

For Boston,
The BRIG
West-Point,
Henry Jackson, Master.
TO sail in a few days, for freight or pas-
sage, apply to the Captain on board, at un-
derneath, or
John Welsh,
No. 81, South Water Street.
Dec. 29

A House wanted.
A Genteel Small House, of which pos-
session can be given at any time from this
to the 1st April next. Enquire of the Pri-
nter hereof.
Dec. 29

NEW THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
DECEMBER 29,
Will be Presented,
A NEW COMEDY, written by the
Author of the West Indian, called
The Natural Son.
Sir Jeffery Latimer, Mr. Harwood
Blushenly, Mr. Moreton
Rueful, Mr. Green
Jack Hurlings, Mr. Chalmers
Major O'Flaherty, Mr. Whitlock
Dumps, Mr. Bates
David, Mr. Francis
Thomas, Mr. Darley jun.
William, Mr. Price
Mrs. Phoebe Latimer, Mrs. Shaw
Lady Patagon, Mrs. Whitlock
Penelope, Mrs. Cleveland
To which will be added,
A FARCE, in two acts, called
The Spoil'd Child.
Little Pickle, Mrs. Marshall
Old Pickle, Mr. Harwood
Tag, Mr. Francis
John, Mr. Blissett
Thomas, Mr. Darley
Miss Pickle, Mrs. Rowson
Maria, Mrs. Cleveland
Margery, Mrs. Bates
Susan, Miss Rowson
Box one Dollar—Pitt 2 of a Dollar—and
Galley 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 o'clock, and on day of perfor-
mance 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 re-
main.
Vivat Republica!!

RALPH MATHER
Is removed to No. 71, Race Street, op-
posite Moravian Alley.
Dec. 27.
GEORGE MEADE'S
COMPTING HOUSE is removed
to the South side of Walnut-Street
Wharf, one Door West from the Cor-
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 in his interesting remark—
"Such a detail will be either void of
interest nor utility to your prudent coun-
trymen. 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 lepa-
rates the abuse of liberty from its ruin!"
Sold by Thomas Dobson, No. 41, Second
Street, John Grimrod, Chesnut Street, by
M. Carey, Market Street, and by the Edi-
tor hereof.
December 11

Just Published,
And to be sold by the EDITOR, at his
House, corner of Lombard and Fifth
streets, and by the different Bookellers
in the City.
THE
Philadelphia Directory and
Register, &c.
Embellished with a correct plan of the City
By JAMES HARDIE, A. M.
(PRICE 63 1-2 CENTS.)
ALSO,
A Short Account of the City
of Philadelphia,
And of the different charitable and liter-
ary institutions therein, embellished with
the same plan, price 37 1-2 cents.
Where likewise may be had the Plan by
itself, price 19 cents.
N. B. An Appendix, containing the
names and residences of the Congress, the
Legislature of Pennsylvania, names omit-
ted, Officers of the different Societies, &c.
will be delivered to Subscribers for the
Directory, early in January next.
Dec. 26

GERMAN REPUBLICAN SOCIETY
At a full meeting of the Society, the fol-
lowing Address was unanimously agreed
upon, and ordered to be published.
The German Republican Society of Phi-
ladelphia, to the free and independent
Citizens of the United States.
Fellow-Freemen,
A voice too loud not to be heard, calls
upon us to address you. A just and an ho-
norable cause summons us at your bar, and
we most cheerfully pay obedience to it, un-
der the fullest persuasion, that reason and
not authority, is the scale by which you
measure the actions of men. The right
secured to us by the late glorious struggle
for liberty, and guaranteed by the consti-
tution of our country, has been exercised
by us, and for this we have met with the
most opprobrious denunciation. The right
conferred by our social compact, and
held sacred by every nation pretending to
liberty, the right to speak and publish our
sentiments, has been called into question,
and the Legislature of the United States
were about to erect themselves into a tri-

For the Gazette of the United States.
Mr. FENNO,
THE public have lately been fur-
tified, with a swarm of vindictory ad-
dresses from the Clubs. They have in
general been so flat and insipid, as to pass
unnoticed. The address however of the
German Republican Society has some
poignancy in it, and therefore re-
quires notice. The true intention of
their institution is there announced in
plain language; the honest Germans
are said to be plain spoken men; and
the members of this society, laying aside
the mantle with which some of the o-
thers have thought it prudent to cover
themselves at present, have explicitly
announced the views of their association.
They tell us "that all governments
are more or less combinations against the
people; they are states of violence against
individual liberty, and as rulers have no
more virtue than the ruled; the equilib-
rium between them can only be preserved
by proper attention and association; for
the power of government can only be
kept within its constituted limits by the
display of a power equal to itself, the
collected sentiment of the people; soli-
tary opinions have little weight with men
whose views are unfair, but the voice
of many strikes them with awe;" to ob-
tain a connected voice, associations of
some sort are necessary; the checks and
balances of government are inventions
to keep the people in subordination; a re-
action of some sort is therefore necessary
to keep up the equipoise between the
people and the government." The
meaning of all this jargon is, that not-
withstanding the checks in the consti-
tution of the United States and of the
several states, the right of election veiled
in the people, and all the various
rights reserved to them, by the trial by
jury, the habeas corpus, &c. &c. the
people of this country would undoubt-
edly be enslaved, if Citizen Genet had
not arrived in this country to found the
Democratic Club of Philadelphia, or
if it had not entered the heads of a few
honest Germans in Philadelphia to es-
tablish a society! that in spite of the
good sense of the American people,
and their knowledge of their rights, and
their determination to preserve them,
they would have fallen a sacrifice to the
tyranny of their rulers, had not Cit-
izen Kammerer and Co. hit upon the
lucky expedient of establishing a Club!
Rifum venias?
HAH! HAH! HAH!
For the Gazette of the United States.
MR. FENNO,
I HAVE been so much struck and pleas-
ed with a smart little sentence in the Ad-
dress of the German Society, that I can-
not forbear recommending it, as a motto
to the Clubs: it is this, "Solitary opinions
have little weight with bad rulers, but
the voice of many strikes them with awe."
Having lately passed by a German church
during the palm-singing service, I felt
the force of the above sentence, as proceed-
ing from the German Society, (the voice
of many strikes them with awe) for I confess
it was one of the most awful things I re-
collected to have heard, and if the Society,
when they have any complaints to utter
against Congress, would send their remon-
strances and denunciations by a committee
of their best fingers and loudest stentors,
and have them sing, I am persuaded it
would produce a wonderful effect. But
their present mode of doing business wont
answer the purpose, for who knows how
many are present when their resolutions
are passed, or whether they are sung or
said, (no trifling circumstance): where
can be the effect, of the voice of many,
when we only see the names of the Pres-
ident and Secretary? and where will be the
awe, if they should happen to have little
squeaking voices?
MOMUS.

bunal of Censors, to deprive the freemen
of America of their birth right, an
usurpation of power so flagrant, so con-
trary to the true intent and spirit of our
constitution, so repugnant to the principles
of liberty, could not have escaped your
observation. The most extraordinary fact
in the annals of the age could not have
passed unperceived by you, that *that pa-
triotic societies were the objects of denunciation
in the same year, in Great Britain,
France, and the United States of America.*
We have been charged with the author-
ship of the western insurrection, and upon
this unsupported assertion, an interdiction
of the most dreadful kind was to be ful-
minated against us. How true this charge
is, we will leave you to determine. The
proofs are in your hands, and you are al-
ready competent to decide upon them;—
for every act of ours which had relation
to public affairs, has been promulgated to
the world. Let us call your attention to
our resolutions in reprobation of the insur-
rection, and search in them for matter of
crimination. Did they arise from fear, as
has falsely been insinuated? What is to de-
ter a freeman from speaking his sentiments,
when he is within the pale of the law? A
thought so foul is worthy only of the
wretch who engendered it, and marks him
a fit instrument of cowardice and teachery.
Are we the abettors of insurgents for
supporting government can do wrong, for
disapproving an excise? Then is the free-
dom of opinion at an end, then is that au-
gust band of patriots, who combated a-
gainst a British tyrant, a precedent for dis-
order, for having declared to the people of
Canada, that *Excises were the terror of all
free governments.* But our declarations
in disapprobation of the insurrection has
been questioned as to its sincerity; for we
have been accused of wearing the masque
of conspirators. As well might we say that
our accusers wear the garb of patriotism,
and are loud in favor of freedom the more
certainly to effect its destruction. As well
might we say, that the pretended friends
of law and order had secretly fomented the
insurrection, that they might borrow a-
nother argument against republicanism, and
be furnished with a stronger evidence in fa-
vor of a standing army, as that the patriotic
societies were instrumental in disseminating
sedition. The language of Pitt (that fa-
tellite of despotism) was in praise of the
glorious constitution of Great Britain, and
the liberties of Britons, even at the mo-
ment he was sapping the citadel of person-
al security, the *habeas corpus*, and how
near is its affinity with the late language of
American legislators when about to plunge
a dagger into the bosom of liberty.
Our accusers have not been daring
enough to say our institution was uncon-
stitutional, how great then their absurdity
in arranging it. By this they meant to
dishonor us;—but truth cannot be filled
by any contact with falsehood. If Demo-
cratic Societies are not proscribed by our
social compact, why this congressional en-
quiry, why this denunciation? Was the
national treasury in a fresh, that it was ne-
cessary to find such a sluice for its abun-
dant? Or did the denunciations, by a de-
claration of their opinions, expect to give
a law to the United States? Here then
rests the artifice—Men are the creatures of
opinion, and it is by opinion alone that laws
in all well regulated societies can and
ought to be enforced. What is the common
law of England & which has taken root in
this country, but opinion? It is opinion alone
that gives force to our laws; for we have
not the physical power of a standing army to
argue obedience to them. Thus then the re-
presentatives of the freemen of America
designed to give an opinion which was to
have the operation of a law, and by means
of it effect the destruction of speech. In
this view of the subject say, fellow-citi-
zens, who are the conspirators against the
liberties of the United States? Say who
meditate the destruction of our constitu-
tion, and seek to plunge us into all the hor-
rors of anarchy or of despotism? Say
which is the self-created society, the one
composed of citizens under a constitutional
sanction, or the one, delegated for the
purpose of legislation, and usurping a
censorial authority?
But self-created as we are supposed, her-
editary distinction has no place in our code,
diplomats, with the insignia of nobility,
adorn not our mansions, neither does birth
give an exclusive claim to a place among
us. We drain not the public treasury for
disputations about diphthongs and partic-
les—the public purse rewards us not for
making handsome syllogisms or pretty me-
taphors. We have never flattered forth the
champions of an enemy, who sought to en-
slave us, and dishonored a friend on whom
our political salvation depended. Princi-
ples and conduct so unrighteous cannot be
imputed to us, though truth, as in the de-
nunciations against us, were placed upon
the rack.
Fellow-citizens, a bare view of the
subject will show that our enemies team
with absurdities.—At one moment we
are said to be self created, at another,
the late minister of France is said to be
our parent.—At one moment we are
considered as obscure and contemptible
at another as a combination so formida-
ble as to endanger the government.—
At one moment we are supposed the
abortions of society, at another as possess-
ing influence and vigour to supersede
the wisdom and strength of the nation.
Dishonesty cannot be rendered so sys-
tematic as long to pass for truth; the
cloven foot of falsehood must be seen at
last, and such has been the fate of our
accusers. In the convulsion of zeal and
of exultation they have unmasked them-
selves and presented the bold front of

conspirators against the inalienable li-
berty of opinion.
The right to associate in Democra-
tic Societies has been questioned by
some; but if we have not this privilege
by what constitutional text will other
associations be justified? If we as a num-
ber have not the right to speak our fen-
timents, by what political logic will
the right of an individual be defended?
If many have not this privilege, few
certainly must be deprived of it, for the
right must be multiplied by the number
which compose the society, up to the
majority of the whole nation, who
give law to the community. To de-
prive a number of this right will leave
not a shadow of claim to one; for it is
in direct contradiction to the princi-
ples of a free government that one in-
dividual shall have a right from which many
are excluded. The principle recog-
nized by our constitution, that the many
are to govern the few, must be at an
end, if this reasoning obtains; for the
right of an individual to publish his fen-
timents, no one has yet been bold enough
to controvert.
But admitting we are criminal, by
what clause of the constitution expressed
or implied was Congress metamorphosed
into a body of jurors for our condemna-
tion? The remedy for trespass of the
kind imputed to us is plainly pointed
out by our laws, and to wander from it
is an usurpation exceeding in guilt the
crime with which we are charged.—Nay
to great is the advantage of government
over us, that if we had been guilty,
they had the power to translate us from
the vicinage of the criminal commission
to any place favourable to their views.
If Democrats have been the instru-
ments of the western insurrection, how
will it be explained, that they were
among the foremost to suppress it? Our
brethren, the Democratic Society of
Pennsylvania, could have made a quo-
rum in the field, and they were among
the number who received the commen-
dations of the President of the U. States.
Fellow-citizens, this subject is solemnly
important to every freeman in the
United States. For however some may
disapprove our institution, all must
unite in support of the liberty of speech.
It is but too obvious that an endeavour
was made to wrest this right from us:
how incumbent then is it on every one
who values his freedom, to bend his at-
tention to a subject so highly inter-
esting.
All governments are more or less
combinations against the people; they
are states of violence against individual
liberty, originating from man's imper-
fection and vice, and as rulers have no
more virtue than the ruled, the equilib-
rium between them can only be pre-
served by proper attention and association;
for the power of government can only be
kept within its constituted limits
by the display of a power equal to itself
the collected sentiment of the people.
Solitary opinions have little weight
with men whose views are unfair; but
the voice of many strikes them with awe.
To obtain a connected voice associa-
tions of some sort are necessary, no mat-
ter by what names they are designated.
The checks and balances of government
are inventions to keep the people in su-
bordination; a re-action of some sort is
necessary, therefore, to keep up the
equipoise, between the people and the
government. Whether these be town
and township meetings, called to echo
the pre-eminent virtues of administra-
tion, or whether they are associations
of another kind, that approve or con-
demn as their judgment directs, they
are alike legal, they may be alike use-
ful and to interpose a veto to them is
alike tyrannical.
It is the substance and not the sha-
dow of things that we should regard,
and if the substance meets our wishes no
matter by what found it is conveyed to
our senses. The bugbears anarchy and
antifederalism, invented to lull free en-
quiry, can no longer lead you astray:
they have been so hackneyed, that, like
worn out jades, they are no longer fit
for service. To your judgement we
now submit our cause, for it must ulti-
mately rest with you, whether liberty
or tyranny shall reign among us, and
whatever may be your opinions of our
institutions you will do us the justice to
believe, that we owe no greatness to
our country's ruin. In defence of every
menace and denunciation we are deter-
mined to remain firm at our post, and
never will we surrender the rights of
freemen but with our lives.
By order of the Society,
HENRY KAMMERER, President.
Attest, ANDREW GEYER, Secretary.
The printers in the United States
who have not surrendered the freedom
of the press, are requested to give a
place in their papers to the foregoing
address.
Gen. Advertiser. Aurora!

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Wednesday, December 4.
A report on the subject of making
provision for payment of the third in-
stalment of the debt due to the Bank
of the United States, also the in-
terests due on foreign loans was brought
in by Mr. Sedgwick, read and referred
to the committee of the whole on Fri-
day.
On motion of Mr. Preston, the house
went into Committee of the whole on
the bill to determine the northern bound-
ary of the territory ceded to the Uni-
ted States by the state of North Car-
olina.—This bill was opposed by Mr.
Greenup, and Mr. White, delegate
from the fourth western territory—the
committee rose and reported progress;
and the request of the Chairman for
leave to sit again on the bill, was nega-
tived; which amounts to its rejection.
In committee of the whole on the
reported plan for the reduction of the
public debt.—The bill resolution after
striking out the words Six Hundred
Thousand, referring to the sum to be
appropriated for the discharge of two
per cent. of the capital bearing an in-
terest of six per cent was agreed to.—A
blank was left, to be filled up in the house.
The second resolution which pro-
poses to extend the duties on Leaf
Sugars, Snuff &c. to the year 1861—
occasioned some debate—the committee
without coming to a vote, rose and re-
ported progress.
Adjourned till Friday,
Friday, December 26.
A bill to indemnify the officers of
Government and others, who sustained
losses by the Insurrection in the four
western counties of Pennsylvania, was
twice read, and committed for Monday.
The report on the means of discharg-
ing the obligations due on foreign and
domestic loans, was taken up in com-
mittee of the whole—agreed to, and a
bill ordered to be brought in.
In committee of the whole on the
naturalization bill.—The following am-
endment was under consideration.
"That no alien shall be admitted to
become a citizen, unless he shall prove
by the oath of two or more credible
witnesses, that he has resided within
the United States _____ years, and
during that time, has behaved as a man
of good moral character, and well dis-
posed to the good order and happiness
of the United States."
The amendment occasioned some de-
bate, in the course of which some ad-
ditional tests were proposed, but it lost
the committee without alteration.
The next amendment is a provision
in the following words.
"That any alien, who shall have de-
clared on oath or affirmation, before
some common law court or record, in
one of the states, that it was, bona fide,
his intention to become a citizen of the
United States, and to renounce forever
all allegiance and fidelity to every for-
eign prince, potentate, state or sov-
ereignty whatever, and particularly by
name the prince, potentate, state or sov-
ereignty, whereof such alien may at
the time be a citizen or subject, and
shall, subsequent thereto, have actually
resided within the United States, two
years, and still continue so resident, shall
be helden to pay no other duties for
the tonnage of any ship or vessel to him
belonging, than an American citizen
would be helden to pay, until the time
shall come, when by this act he may
become a citizen."
This occasioned further debate, the
committee rose without deciding on the
amendment, and had leave to sit again.
There is another amendment to this
bill before the committee, moved by
Mr. Giles in the following words.
"And be it further enacted, That any
citizen of the United States, who
shall hereafter expatriate himself, or
who shall hereafter expatriate himself,
in virtue of the laws of any state, shall
not again be admitted to the rights and
privileges of citizenship, without a
special act of Congress, and of the state
for that purpose, from which he had
expatriated, or shall hereafter expatriate
himself."
A message from the Senate informed
the House that they have appointed a
committee to confer with a committee
of the House, on the disagreement of
the House to the Senate amendment
to the bill entitled an act to regulate
the pay of the militia in actual service;
the House concurred, and appointed a
committee on their part.
Mr. Sedgwick reported a bill mak-
ing provision for discharging the in-
terests due on foreign and domestic
loans—read and committed for Monday.
Adjourned.