

"The first is, the charge of procuring provisions, confided to citizen Tilly, and the means of buying corn, getting it conveyed to Genoa, and from Genoa into our ports, in spite of the vigilance of our enemies.

"The second political object, is that of forming a party in Genoa, which might destroy the influence of the coalition.

"These are the two objects which have constantly engaged our attention: they have been alternately brought forward, according to the disposition of the committee, and the spirit which prevailed in it; and by these means have we been made to expend the fifty-four millions which the embassy of Genoa has cost us, since the first of March, 1793, without taking into the account the real purchase of corn: fifty-four millions absolutely sunk—such is the winding-up of the minister's accounts."

"I am aware that the well-known dishonesty of the sharps our ministry have been pleased to send to Genoa, has made the markets very dear; that this ex-noble has very nobly fleeced us:—but for these misfortunes there are many remedies; and I know a topical one, which would be efficacious for the cure of Tilly's disorder.

"In the interior of Genoa, we have been made to expend as much as 1,500,000 livres in one week; and this money was to have changed the ducal crown into a red cap.—The money is dissipated, the crown remains firm, and the red cap lies under Tilly's pillow.

"Tilly is a coward and a knave: under the old system, his cowardice got him a caning, under that of liberty, his great exploits, you may be assured, will be more handsomely rewarded. But if we are not bound to call the guilty to account, at least it is time to close the avenues to the public treasury, so criminally kept open for these fifteen months.

"Will it be believed, that even the insignificant republic of Venice has put us to some expence, inconsiderable indeed, when compared to those already stated; but still more disgusting than those, when we consider their nullity."

"I ought to say something of shameful Tuscany, of the villains who have had the administrations of air itself there, more especially of that political sponge, who sold us his disgraceful influence—of his robberies and his repeated breach of faith:—but these guilty agents we still retain in our power:—and, as La Mothe is charged to give you an account of this matter, I shall not insist upon it.

"I have reviewed fellow-citizens, this combination of neutral powers, of unskillful ministers, of scandalous expences, of ridiculous negotiations, of delusive promises, of exhausted treasures, and of political farces: it is high time to put an end to such ruinous acts of madness.

"Other ways may be found for the application of all the money the republic has at her disposal. It is not among the neutral powers that we should pay agents extravagantly, to engage those powers to do what their interest would lead them to do without our intervention. It is amongst our declared enemies that gold should be plentifully distributed; it is there we should dive into secrets, acquire force, maintain influence, by bestowing premiums adequate to the magnitude of the undertaking, and the imminence of the danger; it is in the armies that we should purchase partisans; it is to discontented generals that we should open the doors of the treasury."

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 5.

At a Circuit Court of the United States of America, begun and held in the City of Charleston, the 25th October 1794.

Present,

His honor Judge James Wilson,
His honor Judge Thomas Bee.

The Grand Jury brought in the following

B I L L S.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Walter Campbell | Piracy. |
| James Owens | |
| Manuel Garcia | |
| 2. Juan Antonio Tan | Piracy. |
| Hugh Silly | |
| John Robinson | |
| Nathaniel Barnes | |
| Henry Watson | |
| 3. Thomas Ryan | Piracy. |
| Andrew Cooper | |
| 4. Joseph Brown, | Do. |
| 5. James Potter, | Do. |
| 6. John Witters, | Do. |
| 7. Edward Bullard, | Do. |
| 8. John Macky, | Opposing Marshal |
| 9. John Ramon, | Do. |
| 10. John Witters, | Murder. |

November 19.

ELECTIONS.

Orangeburg district, Orange Parish.
Representative in Congress, vice Alex. Gillon.

Robert C. Harper, 227
William Elliott, 18
James Simmons, 2

November 20.

Arrived at Wilmington, North-Carolina, on Monday the 10th instant, the French privateer Flibustier of two 2 pounders, with her prize, an English letter of marque of fourteen guns, 6, and 9 pounders, richly laden.

NORFOLK, Dec. 3.

News from the West Indies.

On Monday arrived here the Schooner Regulator, Captain Freeman, in 2 days from Grenada. Captain Freeman says, that a few days after he sailed, he spoke a brig that sailed the same day from Barbadoes, who informed him that a fleet of 6 sail of the line and 4000 troops had arrived from Europe, and had gone against the French at Guadaloupe.

PHILADELPHIA,

DECEMBER 15.

The Winchester (Vir.) paper of the 8th instant, informs, that some of the Kentucky Volunteers who have returned from Gen. Wayne's army, report, that the Wabash Indians have sent a flag into Greenville, with proposals for peace.

Says a Correspondent,

If a physician should discover and point out a gangrene in the human body which threatens the life of the patient, would it not be the height of absurdity to suppose that he intended by that disclosure, to prepare the way to cut the patient's Tongue out?

In arbitrary governments there are no parties. Power being far above the reach of all, there is no scramble for it. What is deemed impossible, excites no efforts, no impatient desires to obtain. None but madmen or children cry for the moon. But in a free state the case is otherwise—all by the laws have equal power & equal rights, and by intrigues, popular acts, and combinations or clubs, a few may contrive to augment their power and influence, which however can be done only by lessening the power of others.

It follows clearly, that the influence of clubs is in derogation of the equal rights of the citizens and of the power of the laws.

To say there are no parties in the United States, is speaking against the nature of things and experience. We have only to take care that parties do not get the upper hand of the laws. Thus, and thus only, we may maintain the sovereignty of the people.

Extract from the Virginia Centinel.

MR BOWEN,

Sir,
If you should think the following Essay, on Negative Patriotism, worthy a place in your paper, by inserting it you will oblige.

A Correspondent.

It is a very excellent principle in the laws of this country, that if a man is present at a murder, and does not do every thing in power to prevent it, he is deemed an accessory in the guilt, is punished with as much severity as the absolute perpetrator of the act, and, in the eye of reason, he is as little to be pitied by the public.

We meet every day with a number of negative patriots, who, while they boast of the rectitude of their sentiments, are never concerned, indeed, in the infamy of actually oppressing their country by dangerous or destructive laws; but they take no pains to prevent such laws from being carried into execution. They think themselves sufficiently patriotic, if they are not immediately active in the wound which is given to the prosperity of the nation; and when an unpopular act of Assembly takes place, they can look with confidence at their constituents, and rejoice that they had no hand whatever in the odious transaction. Though it is very frequently the case, and though such excuses have often been pleaded with success, by several representatives, the member who can think he discharges his duty in a conscientious manner, because he does us no injury, is by no means worthy of our good opinion: he ought to be treated with universal contempt, at every election. We do not surely chuse representatives with the negative views of receiving no wrongs from their hands: we chuse them with the positve intention of receiving some benefit; and if we do not receive this benefit, the man whom we elect to serve in Congress, or in the State Legislature, is a betrayer of his trust, and defeats the important purposes for which he was sent.

Among the essential requisites, therefore, absolutely necessary in our representatives, we must always reckon spirit and application. If a man has not fortitude enough to avow his sentiments upon every occasion, his attendance, in our service becomes totally useless; and, if he is not constant in his attendance, we have but little to expect from his fortitude, while he is rioting among his pleasurable companions.

When a law or a particular resolve is disliked by the majority of the people, how apt are some of them to plead, that "they had no hand in passing that law, or that resolve—that they were not present;" and with what propriety may they meet with such a reply as this—"and why were you not present, to oppose it with all your influence? It was your duty to be present, and your duty to stop the torrent of party with your utmost abilities—your absence let me tell you is no excuse; for the man who does not exert every possible means of guarding his country from a stab, is in my opinion, no less criminal, than him who actually gives the stroke."

Notwithstanding the apparent justness of this reasoning, however, the honest free holders of Virginia think themselves happy in a representative, if he is not actually concerned in betraying their rights; and very frequently give their votes for a man,

who, will, they know, be absent from the country during the continuance perhaps of the Assembly. With consideration they trust the fruit of liberty to the care of a dragon, that is either always off duty, or always asleep, and expect their treasure to be as securely guarded, as if they lodged it with a centinel constantly upon the watch, and generously determined to sacrifice his life in its defence.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK Dec. 13.

Last Thursday arrived at this port, in 56 days from Amsterdam, the ship Charlotte, Captain Mallaby. Neither that port nor Rotterdam, were taken on the 13th of October. The verbal accounts on the subject of the internal situation of that country, and of the approaching army, are so contradictory, that we dare not relate any of them at present.

Captain Butler in the sloop George, arrived last evening in 3 days from Norfolk, informs, that last Saturday, a SEA FIGHT took place off the Capes of Virginia, between one FRENCH 64 and two frigates of 36, and one ENGLISH 40, and two frigates of 36; that several boats went out to see the fight, but he had not learnt how it terminated.—We consider this a TOUGH STORY—and if we say it smells of a "A TAR BARREL," some may understand it.

Captain Mallaby in the ship Charlotte, left the Texel Oct. 16, and informs, that the inhabitants of Amsterdam are in great consternation at the approach of the French. There are no news of any great event; but it seems inundations are begun in some parts of Holland.

All accounts from Amsterdam agree, that the city is disturbed with internal dissensions—parties run high, and threaten serious consequences.

Arrived.

Ship Charlotte, Mallaby, Amsterdam
Schr. Mary, Coulburn, New-Providence
Sloop Sally, Holberton, St. Eustatia
Tryal, Gibbs, Philadelphia
Iris, Ward, Domingo and St. Eustatia
George, Butler, Norfolk

BOSTON, December 6.

On Tuesday last, was finished and publicly dedicated, by the Society of Free Masons in Charlestown, in commemoration of the celebrated events of the 17th of June, 1775, a decent and well finished MONUMENT—which is a Tuscan pillar 18 feet high, placed upon a Platform, two feet from the ground, eight feet square, and fenced round to protect it from injury. On the top of the pillar is a gilt Urn, with the letters J. W. aged 35, entwined in Masonic emblems, and on the fourth west side of the pedestal is the following INSCRIPTION in stone.

ERECTED, A. D. M.DCC.XCIV,
BY KING SOLOMON'S LODGE OF
FREEMASONS,
CONSTITUTED AT CHARLESTOWN,
1783,
IN MEMORY OF
MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN,
AND HIS ASSOCIATES
WHO WERE SLAIN ON THIS MEMORABLE SPOT
JUNE 17, 1775.

"None but they who set a just value up on the blessings of LIBERTY, are worthy to enjoy HER. In vain we toil'd; in vain we fought; we bled in vain, if you our OFFSPRING want valour to repel the assaults of HER invaders.

Charlestown settled 1628.

Burnt 1775—Rebuilt 1776.

The enclosed land given by hon. J. S. K. 1752

At two o'clock P. M. a Procession (conducted by Major CALDER) was formed at Warren Hall, consisting of the members of the Lodge, and other brethren in town, the Magistrates, Selectmen, Minister and Deacons, Town Treasurer and Clerk, the Parish officers, Officers of the Artillery company, Militia Officers, and Citizens who have worn military commissions, with the Trustees and Scholars of the public Schools, and preceded by a band of music walked in solemn silence to the Hill, where a circle was formed round the pillar, and the following ADDRESS was delivered by Mr. JOHN SOLEY, jun. Master of the Lodge.

Fellow-Citizens and Brethren,

We have now assembled, around the graves of our departed countrymen, to pay that tribute which is due to the brave defenders of our liberties.

Nations, in all ages, have endeavoured to perpetuate the brilliant actions of their heroes; thereby to inspire the living, with a spirit of emulation; and to discharge the obligation they owe to those deeds of valour, by which their rights are secured.

And we citizens of Columbia, not content with having raised a monument of gratitude in our hearts, would present one to the eye of future generati-

ons. Directed by these laudable motives, King Solomon's Lodge, of Free, and Accepted Masons, have erected the Pillar you behold—and in their behalf, I now solemnly dedicate it to the memory of our late beloved, and most worshipful brother, the hon. JOSEPH WARREN, and his associates, who nobly fell on this memorable spot, in the cause of their country.

And when, from this celebrated eminence, you behold the solemn temples—the abodes of domestic happiness—the ancient seat of literature—the vestiges of opposition to tyranny—the fruitful fields of the husbandmen—and the waving flag of commerce—forget not those by whose virtuous exertions, you now enjoy these inestimable blessings.

And while they bloom afresh in your own remembrance, convey the history of this noble purchase to your listening children—teach them obedience to the voice of their country—inform them, that their birth-right is freedom—and pointing to this monument, tell them, the legacy left them by their countrymen to maintain it, is VALOUR. Having thus inspired them with their bravery, to defend their country in the field, may they descend from the tumult of war, to the tranquillity of peace, and learn the noble conquest of themselves.

And, O, thou ever exulting and omnipotent Architect, approve this solemn dedication to the memory of Columbia's sons—Accelerate the extension of their honest fame, and perpetuate its being in the bosom of posterity—May this public evidence of their valour, teach others the danger of invading the peaceful abodes of freemen—and may it have a tendency to lessen that lawless ambition for conquest, which has filled the world with blood.

After this, nine minute guns were discharged, by a detachment of Captain Smith's artillery company, with the flag displayed half staff high. The procession then returned to the Hall, where after a solemn dirge, an Eulogy on Gen. Warren was recited by a member of the Lodge, and the ceremony concluded with the following

TOAST.

May the fragrance of a good report, like a Sprig of Cassia, bloom over the grave of every departed brother.

From the NEWARK GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

AS the censures fulminated against the Republican Societies in the union, by the executive of the United States, and which have been echoed back by the senate, at present, occupy the public attention, it may not be amiss while we yet retain the power of doing it to make some comment thereon. It must strike every thinking man, that presuming guilt, by construction and implication is as dangerous a principle as can be introduced into society. It is not pretended that those societies have done what they had not a right to do, by exercising the privilege of publishing their opinions on the conduct of government, but it is said (with what propriety I will not determine) that in the exercise of this right other people have been encouraged to rebellion, and therefore they are guilty as accessories, if not as principals.

This is the plain meaning of the language by which those societies are attempted to be rendered odious, and ought to be well understood; if guilt can be established by such sophistry, then is there an end of all safety. I may kill a man in my own defence; this is a lawful act—but should any other man get into his head, that because I had killed a man with impunity, he had a right to do so too, and in consequence of such an opinion, should murder his neighbour—Would any man in his senses charge me with any part of the guilt, and yet it is a case in point.

Suppose that the inhabitants of the town of Newark should conceive themselves injured by some act of the late Legislature and in pursuance of such opinion, should assemble together and remonstrate against it, and in consequence of which, another town should be emboldened to take up arms and resist the law; will any man say, that the town of Newark ought to be charged with any part of the crimes of such a rebellious town? I trust not—it would not be sure, by visiting the sins of the father on the children; but it would be loading us with the sins of our brethren with a witness. It is to be observed that a great distinction lays between opinion and action, should any citizen really and conscientiously believe that any particular act of government was either oppressive or injurious to the public good, he has an unquestionable right to publish that belief to his fellow

citizens, but at the same time it would be criminal in him to take up arms and forcibly resist the operations of a constitutional law.

In all the official denunciations against the republican societies; the words self created, seems to be the favorite phraseology, whether those words are intended to lengthen out the sentence, help the found, or excite odium; as they respect this country they are perfectly unmeaning; for there are no societies in this country but self-created ones—are not the St. Andrew, the St. George, and the Tammany societies self-created?

The Society of the Cincinnati of which the president of the United States is chief, is self created. The ancient and venerable Society of Masons of which the President of the United States is now or has been Grand Master, is a self created society; unless the fiction of its having been instituted by King Solomon should give it a legal existence; the societies in Europe that have a legal establishment, are the relics of Popish superstition, the remains of feudal despotism, and the vestiges of the ridiculous age of chivalry; but should any of those honorable associations, find their way to this country, it is probable that a display of their ribbons, garters and handkerchiefs, will save them from the odious epithet of self-created.

Mr. Dayton who in point of talents, is by far the superior member in Congress from this state, in his zeal to cast odium on the popular societies, runs into an error of the most pernicious tendency; by the printed debates on that subject, he is made to say, that "the different branches of government, are the constitutional centinels over the liberties of the people," and as this was in opposition to the societies, it may fairly be inferred, that he meant to establish, or at least to inculcate an opinion, that all other watchmen were improper and criminal; now let me ask by whom have the liberties of the people in all countries been violated? has it not been by the government?—then does it not follow, that if the liberties of the people can possibly be in danger, (and they must, or they would not want a centinel) it must be from the government; to let up the government, as a watchman over itself, is perfectly absurd and ridiculous, and it is descriptive of institutions of which those who live under them make heavy complaints.

CATO.

The late Theodore, King of Corsica, by his last Will and Testament, sealed and delivered in the presence of three witnesses, left his kingdom aforesaid to his lawyer in trust for the payment of his creditors. Query for the Civilians—Has not the above named Lawyer, or his representative, a good action against the king of Great-Britain and Corsica?

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The ship Industry, Captain Davidson, is safe arrived in the Delaware.

CLEARED.

Snow Cleopatra, Monteith, Madeira
Brig Betsey, Driver, Havannah
Betsey, Nibbell, Port-au-Prince
Schooner Elizabeth, Meredith, Norfolk
Sloop Driver, McL'Horrison, Bermuda
Elizabeth, Curtis, Snowhill
Martha, M'Williams, Frederickburgh

Dr. Barton will deliver his Introductory Lecture, at THREE o'Clock To-morrow Afternoon, in the University, Fourth-Street.
December 15.

Lottery No. 2, for the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

GENTLEMEN, desirous of receiving regulars correct slips of the drawing of the Lottery, are hereby informed that, upon their sending forward to the Printers hereof, five dollars each, together with their address, they shall be punctually furnished with the slips, while drawing per post in Supplements to the Columbian Chronicle. This arrangement will save them the expence of extra postage.
Hanson and Packer

This Day is Published,

A N

Authentic History

OF THE

Revolution in Geneva:

Price 12 1-2 Cent.

Sold by Thomas Dobbson, No. 41, Second Street, John Ostrud, Chestnut Street, and by the Editor hereof. D. 1794.

F. C. Sarmiento, of the

Honorable Sarmiento and Co. of the Island of Teneriffe, intending to return to that Island in the course of this month (Dec. 14) requests all persons having demands against him or his House, to call on Mr. John C. Sarmiento at this city for payment.

Dec. 8 e. 68.