

# Lundin McKechnie, Taylor, Stay, Corset & Habit Maker.

No. 24, Gresham Street, between Second & Third Streets.

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to those who have honored him with their employment, and begs leave to assure them, that from his extensive correspondence in London, he will at all times have it to his power to furnish them with every article in the most perfect manner, and of the best quality; and for the better accommodation of his customers, he has taken into partnership in the Taylor and Habit making business, John Sloane from London.

N. B. He makes the famous Patent Stays for the Apoplectic Spinalis Extending to the use of which he has been very successful in curing distortions in Young People, and has never failed to cure when applications were made in due time, and now begs leave to present to the public a proof of the happy effects.

In September last, James Dodds, late of Britain, applied to me respecting one of his children (a child two years and an half old) who had three or the lower vertebrae of her spine distorted, was very weak, her body bending, could not be moved without pain, had no use of her lower limbs, and one of which seemed contracting, and had no ease but in a lying posture. The parents informed me that she had been so for five or six months, and could account for it no other way than a weakness brought on by the whooping-cough, previous to which the child had been active & healthy.

Upon the 28th of September I fitted the child with a pair of patent stays and an apparatus Spinalis Extensum; in a few days she seemed perfectly easy, could sit upright and be carried about without complaining. The distortion is now scarcely perceptible; the child can stand on her upright feet, and with a little assistance. This is attested by the mother of the child who has remained since in the city for the benefit of my attendance, the father having gone to the country.

The above is a just state of my child's case.

BETTY DODDS

N. B. The Editor of this Gazette has a child under the care of Mr. McKechnie, who has worn the stays and apparatus for some time; the case is truly alarming, but the prospect of relief, if not a final cure, is very flattering.

Dec. 13

## NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,  
DECEMBER 22.

Will be Presented,

Performed but once, a New COMEDY, with Alterations, in three acts, written by Mrs. Rowson, interspersed with songs called

## Slaves in Algiers,

OR,

A Struggle for Freedom.

The Music composed by Mr. Reinagle.

Muley Maloch,	Mr. Green
Constant,	Mr. Whitlock
Sebastian,	Mr. Bates
Ben Hassan,	Mr. Francis
Mustapha,	Mr. Darley jun.
Sadi,	Master Warrell
Selim,	Mr. Bliffett
Zorionna,	Mrs. Warrell
Femah,	Mrs. Marshall
Selima,	Mrs. Cleveland

American Captives.

Frederick,	Mr. Moreton
Henry,	Mr. Cleveland
Augustus,	Master T. Warrell
Rebecca,	Mrs. Whitlock
Olivia,	Mrs. Rowson
Slaves,	Messrs. Warrell, Withrow, Gibbons, Price, &c.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, in two acts, written by the Author of the School for Scandal, called

## The Critic;

OR

A Tragedy Rehearsed.

Dangle,	Mr. Bates
Sneer,	Mr. Moreton
Sir Trevel Plagiary,	Mr. Harwood
Sig. Pasticio Ritrnello,	Mr. Marshall
Interpreter,	Mr. Bliffett
Prompter,	Mr. Rowson
Puff,	Mr. Chalmers
Mrs. Dangle,	Mrs. Francis
Italian Girls,	Mrs. Oldmixon, Miss Broadhurst

Characters of the Tragedy.

Lord Burleigh,	Mr. Bates
Gov. of Tilbury Fort,	Mr. Darley
Earl of Leicester,	Mr. Cleveland
Sir Walter Raleigh,	Mr. Green
Sir Christopher Hatton,	Mr. Francis
Master of the Horse,	Mr. Warrell
Don Ferollo Whikerandos,	Mr. Harwood
First Niece,	Mrs. Cleveland
Second Niece,	Miss Rowson
Confidant,	Mrs. Rowson
Tilburina,	Mrs. Shaw

To conclude with a  
**Grand Attack on Tilbury Fort**  
And Destruction of the Armada.

Box one Dollar—Pitt 2 of a Dollar—and Gallery 1 a dollar.

The doors will be opened at 1/2 after five and the performance begin at 1/2 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.

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

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FERRIS,

GENET wrote last winter to New-York, that on receipt of some good news from France, "Congress could not keep in their sittings." And in Mr. Brown's paper of last Saturday, I find, this winter, Congress could not keep in their sittings, because impelled away by a commencement. For the first instance, Congress found an excuse in patriotism, which consists in feeling more strongly for the welfare of foreign nations, than our own. For the last, I could not readily find an excuse, till I read a second time the publication in Mr. Brown's paper. In that will be found many excuses; principally two, viz.—1stly. In the sentence next preceding the speech of JOHN SWANWICK, Esq.—He is said to be "one of the Trustees to the audience." The representatives in Congress, we are told, formed a part of that "audience."—2dly. Altho' in that publication, the sketch and address appear in profane dress, it is probable the whole was originally written in poetry, and said or sung, as the inspiration of the moment dictated, "soft music being heard in the intervals." And, since poetry and music have been said to possess powers equal to building cities, raising the dead, &c.—why not call Congress, and even "mountains" to listen and admire?

To evince the justice of the idea, that all this publication was once poetry, permit me to take notice of the diction. "On Thursday the 18th inst. a commencement was held of the young ladies academy." "Present, at an examination held as to the proficiency in literature of this rising feminary." "A government 'wobse' peculiar boast it is that 'its' powers rest on the intelligence," &c. "The clauses of the 'frame' of government to remain no longer inactive." "The institution will be of the number 'wobse' solicit," are, among many others, masterly strokes of the *protopoia*, or in plain English, *personification*; and the words "wobse," "wobse," and "its," are most poeticaly introduced.

When speaking of the human race, in plain prose, two sexes, or both of the sexes, are expressions of sufficient extent; but here we find "all sexes are alike to have the growth of knowledge protected in them." "To offer to a country the brightest trophy of which 'u' could be 'proud,' is the very pride of the muses of 'all sexes'."

"The revolution of every sun, is peculiarly honored on the present occasion, with a spectacle the most touching." This sentence is obscure enough to be poetical, and probably is so, or rather was so, as the *sense* of a period is hardly conveyed in vulgar prose, after it has soared on epic wing.

The foregoing quotations will, I think, call the attention of every reader to the piece, and then to the same conclusion; that is, this publication was once poetry, and has retained many poetic features in its present dress. The people of Philadelphia are interested to know who composed the sketch and speech alluded to in these observations; some think it was the overseer, and some think it was Mr. Swanwick; if the latter, what speeches may we expect next session of Congress? If the Representatives were now incapable of keeping in their sittings, when the trusteeship and musically poetic call were without, what will they do when they are within their walls; or, to use a scriptural phraseology—"If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?"

A Citizen of Philadelphia.

Dec. 22, 1794.

From the Virginia Gazette.

MARCELLUS. No. VI.

It is asked, shall we not join France in the cause of Liberty? In reply it may be asked what assistance can we render France? Is it in our power to send them fleets, armies, or even money and provisions? We have no fleets to protect us from the Algerines. We have hardly an army equal to a few Indian tribes: We have not money to discharge the debt incurred for our own independence. It is true we have the happiness of living in an abundant country, and can spare provisions, but without convoys to protect our vessels, we cannot transport these provisions across the Atlantic. Shall we then engage in a war when we cannot assist the ally we mean to benefit? But does France need this assistance? Happily for her, her own internal resources have resisted, and if directed with wisdom, can resist with success, the united attacks of the world; and they need not be indebted to any power on earth for the maintenance of that great principle for which they are contending—the right of every nation to choose the manner in which it shall be governed. If in the present infancy of our strength,

we were able to interfere in the affairs of mankind, so as to restore peace, and enforce the respect due to this great principle, it would be magnanimous and glorious to make the attempt. But when with our utmost exertion and caution we can hardly maintain our own independence, and internal quiet, who folly could be equal to attaching our fate to the fate of any nation in the world; and to rise and fall according to the wisdom or indiscretion of their councils? In a former number, I have demonstrated that we have nothing to gain, but every thing to lose, by close and intimate political connections with the powers of Europe. Without committing ourselves to the fate of foreign wars, let us, like a wife and brave people, rely on ourselves, and labour by all just and prudent means to maintain our independence, our peace, and unparalleled prosperity. While the old world is weakening itself by tremendous wars, if we are wise we will nurse our strength and resources, and place our country in a situation to defy the malevolence of any nation on earth. But this can be done only by preserving our union. It cannot be done if we are divided into factions. It cannot be done by overturning all the great arrangements of that government, from which we are daily experiencing the most unexampled benefits.—It cannot be done by exciting resistance to the laws, and preaching discontent thro' the land instead of having obedience and cultivating harmony, a mutual confidence and brotherly concord among the citizens. It cannot be done if by one party's attempting to consolidate us with France, another party shall be driven to seek the alliance of Great-Britain. Such a state of things would be the consummation of our misfortunes and degradation. Then instead of maintaining that respectable rank of a powerful, virtuous and independent nation, we should become the tools and puppets of foreign powers, the contempt of mankind, and the object of derision, as well as every respect of true happiness, and all national respectability. Those therefore are traitors to our liberties, our independence, and our happiness, who would blend ours with the fate of any nation on earth. Happily (unlike as we are now) we do not need foreign assistance if we make a wise use of our own resources. If we fortify the vulnerable parts of our coasts, if we train our citizens to arms, if we provide ample supplies of military stores; if we organize systems of taxation, by which on any sudden emergencies the pecuniary energy of the nation can be commanded; and above all, if we do not quarrel among ourselves, but maintain our internal peace and union, and enforce a due respect to the majesty of the laws, no nation will venture to attack us. And if we combine with this internal arrangement, the building a navy half the size which Mr. Jefferson supposes might be built in one year, we might calculate at creating a proper respect to our flag from the lesser naval powers, and certainly would be able to defend our commerce from freebooters, and the disgrace and horrors of Algerine piracies. But shall we permit Great Britain to commit lawless depredations on our trade, and contrary to the faith of treaties retain our western posts?

These are important questions, and deserve a separate consideration. As to the first point there cannot be a doubt, that if any nation violates the freedom of commerce as established by the universal consent and usages of nations, and when called on, refuses a proper indemnification, it is such an outrage as to justify every retaliation on the part of the injured nation, even to immediate war. It seems to be an undoubted fact that the subjects of Great Britain have committed great violences on our trade, tho' the extent of them is yet unascertained, as well as whether the government of that country will make an indemnification for them.—If this be not done, we shall be brought to decide on those means which under all circumstances shall appear most proper to obtain redress. It is to be hoped, however, that the injustice of the British will not drive us to this situation. But if we should unfortunately be brought to this point, we have only two modes by which we can seek redress.—The first is war, letters of marque and reprisal on sea, and an attack by land on their possessions adjoining us. The other is a prohibition of commercial intercourse, sequestration and perhaps confiscation of debts due from American citizens to British subjects. I have no hesitation to prefer war open and declared, if there is a prospect of its producing the intended effect, to sequestration and confiscation.—There seems to be a cruelty in rendering individuals reposing their confidence in our laws and in our integrity, responsible for the misconduct of their government; as well as impolicy in breaking asunder the confidences of men in each other's honor and justice, as such interferences evidently tend to corrupt the heart and vitiate the morals of the community.

But should an indemnification be obtained from the British court for the depredations committed on our trade by the subjects of that government, and the freedom of commerce properly secured in future—but the business of the western posts left to future discussion and arrangement. A question will arise whether we ought to encounter the hazards of a war to obtain an immediate possession of them. A question will arise particularly in the breast of Virginians, whether they above all other parts of the United States, should press such a measure. A question will arise, whether we should lose the most fortunate period which ever occurred of enriching our country by the sale of the necessities of life in which we so much abound, for a punctilio of honor (for which kings war)—for a few acres of land in the wilderness, which we have been long entitled to, but which

we have not yet tho't it wise to seize by force. Indeed it is a question whether it would be fair and just treatment to our merchants, to couple the indemnification for their losses, with the settlement of this dispute of eleven years standing about the posts.

Will Virginia in its particular interests be injured by the retention of these posts? If the possession of these posts by Great Britain will tend to prevent the settlement of that immense country to the north-west of us, it will in the same degree turn the tide of population to our country, which wants inhabitants to afford full cultivation to its soil. But will the retention of these posts by Great Britain prevent the improvement of any of the other states? It is in the power of the United States to erect others in their neighbourhood, to protect our frontiers, and destroy the influence which the British government may at present have over the Indian tribes; and this may be done almost with as small an expence as arming and garrisoning the forts now held by Great Britain. If we had these, Great Britain may lawfully build others in their neighbourhood. Since then we may produce the same effects relative to these posts without war, as would attend the most successful war, it would be utter folly merely on account of these posts to suspend, if not sacrifice, our present growing strength and prosperity. And least of all the states, ought Virginia or those south of her, to urge such a claim, as they from every circum stance, the ease with which they may be invaded, the spareness of their population and those other particulars, which have been detailed in former numbers, are rendered peculiarly vulnerable, and would probably suffer most either from a regular invasion of an enemy, or from a predatory war.—For New-England is emphatically said to be defended by an *iron-bound coast*—and the other states to the north of us have few rivers.

But has not a late event rendered it very doubtful whether we shall be able for any long time to retain the country west of the Alleghany mountains subject to our government, without expending more money in enforcing obedience to the laws, than we shall possibly be able to raise revenues from their contributions. Can it be wise to expend millions, and hazard the events of a war with the most formidable nation in Europe (at least with regard to us on account of its superiority at sea) for a country which may forever prove a barren and expence, and the very focus of rebellion.

Every consideration then seems to lead us to avoid war, if we can restore our trade to that situation which we lately enjoyed, and which even now under its present embarrassments, affords a very great encouragement to the toils of the husbandman. Shall we for the sake of having an immense ungovernable territory, sacrifice all the present essential comforts of our citizens, for a phantom, at least for a good, *uncertain and problematical*? Shall we for the barren name of empire, so soothing to the *pride of kings*, sacrifice all the blessings of civil, and all the endearments of domestic society, to secure which being the end, ought to be the sole pursuit of free government?

It may be thought necessary by some that I should extend my observations, and enquire whether the conduct of this state has been founded on the true interests of the state, as exhibited in the preceding investigation. But this enquiry I am not inclined to make, because I have too much *republican charity* to suspect, however erroneous their policy has been, and however fatal it might have proved if it had succeeded, that their motives were not the most pure and honorable—for the wisest men are liable to error—the most virtuous are liable to passion, or the too eager pursuit of a favorite theory. This enquiry I am not inclined to make, for a more important consideration; because I am a *Republican*, and venerate the *Republican principle*—because I recognize in the people a capacity to understand their interests, and to decide on the conduct of their Representatives. I am not therefore so presumptuous as to obtrude myself into an office which of right belongs to them, and for which they are in a peculiar manner fitted. The people are competent to decide whether they have not experienced most unexampled prosperity under the administration of the present general government. They can determine whether taxes have not been diminished; lands risen in value, improvements of every kind progressed, and commerce and agriculture flourished in a manner before unprecedented: they can decide whether we ought to rush precipitately into war, and lose all the great advantages which peace is daily pouring into our laps: they can determine whether we ought to hazard our independence

and present happiness on the event of an European war: they can determine whether we ought to abuse and censure our brethren of New-England, or above all things cultivate their good will and friendship: they can determine whether our navigation should not be defended from African corsairs; and whether, instead of confining and fettering our commerce, we should not leave it perfectly open to the fair competition of foreigners—they can decide whether it be not a fundamental principle on which the existence of a republican government depends, that the minority should submit to the laws of the majority; and whether it be consistent with this principle, for men, when they have been over-ruled on the floor of Congress, by a constitutional majority, to endeavor to render the people discontented with their government by abusing its measures, or making opposition to its laws: they can determine whether such conduct may not have fostered, and brought to maturity that spirit, which has lately broke out in open rebellion in the western counties of Pennsylvania; and to subdue which a very heavy expence must be incurred by the nation, and consequently additional taxes.—These, and many other more important considerations, will doubtless occur to them, and have their proper influence whenever called on to choose those persons, to whom they must confide the peace and honor of their country.

It may be also thought necessary by some, that I should add a review of the leading measures of the present government; and that I should particularly consider those great topics of emsere, the Funding System, the Assumption, the Excise, and the Bank. These subjects have been so long, so frequently, and so ably discussed, that I should only waste time in adding any thing on them; tho' it would be easy to shew that the funding system, or the payment of our debts, arose from the Constitution—that the assumption was beneficial to this state—that the excise is conducive to morals and beneficial to agriculture; and that it is by no means so certain as some gentlemen say, that the bank is unconstitutional. If our constitution is defective, or not sufficiently explicit as to the powers delegated, let it be amended. In the mean time let not the laws be resisted, and the banners of civil war erected in our country. The constitution has provided two modes of amendment; the one in the power of the state legislatures, and totally without the control of Congress. It would certainly be more patriotic to attempt a reform in the constitution in this way, than to disturb the country with civil feuds and animosities.

But to conclude; let us always keep in mind that we are an independent nation; that we are too the most happy and prosperous nation in the universe; and if we avoid faction, preserve internal concord, and make a proper and manly use of our resources; that we shall remain independent and happy in spite of the wreck of nations or the crush of worlds.

O, Virginia, placed in the paradise of nations, reflect on thy happiness. Peace showers on thee every blessing—War overwhelms thee with every calamity.

Ye Fathers of the Land now assembled in council; ye need not be told of the sacred deposit committed to your charge; ye need not be told to guard your country from the horrors of war; the greater horrors of anarchy, and the consequent prostration of every thing which can render society useful or life desirable.

MARCELLUS.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Carlisle, 2d Dec. 1794.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with your request, I take up my pen, to give you a brief sketch of the affairs of our College.

You know it was designed from the first, as a seminary, where young gentlemen might have as complete an education, in the Languages and Sciences as at any other College, on the continent. It was evidently with this view that the Trustees placed at the head of it a gentleman so eminent in literature, as the present principal undoubtedly is.

The Revd. Dr. Charles Nestlé, (whose zeal for the interests of the institution is sufficiently manifested, by his constant attention to his class, and his solicitude to make his pupils fully acquainted with the most important branches of knowledge)—delivers lectures on the beauties of the classics the history of philosophy, Criticism, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, in all its parts.