

MR. FERRO.

An Old Soldier requests the kind attention of Congress, one minute, while he informs that his five years pay rests in the New Emission Bills, which he lodged with those of some other citizens and soldiers in the treasury for payment, according to Act of Congress; but he was told there was to much important business before Congress they could not attend to it before the session closed, and therefore they put it over to this session:—Now, he hopes there may be no longer delay.—He has the sacred bond of Congress, written on his bills, and they are in the Treasury, and he wants his pay.—He has waited a long time since other creditors were paid; he asks for equal justice; he fulfilled his engagement—he now asks Congress to fulfil theirs. Laconic is his, to the wise.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

MR. FERRO.

It was but the other day I noticed the elegant device that decorates the "General Aurora Advertiser"—at first view I conceived it emblematic of the vapour which continually arose in that paper, from those "political stew-pans" the Jacobin Societies, and which might have been condensed in the head of the retort; but at length I discovered it intended to represent Aurora; this was certainly a bright idea of the Editor, and from the symbol, anticipation might be formed of the dawning of Reason and Philanthropy in those dark cells where the malevolence of party had found an asylum:—but alas! the gloomy clouds of detraction, which arose in the preceding numbers, blotted the pleasing presage, and threw, that in spite of all devices, the General Advertiser is the General Advertiser still.

How much the Editor has to regret his omitting to consult me before he placed that Jack with a Lantern to his paper, he alone can determine; I should have advised him to employ some eminent artist to pourtray in type metal a full meeting of a certain club, and the features of a few might be delineated.—The Editor himself, might be introduced in the attitude of making a motion, or in the more vehement action of declamation, one hand might have grasped the Snakes of envy carefully enfolded in the General Advertiser, and the other the torch of discord; This indeed would form a handsome picture, and prevent the unwary reader from deception, and then in place of his present motto of "Surge ut prosum"—he might say in plain English.—

"Envy and crooked malice is our nourishment, And we dare bite the best."

Shakespeare. P. S. I think every true republican and real friend to America—must nearly join the Master Sail Makers at New-York in their sentimental boasts on Tuesday evening the 11th inst.—and particularly the 8th and 9th, of those toasts.

Peace and concord through the land of Columbia. "May all who blow the coals of discord be scorched with the sparks."

From the Eagle.

VIGIL, No. 6.

I to d'ye, Sir, When you first put your stony wit to writing, you'd sail for want of flock.

This parody, from Shakespeare, was very shrewdly applied to me, the other day, by a wag, who had been turning and twitting the Eagle in vain, in quest of the 6th number of the Vigil.

"Fail for want of flock"—re-echoed in my ears, three several times, as I was retiring to my garret, in silent chagrin and being a little stung by its pungency I was led to consider, whether there are not other classes of people, besides periodical writers who are liable to this misfortune of failing for want of flock.

This adage, which was first applied solely to mechanics, I think, ought to be seriously coned by many of our modern scribblers, who might easily foresee without the aid of optics or the spirit of prophecy, that if they set up for wits or reformers, they must certainly break for want of flock.

Those ethereal geniuses, who wantonly bask in the beams of Apollo, and carelessly sport on the flowery margin of some Castalian Rill, without seriously quaffing its inspiring draught, or diving for the "pearl of great price," may occasionally please, but never instruct;—they are retailers of raw wit, and momentary amusement;—but when I see one of this class setting up for a sentimental haberdasher, or opening a school of philosophy,—"Verily, verily," I exclaim, "that man will break for want of flock."

When we see the shoe-maker, or the blacksmith, turning by his best customers, with this old excuse, handed down in a direct line, from the first smith or gobler, that ever existed,—

"I'm out of flock"—

We should not be surprized to see the family peevishly sitting down to a "dinner of herbs; while the "good woman of the house" says to her husband, who was loafing at the scantiness of the viands, which crowned his board,—"Come don't you fold; you know we are out of flock."

The other evening a number of sharpers collected around the card-table, at H—'s; they continued swindling each other, till they were all out of flock, except their host; when, luckily, a blood from Bolton, who, in the line of speculation, had been "compassing the cash," came in, and made one of their party. He was not acquainted with our river blades; a civil game of ldd; with country boobies, could be no harm—his purse was long and heavy, but it soon grew light—a three hours lapse of time inscribed *mea tekel*, in the bottom of it; and a duebill for 170 dollars supplied the want of—flock.

The Vigilance called at a house, on the eve of a cold winter's day, where the woman, naturally amiable and industrious, was shivering, with a dozen ragged brats, over a single brand and a few decaying embers; the dear "pledges of her former love" were crying for bread, while she was execrating "the night, that crowned her wiles," and vociferating against the indolence of her heedless husband, who, with axe in hand, had been all day loitering at 'Squire Philpot's, and was then pawing his great coat for frog.—"Ah, dear woman," sighed I to myself, with pity and regret, "fret and scold on, thou wilt never be out of flock."

When Miss Prim first came to town she was admired and caressed by every powdered gallant and ham-buckled beau, in the vicinity. She had a black rolling eye, that carried death in every glance; she danced gracefully and dressed in the ton—nay more, 'twas said she had the *dei gratia* in dollars.—But her charms, after a more intimate acquaintance, began to vanish—her conversation was neither refined nor sentimental; and the rose on her cheek, at length, confessed—

"The artful tidings of a borrow'd die."

—In short, Miss Prim was neglected; and the reason was—she wanted flock.

When I hear of a collegian, in company with the ladies, night after night, till ten o'clock, who then retires to—"Push about the bowl, boys," with his revelling comrades, till twelve; or perhaps to count whist, or quarrel about coppers, over a card-table, till the tongue of the matin prayer-bell beats a tattoo upon the drum-head of his conscience, I immediately chalk down that lad, as one, that will want flock at examination; nay, 'tis possible, he may want flock thro' life—unless the public, becoming acquainted with his merits, should furnish him, gratis, with a post and stocks!

I was once in the shop of a certain barber—(I forget where—tho' most probably as far off as New-York)—whose killet, if one were to judge from the colour and smell of its contents, had been the common sink and receptacle for filth, for the whole race of friseurs, that ever lived, since the days of "good Queen Bess; whose towels were, for all the world, like the flaps of a butcher's frock; and whose razor's were like Peter Pindar's—not made to shave, but to fell—"Good heavens!" groaned I to myself, as he scraped his dull blade across my chops, pulling out a handful of beard by the roots—"The d—l is in't, that this fellow don't advertise, over his door,—

WANTED HERE,

for the use of customers,

DUTCH PATIENCE, BY THE STOCK.

When you are riding the country, and pass a house, where there are a dozen snarly heads, and as many smutty noses, poked out at the window, and a great faucy cur of a dog comes how, wow, wow-ing at your horse's heels, you may be sure, that good manners is wanting there—by the flock.

I suspect there are other classes of people, who are plunging into this same state of bankruptcy; but I forbear, thrice gentle reader, lest thy patience should fail—for want of flock.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 24, 1794.

In Committee of the whole on the report of the committee appointed to draft an address to the President of the United States, in answer to his Speech to both Houses.

The report was considered by paragraphs.

Mr. Dayton expressed surprize that no notice had been taken in the report, of the Western Army under the command of General Wayne.—He recited in a few words the meritorious services of that army in defeating the combined forces of our enemies on the frontiers, the savages and their allies—he then read a proposed amendment to the address expressive of the discipline, enterprise and bravery of the troops; of the pleasure and satisfaction derived from their advances into the enemy's country, and of the successes which they had achieved; by which the prospect of peace on favorable terms was opened and thereby those pecuniary resources which the prosecution of the war had required, might be turned to the diminution of the public debt.

To this amendment Mr. Madison proposed an addition, the purport of which was "Solicitous also as we are for the preservation of peace with all nations, we cannot do otherwise than warmly approve of a policy in our foreign transactions which never loses sight of that blessing.—To this addition Mr. Hillhouse suggested a small alteration by substituting the word *your* before the word "policy"—in lieu of the article *a* as moved by Mr. Madison.—Mr. Hillhouse said that no part of the public transactions of the supreme executive had met with a more general and cordial approbation of the people than that by which the peace of this country and its neutrality had been preserved; this being the case he saw no good reason why that conduct should not be explicitly, and promptly approved.

Mr. J. Smith here proposed a substitute for both motions—which was to the following purport, "Your policy in our foreign transactions as it shews an ardent disposition for peace has our hearty approbation; and we assure you we shall on our part towards acquiring the ability as well as right of exacting from all nations the fulfilment of their duties towards us"—On which Mr. Dayton rose and observed, that as his proposition was not particularly connected with the subject of the motion made by the gentleman from Virginia, he would submit to that gentleman's consideration, the propriety of taking the question on the original amendment first, and let his motion be the subject of a subsequent vote—to this Mr. Madison consented—and the committee agreed unanimously in Mr. Dayton's amendment.

Mr. Madison's motion became then the subject of discussion.

Mr. J. Smith again proposed his substitute.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that the house had often been indebted to the pen of the member from Virginia, (Mr. Madison) but he confessed in the present instance he gave a decided preference to the amendment drafted by his friend from New Hampshire (Mr. Smith); it appeared to him clearer, and besides expressed our determination to improve our ability of exacting justice from other nations if necessary. This idea, he conceived, it was as important to express as the other: All the members do or ought to wish for peace; they all must be impressed with the necessity of preparing for war. He hoped the two ideas contained in Mr. Smith's amendment would be expressed.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) was of opinion that the amendment proposed by Mr. Madison did not go to the extent of the sentiment expressed by the President which it was the intention of the house to echo. Under this impression he had drawn up a substitute, but that of the member from New Hampshire, came fully up to his idea.

Mr. Nicholas preferred the original motion—he thought it sufficiently explicit—the members were not informed of the nature of those measures which had been adopted, and must therefore be incompetent to judge of their propriety; he said it would be the greatest absurdity for the committee to approve what they were ignorant of—the President, said he would laugh at our conduct in voting an approbation of his measures in foreign negotiations when he knew we were altogether uninformed what those measures were. Mr. Madison here proposed some alteration in the motion.

Mr. Hillhouse renewed his motion for substituting the word *your* before the word *policy*.

Mr. W. Smith after remarking that the committee were involved in a labyrinth in consequence of the various motions and amendments of motions before them, moved that they should rise for the purpose of recommitting the report; when the select committee might supply such deficiencies as appeared to be the sense of the house, if it was necessary should be supplied.

Mr. Dayton was opposed to the Committee's rising—he tho't the original motion went far enough; indeed he had his doubts whether any thing was necessary or proper for the House to say on the occasion—he coincided in opinion with Mr. Nicholas as to the incompetency of the House to express an opinion, while the principles on which the negotiations had been conducted were wholly unknown to them—all that was known, was, that an Envoy had been sent to the Court of London, but the extent of his mission and the nature of his instructions were a secret—he never would give his vote to approve of measures of which he was ignorant.

Mr. Giles believed the amendment proposed by the member from Virginia very well understood and he conceived its latitude quite sufficient. The amendment proposed to that amendment he also believed the House now capable of determining upon; and he could not see that its being reconsidered would get over the difficulty; the question might again recur. As to the main question itself, he observed, that the President certainly does not expect a vote of approbation of part of his proceedings not known to the House. He cannot expect an expression of this approbation in reply to his speech for he tells us, "that in subsequent communications certain circumstances relative to our foreign intercourse shall be submitted.—He hoped the Committee would not rise."

Mr. Boudinot said that the reasons offered against the amendment to the amendment convinced him of its propriety.—The House were about answering that part of the President's address in which he expresses himself as follows:

"However, it may not be unreasonable to announce, that my policy in our foreign transactions, has been, to cultivate peace with all the world—to observe treaties with pure and absolute faith—to check every deviation from the line of impartiality—to explain what may have been misapprehended—and correct, what may have been injurious to any nation."

This was his policy, if this is the policy the House approve, then the word *your* which is proposed to be introduced, alone answers it and is a proper substitute. He should have no objection to re-echo entirely the speech in this part by repetition of the latter part of the sentence just quoted.

The motion for the Committee's rising was lost.

Mr. Nicholas stated several objections to Mr. Hillhouse's motion, in which he asserted that the substituting the word *your* would lead the Committee to a more full and particular approbation of the measures of the executive than they could be at present prepared to give.

Mr. Lee adverted to the speech, from which he read the several clauses which the amendment was proposed to echo.—He asked whether the measures there stated do not meet the approbation of the Committee? He concluded by proposing another substitute.

Mr. Sedgwick—Remarked on the indefiniteness of the terms in the motion—"A policy"—what policy, asked Mr. Sedgwick, that of the man in the moon? He was therefore in favor of the motion of Mr. Hillhouse, as being more explicit—not that he was in favor of approbation of measures of which he was ignorant, any more than the gentleman from Virginia. The President states to us what has been his general policy—the question is simply this, do we approve of that policy—what is it? to preserve peace with all nations &c. If we approve of this conduct shall we not say so; do we thereby involve ourselves in any absurdity by so doing he thought not.

Mr. Hillhouse added several remarks to strengthen his former observations.

Mr. Madison said he had not anticipated any difficulties like those which had arisen; he did not suppose his amendment would give rise to the criticisms which had been offered; he tho't the language plain and simple—and expressed all that at first view, would strike every man as necessary to be said on the occasion.

Mr. Ames—Remarked that he felt a considerable degree of indifference on the occasion—but as from what had been said, he perceived that a jealousy appeared to be excited, that by substituting the word *your* for the article *a* more was intended than had been avowed, he was induced to rise, but he should only observe that he tho't there was indeed no great difference in the amount of the amendment, with or without substituting the word *your*—but he rather preferred the substitute.

Mr. Dayton said he considered it very extraordinary that no person on this floor could dissent from that gentleman, without being taxed with jealousy.

Mr. Ames asked if the Gentleman meant him—Mr. Dayton said he did.

Mr. Dayton added that he never would give his approbation to measures which he knew nothing about; when the transactions of the executive came to be detailed to us, we then shall be in a situation to judge of those measures.—No man more highly approved of cultivating peace with all nations more than he did—but surely our approbation of that general policy, does not necessarily include a particular approbation of all

the measure pursued for the attainment of that object, even if they were known.

Mr. Gilbert supported the amendment with Mr. Hillhouse's substitute.

Mr. Giles was in favor of the original motion without it.

Mr. Dexter supported the amendment with the substitute. The scope of his argument was, that if we mean to approve of the policy of the President we appear to be agreed on all hands should be done—why should we not say so? This policy meets the approbation of our constituents; shall we not express the sentiments of those who sent us here? Praise is the reward of a faithful discharge of public duty in a republican government; why should we withhold that reward? To withhold it, implies censure; such is the power of custom on such occasions.

Mr. Baldwin suggested, that without some further addition to the amendment the word *your* would imply more than the committee perhaps intended. He suggested some ideas relative to further communications from the President, respecting the particular steps he had pursued.

Mr. Boudinot supported the amendment with Mr. Hillhouse's alteration.

Mr. Tracy remarked that there appeared to be such a disposition in the minds of several gentlemen to blend the jurisdiction of the House with that of another part of the Legislature, in relation to matters respecting which this body could not take any cognizance; [he referred to treaties,] that he could wish the gentleman would withdraw his motion altogether.—For he plainly perceived that a further discussion of the amendment would only tend to excite heat and animosities—subversive of that happy appearance of a tranquil session, under the auspices of which the House assembled.

Mr. Madison withdrew his motion.

It was then moved that the committee should rise.

Mr. Fitzsimons said he hoped the committee would not rise; he then read a motion which he held in his hand, which was a proposed amendment to the answer to that part of the President's speech which referred to "certain self-created societies." This amendment contains a full reprobation of certain proceedings, and coincides with the President's remarks on those societies. Further debate ensued, of which few sketches will appear to-morrow.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

General Vaughan is said to be appointed to succeed Sir Charles Grey, as commander in chief in the West-Indies. Sir Charles considered his mission as at end, when the French islands were taken, and nothing but the very critical situation, in which the mortality among the troops, and the want of reinforcements, placed his conquests, would have induced him to remain so long as he has done.

Lord Hood's health has been impeded by the long and hard service which he has undergone in the reduction of Corsica. His Lordship has gone to Pisa, and every friend to his country will earnestly hope for the speedy establishment of his health, and his return to the duties of his profession, which he so ably discharges.

The Duke of Saxe Teichen has made the following official return of the troops under his command:

Of the army of the Empire. Horses, 9,190—Foot, 55,179.—Austrians, Horses, 5,383—Foot, 24,783—Total 94,535.

In this statement the corps of General Blankenstein, and the Prussian Auxiliaries, under the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe, are included. But the militia of Subia which is almost wholly put upon the footing of Regulars, is not comprised in it. The Prussian army consists altogether of 16 regiments of infantry, 85 squadrons of hohles, of the 1st battalion of guards, one battalion of fusiliers, and about 1600 artillery men. The whole combined force of the Rhine consists therefore of about 150,000 men.

An Imperial Officer, at Rotherberg, upon the Neckar, has advertised in the German newspapers, for as many of the French Emigrant Clergy, as may chuse to be employed, as gardeners.

A Biography of Robespierre has appeared in an Irish paper, which concludes thus—"This extraordinary man left no children behind him—except his brother, who was killed at the same time!"

The following is a proof of maternal affection in the stony tribe: "the ship