

London & Portland,
The Schooner
ATLAS,
Thomas Burnham,
MASTER
Will sail in a few days. For freight
and cargo, apply to the Captain on board at
No. 81, South Water Street.

John Wells,
No. 81, South Water Street.
Who has on Board,
588 bags Barley,
new cord; Hemlock BARK,
and a few barrels Rubber OIL. for
sale.

Advertisement.
as committed to the Goal of Gloucester
County, New Jersey, some time in Oc-
tober last.

A Negro Man,
named Isaac, on suspicion of being a
sway; says he came from Virginia—
Master, if any he hath, is desired to
prove property, pay charges, and
bring him away in three weeks from this
date, otherwise he will be let go at the
expiration of that time upon paying fees, &c.

Joseph Hews,
Goaler.

NEW THEATRE.
SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 27.
Will be Presented,
The COMIC OPERA of
Lionel & Clarissa,
OR
The School for Fathers.

John Flowerdale,	Mr. Whitlock
Oldboy,	Mr. Bates
Slamy,	Mr. Moreton
Lionel,	Mr. Marshall
Farman,	Mr. Cleveland
enkins,	Mr. Darley
servants,	Messrs. Darley, jun. Blissett, and J. Warrell
Lady Oldboy,	Mrs. Shaw
Clarissa,	Mrs. Marshall
Diana,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Jenny,	Miss Broadhurst

To which will be added,
A FARCE, written by John O'Keefe,
Author of the Poor Soldier, Agreeable
Surprise, &c. called
Modern Antiques,
OR THE MERRY MOURNERS.

Cockletoy,	Mr. Francis
Frank,	Mr. Green
Joey,	Mr. Blissett
Napkin,	Master Warrell
Hearty,	Mr. De Moulain
Thomas,	Mr. Warrell
Mrs. Cockletoy,	Mrs. Shaw
Mrs. Camomile,	Mrs. Rowson
Belinda,	Mrs. Cleveland
Nan,	Mrs. Erancis
Fionnce,	Mrs. Bates
Betty,	Miss Rowson

Box one Dollar—Pitt 1/2 of a Dollar—and
Gallery 1/3 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 per-
formance from TEN till THREE o'clock.
No money or tickets to be returned, nor
any person on any account whatsoever, ad-
mitted behind the scenes.
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 re-
main.

Vivat Respublica!
This Day is Published,
AN
Authentic History
OF THE
Revolution in Geneva;
Price 12 1/2 Cents.

The writer of the above introduces the follow-
ing highly interesting remark—
"Such a detail will be neither void of
interest nor utility to your prudent coun-
cillors. May they reflect on it with at-
tention, and learn by the disastrous exam-
ple of the most democratical state that ex-
ists on the continent of Europe, the ex-
treme danger of foreign influence; and a-
bove all, how rapid and inevitable it is to
transgress the feeble interval which sepa-
rates the abuse of liberty from its ruin!"

Sold by Thomas Dolson, No. 41, Second
Street, John Ormrod, Chestnut Street, by
M. Carey, Market Street, and by the Edi-
tor hereof.
December 11

WANTED,
A person well ac-
quainted with FARMING as practised in
this state, to go to the neighbourhood of
the Federal City. He must be well re-
commended for Honesty, Sobriety, Indust-
ry, &c. Enquire of
Garrett Cottringer,
No. 42, north Fifth Street.
Dec. 26

For the Gazette of the United States.

PROPOSALS
WILL soon be issued for publishing
a true and IMPARTIAL HISTORY
OF THE UNITED STATES, from
1787 to 1794, compiled from Antife-
deral Newspapers, and other publica-
tions, the speeches of a certain party in
Congress, and the Resolutions of the
Democratical Societies, with copious
extracts from a Pamphlet much celebra-
ted in the four Western Counties of
Pennsylvania, and known elsewhere, by
the title of the Thirteen Lying Letters,
the whole comprising a body of authen-
tic information for the ignorant, and
credulous which as experience proves,
cannot fail to be of eminent use, to
guide the opinions and the passions of a
multitude, in a time of popular turbu-
lence and fermentation. These materi-
als for History, being now scattered all
over this great country, and buried as
they really are under loads of the most
offensive rubbish, are in danger of be-
ing entirely lost, unless the public should
encourage their collection and arrange-
ment, within the convenient limits
(which for cheapness and brevity sake,
we have chosen) of Twenty Four Fol-
lios. Perhaps it may be found necessa-
ry in the progress of the work, to pub-
lish many of the documents in an Ap-
pendix: which however will not exceed
six volumes more.

Dedicated to
DAVID BRADFORD, Esq.
It is really strange, that no authen-
tic account of the political situation of
the United States has yet, appeared in
any systematical work. For the fugi-
tive new paper speculations, and pam-
phlets do not deserve that name.
Strangers have of late discovered
great eagerness to learn the state of this
country, and many have actually fled
from the distresses of Britain and Hol-
land to seek refuge among us, expect-
ing to find true liberty and prosperity.
But they have been cured of the delu-
sion and fortunately infinite numbers of
emigrants have been prevented from
rushing into every vessel bound to Ame-
rica, by reading the papers and speech-
es from which the history is compiled.
Those papers and the knowledge of the
fact that oppression had driven a part
of the people to seek redress by arms,
has checked their rashness and folly,
and induced them to retire to England
and Germany.

So little do our own citizens know
of the condition of the land they live
in, that they are really deluded into the
peruasion that the government and ad-
ministration are republican, the laws
honestly intended and wisely adapted
to promote the general good, and that
since the ever lamented fall of the ve-
nerable confederation, the work of the
patriots of 1775, the numbers wealth
and glory of the nation have made
astonishing progress. From this cen-
sure however justice requires we should
except the four western counties of
Pennsylvania and a part of Virginia
and North-Carolina, where the enlight-
ened citizens have had the full benefit
of the information contained in this
history.

As the middle and eastern states still
sit in darkness, altho Greenleaf's paper
in New-York, has avowed, and the Bos-
ton Chronicle has never ceased to prac-
tise the most hardy fidelity to truth
and republican liberty, it becomes ab-
solutely necessary to gather these scatter-
ed sweets till their united fragrance tort-
ure the sense. For collectively they
form such a mass of republican evidence
as all the parasites of a Court, and all
the Knights of the funding system will
not be able to resist.

It is recommended with all becom-
ing earnestness and respect to the re-
publican societies throughout the states,
to encourage this work, and to cause
one set at least to be deposited in some
convenient place in every election dis-
trict. This measure cannot fail to pro-
duce a renovation of the republican spi-
rit among the electors, which in a short
time would bring down the colossus of
aristocracy that now bestrides Liberty
and Equality in the United States.

The readers of this publication will
be surprised to see that the antifederal
objections to the Constitution were made
by men inspired with the spirit of pro-
phesy. Consolidation, Land Taxes, the
setting up Lordships, the loss of the
liberty of the Press, and of keeping
arms, standing armies ruling every body
by martial laws instead of juries, the
south beggared to pamper the sea-
faring monopolists of the north, in short,
all the abominations of the aristocrats
who have held the power of the gov-
ernment have been so plainly foretold
that the book may pretend to as much
divinity as Ethan Allen's Oracle of
Reason. The progress of oppression is

pointed out step by step. It has been
shown how all the public money was
first pocketed by the Congressmen to
pay their wages; and then how it was
all absorbed by the collectors and hang-
ers on of office; and then how the
Knights and paper Lords swallowed
all; and how the Indian war took
more than all; how the public debt
was made by Congress to oblige and
enrich each other and their friends;
how agriculture was first ruined to pam-
per the monied interest; how trade was
ruined; how manufactures were struck
with palsy, merely because the men
who said it was unconstitutional to pass
any act to encourage them could not
get the upper hand.

It is also shown how the true republic-
ans struggled to prevent the fall of
liberty; and how their abhorrence of
all foreign influence led them to concert
with Mr. Genet, the means by clubs
and societies, of organizing the oppo-
sition into a system of energy, especially
at the elections: the connection be-
tween those clubs and a party formerly
in Congress, and the causes which pre-
vented the success of the four western
counties, and the expected co-operation
of their friends and allies in the cities.

The merit and usefulness of the work
will recommend it, but the nauseous la-
bor of examining the materials exceeds
all credibility. None but those who
had become familiarized to the Chroni-
cle and other documents, could have
endured or even survived it. The com-
pilers were obliged to hold their breath
as long as the divers to search for pearl
in the sea. They are alive however,
and still in hopes that their works will
reward them.

For the Gazette of the United States.
In the Woods, 21st Dec. 1794.
To **ROBERT MICKLE, the pro. tem.**
Secretary of the Republican Society at
Baltimore.

SIR,
HAVING lately met with a paper
containing the address of your society
to the government and people of the
United States, I cannot refrain my in-
clination to submit to your considerati-
on some thoughts which occurred to
my mind in the perusal. If they are
not well founded, I can assure you
they are well meant; and since your
society make their ultimate stand a-
gainst what they look upon unjust cen-
sure of the President, and those mem-
bers of the two houses of Congress who
join him in believing that "certain
self-created societies" have aided in
kindling the late insurrection, in a pure
heart and good intentions; I feel se-
cure in believing you will extend the
same candor to me if you think me mi-
staken. You say these societies have
been declared, in their particular con-
duct, to be instrumental in promoting
the western insurrection; and, in their
general principles, are deemed unfriend-
ly to all law and government.—They are
so considered, 'tis true; and you ac-
knowledge that if these charges had
sprung from the meanest quarter, they
would naturally excite indignation in
the breasts of the innocent; but com-
ing from a quarter where wisdom and
caution are, at least, supposed to be
combined, they further produce a de-
sire to wipe them away; and I de-
clare to you I feel no wish to make
these charges stick upon you unless
they are strictly true in fact and sound
political philosophy. Upon this ground
I am willing to place the dispute; and
you need not be reminded that from
the abundance of the heart the mouth
speaketh—for this is inspiration—while
I am persuaded you will not deny that
from settled mature resolutions of the
mind the actions of men generally flow.—
When the constitutional legislators feel
convinced that embroilings from with-
out and conspiracy within are forming
against the government and the laws of
the land, settled by the voice of the
people, and approved of by innumera-
ble blessings flowing from that order of
things, you ought not to think it
strange that the eloquence of Greece
and Rome is heard in the Senate in re-
pelling the intrigues of Philip, or in de-
veloping the dark designs of Cataline.
Common prudence, you say, compels
us to suspect there are such men as
these among us.—And, independent of
positive proof, where ought wisdom to
look for them but to those dark noct-
urnal clubs where Cataline found his
boldest comrades, and by whose aid Cæ-
sar was made finally to tread upon the
neck of the Senate, and triumph over
the liberties of Rome? Your maxims
are generally just—"the advances of
ambition are often through the most
secret ways"—but you are blind in the
application: Where are we more sure
of finding your ambitious men than in

your own "self-created societies?" Look
for a moment, into the State House
Yard of Philadelphia, and whom do
you see elevated above the heads of a
mob but members of the "self-created
society" of Pennsylvania, endeavouring
one after another to bring the consti-
tuted authorities of the union into con-
tempt, and amidst the stupid gaze of po-
pular admiration, wishing to slide down,
like molten gold, into its very vitals.—
Could these men but once get clear of
the controul over them which results
from the constitution and laws, and
which they evidently appear to be aim-
ing at, tho' like Cæsar they might con-
tinue the name of Congress and Presi-
dent, like him too would they subvert
the government and trample on the
rights of the people. Such are the
places wisdom and prudence naturally
direct us to look for dangerous ambi-
tion—and these are the men on whom
the public eye must be fixed if they will
preserve their excellent constitution, and
continue to enjoy the blessings result-
ing from it. Are not Bradford and Brack-
enridge members of some of your "self-
created societies?"—The deliberate re-
solutions of your societies with their
natural and obvious effects, shall be the
subject of another letter. In the mean
time I shall subscribe myself your fel-
low-citizen—

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.
TO THE
GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE censure lately thrown out on
all popular societies within the United
States, comes from too respectable a
source not to have attracted the public
attention. In their particular conduct,
those societies are declared to have been
instrumental in promoting the late insur-
rection to the westward; in their gen-
eral principles, they have been deemed
unfriendly to all law and government.
No epithet, however harsh and inde-
cent, that they have not been thought
to deserve: no purpose however dark
and horrid, that has not been attribut-
ed to them. Eloquence, which might
have adorned an Athens or a Rome,
has laboured to blacken their acti-
ons and their principles; and the "rags
and fritters of society," have been blown
upon from one end of the continent to
the other.

Such general and indiscriminate re-
proaches, should they have come from
the meanest quarter, must naturally ex-
cite indignation in the breast of the in-
nocent; but coming from one which is
supposed to combine the greatest wis-
dom and caution, as well as all the pow-
er of the nation, must, further pro-
duce a desire to wipe them away. And
indeed to let them pass on unnoticed,
would, in the opinion of the Republi-
can Society of Baltimore, be to sub-
scribe to their own condemnation, and
to merit those injurious appellations, the
disruptors of public happiness, the
incendiaries and the petty tyrants of so-
ciety, the assassins of virtue and charac-
ter, that have been so liberally heaped
upon them. And though, from a con-
scious propriety of their own views and
conduct, they see no necessity for a pub-
lic vindication of themselves, yet re-
spect to the rules of their country, which,
notwithstanding the assertions of some
men, they have never lost sight of; to
their own character, which they value
above life; to the good opinion of their
fellow-citizens, which it is their pride
as well as interest to revere; and to that
constitution which they look upon as the
noblest "safeguard of human right,"
ever yet devised by the wisdom of man
—prompt them to declare the truth,
both as to the part they have acted re-
specting the late insurrection, as also the
general reasons and principles of their
institution.

First, that we should be thought to
have, in any manner, contributed to the
origin or support of an insurrection,
which we deplore, as the most grievous
dishonor that ever befel our country, af-
fects us the more sensibly in that, at
a very early period, we hastened, by
resolutions inserted in the public papers,
to express our entire disapprobation of
it; and have since, by every means in
our power, and many of us by obeying
the call of the executive to arms, as has
been, truly, observed by a worthy re-
presentative of our state, endeavored to
discourage and to quell it. Well
convinced of the inseparable connection
between law and liberty; and that the
principles in our constitution which en-
joins that "the will of the majority
shall prevail" is not only the most "lu-
minous" but the only practicable prin-
ciple of rational freedom, we beheld with

as much indignation, at least, as all
others of our fellow-citizens an attempt
to violate both; and hesitated not a mo-
ment, unanimously and publicly to ex-
press it. Did our accusers derive the
sentiments they have, so confidently,
imputed to us from these our resolu-
tions? It cannot be. Let them, then,
declare to the people, who have a right
to be informed, from some conduct of
ours, or from what other source of in-
formation, they have! Is it from the
report of the secretary of the treasury,
written with a preselected view "to give
the citizens at large full information on
the subject of the disturbances?" We
see nothing there to warrant the opinion.

But again, have emissaries from us been
detected in the western counties of Penn-
sylvania, fomenting discontent and insur-
rections among the citizens? Have we by
letter or otherwise, exhorted them to per-
severe in opposition to the laws? Have we
sympathized with them in the grievances,
either real or pretended, which they affect-
ed to labour under? Have we to this day
expressed an opinion on the law of the ex-
ecutive, either one way or the other? To all
these questions with our hands on our
hearts, and appealing to him who know-
eth the secrets of all men, we positively
answer no. Why then has our conduct
been represented as like that of so many
crocodiles weeping over those very laws
and that constitution which inwardly, we
were resolved to destroy? Was it because
that, in this country, dungeons, chains
and death awaited the man who would
dare to express a disapprobation which he
felt respecting the form or the measures of
government?

Was it because that, if real grievances
oppressed us, there was no other mode of
getting rid of them than by the cruel and
precarious resort to civil war? Was it be-
cause it would not have seemed wiser to
seek reparation in the good sense and jus-
tice than in the blood of our countrymen;
to have tried them by petition before we
proceeded them to rebellion? Was it because
that, among us the liberty of the press
was interdicted, and liberty of speech
reckoned sedition, that we should be under
the necessity of pursuing the most lawful
end by the most unlawful means, and of
"meeting in the dark to perform incanta-
tions" against a law which we had an
aversion to, or against a constitution which
we did not approve? It would look indeed
as if personal rancour or impatience of
public security, which we thank God, is
yet the natural and constitutional right of
all our citizens, whether individually or
collectively, had no little share in the con-
duct of our accusers, or as if that the cen-
sure which, for aught we know, some
other societies may have deserved, has, hap-
tily at least, been extended to us. Let our
fellow-citizens judge: On the opinions of
men accustomed to think for themselves,
cheerfuly, we rely:—will assured that
"strong assertion without proof" will not
readily be credited against us, and that
even should they, we have still the consci-
ousness left of not deserting them.

With respect to the reasons and
principles of our institutions, that the
public was not before possessed of them,
has been more owing to want of at-
tention than of respect in us to their good
opinion. When we contemplated the
history of nations which had lost their
freedom, some from ignorance, some
from supineness, and some from the in-
trigues and artifices of ambitious men,
it appeared to us, that a wise people
could not exhibit too much care and
activity in the preservation of that in-
valuable blessing. Among others which
occurred, the establishment of a society,
whose object it should be to study the
laws and constitution of their own and
other countries—to watch the opera-
tions of government, and ferretize the
principles and conduct of men in pow-
er, appeared a very likely means of ef-
fecting that great end; as being well
calculated to dispel ignorance, to raise
supineness, and to counteract ambition.
A nation which understands its rights,
will not be apt to neglect them, and a
nation anxious for the preservation of
its rights, will not easily fall a sacrifice
to artifice or power. Slavery has ever
been the consequence of ignorance, and
no people ever yet lost their liberties,
till they had first lost the knowledge of
them. Now, how is this knowledge
more likely to be acquired and main-
tained, than among a society of men,
who to the constant habit of investiga-
ting their rights, adds likewise, that of
applying them to all the proceedings of
our public bodies; and who enjoying
the perfection of science, constantly
combine principle with practice! Nor
does it appear that politics is less a sci-
ence, or dependent on less steady and
inflexible principles than any other
which is the object of human research;
nor is the idea of a school, for acquir-
ing a knowledge of the nature of laws
and government more absurd than that
of one for acquiring a knowledge of
astronomy and the mathematics. And
if from the latter we may learn to trace
the wanderings of a planet, or from the
former we know the certain effect
of certain laws and government to a
people! And shall societies for the en-
couragement of the most effectual sci-
ences, meet with the public approbation