment of five hundred cavalry ordered from the state of New Jersey, a certain William Mackey a dragoon in Capt. Bulcarrick's troop of the Bergen Squadron; the said Mackey is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, round-shouldered, dark complexion and eyes, down look, dark curled hair, a scar upon his upper lip. For the honor of the Cavalry and credit of the State, I am bound to inform the public, that the above deserter, is not a native of New-Jersey, and that he could not, after making repeated trials induce a single man to follow his example, in safely and cowardly deserting the standard of Freedom. All good citizens are therefore cautioned against harboring so unprincipled a man, and all the Dragoons of the Brigade are requested to use their exertions in having him apprehended and secured, that he may receive a punishment equal to the disgrace he has attempted to bring on the Cavalry of New-Jersey.

ANTHONY W. WHITE,

Brigadier-General of the New Jersey Cavalry.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

Will open MONDAY, Sept. 22.

(For a few weeks only) with an occasional Prelude, called the

Old and New Houses.

The characters by Messrs. Hodgkinson, King, Ryan, Martin, Mrs. Millery, &c.

After which will be presented,

The TRAGEDY of the

Grecian Daughter.

Previous to the Tragedy the band will play a new Federal Overture, in which is introduced several popular airs; Marcellus hymn, Ca Ira, O dear what can the matter be, Rose Tree, Carmagnole, President's March, Yankee doodle &c. Composed by Mr. Carr.

To which will be added the musical

FARCE of

The ROMP.

The doors will be opened at half after six, and the curtain drawn up precisely at half past seven o'clock.

Messrs. HALLAM & HODCKINSON respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, that every expense has been cheerfully sustained, that might tend to make the Old American Company, worthy a share of their patronage, during the short stay the nature of their engagements will permit them to make here.

Places in the Boxes may be had at the Box Office, from ten to one every day (Sundays excepted) and on days of performance from three to five P. M. where also tickets may be had, and at Mr. Bradford's book-store, No. 8, South Front Street, and at Mr. Carr's music-store.

BOX, one Dollar—PITTS, three quarters—GALLERY, half a dollar.