

the late expedition, has considerably embarrassed the execution of my design to obtain a critical and general survey of the improvements, undertaken by the existing contracts; but as far as my information, or observation, will extend, there is ample encouragement to persevere in the beneficial policy, which actuated your predecessors on this subject.

As the enlistments of the corps stationed at the Fort on Mud-Island, have expired; it will require legislative consideration, whether the same circumstances which originally led to that establishment, for preserving the peace and neutrality of the port, do not now require its continuance. The proper instructions have been issued, for maintaining the garrison at Fort le Boeuf; but, it is probable, that the temporary provision which Congress has made, for keeping a military force in the western countries, will supersede the necessity of your interposing, at this time, for the protection of our frontiers. Indeed, the recent victory obtained, by the gallant army, under the command of General Wayne, promises a speedy relief from every apprehension of savage depredation. As it seems already to have changed the arrogant and hostile tone of the northern Indians, it can hardly fail to produce a disposition for peace among the western tribes, who have so severely felt the power and prowess of their enemy.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

You will perceive from the documents which I have directed to be laid before you, that the accumulation of our revenue during the recess, has been considerable and uniform, notwithstanding the deductions for the western expedition, and the temporary derangement which that event unavoidably occasioned in all pecuniary transactions with the Government. Since the 16th day of August last, there has been received a sum of 128,510 dollars and 51 cents which being added to 417,277 and 44 cents, at that time in the treasury, will form an aggregate of 639,887 dollars and 95 cents. The disbursements from the same date, including, among other charges, the expence of the late session of the legislature, and the appropriation for the militia services, have amounted to 18,833 dollars and 79 cents. From this statement, therefore, it appears, that there is at this time, an unappropriated balance of 457,064 dollars and 16 cents in the treasury, subject only to the claims, for discharging the current expences of government, and an unsatisfied sum of about 35,000 dollars, in warrants and certificates for unfunded debt. In this balance, however, no notice is taken of the dividend on the public stock, in the Bank of Pennsylvania, which will always be nearly sufficient to defray the expences of government; while the product of the land-office, the gradual collection of the arrearage of taxes, and the revenue arising from fees payable in the several public offices, must furnish an annual augmentation of our pecuniary capital.

So flourishing a state of our finances will, I have no doubt, excite a liberal enquiry into the best means of employing the unappropriated surplus of the public income. The improvement of our roads and rivers can never escape your attention; and the erection of suitable buildings for the safe-keeping of our public records, will occur to you with growing importance. But I confess, that at this period, I contemplate the establishment and endowment of seminaries for useful learning, as the most laudable and patriotic object, upon which the treasure of the state can be expended.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The event which has so dangerously disturbed the public peace, and so generally agitated the public mind, will, I hope, lead every citizen seriously to estimate the blessings, which we now enjoy, compared as well with the miseries that afflict almost every country on the globe, as with our own political depression at a former period. The effect of this review, cannot fail to awaken the most lively emotions of gratitude: and to prevent the most forcible inducements to circumspection and vigilance, in the exercise of our civil rights, and the performance of our social duties. If, in any degree, it serves to strengthen the boundary between liberty and licentiousness—to prevent the abuse without impairing the use of any valuable right—our fellow-citizens will inevitably find, that they have established an additional security for their own happiness, and for the happiness of their posterity.

(Signed) THOMAS MIFELIN.  
Philadelphia, December 6, 1794.

From a London paper of Sept. 18

A dreadful fire broke out at Boston in America, nearly at the same time as the late shocking fire at Ratchiff, and from the same cause, the boiling over of

pitch kettle; which burnt with such rapidity as to consume nearly one-fourth of Boston, destroying several wharves and stores of merchandise in a few hours. The loss of property is estimated at 20,000 sterling, and it is believed that the whole is uninsured.

Many accidents having happened of late from fire, occasioned by the boiling over of tar kettles, a Correspondent requests us to make public the following preventative:—When the tar is in its cold state, mix with it about two penny worth of good bird lime, till it is well incorporated;—this done, the tar may be made to boil without the least fear of boiling over.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

I was glad to find by your paper that the thanks of the Democratic Societies were to be tendered to the distinguished characters who have so zealously and ably vindicated their conduct. I hope that suitable acknowledgments will not only be made to those who have the honor to be honorary members but to those who have the more transcendent honor of being real members, altho the latter may have only said a word on the occasion, for you know that one word, on a critical occasion, may do us more service than whole columns of notes; many people would be at the trouble of reading those long speeches where a body forgets one part while he is reading another, whereas a single word if it's apropos, may decide a nice question.

Yours,  
TOM THE TINKER.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

A gentleman from a southern state has given us a detail of such impositions on the credulity of the citizens in that vast extent of country as deserve no little reflection.—This gentleman is a known and able opposer of the northern politics: This information will not therefore need any corroboration with our southern readers. It goes to show how strongly as well as wickedly the national government has been misrepresented. This has long been charged upon the insurgent newspapers, and clubs, by the supporters of the prevailing measures: but they have made some show of invalidating the charge upon them, because it proceeds from their opponents.—The admission of the fact of the grossness and most probable deceptions being spread in the country, being now made by a gentleman whom they will not refuse credit to, it behoves us to look more carefully than we have yet done into the foundations of federal security.

The safety of the constitution rests in opinion. The people thinking their plan of government wise and their servants upright and honest will support it, because they will respect and love the authority they have appointed for the public good.

But we are told that opinion by means of lies is with great numbers turned against government. Few, very few wise and good men are there who do not respect the constituted authorities. If then groundless charges, and the most groundless that can be imagined, will turn mens heads round, will turn respect and love of the magistrates and laws into jealousy, fear, and hatred, then so far as these deadly passions spread, our safety no longer depends on opinion, (for that acts to destroy, not to support) but on force. The lying newspapers and clubs, and their runners, produce this sad alternative, either to let government fall before the insurgents, or to call on the loyal and sober citizens to hold it up by main strength. Some persons have been not a little vain of their independence, republicanism, and zeal. These sentiments they boast almost daily, they have evinced by their incessant attempts to decry certain measures, now solemn acts of government sanctioned by repeated majorities, and to blacken and hunt down certain high officers of the government. Terms of reproach have been exhausted to shew the wickedness of both; and has any thing been left unsaid to alarm jealousy and awaken rage. If these things had been true, violent consequences were to be expected from their being established: but still perhaps the truth should be told and the consequences risked.—But if they are utterly false, what is the tendency of their circulation, but to kindle insurrection and to drive good citizens to aid the laws by force. By the foulest arts, by industry (that would do honor to a good cause) in spreading jealousies and accusations, one insurrection has been fomented, and the materials are ready for more. The body politic seems to be ruled by two wills. The movements of a certain great body have either stopped, each party being strong enough to disappoint the efforts of the other, or the motion has been slow, heavy, sometimes backward.—

will not the machine of government soon wear out with so much friction? Will not the strength that drags forward all the military plans we have yet adopted, grow weary and faint? It is for the people to weigh the clamorous mock patriots in their balance. They will find their merits to be, not doing business, but hindering its being done, scattering suspicions and accusations with equal levity and rancour of heart. Such men are better calculated and more actively engaged to mar our federal government than to carry it into operation. If the districts that send such men are really federal and republican, as they would be thought, their conduct is a riddle. If they would unchange every thing, it is intelligible enough. C.

## By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, December 1.

### IMPORTANT NEWS. DIRECT FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here, in 41 days from Brest, the ship Betsey, Captain Percival. We are favored with Paris papers, to the 9th of October. These papers were immediately put into the hands of a Gentleman to translate; but the length of their contents prevents our entering into minute details. We have only time to state the following important victories, in a

#### SUMMARY.

ON the 6th of Oct. a letter, was read in the Convention from the Representative and from Gen. Jourdan, with the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, giving a particular account of a most signal victory over the Austrians, destined to reinforce the Duke of York's army, to the amount of 80,000.

This victory was the most complete of any during the campaign—between 3 and 5000 Austrian slaves were killed and wounded—7 or 800 taken prisoners, and the important city of Juliers, situate about 27 miles from Maestricht and Cologne, surrendered at discretion. The Austrians had previously taken refuge in Juliers, but the Republicans, on the night preceeding the surrender, threw a bridge over the river Roer—two regiments in particular, were so impatient, they could not wait for the bridge, swam across the river, and with sword in hand took possession of the ramparts. Before the day dawned the Austrians evacuated the city, and the Magistrates delivered the Keys to Gen. Jourdan. In this city were found 60 pieces of cannon, 60,000 pounds of powder, and immense stores of every kind. The Republican Cavalry pursued the enemy, overtook the rear, and took the baggage with 600 prisoners.

The importance of this brilliant victory and the consequent surrender of Juliers, cannot be too highly estimated. It breaks up the Austrian army, and in fact, the whole combination. It imposes an obligation on the enemies of France to maintain the armies of the Republic, during the winter—limits or destroys the resources of the Austrians—it secures a safe retreat also to the victorious soldiers of France, in the event of an unexpected reverse of fortune.

Juliers is the key to Maestricht, and this important inlet and barrier to Holland is now closely invested, and even without the hope of extraneous succour.

At present we cannot be more minute on this point. In a word, let the uniform friends of France cherish the hope and opinion, that all things in the power of this mighty Commonwealth are just as they would wish them to be.

By this arrival we are also informed that, provisions and warlike stores, of every kind, were extremely plenty, that twenty-five millions of assignats were called in and burnt between the first and 5th of October—That part of the fleet were out, their expedition not known, and that the armed vessels of the Republic, still continue their successful depredations on the British trade. The Convention has also published a most pathetic and animating address to the People, and above all to the Jacobin or popular Societies; encouraging their zeal and vigilance, and expressing their sense of their obligations to these Patriotic, "self-created" assemblies for their past exertions in favor of liberty. Convinced that the more the minds of a free people are enlightened, the stronger and more powerful will be their efforts.

(Independent Chron.)

#### FRENCH INTELLIGENCE

is received by Captain Percival, arrived yesterday afternoon, in 41 days from Brest, as late as the 20th October—the same day, on which the Ketch Eliza, of Salem, left Bourdeaux. The French newspapers being taken on board the Concorde for the inspection of the Captain, and afterwards otherwise disposed of, the Editor notwithstanding the most unremitting exertions, could not obtain a sight of any of them. Two letters only were received by this arrival—one of these the Editor perused, and collected from it the following articles.

The republican armies were still marching in triumph.—On the frontiers of Spain and Holland they were irresistible—and winged by the impetuosity of their victories, the terror of their arms has already reached the heart of those dominions.—The crops in France were uncommonly luxuriant. Provisions were universally abundant. The markets of some of the sea ports were glutted. Flour sold, per single barrel, at 8 dollars, in Brest. Castles were daily arriving from the West-Indies with French emigrants. The success of the French privateers was immense. At the port of Brest, there was a continual influx of captives from the English. Three or four prizes were brought in daily—on some days, from ten to twenty.

Capt. P. arrived at Brest, nine days after the old embargo was taken off; and when he left that port, another was momentarily expected.

#### Fed. Orrery.

Friday last arrived at Marblehead, the brig Galen, Capt. Eddy of this port, after a passage of 65 days from London—in her came passengers—Mr. Campbell of this town, merchant, Capt. Lewis, and Mr. Powell, Manager of the Boston Theatre, with the following reinforcement to his Theatrical troop—viz: Messrs. Taylor, Hipworth, Villars, Heely, Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, Hillian, Miss Harrison, and Mr. Bartlett returned, with his filler and niece.

#### PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

##### ARRIVED.

Ship	Days.
Tristram, Christie, Havana,	18
Aurora, Sutter, Hamburg,	56
Brig George, Mitchell, Jamaica,	40
Fair American, Tatem, St. Croix,	14
Mary & Elizabeth, Latimer, Curacao,	17
Betsy, Newell, Cayenne,	30
Eliza, Vanneman, St. Thomas,	15
Schooner Rose, Davis, Hispaniola,	7
Minerva, Andale, St. Marks,	18
Magdalena Eliza, Billis, St. Thomas,	17
New-York Packet, Bell, Guadaloupe,	16
Washington, Robins, N. Carolina,	8

Swallow, Connell, Jeremie,	19
Sloop Sulannah, Peafe, Nantucket,	16
Eliza, Wood, New-York,	4
Brothers, Landan, Savannah,	11
Sally, Hefs, Jeremie,	17
Betsy, Patterson, Newbern,	7
Mary, Brown, Aux-Cayes,	27
Lark, Burrows Port-au-Prince,	24
Captain Latimer, on the first December, in lat. 38, 16, long. 75, spoke the schooner Sally, Capt. Ritten, of New-York out nineteen days, from Dominique. Capt. Ritten informed that a fleet of fifty sail, including men of war and transports, had arrived at Guadaloupe from France, and that he saw as he passed that Island, the shipping and troops on shore, cannonading fort Charles, near Basseterre.	

#### Office of the Insurance Company of North America,

THE President and Directors of this Company are now ready to receive applications for Insurance on Houses and Furniture and Goods in Dwelling Houses and Stores, upon the terms contained in their proposals which have been already published.

The expence of Survey, being Two Dollars, must be deposited when the application for Insurance is made; and the Balance and Policy, together with the Premium, are to be paid for when the order is given and accepted.

Ebenezer Hazard,

SECRETARY.

Dec. 8 d1w2w1m

F. C. Sarmento, of the

House of Sarmento and Co. of the Island of Tenerife, intending to return to that Island in the course of this month (Dec.) requests all persons having demands against him or his House, to call on Mr. John Craig of this City for payment.

Dec. 8 end3c

AT THE

Card & Nail Factory,  
No. 59, north Front Street,  
Webster, Adgate & White,

Have constantly for Sale,  
Cotton, Wool, Tow, and

Machine Cards,

Of all Kinds,

Cut Nails of all sizes,  
Floor Brads, Springs and Tacks,  
Fullers Shears, Gun Points and Wool

Hats,  
A quantity of kiln dried Indian Meal in barrels

A new Edition of Adgate's Philadelphia Harmony, containing both the first and second parts, being the most approved system of Rules and the best collection of Tunes now in use.

Also for Sale,

A COMPLETE SET OF

Machinery for making Cards

On an Improved Construction.  
Oct. 2 12w 1f

Liverpool papers to the 17th October are arrived by the ship Carlisle—under the London head of October 11—there is an account of Gen. Clairfait's having turned the right flank of the French army—and in consequence gained a considerable advantage over it.

The accounts from Brest via Boston, are to the 6th October from Paris—which is one day later than those heretofore received from that City.—If the latter are well founded, which is most probably the case, the London articles is undoubtedly untrue.

Since our note in Saturday's Gazette we find, that by Art. 4, Sec. 7, of the Constitution of Georgia, "at the general election in 1794, each county shall appoint three persons to a convention. The question to be submitted them is, whether it is expedient to propose any amendments to the constitution. And unless two thirds shall meet and concur in the affirmative the constitution continues as it is."

Mr. Pheron's blues are expected to arrive in town to-morrow.

## CONGRESS

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday December 8.

The bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1795 was twice read and committed.

In Committee of the whole on the resolutions reported by the Committee on Fortifications—progress was reported.

A message was received from the Senate informing the house that they have appointed a committee to join a Committee of the House to report on the business necessary to be transacted the present session.

Committees were appointed on various subjects among others on the state of the Cellions of Light Houses which have been made by the states—to report a Bankrupt Law. &c. &c. &c. The House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

From the Federal Orrery.

#### STANSA

In behalf of "the married ladies of America."

"The BARD" may justly Albion's daughters slight,  
Who, stilling nature's tenderest behests,  
And in harsh outrage on the infantile rights,  
Banish their helpless offspring from their breasts.

Not to the gentle, kind COLUMBIAN dame;

She values much the calm domestic sphere:  
And when she gains the mother's honored name,

Fulfills the duties which that state endear,  
She lulls her infant "on her cradling arms,"

With fond solicitude and tender cares:  
Hangs, oft delighted, o'er its smiling charms,

Feels all its joy, and all its sorrow shares.

"For the sweet babe, "the snowy nectar" flows,

To feed, to cherish, all her time employs,  
And to the mother's nurturing breast, it owes

its life and health, its sentiment and joys.

DORCHESTER. IL LATTE.

## FOR SALE,

### THE CARGO

OF THE

American Ship HENRY, Capt.

Crowninshield, from

CALCUTTA,

CONSISTING OF THE  
FOLLOWING GOODS;

VIZ.

2500 pieces Tandah Sannahs,
2000 pieces Mighunah do.
300 pieces Illahad do.
1000 pieces Mighunah Emities,
948 pieces Illahad do.
750 pieces Tandah do.
384 pieces Fizzah do.
490 pieces Miharrah Gurgy do.
4552 pieces Tandah Coffees,
600 pieces Fizzah do.
300 pieces Nabad Gurgy do.
300 pieces Illahad Sannahs,
1950 pieces Tandah Battaes,
125 pieces Gurgy do.
750 pieces Earam do.
650 pieces Lucepore do.
750 pieces Jugady do.
750 pieces Chittabuty do.
6750 pieces Guzzerahs.

—AND ALSO—

One hundred and sixty tons of  
BENARES SUGAR.

The ship Henry is at Salem, and will be ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, when the sale shall be effected. For terms apply to

Philips, Cramond & Co.  
Dec. 8.