

encouragement, while a society for the study of the noblest of all arts, of the freedom, the dignity and the happiness of man, be deemed unworthy of regard. But if we believed that this institution would tend to beget a knowledge of our rights, we also believed that this knowledge in its turn, should beget a spirit of independence, both in sentiment and action, unfavorable to the admission of slavery.

The man, who to the natural love adds the true knowledge of freedom, will not easily be deceived by forms and names, which exhibit the appearance without the reality of what they have been: bare authority without truth or justice he will dispise; and respect custom and prejudice no further than as they appear to be founded in reason and nature. Habituated to consider himself as equally entitled with all others, from the gift of his creator, to the enjoyments of his life, his understanding, his property and his liberty, he will before he resigns them to any man or set of men, be prompted to enquire by what right it is they demand them. And this will admirably fit him for promoting a third effect contemplated by our institution; that of resisting the intrigues and violence of ambitious men.

That there have been such men in all countries, history but too well convinces; that there may be such, in our own, common prudence would prompt us to suspect. And that these men should have other controul over them than what barely results from the constitution and the laws is an opinion derived from experience, when we consider how Cæsar, by preserving the sacred names of Senate and Consul, had art to change the whole nature of government in Rome—and how in succeeding times, the free government of Venice, Geneva, the United Provinces, and of several other countries of Europe have been changed the most into aristocracy, and yet retained the name of republics. The advances of ambition are often through the most secret ways: it has appeared under the different masks of religion, of patriotism, and even of zeal for public life.

There are instances of men who have ventured their health, their fortunes and their lives in the service of their country, that they might afterwards, amidst the stupid gaze of popular admiration slide down, like molten gold, into its very vitals. There are instances again, of others who setting out with the purest zeal for the Liberties of mankind, have been corrupted in their projects, and could, never afterwards, be induced to lay down the authority which the gratitude of a nation or the necessities of the times had entrusted to them. And it appeared to us that, added to those proceeding from the laws, from a perfect freedom of speech and of the press, a Society of Men whose duty it should be to watch the proceedings of our public officers, would form not the least respectable or effectual check to such men. In times of public necessity, this Society would sound the alarm, and mixing among their fellow-citizens, rouse them into a contemplation and sense of their danger. And what too the alarm be sometimes false, will it, for that reason, never be true? What though a good man, sometimes, suffers in his popularity and reputation, will the evil man, for that reason, never be detected? What though Rome produce a Fabius, did she not likewise a Cæsar? What though Britain produce a Sidney, did she not likewise a Cromwell? What though America has produced a Washington, may she not likewise a Demourier? And is it not better that one man should lose his place, or even his life than millions their liberties from the over security of the people? Moreover the persecution of the good cannot last long. Popular frenzy will blow over and real virtue, like the sun, though it may be obscured for a moment, with spots and clouds, will again re-ascend its seat in all its meridian heat and splendor, and though it be hid, even in darkness, it sets only to rise with greater glory, in a happier country!

These are the reasons which induced certain citizens of the town of Baltimore to form themselves into a Republican Society. Whether they be substantial, or otherwise, let our fellow-citizens judge. For ourselves we declare that they appeared concurring to our Reason; and binding on our Conscience. And if to these we add the warmest attachment to the Laws and Constitution of our country; if we profess no principles of Government but common with yourselves, and accessible only for preservation; if we exercise no unlicensed power; if we arbitrarily controul no man's actions; if we touch no man's property; if we violate no man's Liberty; if we demean our-

selves like peaceable and good citizens we expect and demand to be permitted the enjoyment of our institution in peace and only request that you will judge us by our actions. If these shall be deemed innocent we hope, at least, to pass without censure; if they shall be deemed otherwise, then shall we expect and we will be contented that you should "know us," if you please, into nothing."

Published by order of the Republic Society of Baltimore.
Robert Mickle Secretary
pro tem.

December 9, 1794.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT,
of the triumph of pacific measures.
AUTHENTIC.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, to his correspondent in this town, dated London 11th, Oct. 1794.

"Though I often pay my respects to Mr. Jay, when all present are in the American interest, yet we, none of us, ever could get from him any thing respecting the stage or forwardness of his business, and from the necessity alone of the British Cabinet's granting all, and even more than he at one time would have exacted, we have reason to suppose he will by and bye, return back, and be heartily welcomed by his fellow-citizens. It is rumoured and not without some truth, that the British Cabinet never had a harder or tougher hand to deal with than they find in citizen Jay; this, with the critical situation of Great Britain just now, will insure him success, and it has been mentioned in circles where I have been, who are not in the American interest, that he, Mr. Jay, is embracing the present opportunity, and will obtain the privilege of the carrying trade to the West Indies, so far as that the United States shall have access to all the islands with free liberty to carry and bring any thing to and from them they please.—For instance, a vessel not exceeding 120 tons burthen may go from Boston, with a cargo of any thing, to the island of Jamaica; there sell and purchase a cargo of sugar, and carry it back to Boston, land it, and then, if you please, reship it, in any size vessel, and carry it to any European Market, except Great Britain and Ireland. This point gained, as the United States can carry, in times of peace, for about one half what Great Britain can, she will go near to make a monopoly of the whole carrying business. Although Mr. Jay, as before observed, is close in the extreme, yet from this leaking out of the other party, I hardly doubt its truth; and Great Britain must be at peace with the United States, she will just now grant almost any thing Mr. Jay may demand, and I do not think he will be wanting or sparing in his exertions.

"To attempt to give you an account of the political world at this time, would be endless and needless, as you will doubtless will have things fully detailed in your own papers; and give me leave to observe, generally, that France is every where successful, and such extraordinary genius and energy does she possess, that if the executive of that country should declare they would build a bridge from Calais to Dover I should think it accomplished. Going on for three months more as they have for the three past, they will have all the cannon in Europe, and half the merchant vessels of Great Britain. Holland must either make a separate peace or be conquered in all the present month; and in either case, France will have the Dutch navy in her scale, and then, by next spring she will be both disposed and able to break the back of the British navy; of such importance does France conceive this object to be, that she will not make peace till it is accomplished.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 17.

The following is taken from a book written by Dr. Linn, entitled "The Signs of the Times."

"Mr. Thomas Paine, in his "Age of Reason," alleges, that the prophecies in the Bible, are "so equivocal, as to fit almost any circumstance." I cannot now follow him on this subject.—Whatever may be said of the writings of this author on politics, he was surely unhappy when he commenced divine. He has discovered, and indeed confessed such ignorance of the sacred scriptures, as renders him not only unworthy of trust, but subjects him to contempt.—There is nothing new in this performance, save the bold and indecent manner. His character gives it a temporary popularity; but it must soon sink into infamy, and carry his own name along with it. It can do no harm except to the young and superficial. In the virtuous mind it will excite sentiments of abhorrence, and the Devil, who has read a little, will blush to see his cause so miserably handled. It has already called forth some animadversions, and probably will more. Indeed it is provoking to see the Christian religion, after having withstood the roarings of the lion, insulted by the brayings of the ass.

PHILADELPHIA, Decem. 27.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated London, Oct. 2.

"The policy that has actuated the administration of this country towards yours is but too true, but I have reason to believe, (although much secrecy is observed) that since the arrival of Mr. Jay they have been convinced of their error, and seem well disposed to continue a friendly intercourse, which I pray God may long continue, and that we may soon see an end to this cruel war. So far as the West India Body of Planters and merchants have any weight with administration, it has been universally used in every interview & application to them in favour of extending the commerce of the West Indies with the American States, and we have solicited in the strongest terms, to admit North American vessels of a certain burthen to carry the produce of the American States direct to our Islands, and to receive the produce of our islands in return; this I am sure is very much to be wished for, on the score of humanity as well as policy, and I cannot see how it can materially interfere with our Navigation Act, so much dreaded by our Cabinet Ministers, but I am happy to observe that of late, most of these ministers are satisfied with the great benefit that would result from such an intercourse. One Lord only excepted, to whose opinion hitherto, much deference has been paid in matters of commercial regulation."

About 3 o'clock last evening the German Lutheran Church, corner of Fourth and Cherry Streets, was discovered to be on fire, and after burning near four hours, this immense and elegant building was entirely consumed. No houses being immediately contiguous to it, the citizens, by the greatest exertions of industry and activity were enabled to stop the further ravages of the destructive element. This church was one of the most splendid in the Union, and was supposed to have cost 15,000l.

Says a Correspondent,

A real friend to the United States will not take pains to place the affairs of this country in an unfavorable point of view.

No real patriot will prefer foreign principles, men or manners, to those of his own country.

No real friend of this country will exult in its misfortunes—but alas! real or supposed errors in the administration of our public affairs, are the only signals of triumph to the self-styled patriots of the day.

Five years of persecution have neither found nor picked a flaw in the integrity of the administration—Five years of prosperity vouch for its wisdom. If those whom faction has misled are honest at heart and would deserve the name of patriots, they should shew it by a change of conduct and language. It would not look like honest error, but like the worst incivism, as the French term it, or hatred of the constitution, to chuse their deceivers into Congress. The government has triumphed no less over the army of lies, than the militia has done over the whiskey insurgents; and the former ought to be the more useful of the two, as it was undoubtedly the most difficult. A really good citizen, if he has been drawn in by falsehood to support the enemies of law and order, will rejoice to be undeceived. A thorough-paced son of faction will be the more angry with the government for having confounded him and his adherents by its integrity, and he will continue and even increase his turbulent industry to fill Congress with evil spirits like himself—which if not victory is yet revenge. It is natural to suppose the temper of America will correspond with its situation, and the elections with the temper of the people. Taking that for certain, the cause of anarchy will in future be found ten fold harder to maintain.

CA IRA.

By this Day's Mail.

NORFOLK, December 17.

On Sunday arrived in Hampton Roads, after a passage of 54 days, from Rochefort, the Brig Minerva, Walters.

Left at Rochefort the following vessels:
Ship Delaware, Hawkes, } Philad
Fabius, Corran, }
Woodrop Sims, Hodgson }
Alexander, Woodward, }
Brig Fame, Stiles, } Baltimore
Sally, Grice, } Philadelphia
Moggy, Story, } Marblehead
Schr. Ruth, Peters, } Salem
Bacon, } Boston
And a Boston Brig.

At Rochelle.
Brig Superb, Captain Munn, bound to Nantz, for the purpose of taking on board the effects of Mr. Morris.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads, the brig Ranger, Capt Goodwin, in 17 days from Antigua. By the above vessel we learn that three ships of the

line had arrived at Martinique with the new Commander in Chief, Major Gen. Vaughan: they were detached from Lord Howe's fleet at sea, and did not bring any troops, but some were, however, hourly expected from Gibraltar. They had received information of the sailing of the French reinforcements, for the relief of Guadaloupe, in consequence of which all the frigates were dispatched to intercept them, if possible.

TRENTON, December 23.

On Saturday last General Bloomfield's brigade of Infantry and Artillery arrived in town from the Western expedition—having fully accomplished the ends for which they were called into service, with honour to themselves and to the satisfaction of their country. But eight deaths have taken place since their embodying, viz. Captain Wools, whose constitution was much impaired previous to his entering the service, died at Norris Town on his march outwards—one serjeant major—one serjeant, and five privates.

It is expected that the troops will be paid off this day and receive their discharge.

CHARLESTON

Friday, December 5.

Arrived brig Aurora, Smith, in 16 days from St. Eustatia, who informs us that before he sailed, three English seventy-fours had arrived at Guadaloupe in 22 days from England. The whole island of Guadaloupe was in possession of the French, except Basseterre—the seventy fours were stretching off and on whenever within gun shot were fired at by three of the forts, which obliged them to stand out again. The seventy fours had blocked up at St. Bartholomews, all the vessels loaded with produce and other military stores intended for Guadaloupe, but they were daily smuggled off in small boats.—

The anniversary of St. Andrew happening on Sunday, the same was celebrated on Monday last, at William's Coffee-house, where the St. Andrew's Society dined together, and spent the day in harmony, and festive mirth. The following toasts were drank.

- 1st. The pious and immortal memory of St. Andrew.
 2. The memory of St. Tammany, St. George and St. David.
 3. The land of Cakes.
 4. The kirk of Scotland.
 5. The President of the United States.
 6. The king of Great Britain.
 7. The United States of America.
 8. The French Republic.
 9. The Governor and state of South Carolina.
 10. The American ambassador and minister at the court of Great Britain, and success to their negotiations.
 11. Old Reekie.
 12. The beggars benison.
 13. Robb Gibb's Contract.
 14. All bonny lasses.
 15. The sons and daughters of St. Andrew.
 16. Relief to all in distress.
- The following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing to wit:
Dr. Alexander Baron, President.
John Troup, Vice President.
Adam Tunno, Treasurer.
Edwin Gairner, Secy a y.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 20.

A detachment of Federal troops arrived here on Sunday last under the command of Lieutenant Hutchins.

All Printers who have inserted his Excellency Henry Lee's Proclamation of the 29th of November, 1794, are requested to give the following a place in their Gazettes.

In consequence of a Proclamation issued Nov. 29th, 1794, by his Excellency Henry Lee, Commander in Chief of the Militia Army in the service of the United States, came Robert Stevenson, William M'Kinly, John Moore, and John M'Cormick, and voluntarily submitted themselves to be delivered to the judicial authority, there to be dealt with according to law.

JOHN CONNELL, Major
1st Battalion 4th Regt.
Ohio County.
Dec. 9th, 1794.

Ohio County, ff.
Before us the subscribers, two of the Justices of the peace for said county, Major John Connel has caused to come by virtue of General Lee's Proclamation dated 29th Nov. 1794, Robert Stevenson, William M'Kinly, John Moore, and John M'Cormick, of Ohio County, named in said proclamation as guilty of Treason. After considering of the said charge exhibited by Gen. Lee's proclamation, we have examined a number of witnesses whom we supposed were fully acquainted with their conduct for a long time past, and not being informed of the foundation of the charge from any information given to us by the General, it appears clearly to us that the above persons are innocent and fully discharged from the charges aforesaid.

Given under our hands and seals this 9th day of December 1794.

JAMES CALDWELL, [L. S.]
JOAN BECK, [L. S.]

Hutton's Farm, Nov. 20, 1794.

SIR,
Mr. Edward Cook, one of the excepted by name in the proclamation of amnesty published by me, necessarily is subjected to your apprehension for the purpose of delivery to the civil authority, in conformity with the said proclamation.

He has this day produced to me a bond of recognizance taken by the Chief Justice of this State, with the knowledge of the Attorney General of the United States, for his appearance at court to stand his trial on all offences committed against the United States.

Had I have seen this paper before my proclamation had been issued, I should have considered it proper to have omitted his name, and now communicate the same to you, that you may omit those measures which otherwise you would have found necessary to adopt in the line of your official duty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With real respect, your obedient servant,
HENRY LEE.

Major-General Morgan.

The above is a true copy of an open letter, certified by us,

Jo. Downer,
Thos. Wilson.

Dec. 1, 1794.

NEW-YORK, December 26.
DIED lately, in the Western country, Gen. ISRAEL CHAPIN, superintendent of Indian Affairs, a valuable member of society, and a most useful man in his office. His loss is deeply to be regretted by the United States.

LITCHFIELD (Conn.) December 17.

Mr PARKER, of Clermont, has constructed a machine, now employed in his fulling mill in that town, which will completely clear thirty yards of cloth in one hour.—This machine may be viewed at any time by the curious, without the expense of purchasing a patent right for its construction.

L A W S OF THE UNITED STATES.

Third Congress of the United States

AT THE SECOND SESSION:

Began and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the third of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four.

An act to authorize the officers of the Treasury to audit and pass the account of the late Edward Blanchard, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorized to audit and pass the account of the late Edward Blanchard deceased, according to the course of Treasury settlement.

Approved, December the eighteenth, 1794.

An act authorizing a loan of two millions of dollars.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be empowered to borrow, on behalf of the United States, any sum not exceeding two million of dollars, at an interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, to be applied to such public purposes, as are authorized by law, and to be repaid out of the duties on import and tonnage, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the bank of the United States, and the said bank hereby is authorized and empowered to loan the said sum, or any part thereof.

Approved December the eighteenth, 1794.

ARRIVALS AT NEW-YORK.
Ship Bristol, Dekay, } L'Orion
Brig Toa, Boulton, } Charleston
Schooner Industry, Coppinger, } Bermuda
Alice, Weymouth, } Richmond
Mary, Culver, } do.

Bohea Tea.

50 chests Bohea Tea, of superior quality, just received by the Schooner Porga, from Boston,

FOR SALE BY
Nalbro' & John Frazier,
No. 81, Walnut Street.
Dec. 27. n1w84w

RALPH MATHER.
Is removed to No. 71, Race street, opposite Moravian Alley.
Dec. 27.

GEORGE MEADE'S
COMPTING HOUSE is removed to the South side of Walnut Street Wharf, one Door West from the Cow