

For the Gazette of the United States.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

Resolved, That in the hurry of business many things have been overlooked by this Society, particularly the names of things invented in times of Aristocracy and Monarchy.

Resolved, That Cider Royal, be denominated Democratic Cider.—That the Crown of a Hat, and the Crown of the head, be called in future the scalp of the head, and the scalp of the hat.

That the King post in building be call'd the chief post—that the King and Queen in cards, be called Bob and Joan.

Resolved, That all Royal and Kingly words shall be changed in the Bible, by those of the Clubs, who may happen to use that book; except where the Devil is call'd the Prince of Darkness—for he being an arrant Aristocrat, has an undoubted right to retain his Princely name.

Resolved, That all crown pieces or other coins of Gold or Silver bearing crowns be delivered to the President of the Society, who will engage to dissolve them by the same or as good a process as Aaron did the Golden Calf—to make Beverage for the members of the Society.

Resolved, That the cutting off the head of the President of the Democratic Society at Paris was a bad precedent.

The consideration of this has determined us further to Resolve, That all persons professing modern democracy or Jacobinism be considered as immaculate, and above all Law and that it be recorded in letters Gold, that a professed Democrat can do no wrong.

For the Gazette of the United States.

VERSES.

By Mrs. MARRIOT.

O'er lovely vales I'll smiling stay
Where roses blush on many a bough,
To weave a garland sweetly gay,
And bind it blooming round my brow.

Simplicity shall be my guide;
The lily pale shall the entwining—
And truth array'd in Angel pride,
I'll woo and make her ever mine.

And thou my sweetly fighting muse,
Attendant of my infant days—
Thou art too humble to refuse,
Thy artless unambitious lays.

Sweet as to flow'rs are falling dews,
To me thine influence all divine!
And yet, my ever pensive muse,
Fell Slander said, thou art not mine!

Enchanting was that moment blest,
Love spark'd in thy fancied eye,
Thou catch'd'st me trembling to thy breast,
And look'd indignant on the lye.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

August 3.

The Committee of Public Welfare willing to restore to the consumers plenty in all the markets, and to restore abundance through the whole extent of the Republic.

Orders.—If the farmers refuse to send in the produce of their harvest which will be taken for a mark of disaffection, they shall be ordered by the National Agents, to carry into the markets appointed, a quantity of grain proportioned to their harvest, necessary for their supply.

Those who fail, after this order, shall be arrested as suspicious, unless they prove an impossibility to comply with it.

In each Commune, where there is a market a Municipal Officer shall daily regulate and register the quality and kinds of grain that is brought; the prices they shall have been sold at—and he shall in particular prevent any person from purchasing more than he can consume in one decade.

Those who shall go and buy in several markets shall be reputed desirous to keep up the scarcity, suspicious characters, and arrested as such.

To prevent partial provision, arising from the eagerness to buy, all those who shall be found provided with grain of purchases more than a month back, shall be in the same predicament. The Municipality is held responsible.

The National Agent of Municipalities where the markets are situated, shall transmit to the Agents of the District, an extract of his register every decade.

The Agent of the District renders his accounts exactly at the same interval to the Commission of Commerce and Provisions. Printed tables or forms of the accounts are transmitted with this order.

Charles Lacroix observed that by a decree the work of living artists were to be returned. To prevent the dismemberment of the collections, and to preserve what might be considered as an historic monument, he demanded that they should be retained, and the artists paid the price of their productions.—This proposition was adopted.

The Conductor of the Journal des Debates, moved that it should be enquired who accumulated upon the head of Harriot the command of the Parisian Guards, and that of the 17th military division in defiance of an existing decree? He hinted also that the present subscribers of the latter had been appointed by Harriot and moved an enquiry. Referred to the two committees.

BRUSSELS, July 31.

Every mode which ingenuity can suggest is adopted by the French Commanders to conciliate the affections of the inhabitants of this city. The magistrates and the Representatives of the people of Brussels and its environs, gave yesterday a Civic Fete, on account of an oath, unanimously pronouncing the Union of this city with the French Republic.

The Commander of the town, the staff-officers, and all those of inferior rank belonging to the garrison, honored it with their presence. About half past three, they all sat down to a frugal Republican dinner in the Vaux Hall du Parc.

In the centre of the table, was placed a red cap, the emblem of Liberty, with three coloured flags at each of the four corners.

After various Republican toasts—among which were re-echoed—

The Unity and indivisibility of the French Republic!

It Triumphs!

The Destruction of Tyrants!

The Pensionary of the town, Citizen de Cock, addressing himself particularly to General Ferrand, the Commander of the forces, proposed,

The Union of Brussels with the French Republic! And, with the impulse of Republican enthusiasm, earnestly urged the fraternal embrace!

Immediately the whole company rose, as if actuated by the same emotions, to obey the summons. The military of all ranks and ages, the sheriffs, the other magistrates, the deacons of the traders, the pastors of the parish, presented themselves as one large family, united by those ties the most endearing to liberty and equality. A chosen band of musicians, and the men and women dancers, suddenly entered, to give additional interest to the transports of joy, excited by this act of confraternity.

General Ferrand announced, that the Tree of Liberty was in the market place. That very tree, adorned with many three coloured flags, was brought forth from the gate of Namur, accompanied by the flourish of trumpets. On this tree, sat a goddess, bearing on her right arm the sacred buckler of the Rights of Man, and in her lap a crown.

Laurent, the Representative of the French people, and the military, and the magistrates, stood forward and planted there, with the greatest pomp and solemnity, the Tree of Liberty, while the act was celebrated by the warlike sounds of music, alternately delighting the company with airs of Patriotism! of Liberty! of Victory! As soon as it was reared, when they saw the Cap of Liberty, the three coloured flag floated in the air, the cries of "Vive la Republic!"—"Vive la Nation!" re-sounded to the skies.

The Carmagnol dance next followed; and an immense crowd of spectators partook of the entertainment.

In the evening the whole town was illuminated. All was joy and festivity; and the whole was conducted without the smallest disturbance. The French patrols, both horse and foot, traversed the streets all night for the preservation of peace, and the protection of property.

At the conclusion of the ceremony a courier was dispatched to communicate the intelligence to the National Convention at Paris.

LONDON, August 19.

On Sunday, about one in the morning, a fire broke out at Asley's Amphitheatre, which consumed the whole premises. It began in the coffee-room and box-lobby, communicated to the engine house and water-tubs on the one hand, to the circus on the other, and afterwards to the stage.

The property, estimated at 30,000 pounds was not insured to half the amount.

About seventeen of the adjoining houses were burnt or much damaged.

UNITED STATES.

CARLISLE, October 8.

On Wednesday last the Governor of this State escorted by the Lancaster troops of horse, commanded by Gen. Hand, and accompanied by his Aide de Camp Generals Kois and Morris, arrived in this Borough. He was met about a mile from this place by Gov. Howell at the head of the Jersey cavalry, by the Philadelphia cavalry, and the cavalry, and the light infantry company, and by a number of the inhabitants of this Borough. At 4 o'clock in the evening he delivered an animated address in the Presbyterian meeting house to an immense audience who filled that spacious building and surrounded its doors.

This was the tenth County which in a short space of time the Governor had visited and in each of which he had addressed the militia to rouse at the voice of their country and defend its rights. We are happy to announce that this zeal in the general cause has been greatly successful.

On Saturday the President of the United States arrived here. Every exertion was made by the respectable army now encamped, and by the inhabitants of this place to receive him with that respect correspondent to those sentiments of respect and veneration with which every good man and citizen had been long impressed. The Governors of Pennsylvania and Jersey, at the head of their respective squadrons of horse, and the friends of government inhabitants of this town, met him at some distance from this borough. The President was escorted by a detachment of Philadelphia horse, who left the camp at three o'clock in the morning of that day; and who arrived at the river as he had just passed it. He was accompanied by Secretary Hamilton, and his Private Secretary Mr. Dandridge. This grand procession passed through this Borough to the Camp. Here the light horse ranged on the right and left wings of the army, drawn up in martial order, and forming a line the most respectable ever perhaps before displayed.—Besides the great mass of respectable yeomanry, there might be seen as private troopers some of the principal officers of the State government, members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, others who had commanded regiments in the continental service, merchants of the most respectable characters and fortunes, lawyers of eminent talents and property. Amongst the infantry as volunteer soldiers, there are young gentlemen of the best families in the respective States—some of them men of great opulence, and a number of them of consequence in the commercial world.

The line was composed of the cavalry before mentioned, a regiment of artillery with 16 pieces, which with the infantry from various parts of Pennsylvania, amounting in the whole to near three thousand men, beautifully equipped, and all in handsome uniforms. The army was reviewed by the President, who appeared to enjoy the utmost satisfaction at this illustrious display of patriotic exertion—he remarked as we are informed, that he had never beheld a more respectable body of troops, and some gentlemen who had been American officers in the late war with Great Britain, admitted that they had never seen at any period of the war so strong and fine a body of cavalry. In the evening the Court-House in this borough was illuminated by the federal citizens, and a transparency exhibited with the following inscriptions in large illuminated characters, in the front of the transparency, "WASHINGTON IS EVER TRIUMPHANT." On one side, "THE REIGN OF THE LAWS," on the other side, "WOE TO ANARCHISTS."

On Monday morning a number of the principal inhabitants presented the following Address,

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire, President of the United States:

SIR,
We, the subscribers, Inhabitants of this borough, on behalf of ourselves and our fellow-citizens, friends to good order, government and the laws, approach you at this time, to express our sincere admiration of those virtues, which have been uniformly exerted with so much success, for the happiness of America; and which, at this critical period of impending foreign and domestic troubles, have been manifested with distinguished lustre.

Though we deplore the cause which has collected in this borough all classes of virtuous citizens, yet it affords us

the most heart-felt satisfaction to meet the Father of our Country, and brethren in arms, distinguished for their patriotism, their love of order, and attachment to the constitution and laws; and while on the one hand, we regret the occasion which has brought from their homes men of all situations, who have made sacrifices, unequalled in any other country, of their private interests to the public good; yet we are consoled by the consideration, that the citizens of the United States have evinced to our enemies abroad & to the foes of our happy constitution at home, that they not only have the will, but possess the power to repel all foreign invaders, and to crush all domestic traitors.

The history of the world affords us too many instances of the destruction of free governments by factious and unprincipled men.—Yet the present insurrection and opposition to government is exceeded by none, either for its causeless origin, or for the extreme malignity and wickedness with which it has been executed.

The unexampled clemency of our councils, in their endeavors to bring to a sense of duty the western Insurgents, and the ungrateful returns which have been made by that deluded people, have united all good men in one common effort, to restore order and obedience to the laws; and to punish those who have neglected to avail themselves of, and have wickedly spurned at the most tender and humane offers that have ever been made to rebels and traitors.

We have viewed with pain the great industry, art, and misrepresentations, which have been practised, to delude our fellow citizens. We trust that the efforts of the General Government, the combination of the good and virtuous against the vicious and factious, will cover with confusion the malevolent disturbers of the public peace, and afford to the well disposed the certainty of protection to their persons and property.

The sword of justice, in the hands of our beloved President, can only be considered as an object of terror by the wicked and will be looked up to by the good, and virtuous, as their safeguard and their protection.

We bless that Providence which has preserved a life so valuable through so many important scenes—and we pray that he will continue to direct and prosper the measures adopted by you, for the security of our internal peace and stability of our government, and that after a life of continued usefulness and glory, you may be rewarded with eternal felicity.

To which he now pleases to return the following Answer.

Gentlemen,
I thank you sincerely for your affectionate address. I feel as I ought, what is personal to me; and I cannot but be particularly pleased with the enlightened and patriotic attachment which is manifested towards our happy constitution and the laws.

When we look around and behold the universally acknowledged prosperity of the United States; facts no less unequivocal than those which are the lamented occasion of our present meeting, were necessary to persuade us, that any portion of our fellow-citizens could be deficient in discernment of virtue, as to attempt to disturb a situation which, instead of murmurs and tumults, calls for our warmest gratitude to Heaven, and our earnest endeavours to preserve and prolong so favored a lot.

Let us hope that the delusion cannot be lasting; that reason will speedily regain her empire, and the laws their just authority, where they have lost it: Let the wise & the virtuous unite their efforts to reclaim the misguided, and to detect and defeat the arts of the factious. The union of good men is a basis, on which the security of our internal peace and the stability of our Government may safely rest. It will always prove an adequate rampart against the vicious and disorderly.

In cases in which it may be indispensable to raise the sword of justice, against obstinate offenders, I shall deprecate the necessity of deviating from a favorite aim, to establish the authority of the laws in the affections of all, rather than in the fears of any.

G. WASHINGTON.

PITTSBURGH, Oct 11.

Resolutions of the Delegates of townships of the 14th of August, assembled at Parkinon's Ferry on the 2d of October, agreeable to the notice in the Pittsburgh Gazettee.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that if the signature of the submission be not universal it is not so much owing to any existing disposition to oppose the laws, as to the want of time and information to operate a correspondent sentiment; and with respect to the greatest number, a prevailing consciousness of their having had no concern in any outrage and an idea that their signature would imply a sense of guilt.

Resolved unanimously, That we will submit to the laws of the United States that we will not directly or indirectly oppose the execution of the acts for raising

a revenue on distilled spirits and stills that we will support so far as the law requires, the civil authority in affording protection to all officers, and to the citizens, referring at the same time our constitutional right of petition and remonstrance.

Resolved unanimously, That in our opinion in the four counties of Pennsylvania westward of the Alleghany mountains, there is a general disposition to submit to all the laws of the United States, and a determination to support the civil authority in their execution.

Resolved unanimously, That William Findley of Westmoreland county, and David Redick of Washington county, be appointed commissioners to wait on the President of the United States, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, with a copy of these resolutions, and to explain to government the present state of this country, and detail such circumstances as may enable the President to judge whether an armed force be now necessary to support the civil authority in these counties.

Resolved unanimously, That the secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions by post to the President of the United States and to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and have them printed in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALEXANDER ADDISON, Sec'y.

PHILADELPHIA,

OCTOBER 18.

In the New-York Museum there is a musical Concert eight day clock, showing the hour, minutes, seconds, and day of the month.—Musical part. Plays a number of tunes (and any number may be added to it) with five instruments viz. Harpsichord, Piano-Forte, a first and second Flute and organ; these instruments may all be played together, forming one of the most beautiful, sublime and soft concerts that the ear can wish: At any stage of the tune that it may be playing, the Flutes may be stopped, and the Piano Forte and Harpsichord left to perform alone; or the Harpsichord and Piano Forte may be stopped as the Flutes, and they may be left to perform alone: so that the instruments may be separated and united in any stage of the music, and it may be made to perform fast or slow as required.

This clock was designed and executed by Mr. Henry Moelinger, clock & watch maker, who arrived at Philadelphia, in autumn last (from Mannheim, in Germany) where he now follows his business but expects shortly to reside in New-York.

Extracts of Letters from respectable Merchants in London.

AUGUST 6, 1794.

"I duly received yours of the 30th May. It is with great concern I have observed the difference that has arisen between the two countries, and blame our government here, as their conduct for issuing the order of 6th November last was in my opinion very rash, and ill advised. It is very seldom that I blame the measures government, because I am, in great measure unacquainted with the secret springs of it. There might have been many reasons to have induced them to such a step with which you or I may be totally unacquainted; but as far as I can see, it appears to me in the above point of view: Neither do I much like the question that has been frequently agitated with you, viz: on the propriety of confiscating private property. Such a step would have been unprecedented and in the extreme cruel, that individuals should be robbed of their all, on account of the improper conduct of any government.

I think from what I can see, and hear from persons well acquainted with the dispositions of the Americans, we may expect should a war at any time take place, a step of this kind would be adopted, the very idea of which tends to decrease that confidence we should ever cherish.

We hear but little of the negotiations of your Ambassador Mr. Jay, but from what has transpired we have every reason to expect the differences will be amicably settled, which I am happy to find, independent of interest—I sincerely love peace and all the blessings that accompany it. I wish I could persuade myself that I should soon see peace established all over Europe: Oh! this is a very bloody war; the French are furious and wicked; Their decree to give no quarter to the English soldiery is such conduct as we could not expect to receive from the most [barbarous] Savage Nations.

With respect to trade, it has been uncommonly brisk through the Spring: Orders from abroad can scarce be executed, our home consumption is so great."

From another, dated August 9, 1794.
"We hope with confidence, the critical situation of affairs is over, and that