

BOOKS,

PRINTED & PUBLISHED By Mathew Carey, No. 118, Market Street,

1. Charlotte, a tale of truth, By Mrs. Rowson, of the New-Theatre Philadelphia.

Second American edition—Price 75 cents. [The rapid sale of the First Edition of this interesting novel, in a few months, is the best proof of its merit.]

Extra! from the Critical Review, April 1793, p. 468.

It may be a tale of truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real distress. Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a school from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governess, and accompanies a young officer to America. The marriage ceremony is not forgotten, it is prolonged, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconsistency of her lover, and treachery of his friend. The situation is an artful and affecting one—The descriptions are artful and pathetic; we should feel for Charlotte if such a person ever existed, who for an error, scarcely perhaps deserving to sever a punishment. If it is a fiction, poetic justice is not, we think, properly distributed.

2. The Iniquity—by Mrs. Rowson, Second Philadelphia edition. 87 1/2 cents. 3. Adventures of Roderic Random. 2 vols. 1 dollar and 50 cents, coarse paper—1 dollar and 75 cents, fine.

4. Notes on the State of Virginia—by Thomas Jefferson. Price, neatly bound, one dollar and a half. 5. History of the French Revolution, from its commencement to the death of the Queen and the execution of Brissot. Two dollars.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE. "The authors have presumed to affix to their title the epithet Impartial; and the reason is, because they cannot charge themselves with feeling the smallest bias to any party, but that of truth and liberty; and they flatter themselves, that their readers will find not only every circumstance fairly represented, but every censurable action, where we are the authors or actors, marked in its proper colors. If it was necessary to make a declaration of their own principles, they would say, they are neither royal nor republican—they love liberty as English whigs, and execrate every criminal act by which a noble cause is endangered and disgraced.

"In the present ferment of the public mind, they cannot flatter themselves with the hopes of seeing this claim universally acknowledged. On the contrary, they are well assured that these pages will not be acceptable to the zealous of either party. But when time shall dissolve the clouds of political deception, they with some confidence expect that verdict from public opinion, which candor and moderation seldom fail to receive.

EXTRACT FROM THE CRITICAL REVIEW, JANUARY, 1794—page 18.

"We have certainly derived much pleasure, and acquired much information from the perusal of these volumes; and we think them, both for matter and style, worthy the attention of all who interest themselves in events which have so justly excited the curiosity and admiration of mankind."

6. Flowden's history of the British empire from May 1792, to December 1793. A dollar and a quarter. [This is an interesting and valuable publication as has appeared for many years.]

7. Beattie's Elements of Moral Science. 2 vols. One dollar and three quarters.

8. Ladies' Library. Second American edition. 87 1/2 cents. CONTAINING—Miss Moore's Essays; Dr. Gregory's Legacy to his Daughters; Lady Pennington's unfortunate mother's advice to her Daughters; Marcionne de Lambert's Advice of a mother to her daughter, Mrs. Chappone's Letter on the government of the temper; Swift's Letter to a Young Lady newly married; Moore's Fables for the Female Sex.

9. Journal durant un Sejour en France depuis le commencement d'aout jusqu'a la mi Decembre; auquel est ajoute un recit des evenemens les plus remarquables qui ont eu lieu a Paris, depuis cette epoque, jusqu'a la mort du Roi de France. Bound. 2 1/2 dollars—sewed, 2 dollars.

10. Edward's treatise on the religious affections. Coarse paper, a dollar—fine, a dollar and a half.

11. Rights of Woman—by Mrs. Wollstonecraft. A dollar.

12. Willson's Sacramental Meditations.—60 cents.

13. Bunyan's Holy War, made by Shaddai against Dabolus.

14. Short account of Algiers. Second edition, enlarged—25 cents.

Containing—A description of that country—the manners and customs of the inhabitants—and of their several wars against Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe—from the usurpation of Barbarossa and the invasion of Charles V. to the present time.—With a concise view of the origin of the war between Algiers and the United States. Embellished with a map of Barbary, comprehending Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoly.

To the present edition is added a very copious index, containing letters from sundry American prisoners in Algiers to their friends in the United States—a list of the vessels taken—and many very interesting articles not in the first edition.

15. Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres. Three dollars 33 cents.

16. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on nursing and the management of children. 62 1/2 cents.

17. American Farmer's letters. 80 cents.

18. Young Millers Magazine. 2 vols. 1 dollar 33 cents.

Containing—Dialogues between a Governor and several Young Ladies of Quality her scholars.—In which each Lady is made to speak according to her particular genius, temper and inclination.—Their several faults

are pointed out, and the easy way to amend them, as well as to think, and speak, and act properly; no less care being taken to form their hearts to goodness, than to enlighten their understandings with useful knowledge. A short and clear abridgment is also given of sacred and profane History, and some lessons in Geography. The whole is blended throughout with the agreeable, the whole being interspersed with proper flexions and moral Tales.

19. Duncan's Elements of Logic. 80 cents.

20. M'Fingal, an epic poem. 37 1/2 cents.

21. Tench Coxe's examination of Lord Shelbourn's observations. 62 1/2 cents.

22. Ladies' Friend. 87 1/2 cents.

23. Smith's history of New York, from its discovery to 1782. 1 dollar 25 cents.

24. Complete Atlas for the present war, containing maps of France, Holland, Netherlands, Germany, Spain, Italy, and the West Indies. 2 dollars.

25. Constitutions of the United States, with the Federal Constitution. 52 1/2 cents.

26. Peyron's Grammar for Frenchmen to learn English. 50 cents.

27. Epictet's Enchiridion. 31 cents.

28. Gay's Fables. 31 cents.

29. Christian Economy. 25 cents.

30. Charms of Melody, a choice collection of Songs. 25 cents.

31. American Museum, 12 vols. 8vo. Nineteen dollars and 20 cents.

"The American Museum is not only eminently calculated to disseminate political and other valuable information, but it has been uniformly conducted with taste, attention, & propriety. It to these important objects, he superadded the more immediate design of rescuing public documents from oblivion, I will venture to pronounce, as my sentiments, that a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement."

General Washington.

32. Poems of Col. Humphreys. 37 1/2 cents.

33. Catechism of Man. 18 1/2 cents.

34. Tom Paine's Jests. 18 1/2 cents.

35. Carey's account of the Yellow Fever, 4th edition. 50 cents.

36. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum. 25 cents.

37. Garden of the Soul. 50 cents.

38. Think well on't. 50 cents.

39. Doury Bible. 6 dollars.

Nov. 29

For Sale or Charter, The new fast sailing Schooner Little Tom, George Webb, master. Burthen about 800 barrels, now Lying at Stamper's wharf. For terms apply to the Captain on board, or to Ellison & John Perot.

Nov. 29

NOTICE.

A monthly Meeting of the Philadelphia Society, for the Information and Assistance of persons emigrating from foreign Countries, will be held at Sharpless's School Room, in Frombergers Court, at half past Six o'clock, on Wednesday Evening, the twelfth of December.

To accomplish the Views of its Institution it will be requisite that the Society should possess much Information; as, what parts of the United States will afford the greatest probability of Success to Mechanics of different descriptions, and to persons calculated for various other Employments, and possessing certain degrees of Capacity and Talents; where and for what purposes the unemployed are immediately wanting; and in order to contribute as much as possible to the immediate Comforts of Emigrants in general on their Arrival, it will be necessary to know the names of the persons who keep Lodging Houses, their places of Abode and Terms of Accommodation. Any Communications upon these particular Heads will be received with pleasure by Mr. Turner, at No. 45 in South Third Street, who is appointed Register by the Committee and all Information of a more general nature by Wm. Turner, Secretary No. 149, Chestnut Street.

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

THE LAST NIGHT THIS SEASON

Mr. & Mrs. Hodgkinson

Respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, their BENEFIT is on Monday, December 1st, when will be presented, the very popular OPERA of

The HAUNTED TOWER,

With new Scenery and decorations—by particular desire, the Dance of the TWO PHILOSOPHERS.

And the Comedy of the LYAR.

Tickets may be had at the usual places, and of Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkinson, No. 89 Fourth street south.

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

Messrs. HALLAM & HODGKINSON, 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.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, November 25, 1794.

Debate on Mr. Fitzsimons's motion relative to self-created societies.

(Debate Continued.)

Mr. Giles declared that he felt his situation extremely delicate. On one hand it was highly painful to differ from the gentlemen on the other side of the question. It was likewise extremely disagreeable to be engaged in saying anything that might seem to thwart the sentiments of the President, or imply any want of deference or politeness for so eminent a character. He had endeavored to shew that the President really never wanted or wished for any echo of this nature, and he was still convinced that such was the fact. He was desirous for conciliation, but he never could attempt to purchase it, by an abandonment of opinion, without conviction that it was wrong. He now saw evidently that conciliation could not be obtained. He had done every thing in his power to obtain the best information. He had listened attentively to all sides, and if conviction had come home to his mind, would have announced the alteration of his sentiments. There was one circumstance, in particular which persuaded him that the arguments employed on the opposite side were erroneous, which was that gentlemen, who on other topics had been clear, acute and logical, could not, on this subject bring themselves to any definite conclusion. At the same time, after hearing so many eloquent harangues for two days past, he could not suspect them for any want of natural ingenuity. One member (Mr. Murray) had inveighed against all societies, but when pushed hard, he excepted the republican society of Baltimore.

Mr. Giles proceeded to draw a parallel between what is now endeavored to be done in the House of Representatives, and what has lately been done in France. When once the business of denunciation begins, nobody can tell where it will end. Robespierre, its great progenitor, has been its victim, and who can tell what kind of retorts may be attempted in America. The idea is not new; and has always, in the end, led to the destruction of the parties who were its authors. Mr. Giles then adverted to the stile of eloquence that has lately been introduced into this place. We have had two days of declamation. Looking at Mr. Sedgwick he said that one would think Demosthenes and Cicero had risen from the dust, and revisited this earth to inculcate their favourite maxim of ACTIO! ACTIO! He was sorry to say that he feared was true, that there was at least as much personal irritation, as deliberate judgment, employed on this question, and more he doubted of the former than of the latter.

The House had proposed to denounce the Democratic Societies. It was impossible to see where such a business might end, perhaps the Democrats, when they got uppermost, would denounce the Anti-Democrats. Mr. Giles said that he employed this LAST term, because the term of Aristocrats would, he believed, be unacceptable to every party in the union. The present amendment confounded the innocent with the guilty. Many brave men had stepped forward from these Societies on the present occasion. Indeed there were no proofs that any member of these Societies had been guilty. The Baltimore Republican Society were among the very first who took up arms to suppress the insurrection, and, if Mr. Giles was not misinformed, many of the Philadelphia democrats had done the same. [This circumstance is perfectly known] The inconsistency, therefore, of this vote of censure, would strike all America.

Mr. Giles remarked, that he would be very glad to know what Congress would say to any gentleman, a member of a Democratic Society, who had gone to suppress the western insurrection. He wished for leave of the committee to personify such a man "I am," said he, "a member of a Democratical Society. I am likewise a member of a Republican Society. The moment that I heard of the western insurrection, I took up my musket as a volunteer, and marched three hundred miles to suppress the insurrection," Mr. Giles could give the address, but he was altogether at a loss for what sort of answer could be made to such a gentleman. It had been said, that when people censured the House, that the House were entitled to return the compliment by cen-

suring them. This position Mr. Giles denied. "No Sir" said he, "the public have a right to censure us, and we have not a right to censure them. We have a title, as individuals, but when we undertake this business in the shape of a legislative body, we are as much a self-created society, as any democratic club in the union. We are neither authorized by the constitution, nor paid by the citizens of the United States, for assuming the office of censorship. Look into the constitution. We are authorized to legislate, but will gentlemen shew me a clause authorizing us to pass votes of censure, or, above all, to pass votes of censure and reprobation upon our constituents? Sir, if such a clause had been inserted in the constitution, it never would have gone through. The people never would have suffered it." Mr. Giles here enlarged on the impropriety of waiting the time of the committee, and the treasure of the United States on three or four words of an address. It was said that this was a delicate subject. Why then meddle with it? we are leaving the majesty of the people behind us by this kind of trifling. Gentlemen express their attachment to the liberty of the press, and they affirm that by this vote of censure they will not encroach upon it. The distinction is extremely minute between the office of a censor and that of a legislator. It is likely that they may be very soon confounded together. Mr. Giles requested gentlemen to look at the obvious consequences of what they were doing. It had been said, that this vote of censure would sink the societies. They were tumbling into dust and contempt. Why, in the newspapers of this very morning, a meeting was advertised for to-morrow night. This was the natural progress of things. Here Mr. Giles explained the apparent prospect that the newspapers will presently be suffocated with columns of votes, resolutions, and epistolary lumber of all sorts. Mr. Giles then stated an important distinction. Many people, who condemn the proceedings of the democratic societies, yet will not chuse to see them divested of the unalienable privilege of thinking, of speaking, of writing, and of printing. Persons may condemn the abuse in exercising a right and yet feel the strongest sympathy with the right itself. Are not Muir and Palmer, and the other martyrs of Scotch despotism, toasted from one end of the continent to the other? And why is it so? These men asserted the right of thinking, of speaking, of writing, and of printing. Yet even their treatment, looking as it was, did not come quite up to that proposed in the committee, for the democratic societies. For even these people had at least the semblance of a trial; but the democratic societies have not even that. There is only one paper on the table that brings any evidence on the subject, and that paper expressly tells us that the seeds of the western insurrection were planted by the very first introduction of the excise law, that is to say, some years before the democratic societies had a being. The excise and the opposition to it began together. The democratic societies, when they heard of the insurrection, concurred in a most explicit reprobation of it, and published their resolutions to that purpose. Mr. Giles said that he himself could not be said to have an aversion to excise, for he had been a friend to the principle, and had only voted against the law itself, because it was not restricted to a limited time. A member had yesterday entertained the Committee with a panegyric upon excise. Mr. Giles was very well disposed to listen to an annual eulogium on the same topic.

Mr. Giles said, that he had been an object of calumny, misrepresentation, and abuse; but this should not hinder him from proceeding in the direct line of conscious rectitude. He should always preserve that dignity of conduct, to treat abuse with silent contempt. "I have been," said Mr. Giles, "and I still am disfatisfied with the funding system. Its object at first was to divide the people of the United States into two classes, Debtors and Creditors; let us have the privilege of honestly paying this debt. This is the fore; and there is no wonder of the patient sometimes winces under it. Pay off the public debt, and I assure that my censures of government shall be at an end." Mr. Giles said that he had felt a pain in differing from the gentlemen on the other side of the question. He pressed this idea upon their attention. He quoted that passage in the speech, which has already been cited in a former sketch of this debate, by Mr. Nicholas, and where the President addresses himself to every description of citizens. Mr. Giles inferred that the President did not wish Congress to intermeddle in the business. It was not them but the people to whom he addressed and whom he wished to become censors. He was therefore consistent with the President, but even had he differed from so great an authority, he enjoyed the consolation of having come forward to oppose the very first step made in America to curb public opinion.

It had yesterday been alleged, as a literary worst trait in the character of democratic societies, that they began their business after dinner, bolted their doors, and voted in the dark. This was a very alarming and detestable species of conduct. What Giles could not tell, from personal knowledge, for he knew nothing about these societies unless by report. "But, Mr. Chairman," said he, pointing at the room, "Is there no other place, where people bolt their doors, and vote in the dark? Is there not a branch of the Legislature, which transacts its business in this way, and, while things are so, does it become us to censure other people for voting in the dark? We have been drawn into this thing as a point of defence and politeness to the President, and here nothing could give Mr. Giles greater pain than even an appearance, (for he insisted that it was no more than appearance) of differing from the President, he could wish that nothing of this kind should appear upon the journals, but that an explicit vote might be avoided by the previous question. He had wished for an accommodation, but gentlemen had got on the profane system, and nothing less than all that they wanted would content them. No accommodation was in their eyes possible. Mr. Boudinot thought that the speakers had wandered from their proper line of argument. If any bystander, had come into the house to hear the debates of this day, without a previous knowledge of the point in dispute, it would have been impossible for him even to conjecture what question was before the Committee.

It had been said that we ought not to censure where we cannot punish. By the same rule we ought not to approve where we cannot reward. It was urged that if the Democratic Societies are unlawful, we ought to punish them, but if otherwise we ought to let them alone. Mr. Boudinot denied this axiom, many things were extremely deserving of censure which it was impossible to punish. He stated, as a point in law, that if a person were to call him a rascal and a villain, an action would not lie, unless he could specify an injury suffered by this assertion. He employed as an argument against the whole opposition to the original amendment, that the Societies were included in this censure but such as were guilty. Self created societies had done such and such a thing; but the President neither said nor intended to say; nor was it possible to misinterpret his words into an intention of saying, that all self created societies had been partners in exciting the western insurrection. The amendment therefore included nothing like an indiscriminate censure, for it was levelled only at the guilty.

The whole reasoning of the gentlemen, on the opposite side of the question was entirely out of place. Gentlemen proceeded upon an utter misapplication. It was asked what good would follow from this vote of censure! Mr. Boudinot foresaw substantial advantages. It would operate as a warning both to the President and to other citizens of the United States. Mr. Boudinot strongly pressed the impropriety of dissenting from the President.

Mr. Scott began by observing that he had lived for twenty-five years in the very midst of the place, (Washington county) where the insurrection broke out. He knew that there were self created societies in that part of the country, and he likewise knew that they had inflamed the insurrection; for some of the leaders of those societies had likewise been the leaders of the riots. The speech of the President, and the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, were in every particular strictly true. Mr. Scott himself, who was in the middle of the whole scene, could not have given a more candid and accurate account of it than that of the President and Mr. Hamilton. Whether other democratical societies, besides those in the four western counties, had assisted in kindling the disturbances, Mr. Scott could not say. Their publications we have all seen. Farther Mr. Scott knew nothing, as thus far every member knew as much himself. Before he sat down, there was one point which he anxiously pressed upon the House; and this was, that these deluded people were objects of real pity. They were in the first place grossly ignorant, and they had been persuaded, by the utmost diligence of sedition, that the American government was, even in theory, the very worst in the world, and next, that in practice it was executed much worse than any other government under the sun.

(Debate to be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 29.

A Correspondent remarks, that inasmuch as the Jacobin Clubs derive their origin from Satan himself, it is wrong to say, they are SELF-CREATED.—In fact it would be to run counter to the old adage, which recommends giving to the Devil his due! For altho' it is admitted by all parties that these clubs are composed chiefly of poor devils, yet it is plainly to be inferred from their actions, that the powers delegated to them by their great Prototypes are of the destructive, and not of the creative kind.

From a Correspondent.

When this country is on the eve of a happy termination of our differences with Great Britain, scurrilous remarks, which are as inconsistent with mutual harmony as with public decency, can only be pleasing to the enemies of peace, and of national respectability. Such publications are known to be causes of discontent among nations,