

Short account of principal places in the present Theatre of War.

CREVECEUR, a town and fort of Dutch Brabant, belonging to Holland, situated at the mouth of the river Domme, where it enters the Meuse. 18 leagues east from Bergen-op-Zoom, one and a half north from Bois-le-Duc, one and a half south from Bommel, 10 east from Breda, 41 E. S. E. from Dord, and 11 S. W. from Nimeguen.

GRAVE, a strong town or city of Brabant, belonging to the Dutch, situated in a marshy country on the south side of the Meuse, the fortifications of which have been of late much augmented; it was taken by the French in 1672, and afterwards retaken by the Prince of Orange, together with 4,000 men, and 235 pieces of cannon. Long. 5. 45. E. Lat. 51. 47. N. 26 leagues East from Bergen-op-Zoom, 6 W. S. W. from Cleves, 25 N. N. W. from Juliers, 27 N. from Liege, 51 N. N. W. from Treves, and 11 N. N. W. from Venlo.

GREVEN MACHEREN, or GREVENMAKER, a town of Luxemburg, on the east side of the Moselle, situated in a country abounding in vineyards—the jurisdiction of this city extends over 23 villages and hamlets. This town with many others in that Dutchy was taken by the French in 1792.—26 leagues S. S. E. from Liege and 6 E. N. E. from Luxemburg.

JULIERS, an ancient town in Germany, capital of the Dutchy of the same name, in the circle of Westphalia, with a strong citadel. It is seated on the river Roer, 15 miles east of Aix-la-Chapelle, 18 west of Cologne, and 27 E. by N. Macericht. Long. 6, 40, E. lat. 50, 56, N.

VENLO, a city of Upper Guelderland on the east side of the Meuse, it has works on both sides the river, 35 leagues E. from Bergen-op-Zoom, 29 E. from Breda, and 34 E. S. E. from Rotterdam.

Mr. FENNO, Will please to insert the following note in his Gazette, which will oblige his New-Jersey readers.

To the Editors of New-Jersey.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, IN the list of nominations for the ensuing Congress, is the name of Isaac Smith, Esquire, at present one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State.—A number of respectable persons, unconnected with party, and solicitous only for the advantage of the state, take the liberty of recommending that gentleman as well qualified by his integrity, good sense, and firm attachment to the federal constitution, to be one of our Representatives in Congress.

December 11, 1794.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17. From the Minerva. A Hint to the Wife.

A gentleman who has visited Asia, suggests to his fellow-citizens who are extracting sugar from the Maple Tree, that it may be more advantageous to make the incision higher than they do at present, for the Asiatics always cut the Palma Tree just below the first branches, and of the liquor they make both sugar & an intoxicating drink. If the saccharine juice is formed by the combination of the particular property of the Maple Tree, with water which rises from the earth, it is natural to suppose that the present method of collecting the sap just above ground before it has undergone much commixture will be attended with its present result viz. a great quantity of water and very little syrup.

If upon experiment it shall be found that more sugar is made from a less quantity of sap when the incision is made high up, one great advantage will be that less labor will be required to collect the sap and to evaporate the water.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13. Extract from the orders issued by Major General Morgan, on his taking command of the Army at Bentley's Farm, on the Monongahela.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp, Bentley's Farm, Nov. 30th. THE General anticipates he happily issue that the army he has the honor to command will afford to the laws and friends of good order and government in the western counties of Pennsylvania. The willingness with which the citizens have enrolled themselves to co-operate with the army in the restoration of obedience to the laws, are pleasing evidences that the unhappy delusion which lately pervaded this country, under the auspices of the friends to anarchy, are at an end.

The General hopes that the army

now hunting for winter quarters, will consider themselves as in the bosom of their friends, and that they will vie with each other in promoting the love and esteem of their fellow-citizens, and pointedly avoid every species of spoliation on the property of the inhabitants.

The officers commanding fatigue parties are particularly directed not to suffer the sugar or other trees producing fruit or comfort to the farmer, to be cut down for building or any other purpose whatever.

The burning of fencing, where there is such an abundance of fuel so easily procured, is strictly forbid, and a violence offered to the person, or depredation on the property of any individual, by the soldiery, will be punished in the most exemplary and summary manner.

BERMUDA, November 8.

Passed by on Monday the ship Fame, Alexander Fraser, master, from Rotterdam, bound to Boston, in which came passenger James Crawford Esq. appointed to the Government of these Islands, in the room of Henry Hamilton Esq. who is appointed Governor of the Island of Dominica, for which place his Excellency sails in a few days, in the Scorpion sloop of war, Captain Western.

The Fame was boarded on her passage by two French frigates, which informed, that they had taken a vessel bound for Bermuda.—No one on board the Fame knew of their having the Governor of Bermuda on board until they were up to the land.

EXTRACT.

A wonderful story in a wonderful letter, said to be from Liverpool to a person in Philadelphia.

"A wonderful story was made of an attempt to take away the life of George the IIIrd by the Grace of God, &c. at the theatre, the other evening. A boy, who when at home amuses himself sometimes with his companions in blowing darts, was SEEN IN THE PIT! Some unlucky persons happened inform ministers of it, & it was immediately declared that the body of his royal majesty was undoubtedly intended to be taken away by a poisoned dart! The boy, and his companion were taken up, and Billy Pitt & Co. have employed themselves a whole week in developing and investigating this affair. The boys have been brought up, and examined every day, and remanded back to prison. The utmost ferocity and importance are attached to the business by ministers, and this is quite enough to make people believe it, which is all that is wanted.

But those who think for themselves see thro' the scheme which is nothing more than an attempt to engage our attention, while the necessary supplies, &c. are granted by Parliament. There is also another matter going to be put into execution to aid the above: i. e. the trials of our state prisoners who have been confined in the Tower, and other prisons, for several months on charges of high treason. These are brought forward too just at the meeting of Parliament. If Mr. Burke was thinking of this country, when he said that "government is a contrivance of human wisdom," he said very true. It is so, and the farce is played off for the benefit of the Governors, and of those "whom it delighteth them to honor.

"We have lately had from you a small pamphlet, entitled, Remarks on the Emigration of Dr. Priestley. I think it the most scandalous publication that ever issued from any press. There has been so much beating up for witnesses against the prisoners in the tower, and there appears so much desire on the part of ministers to find them guilty that it will be miraculous if they come off. Henry Yorke is to be tried at York."

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

ON looking over the public papers, containing the debates in the House of Representatives in Congress, respecting the opposition clubs, or what are called Democratic Societies, I have been led to take a retrospect of our politics for some time back. The active campaign of the anti-federalists, wherein it was attempted to force the strong lines of the government, may justly be said to have opened in the month of May, 1793, immediately after the landing of Genet in Charleston, and to have closed with the rendezvous of the militia army at the foot of the Allegheny mountain in October last. A fruitless insurrection (fruitless in other respects only as it may serve to convince men of their errors, and the world that the great body of the people of this country will maintain a good republican form of government) in four of the western counties of Pennsylvania, is all that has been produced by the unexampled zeal and industry of the whole party for a course of years; with all their town-meetings, publications in the shape of hand-bills, circular letters, newspapers, pamphlets, and speeches in G—.

Mean indeed must be the opinion entertained by David Bradford and his associates, of certain characters who gave them encouragement to go on and do as they did, and who have not now the spirit to lift a single sentence in direct terms in his or their own favour. On the contrary, the common language is, that the President and people of the army have deserved well of their country. These men deceived themselves and were deceived by others. They were mistaken in regard to their own power and influence, the number of their friends, and the part that would be acted by individuals.

The honest zeal discovered by some of our Representatives in favor of order and good government, and opposition to the views of those men who direct and govern the societies, was highly commendable. It ought to be adopted as a first principle by every friend to his country, that like mutiny in an army, sedition should be opposed and discountenanced wherever, or in whatsoever shape it may appear; and it is to be lamented that the friends of government in the western counties did not, at an early period, unite and make a stand in support of the laws. By this means they might have awed the disaffected into submission, preserved the American character, and prevented the immense trouble and expence incurred by marching an army.

Viewing the subject in this light, it is to be feared that some blame may be laid to the charge of their magistrates and influential citizens, for there can be little doubt that even in these counties there is public virtue enough to be found among the people, if there were fit instruments always willing to draw it into exercise. Every man owes some kind of duty to society, and to say nothing of the binding nature of oaths to "support and maintain constitutions and laws, &c. &c." in ought to be remembered, that in the catalogue of damning sins, those of omission are not considered as the least in magnitude.

Certain it is that if half the pains were made use of by one part of the community to explain the laws and enforce obedience to them, that there is taken by another to excite clamours and prejudices against the government, we would have no insurrections.

I am sorry to find that there is still so much time unnecessarily wasted in Congress. From what is said on some questions, a person unacquainted with the people of this country might be led to believe that the principles of republicanism and free government were only to be found in some of the southern states, and that an entire change had taken place in those of the eastern. I have charity to believe that some of the southern gentlemen really wish to be good republicans, and may possibly think themselves so; but it will require time for many of them to get fairly into the practice of it.

The habits acquired by their education and manner of living are against them. Things that approach in any degree towards distinctions in rank, and the privileged orders of a Kingly government, are injurious to the political morals of a republic; and the world will never admit that those who hold, or consent to holding their fellow creatures in degraded slavery, have just ideas of liberty and equality.

Like some of our newly imported Jacobins, these men take uncommon pains in their own way to make us believe in the sincerity of their attachments to democratic and republican principles, as if there was a consciousness of cause for suspicion; while those who have been uniform in the practice of the true faith, and support of the present government, deal with ease and confidence on an established credit.

I have been lately told, that generally speaking, the people in the southern states are now right in their politics; and if so they might possibly consider the present remarks as a slander.

In answer I can only say, that I judge from a sample.

AN AMERICAN OBSERVER.

Dancing School.

Wm. McDUGALL presents his compliments to the Public—Thanks them for the great encouragement he has experienced these twenty odd years. He will open his School for this Season on Monday the 13th October, at 10 o'clock in the morning, in what large and elegant Saloon in Harmony street, leading from Third to Fourth street, turning the corner of No. 70, South Third street.

His Employers may be assured, the strict order and decorum that has always been observed in his School, shall still be pursued—and that their children will be taught in the most approved and modern style.

Note—An Evening School for young Gentlemen. Oct 19 1794

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Ship Louisa, Captain Cowara, belonging to Baltimore has arrived there on Tuesday last in 60 days from Amsterdam. CLEARED.

Brig Lady Walterloff, Beener, Cadiz Cayola, Morgan, N. Orleans Schrs Fair American, Lillibridge, St. Domingo Robert, Hullman, Canaries Elizabeth, Meredith, Norfolk Suffolk, Hill, do. President, Cerhart, Barbadoes Sarah & Rebecca, M'Cormick, Snowhill do. Sloop Willing Lads, do. Elizabeth, Curtis, do. Driver, M'L'Horian, Bermuda Martha, M-Williams, Frederickburgh Sylvia, Macy, Nantucket Robert, Lubbru, Peterburgh Swallow, Campbell, Snowhill

The Letter Bag of the brig Houlbrook for London, will be taken from the Post-Office on Saturday the 20th instant, at five o'clock, P. M.

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, agreeably to law, an election for thirteen directors to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday the 12th day of January next, Dec. 19. end of

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, DECEMBER 19. Will be Presented,

A COMIC OPERA, called the Maid of the Mill.

Lord Alimworth, Mr. Marshall Sir Harry Sycamore, Mr. Bates Mervin, Mr. Cleveland Fairfield, Mr. Whitlock Giles, Mr. Darley Ralph, Mr. Wignall Lady Sycamore, Mrs. Shaw Theodosia, Miss Broadhurst Patty, Mrs. Warrell Fanny, Mrs. Oldmixon Gypsies, Messrs. Warrell, Eliffett, Darley, jun. Price, Master Warrell, Master T. Warrel, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. De Marque, Mrs. Rowson, Miss Rowson, & Miss Oldfield.

End of the first act, a Comic Dance, incidental to the Opera,—by Mr. Francis-Mr. Nugent. Mrs. De Marque, Mrs. Cleveland, &c.

With new SCENERY, designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

To which will be added, A FARCE, in two acts, called the Village Lawyer,

Scout, Mr. Harwood Snarl, Mr. Francis Charles, Mr. Darley, jun. Justice Mitimus, Mr. Warrell Sheep-lace, Mr. Bates Kate, Mrs. Bates Mrs. Scout, Mrs. Shaw

Box one Dollar—Pitt 2 of a Dollar—and Gallery 2 a dollar.

The doors will be opened at 2 after five and the performance begin at 2 after six o'clock.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre, from TEN till ONE, and on days of performance from TEN till THREE o'clock.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places by five o'clock, and order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Vivat Republica!

This Day is Published, AN Authentic History OF THE Revolution in Geneva: Price 12 1-2 Cents.

The writer of the above introduces the following highly interesting remark—

"Such a detail will be neither void of interest nor utility to your prudent countrymen, May they reflect on it with attention, and learn by the disastrous example of the most democratical state that exists on the continent of Europe, the extreme danger of foreign influence; and above all, how rapid and inevitable it is to transgress the feeble interval which separates the abuse of liberty from its ruin!"

Sold by Thomas Dobson, No. 41, Second street, John Ormrod, Chestnut street, by Mr. Carey, Market street, and by the Editor hereof. December 11

Boarding:

Gentle Boarding and Lodgings for three or four Gentlemen may be had at No. 82, south Fourth street. Dec. 11

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Thursday, December 18.

The House took up for a third reading the bill making appropriations for payment of the militia on the late expedition against the Insurgents—after some debate the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate. The House adjourned at 12 o'clock this day.

The committee to whom was referred that part of the President's Speech which relates to the policy of indemnifying the sufferers by the depredations of the insurgents in the western counties of Pennsylvania,

Report the following resolutions, viz.

RESOLVED, That the President of the United States be requested to cause an ascertainment to be made of the losses sustained by the officers of government, and other citizens, in their property (in consequence of their exertions in support of the laws) by the insurgents in the western counties of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to draw out of the Treasury of the United States, the sum of dollars, to be applied by him to aid the said sufferers in repairing their losses.

The above resolutions have given rise to debate in the House—various opinions on the best mode of indemnifying the sufferers appear to be entertained by the speakers.

It was said that the injured parties ought to seek reparation in the courts of law in the first instance—and if indemnification could not be obtained from the aggressors, then government should afford its aid; but an immediate indemnification will operate to screen the guilty, and transfer their punishment so far as respects property to the innocent and the community at large; for it is absurd to suppose a man would appear in a court of justice to prosecute for that which he had already received. An objection was also drawn from another quarter, that if persons who lose property in civil commotions, find no difficulty in obtaining indemnification, it will render people careless and indifferent in defending their property. It might influence abandoned persons to contrive local insurrections for the very purpose of fleecing the public. These objections were replied to, by urging the justice of the claim of the sufferers, and the extreme danger which will arise, should those who distinguish themselves as supporters of the laws, be exposed to losses in proportion to their patriotism and signal exertions to uphold the govt. The subject of these resolutions is yet before the House.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Tuesday last, a motion was made and seconded, in substance as follows—Resolved That the persons chosen at the last general election for the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, and Allegheny, to represent the said counties, are not duly qualified for said office—those counties, having been, at the time of the election, in a state of insurrection.

Last evening arrived the ship Fame, in 54 days from Leith.

EXTRACT.

ON CONVERSATION.

A great talent for conversation requires at least to be accompanied with a degree of politeness. He who outshines others, owes to them a great deal of polite attention.

A familiarity contracted by the strictest continued friendship, does not dispense from politeness; and the freedom permitted among friends ought always to be accompanied with it, especially in the presence of others. As there can be no true friendship without esteem, at least to a certain degree, and in certain respects, two friends owe to each other marks of esteem, as well as marks of friendship.—Friendship is often broke or at least interrupted, because that under the pretext of acting freely and without reserve, they come insensibly to behave without politeness.

There is no position however plain and demonstrable which will not meet with opposition.

To find fault with what is obviously amiss requires no uncommon talents—but to start difficulties with respect to that which all the world besides acknowledges to be just and proper most undoubtedly is a sign or symptom at least of uncommon abilities.