

From the Gazette of Maine.

Mr. Printer,

Having lately left my native country, with a view to enjoy the free air of America; I was happy to find on my arrival at Portland, a Republican Society constituted, to cultivate a just knowledge of rational liberty.—At the time I was about to propose myself as a member, I read in your Gazette the request of a country reader, by which I find they are to undergo a strict examination as to their names, places of abode, business, power, wisdom and information.—As I doubt whether I shall pass for a perfect politician, and should be something mortified to be expelled the society, I craved my examination before-hand and that my name, occupation, &c. may be received in the most favorable light, it is BRYAN O'DOGATHY; I live in a one story house, in that fruit hand-some street the pleasant part of the town; my usual business is weaving Mooselkin breeches. If the country reader is to preside as sole judge, I pray his honor not to be too particular in the qualifications he may deem requisite for the members to possess, for the following reasons.

1. In all Monarchies government has been held up as a mystery, that the people might be the more easily imposed upon—the whimsical multitude have no business to meddle with government.

2d. It is undoubtedly the business of every man to enquire into the wisdom and honesty of the administrators of the government under which he lives; and he has great reason to mistrust the fidelity of those in office, who deny the possessions of power, wisdom or information to those over whom they preside.

3d. As the American Constitution (the best on earth) is written in plain English, and the words "barrier to prevent innovations on our rights," are plain English, we require not the use of the dead languages to teach us common sense.

From the Hartford Gazette.

Mr. Beach,

The following is a Farewell Address intended to have been delivered by Mr. Ashton, at the close of the Theatrical Exhibitions, on Friday evening last; but owing to the sudden change that took place, an account of Mrs. Wilson's violent indisposition was omitted. In justice to the author who favored Mr. Ashton with the lines, and that the public may read the sentiments of the Company, convey it to them by the elegant pen of one of their own citizens, it is the wish of an individual that it may be printed.

THE season's past—here ends our final play,  
Stern Duty calls our lingering steps away.  
But ere we close—ere yet the curtain falls,  
And bars our entrance from these friendly walls.

Permit my lips with transport to impart,  
The last glad tribute of a grateful heart:  
The chosen herald of von band I come,  
O may our offering breathe a sweet perfume!

Ere yet this spot retiring from the view,  
Shall bid our boloms sigh the last adieu:  
While this gay throng still charms the ravish'd sight,  
And loud applauds shed their rich delight,  
Ye generous patrons all our thanks receive,  
The gift, tho' small, is all we have to give.

To other climes our footsteps now must stray,  
To part is painful—but we are forc'd away.  
From our fond breast no change of time or place,  
The dear, the fix'd remembrance can erase;

Each passing hour with retrospective eye,  
Shall bid each scene in memory pass by,  
While Fancy wandering on the wing of light,  
Shall bring her pleasures to the mental sight.

Of to this spot in vision we'll repair,  
Here taste new joys—relinquish every care,  
In fancy tread again this infant stage,  
And view the scenes which now our hearts engage.

To you who here compose this brilliant throng,  
May Heav'n a life of happiness prolong:  
Here let no care intrude, no pang annoy,  
To cloud a life of virtue and of joy;  
May every bliss that Heaven can e'er bestow.

Without a storm in tide, unruffled flow;  
Here may the Youths in paths of Virtue move,  
Here spotless worth inspire the heart with love:  
From Manhood's sphere the pangs of sorrow fly,  
And silver'd age move upward to the sky.

Foreign Intelligence.

MAESTRICHT, July 11.

"Our success on the 6th was much less than was at first imagined, and was followed by a complete reverse next day. On the 7th the French returned to the charge, and carried our formidable posts

in the forest of Soignes by the bayonet. The Prince of Cobourg, after losing 7000 men, and finding it impossible to repel the enemy, ordered a retreat, which was executed in good order thro' Brussels and its environs, in the night between the 7th and 8th. He had previously directed the inhabitants, under pain of death, to confine themselves to their houses, within doors and windows shut, during this retreat. The citizen volunteers maintained a strict guard to prevent discord or plunder, till the arrival of the French, who entered at one gate as the rear of the Austrians were going out at the opposite.

"The main body of the Prince of Cobourg's army is near Tirimont. Yesterday morning part of his baggage and artillery arrived here; and this evening we expect 14,000 men to cover Maestricht on the side towards Liege.

"Since yesterday morning, more than fifteen boats and 200 waggons have come in laden with fugitives and their effects from the city of Namur. These fugitives concur in assuring us, that General Beaulieu has evacuated, not only the city, but the citadel, after all the expense bestowed in fortifying it; and that the French will certainly enter both to-morrow. They say, moreover, that more than 20,000 persons, attempting to make their escape from the county of Namur, are detained in Liege for want of means of conveyance; and that the French are expected at Liege this very evening.

"Yesterday morning Count de Mercy d'Argenteau passed through this place in great haste for the Prince of Cobourg's head quarters. It is supposed that he will not have to travel so far as Louvain. The greater part of the Arch Duke Charles's court is still here, but in hourly expectation of orders to depart. Count Metternich's baggage is sent to Aix la Chapelle.

"This evening the Prince of Hesse expects orders from the Hague to declare Maestricht in a state of siege. In the mean time the streets are full of emigrants, both French and Belgian, there being no room in the houses to receive them.

"We are informed that the French have pillaged none of the places they have entered, but behaved every where much better than was expected.

"The States of Brabant, with M. Limpens their Chancellor at their head, have remained at Brussels, and protested against the seizure by the allied troops of the treasure which they were sending to Holland. This treasure which, as I formerly mentioned, was stopped at Antwerp, is estimated at more than twenty millions of florins.

"Valenciennes, Conde, Quefnoy, & Landreecy, are all surrounded by the enemy, and most probably surrender before the end of the month. We are told here that Landreecy is already taken."

ANTWERP, July 10.

Yesterday his Royal Highness the Duke of York encamped his army near the village of Contique, about five miles from this city, on the great road to Brussels. The French did not in the least attempt to interrupt or harass him on his march. Lord Moira joined him with his army on the 8th inst. which now forms a second line to that commanded by the Duke. This junction renders his force very respectable. He has taken a position, where he will wait the approach of the French, if they chuse to advance. Though the ground is inclosed, and considerably covered with wood, yet there are intervals where his cavalry could act, and they always act nobly. He will here be able to oppose, in my opinion, any force the French could bring against him. The Duke and the Marquis Cornwallis were here yesterday; they went to see upon the Scheldt the transports with the stores of the army, which had just arrived from Ostend. They were received by the English seamen, and wherever they passed, with every demonstration of respect.

The French had not yesterday entered Brussels when the ordinary courier left it; but since Sunday last, 30,000 persons are supposed to have quitted that place with their most valuable effects; and property, to the amount of 30,000,000, is not to be found in that city; but the French will take the gleanings when nothing else remains, and will accept of the widow's mite when the aristocrat does not offer a richer booty.

The principal inhabitants of this place, as well as of Flanders and Hainault, have fled at the approach of the French; some have taken the route of Louvain and Liege, others have gone to Holland, where all the great towns are said to be full of emigrants. The French have, according to custom, put every thing in requisition in the districts of which they have got possession. All articles necessary to supply

their armies have been instantly seized—it is supposed they will make a requisition of recruits to their army, which sickness and the sword have considerably diminished, and which on account of the harvest and other circumstances, could scarcely be procured from France. This forced levy, which the Emperor did not demand, and which, to secure their persons and property, they had neither the loyalty nor prudence to grant, will be employed to defend Flanders, or to carry the quixotism, of conquest, or the capidity of plunder, into Holland, or where the principles of Insurrection may incline them to direct the course of their plundering hordes.

The cannonade that took place on the 6th instant, about three leagues from Brussels, between the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and the French threw that city into great consternation. But little ground was gained or lost by either army; a few persons were killed or wounded, without any advantage resulting from the shedding of human blood: the Prince of Hesse's hospital was unfortunately killed.

LONDON, July 25.

This day the purfers of the Barwell and the London, from Bombay; the Bombay Castle, the Minerva, the Brandwick, and the Earl of Chesham, from China, brought intelligence to the East India House of the safe arrival of the above ships in Galway bay, in company with the Bellona, from China, the Prince William Henry, the Rodney, the Woodcote; the Hillsborough; the Deptford; the Earl Cornwallis; the Warren Hastings; the Northumberland, and Kent, all from Bengal, whose purfers are hourly expected at the East India House. They sailed from St. Helena the 20th of May.

By dispatches from the Duke of York, which were yesterday brought to Mr. Dundas's Office by the hon. Capt. Hope, who left the army on Sunday last, it appears, that, on the day preceding, the French had attacked the Earl of Moira's army, and the British army was preparing to retreat to Breda at the time Captain Hope came away.

Yesterday advice was received at the Admiralty's Office of the safe arrival, at Liverpool and Lancaster, of the whole of the merchant ships from Jamaica, belonging to those ports.

The whole force of the British Squadron on the other side of the Atlantic, amounts to 19 sail of the line, one of 50 guns, four of 44 guns and 23 frigates from 40 to 28 guns, besides sloops, cutters, &c. about three fourths of which are with Admiral Sir John Jervis.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, July 1.

"Some of our men of war are safely arrived in the fund from the Mediterranean, in order to complete the Squadron to be furnished, according to treaty. One of these ships, brought over Col. Falkenberg as a prisoner; he has been since removed to the old Castle of Rittersholm, where the state prisoners are confined.

The colonel is accused before the Supreme Aulic Tribunal of having pre-meditatedly suffered Baron Armfeldt to escape and to have wilfully damaged a Swedish man of war, which was, on that account put to the expence of four months repair in the port of Leghorn.

"At Gottenburg, the most bitter complaints are made on account of the scarcity of meat.

"We learn that large contracts and purchases of salt meat have been made for the French Convention. To stop this growing evil, express orders have been dispatched to four governors of the southern Provinces of Sweden.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated September 3.

"Some of the American vessels that were captured by Admiral Murray's Squadron have been tried and acquitted; and it is supposed all the others will likewise be liberated. Such of them as were taken from the British and sold in the states will be considered as recaptures, and will be restored to their original owners, paying a salvage to the captors."

NEW-YORK, September 19.

The British Ministry boast much of their conquests in the East and West-Indies, and will exult at the incorporation of Corsica into their dominions. But it is very questionable how far the interest of the nation is concerned in such acquisitions. Foreign colonies and possessions may enrich a few individuals; but they always burthen the mother country, by the expence of protecting them. There is indeed one purpose which the possession of Corsica will answer—it will serve as a station from which, in time of war, Great-Britain may annoy her enemies. It is a point of policy with her to keep possession of certain ports and fortified

towns or islands in the neighborhood of other nations; these ports, in time of war, serve as harbor to better nests of cruizers, which are encouraged to plunder her enemies.

Bermuda and the Bahamas, on the American coast; Gibraltar at the entrance of the Mediterranean, [and formerly Dunkirk in the Channel] serve no other purpose to the nation, than as stations of annoyance to her enemies. Corsica, which is generally barren, will answer no other purpose. This policy is of old date, and has been perseveringly pursued for centuries. If this explanation of her policy is just, the conclusion is that the British Ministry take great pains to vex and harass their enemies, when such vexations yield very little advantage to the nation.

At a meeting of the Democratic Society of the town of Canada, on Thursday the 15th day of September, 1794, and in the nineteenth year of the independence of the United States:

Resolved, As the sense of this Society, that, whatever may be our sentiments relative to the exsist laws of the United-States, we highly disapprove of that riotous opposition to the laws enacted by the constitutional powers of government, which at present exists in the western parts of the State of Pennsylvania, as an improper and dangerous mean to obtain redress of grievances.

Resolved, That the above resolution, be signed by the Chairman and Clerk and published.

PHILIP FRISBIE, Chairman.  
MOSES YOUNGLOVE, Clerk.

TRENTON, September 12.

ADDRESS

Of General White to the Cornets of the New-Jersey Cavalry, on presenting them with STANDARDS.

I have the honor to deliver you the Standards of your respective Squadrons—Receive the most sacred of deposits—May foreign and domestic foes tremble before them; and when opposition ceases, may they be the signals of Victory and Pardon. Let old age, virtue and innocence always find an asylum under their protecting shadow; and when unfurled for battle, may you fight under them, gentlemen, as Citizens Soldiers, and gather fresh laurels to decorate the Temple of Freedom.

September 11, 1794

ANSWER,

Delivered by Cornet Beach, of the Newark Detachment.

SIR,

Accept of our warmest acknowledgments for the distinguished honor you have conferred on us by committing to our charge the Standards of Freedom: round these, long may we rally. The sentiments contained in your polite address received our approbation; and rest assured, Sir, that our motto, when marching against our country's enemies, shall be "Victory or Death." Our attachment to our country and our love of good government, we trust, will enable us to surmount every obstacle, and our sense of honor and duty, induce us to act worthy of Citizens Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA,

SEPTEMBER 23.

Yesterday morning the infantry who were encamped on the Lancaster road, about 400 strong, struck their tents and proceeded on their way to Carlisle, through Lancaster. The President of the United States paid them a visit early. They were to encamp last evening about 17 miles from the city.

This city has produced about double its quota of militia, and these are mostly volunteers making an army of near 1000 men.

Gen. Advertiser.

The equestrian performances at Mr. Rickett's Circus on Saturday last were attended by a very respectable company of Spectators; notwithstanding the great numbers of the citizens who are now absent in the service of their country there was a good house. The routine of the performances on Saturday was well digested, novel, and agreeable, and there were evident improvement in the tout-ensemble at the Circus—the scene of the sailor's Fox hunting voyage was perhaps one of the most laughable exhibitions that could well be conceived.

Carlisle, September 18.

SIR,

I am happy to have it in my power to inform your excellency of the good effect of the orders of the 8th instant. By the assistance of a few of the well-disposed people of this place, I set on foot two or three volunteer parties; and this day I am informed, by one of the parties, that they have enrolled twenty eight men.

I am persuaded, if the bounty was known, (which 'tis said the legislature

is about giving) our quota would soon be complete.

I must inform your excellency, that the active persons in raising the volunteers, will expect to be commissioned; I have been obliged rather to encourage that hope, as I could not find such willingness among the officers already commissioned; and as men fit, I hope they (if successful) will meet your excellency's approbation.

I have ordered our troops to rendezvous at this place, Friday the 26th inst. with the expectation that the equipments and camp equipage, will arrive by that time.

I have the honor to be,

Your excellency's

Most obedient humble servant,

JNO. ALEXANDER, I. C. B.

His Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Extract of a Charge, delivered by the Honorable Judge Biddell, to the grand Jury for the county of Philadelphia.

After reciting the clauses in the act of Assembly of December 2d, 1782, making it high treason with the penalty of death and forfeiture of estate,

To erect a new independent government within the boundaries of this commonwealth as described by charter and settled between this State and Virginia.

To set up notices for assembling meetings for such purpose or to assemble in consequence of such notice.

Or maliciously and advisedly to recommend the same at any meetings, or to read a new form of Constitution to induce the people to adopt the same;—the learned judge proceeded as follows:

PERMIT me gentlemen to make a few observations which on reading this act at this particular crisis are suggested. The occasion of passing is well worthy of your attention.

It is recited in the 2th section that "the house had received no information that divers ill disposed persons, setting at naught every principle of public virtue, and pursuing their ambitious and interested views have caused great uneasiness among the good people of this state, by manifesting the most criminal design of setting up a distinct state or government within this commonwealth."

Who were those ill disposed persons so delinquent of public virtue? Gentlemen they were a part of the inhabitants of Washington and Westmoreland, in which the county of Fayette and Allegheny were then included. Their ambition and interested views were at this time effectually checked by the vigor of this act, but with the increased population of the country are renewed, and now they boast of their strength and set the government at defiance.

The excise law at first seemed as a pretext to enflame and rouse into action the ignorant and unwary, then other demands are made—other grievances spoken of and at length their audacity has carried them to dictate what laws shall be made and what repealed. After committing the most flagrant outrageous the mild conciliatory propositions of government are rejected, though approved by their most enlightened fellow citizens, who with most solid arguments and persuasive eloquence have in vain endeavoured to bring them to reason. When it is recollected that their former attempt was made while we were waging war with Great Britain, and the present when our peace with that nation seemed to be precarious, and an actual war existing with the Indian tribes, in alliance and suspected of being succoured and supported by them; when to these considerations are added the threats thrown out of putting themselves under the protection of the British, these seem strong grounds to suspect that the views of the insurgents are deeper and their designs more pernicious than is generally apprehended.—I mean the designs of those incendiaries among them who are working on the passions of the giddy, thoughtless, ignorant and credulous; for there is strong reason to believe that most if not all of the men of sense and consideration, and a majority of the people of the western country are well disposed, although kept in awe by the turbulent and factious.

Whether these conjectures are well or ill founded, one thing is certain, that without laws we cannot exist as a Society. Now if laws can be violated in one place with impunity the example will be followed by the worthless and factious in every place. It is therefore the duty and interest of every good citizen to support the government and laws, and rescue them from that contempt into which they will otherwise inevitably fall to our utter disgrace and ruin. If this cannot be done in a government founded on the authority of the people and on the purest republican