

are determined to consider them as the worst of enemies, and convince them that Jersey militia will not easily part with their arms to foreign or domestic foes."

Captain Doane, of the schooner Hope was taken by the Bermudian privateer, Experiment on Friday last, in the Delaware, within three miles of the Light-house, with a pilot on board, and carried to Bermuda. The Hope had been formerly taken by a French privateer and carried into Gonaives, but was there permitted to sell her cargo and return home. It appears she was on her return and in the Delaware when taken by the Bermudian.

The Royal Humane Society on London have lately reported, that within a few years they have saved by their exertions more than 1800 lives. This is the most sublime eulogium that we can pronounce on that and similar institutions in the United States.

THOMAS PAINE,

To the friends of Liberty and Literature, proposes to institute and publish a News paper, in Boston under the title of the FEDERAL ORRERY.

Solemeq fiam, sua sidera, norunt.

CONDITIONS.

The Orrery will be published every Tuesday and Friday; the price to subscribers, will be fifteen shillings (2 dol. and 50 cents) per annum, exclusive of postage.

Extracts from the Conductor's Address

TO THE PUBLIC.

"Westward the orb of Empire" darts its ray,

And Europe's ebbing tide controuls: Westward, the bright companion of its way,

The filter-star, of Science rolls.

The title and motto which the Editor has chosen, he presumes, will be universally consonant with the principles and sentiments of every description of citizens. No spectacle can be more gratifying to the patriot, nor more useful to the union of Americans, than the political Orrery, which exhibits to the naked eye of reason, the accordant motions of the Fifteen Planets, revolving, by the equal energy of state-protection, and federal attraction, around the Sun of Government, whose orb, diffusing light and heat throughout the hemisphere, beams in from a focus, but the centre of the system.

Typographical universalism should ever be the creed of a free regulator of a press. In the annunciation of foreign intelligence, therefore, the most indefatigable vigilance, and inflexible impartiality, will be evinced. When the proximity or confusion of articles prevents their insertion at length, the editor will endeavor to combine, in a miniature, the principal features of the portrait; but, in his draught of the outlines, he will cautiously avoid the least use of his colours. He is sensible, that it is an arduous task to distinguish truth from fabrication, when the vehicles of foreign information are made to convey different descriptions of the same events. To remedy an evil in part, which admits of no radical cure, he will open a ledger-account; enter debt and credit; and leave it to a judicious public, to strike the balance.

In the dearth of intelligence, an attic ragout will be provided for the palate of the literary epicure. Original dialogues, combining a mixture of point, humor, and sentiment, will be variously interspersed with periodical essays, well seasoned with moral satires; classical comparisons, unadorned by quaintness or pedantry; interesting localities, unventilated by personal scurrility; literary criticisms, equally remote from adulation or acrimony; and scenes of indigenous poetry, blooming in full verdure and fragrance, from their parent stalk. For the successful accomplishment of so novel and various an enterprise, the recluse son of science, the meditating moralist, the experienced pedestrian in the fields of general literature, the able disputant in the forum of jurisprudence, the queen of the Columbian Muses, and all the family of Apollo, are respectively invoked. Their elegant and useful supplies, from the banks of genius, education and taste, will be gratefully received; and political commentaries will never fail to meet that critical respect and impartial insertion, which, the editor intends, shall give a momentum to the wheels of the Orrery.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Limerick (Ireland), to his friend in this city, dated July 15, 1794.

"It is now pretty generally believed that we shall have a peace with France; our fleets have proved victorious, at the same time that our armies have been dreadfully beaten by these brave Republicans wherever met with. They have driven us from their territories, and have pursued their victories by seizing on Flanders and Brabant; Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Ostend, &c. are now in their possession, and we fear the Duke of York and army are in a Burgoing condition, (under the rose) I think it would be a happy circum-

stance, as we should then be driven to peace indeed.—Tumults in Spain are arrived to a great height, and we rejoice at the idea of a Revolutionary Tribunal appearing in Madrid shortly. I think the French Committee of Public Safety is a grand body, their views extend to the revolution of the world; kingdoms, states, or empires or small theatres of action to these magnanimous heroes and liberators of mankind: And may they go on until tyranny and usurpation, monarchy and aristocracy, are alike blended and melted down in the crucible of Liberty and Democracy. I can assure you the leaven of Liberty and Equality is by degrees about to leaven the whole world. God is triumphantly going forward in the chariot of regeneration: the Gospel talks of the new man; our ideas are enlarged, and we now talk of nations and a new world; here my friend is a scale of action to our ideas, which bursts forth with resplendent glory. The prophet speaks of a nation being born in a day, behold the critical period of these latter times! we are on the eve of great events; they are at the door; and tho' you are removed from them, I am in their midst: and if I perish in the glorious struggle, I shall die a martyr, not like my forefathers in the cause of tyrants, but shall shout "Vive la nation."

"I admire the glorious patriotic spirit of the New-Yorkers in working at the fortifications, &c. and for some moments I almost imagined myself just going to take boat with those of my occupation, to add to the spirit of the day."

A vessel which left Guadaloupe August 26th, brings accounts, that the French had possession of Point a Petre at that time, and that the English were bombarding the place. Capt Jacobs, who left Martinico 4 days later, informs that the French had evacuated the place, their troops being much reduced by sickness.

From a Correspondent.

By a vessel in 20 days from Martinique, intelligence is received that the French troops, reduced to 300, had quitted Point a Petre, and retired to the mountains, but afterwards surrendered to Sir Charles Grey: also, that they previously had sunk a ship of the line, armed en flute, and 6 frigates, which brought from France the 1500 men composing the army that made a descent on Basse-terre. And, by the same opportunity, we are informed Sir John Jervis has appointed Robert Winthrop, Esq. of New-London, to the command of his Majesty's ship Albicore, vice Captain Parker, deceased, in reward for very eminent services during the siege of Martinique. He was the Admiral's first Lieut. in the Boyne of 98 guns.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 17.

Effects of Jealousy.

At ten o'clock on Monday night, the cry of murder was heard in the house of James Hart, in Beach-street, in this city; some people immediately ran into the house, and found Hart and his wife extended on the floor, to appearance with their throats cut; Physicians soon arrived, and on examination found the wounds on the neck of the man to be merely superficial incisions; but the throat of his wife was cut in a most shocking manner; the incision began from the left mastoid muscle by the first stroke, and extended to the os hyoides; a repeated stroke from the right ear met the left incision and opened the os hyoides into the wind pipe; the third stroke was a stab, which separated the right external jugular, which emitted near four quarts of blood—fortunately neither of the two carotid arteries were separated, and her wounds are supposed not to be mortal. Hart, the supposed perpetrator of the horrid act, is committed to prison for trial, at the Superior Court which sits in this city on Tuesday next.

Arrived.

Sloop Sally, D. Fanning, from Trinidad, 30 days passage—came passengers, Mr. Michael Todd, Merchant of New-Haven, Mr. Nugent and sister, Dr. Clark and family—markets very low—left there 30 sail of American vessels.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.

Last Wednesday put in here, being short of provisions, the brig —, Capt. Britton, upwards of ten weeks from Ireland, having near 200 passengers, men, women and children, bound to Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.

On Monday last arrived at Marblehead, Capt. Knot Pedrick, in a schooner, in 40 odd days from Madeira. Just before he left Madeira a vessel arrived

there in 8 days from Gibraltar—and brought papers which contain particulars of an engagement between an English frigate and 4 Algerine cruizers—the substance of which was, that the Algerines hailed the Englishman, and ordered him to bring his papers on board—which the English Captain refused; the order was then repeated, with a threat, that if it was not complied with, the Turkish vessels would fire upon the frigate—the answer was "Fire and be damned"—an engagement instantly ensued, which terminated in the sinking of two of the Algerine corsairs; and the capture of the other two; which were conducted to Gibraltar.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Esq. our Minister Resident at the Hague, failed for Europe on Wednesday last, in the ship Alfred, Capt. Macey.

From Copenhagen, information has come that our Extra Minister at the British Court, was not likely to adjust the differences between the two countries so amicably as at first expected. The difficulty arose from Mr. Jay's demanding restitution of American vessels in all cases of capture; and the British wishing to except those from restoration which were taken carrying the Produce of French Islands to Europe.

COMMUNICATIONS.

It must afford all friends to the reign of the law and good government, the highest satisfaction to find the disposition of the people generally so favorable to their existence and determined in supporting them. The patriotic exertions of the Governor of Pennsylvania, are above all praise, and the Citizens of that state, as well as the other states from which the militia have been drafted, turned out with an alacrity hardly to be expected, when the service is considered. The Insurgents we hope, will be induced either by fear, or a sense of error, to seek an accommodation—and thereby avert the horrors of domestic carnage—and a civil war. But they must be convinced from the readiness of the militia to march against them, that all attempts to overturn or innovate on the powers of a government based on the hearts of the people, will be impotent, as

"Tide behind tide eternal guards shall keep,
"Whilst in their wombs ten thousand thunders sleep,
To blast such miscreants."

From an Eastern paper.

An ELEGY on the Court of Sessions.

Written in the Court-House.

WEEP, O ye friends of litigation, weep—
All who in mad confusion here resort,
Who ne'er permit your warring souls to sleep,
But love the ruptures of a noisy court:
But first ye swarms of peace-commanding Squires,
By whatsoe'er names or titles known,
Put on your mourning (so the day requires)
And join to bear the grief-created groan.
For now no more the stated term shall come,
When gathering Squireships meet with boary pride,
To tell how many eyes, made red with rum,
Or black with boxing, by themselves were tried.
To tell how many love-inspiring tricks
Have in close confab been by them disclosed;
That so the weakness of the weaker sex
May to the gaping crowd be now expos'd.
And O! ye frail ones, who by nature led,
And the soft whispers of your sweethearts dear;
Have lov'd too well the pleasing paths you tread;
Here mourn your loss, and drop the expressive tear.
For now no more each sex rewarding Squire
With solemn phiz—shall mount the justice seat
To view the squalling babe, then fix the fire,
Who from their honors bows, can read his fate.
Mourn then ye damsels with uncommon grief,
Nor check the currents of the bustling tide,
But bring for safety, many a handkerchief
To wipe the various streams of grief aside.
For now alas, the mournful time is come,
When all your hopes of future justice flies;
Hear ye ye votaries both of love, and rum,
For lo, this week the Court of sessions—DIES.

From the Columbian Mercury.

From a Correspondent.

As it is surmised that the Pennsylvania Counties, now in a state of insurrection, intend to declare themselves independent, it is hoped they will change the names of Washington and Fayette, for that of La Vendee; and Pittsburgh for that of Lyons: But as to the last, considering what sort of folks dwell in it, and also what sort of souls would rejoice to see our Republic in confusion, it may be well to call it Pitts Burrow;

all which is however submitted to the Jacobin Clubs.

From the Centinel.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman residing in London, to his Correspondent residing in Boston, dated April 12, 1794.

"DEAR SIR,

"I GAVE a transcript of your letter, containing your opinion of the measures most proper to be adopted, in order to prevent a rupture with America, to Ministers; and gave you the full credit of it. I am, indeed, sorry to see our favourite America likely to plunge herself into the present dreadful convulsions which shake Europe. I lament the growing calamity; and most sincerely hope their wisdom and temper, aided by the conciliatory measures, which I have reason to believe are about to be adopted by Great Britain, will yet prevail to avert it.—When I say our favourite America, I believe I speak the language of affection and attachment, which most of the English bear towards your people, as being virtually of their own family, and to whom they certainly give the preference over all the rest of the world. But in the name of common sense, what can be their object? By their neutrality, they will command the world in every way, which can possibly promote and strengthen their rising states: By entering into the contest, they must lose all they have hitherto recruited by a ten years peace: Ten years more will raise them to opulence and strength, rendering them formidable to their enemies every where: To interrupt that progress at this time, would probably throw them back into a state of consumptive decrepitude, which it would require many generations to repair. As to the Western ports, I wish they were given up, and even Canada itself, which is more a source of contention than advantageous to Great Britain. But what is it the United States have not? They are draining the mines of Mexico and Peru through Spain. They are alluring all the riches of distressed France into their jurisdiction: They are about to render Portugal dependent on their ports: They positively command by affection, intercourse and mutual accommodation, the whole commercial interests of Great Britain; They are every where exchanging their surplus products, which would with them, otherwise be waste, for the wealth of every corner of the Globe. By being the carriers of the whole World, which, under neutrality, they must be, they are rapidly augmenting the real and most essential strength of a nation: They are giving employment to, and promoting the industry of their people:

They are enabling their subjects to acquire property abroad, in order to spend it at home, in the nurture of domestic manufactures, and the culture of their soil: They are thus promoting internal stores and riches, on which hereafter, if unavoidable, to erect and fortify the real sinews of defence and even of offence. I could go on for ever contemplating their true pursuits, their real, their only interests, as founded in neutrality and peace; all which, should they unhappily be drawn in to engage in the present troubles, must inevitably be sacrificed, alike under success, or defeat. I am as strong an advocate for the true principles and meaning of liberty, when regulated by, and subordinate to good order, fixed laws, and christianity, as any man; and there are not many men in the world who have more at stake in it than I have; but when a state misapplies the term, and acts upon mistaken principles of liberty, they destroy the very object of their pursuit, and, instead of laying the foundation of liberty, in the practice of genuine religion, morality, justice and dignity, on which to build the fabric of lasting peace and happiness to the human race, they only propagate a wild and ungovernable enthusiasm, which can only terminate in anarchy and misrule, of which we have a melancholy example before our eyes, in the present dreadful situation of a neighboring nation.

May God, in his infinite wisdom and goodness, avert all such mischiefs from our favourite America, and may the moderation, firmness, and disinterestedness of WASHINGTON, long be their example for imitation, contrasted with the wildness of neighbouring States, to preserve them in the inestimable benefits and advantages of a fair, impartial and dignified neutrality towards all the belligerent Powers, by which they can alone preserve their internal and domestic tranquility!

"I have detained you longer on this subject than I was aware of. I wish I could any how open their eyes to their true interests, and any way contribute to preserve them from the impending

horrors of the most dreadful war that ever the human race was cursed with, since the creation of the world."

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 24.

Translated for this Gazette—from the Courier Francois of this morning.

Extract of a Letter from St. Domingo, dated at St. Marc's, the 2d and 27th August—to a friend in Philadelphia.

I disembarked at St. Marc's after 21 days passage—I have been afflicted at the disasters I have witnessed; they are innumerable—those at Gonaives among others, where by the treason of the Spaniards in concert with the negroes we lost 230 men, nearly all inhabitants.—The suburbs were destroyed by fire—the people saved themselves at St. Marc's some by land and some by water.—The English amidst all the severity of existing circumstances, conduct themselves well—we do not complain of all the Spaniards; but the President Don Garcia is a traitor.

In the affair of Fort Dauphin, 777 inhabitants were massacred by the troops of Jean Francois. The whites were those victims who by the perfidious insinuations of Father Vauquez, that scourge of Axaton were sacrificed to the vengeance of Don Garcia, made furious by an address & complaint made against him signed by these same inhabitants, as well as by the officers of the Spanish Squadron, and sent to the Court of Spain.

Eight days since the legion of Montalembert consisting of 200 men, made a successful sortie—they took the chief and were going to punish him, but he begged his life and promised to discover some camps of negroes—this he has done.—He gave the word of command—which was *cochon dans bois, et plante patate*. Montalembert attacked a camp, surprized the centinel, and found 900 negroes, which he put to the sword—Since then Montalembert has had new successes.

Yesterday a Vessel arrived from the Cape bringing the women which Villet commandant of that City had sent off—They were bound to Port de paix, but by contrary winds were driven below Tortue—and the Captain was obliged to come in here. The passengers report that they left about 60 Whites women and children and 3 or 400 mulattoes.

(To be concluded To-morrow.)

The toasts published in yesterday's Gazette, were given at a meeting of a number of French Citizens on Monday last, who assembled to celebrate the foundation of the French Republic—or the commencement of the New French year.

A Gentleman from Wilmington N. C. informs that on the 19th of Sept. at 10 o'clock A. M. the Ship Nancy of London, Capt. McDonald from New-York bound to Wilmington, was cast ashore in a gale of wind on the North side of the frying pan shoals, the Ship in a few minutes after the struck was totally dismasted—the Capt. & crew were all saved.

Short Logic for Insurgents.

Either the insurrection is right or it is wrong. If right, the people of America will see the propriety of it and join the Insurgents—If wrong, the people will unite to support government, and the Insurrection will be crushed. If the Insurrection should succeed by becoming general, a revolution is the consequence. If it should be suppressed, much property will be wasted, much expense incurred, the burdens of these very Insurgents will be augmented blood may be shed, violent animosities will be kindled between fellow-citizens; and the deluded multitude must at last submit to the laws, with disgrace and accumulated burdens. After being subdued, should they collect in final parties, violate property or personal safety, and give much trouble, standing force becomes necessary—this force must be under the direction of the executive, whose power will thus be increased; and thus a standing army and despotic power will grow out of the factions and the turbulence of our republic, and a free government must end, as every free government has ended, in arbitrary power.

Such has been the progress of all free states, and such is the commencement of the progress of the United States. Men, in resisting the few unavoidable evils of government, bring a load of unnecessary evils on their shoulders. Too much liberty, that is, the liberty of private wills, or licentiousness leads to anarchy, and when the law is prostrated, men enjoy no liberty at all.

Violence may pull down and change a government; but power will always prevail at last; and when men who wish to enjoy peace and security, perceive that mild laws and a gentle government will not give them peace and security they will sit down tamely under an arbitrary government, rather than be forever exposed to the storms and whirlwinds of mobs and insurrections. Thus it is that the insurgents furnish the strongest arguments for a high-toned government and realize the very danger of a public loss of liberty which they design to prevent. Minerva.