

To ROBERT MICKLE, the pro. tem. Secretary of the Republican Society at Baltimore.

SIR,

THE manner in which you come forward and offer yourselves to be our guardians and watchmen, on the political tower, naturally subjects you to many well founded suspicions. Those who make the greatest professions, and promptest motions to serve others, are not always free from selfish motives and base objects. It is obvious to every body that you have put the justification of your society upon singular, and I must add very suspicious grounds. You obtrude yourselves upon the people as a select body of censors over their legislators and public officers—as tho' we were not capable or not disposed to take care of ourselves! The first question that arises upon your pretensions is, what evidence have you, or can you give us that you are not deceivers—tyrants covered with the presence of patriotism—wolves in sheeps clothing? Because Rome produced a Cæsar, Britain a Cromwell, and France a Dumourier, you lay it down as a first principle that our legislators and public officers are not to be trusted without an extraordinary guard; and then very modestly tell us that you, and the other democratic, or self-created societies are this safeguard upon whose vigilance and honesty we, the people, may rely for safety and protection. Alas! how false!

'Tis possible, Mr. Mickle, that you may be an honest man, for there was one good man in Sodom; but you must be set down for a very weak one, if you expect to gain much credit in favour of your combinations by the arguments contained in your address to us. Let me assure you we are acquainted with too many of the individuals of your self-created societies, notwithstanding your secrecy, as to leave no doubt that ambition, disappointment, and disorganizing minds preponderate so much in their composition, that it will be very unsafe to trust to your resolutions. And 'tis strongly suspected, upon rational grounds too, notwithstanding the declaration of one of your Representatives to screen you from the just charge of being equally concerned with your sister societies in promoting the western rebellion, that your society is founded in principles, and has views in your corporate capacity very dangerous to the liberties and tranquility of the people. The resolutions which you and some other societies entered into, and which you now make such a boast of, against the insurgents, will be taken notice of hereafter. And there can be no doubt upon cool, rational minds, that we, the people, had much better trust the constitutional authorities, who are responsible to us, and over whom we have a controul by frequent elections, whose qualifications are known and fixed, than to such bodies of men as you are, self-created, qualifications unknown, and of perpetual duration. Depart from us—we know you not! You are an excrescence to the great body politic; a sort of fungus flesh!

With the usual modesty of other self-created societies you assume to yourselves the exclusive possession of a constant habit of investigating their rights, (the rights of men) which added to the knowledge of applying them to all the public bodies, (which you again assume) and enjoying the perfection of SCIENCE, you constantly combine principle with practice. It must be acknowledged, Mr. Mickle, that you are not backward in giving yourselves a good character; and if you really are what you seem to command us to believe you to be, there starts up another difficulty. How comes it to pass, that with all your good habits of investigating the rights of men, the knowledge of applying them, and the plentitude of SCIENCE in combining principle with practice, which you say you possess, that more of you are not taken that notice of, in the elections of the people, which your account of yourselves seems to entitle you to? Now if only one or two such fine honest fellows, as you call yourselves, with this plenitude of SCIENCE in your heads, were in Congress, why all things would go right, and we should feel ourselves perfectly safe. Then to adopt your delicate language, Congress might be able to trace the wanderings of the President, and to predict the certain effect of their own laws.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON.

Substance of the bill of Indictment against the Prisoners accused of High treason.

Middlesex to Wit. First Count.—The Jurors for our Sovereign Lord the King upon their oath present That Thomas Hardy late of Westminster in the county of Middlesex shoemaker John Horne Tooke late of Wimbledon in the county of Surrey Clerk John Augustus Bonney late of the parish of Saint Giles in the Fields in the County of Middlesex afore said gentleman Stewart Kyd late of London Esquire Jeremiah Joyce late of the parish of Saint Mary le Bone otherwise Marybone in the county of Middlesex afore said gentleman Thomas Wardle late of London gentleman Thomas Holcroft late of the parish of Saint Mary-le Bone otherwise Marybone afore said in the County of Middlesex afore said gentleman Richard Hodgson late of Westminster in the County of Middlesex afore said hatter and John Baxter late of the parish of Saint Leonard Shoreditch in the County of Middlesex afore said labourer being subjects of our said Lord the King not having the fear of God in their hearts nor weighing the duty of their allegiance but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil as false traitors against our said Lord the King their supreme true lawful and undoubted Lord and wholly withdrawing the cordial love and true and due obedience which every true and faithful subject of our said Lord the King should and of right ought to bear towards our said Lord the King and contriving and with all their strength intending traitorously to break and disturb the peace and common tranquillity of this kingdom of Great Britain and to stir move and excite insurrection rebellion and war against our said Lord the King within this kingdom and to subvert and alter the legislature rule and government now duly and happily established in this kingdom and to depose our said Lord the King from the royal state title power and government of this kingdom and to bring and put our said Lord the King to death on the first day of March in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the new King and on divers other days and times as well before as after at the parish of St. Giles afore said, in the county of Middlesex afore said, maliciously and traitorously, with force and arms, &c. did, amongst themselves, and together with divers other false traitors, whose names are to the said Jurors unknown, conspire, compass, imagine, and intend to stir up, move, and excite insurrection, rebellion and war against our said Lord the King, within this kingdom of Great-Britain, and to subvert and alter the legislature, rule, and government now duly and happily established within this kingdom of Great-Britain, and to depose our said Lord the King from the royal state, title, power, and government of this kingdom, and to bring and put our said Lord the King to death.

Second Count.—That they maliciously and traitorously did meet, conspire, consult, and agree amongst themselves, to cause and procure a Convention and Meeting of divers subjects of our said Lord the King, to be assembled and held within this kingdom, with intent, and in order that the persons to be assembled at such Convention and Meeting should, and might, wickedly and traitorously, without, and in defiance of the authority, and against the will of the Parliament of this kingdom, subvert and alter, and chuse to be subverted and altered, the legislature, rule and government now duly and happily established in this kingdom, and depose, and cause to be deposed, our said Lord the King from the royal state, title, power, and government thereof.

Third Count.—That they maliciously and traitorously did compose and write, and did then and there maliciously cause to be composed and written, divers books, pamphlets, letters, instructions, resolutions, orders, declarations, addresses, and did then and there, maliciously and traitorously, publish, and did, then and there, maliciously and traitorously, cause to be published, divers other books, pamphlets, letters, instructions, resolutions, orders, declarations, addresses and writings so respectively composed, written, and published, purporting and containing therein, among other things, incitements, encouragements, and exhortations, to move, induce, and persuade the subjects of our said Lord the King to chuse, depote, and send, and cause to be chosen, deputed, and sent, persons as delegates to compose and constitute such Convention and Meeting as afore said,

to be so holden as afore said, for the traitorous purposes afore said.

Fourth Count.—That they did meet, consult, and deliberate among themselves, concerning the calling and assembling such Convention and Meeting as afore said, for the traitorous purposes afore said, and how, when, and where such Convention and Meeting should be assembled and held, and by what means the subjects of our said Lord the King should and might be induced and moved to send persons and delegates to compose and constitute the same.

Fifth Count.—That they maliciously and traitorously did consent and agree, that the said Jeremiah Joyce, John Augustus Bonney, John Horn Tooke, Thomas Wardle, Mathew Moore, John Thelwell, John Baxter, Richard Hodgson, one John Lovett, one William Sharp, and one John Pearson, should meet, confer, and co-operate among themselves, for and towards the calling and assembling such Convention and Meeting as afore said, for the traitorous purposes afore said.

Sixth Count.—That they maliciously and traitorously did cause, and procure to be made, and did, then and there, maliciously and traitorously consent and agree to the making and providing of divers arms and offensive weapons, to wit: Guns, muskets, pikes, and axes, for the purpose of arming divers subjects of our said Lord the King, in order, and to the intent that the same subjects should, and might, unlawfully, forcibly, and traitorously oppose and withstand our said Lord the King, in the due and lawful exercise of his royal power and authority, in the execution of the laws and statutes of this realm; and should, and might, unlawfully, forcibly, and traitorously subvert and alter, and aid and assist in subverting and altering without, and in defiance of the authority, and against the will of the Parliament of this kingdom, the legislature, rule and government now duly and happily established in this kingdom, and depose and aid, and assist in deposing our said Lord the King from the royal state, title, power and government of this kingdom.

The Special Commissions of Oyer and Terminer for enquiring, hearing, and determining of all High Treasons and Misprisions, in compassing or imagining the death of the King, levying war against his Majesty in the realm, or in adhering to the King's enemies within the said realm, or elsewhere, is dated the 10th of September, 1794, and the following are the names of the Commissioners:

The Marquis of Titchfield, Sir James Eyre, Kt. C. J. C. P. Sir B. Hotham, Kt. B. E. Sir Nat. Grose, Kt. J. K. B. Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. John Silvester, Esq. William Mainwaring, Esq. Paul Joddrell, Esq. John Lewis, Esq. John Penall, Esq. Rt. Hon. H. Herbert, Sir A. Macdonald, Kt. C. B. E. Sir Francis Buller, Bart. J. K. B. Sir Lawrence, Kt. J. C. P. Sir J. W. Rose, Knt. Recorder Cranley, Thomas Kirby, Serjeant Edward Montague, Esq. Samuel Wegg, Esq. Anthony Dickens, Esq. Henry Barlow, Esq.

N. B. Three Commissioners (of which a Judge to be one) make a Quorum. The several persons whom bills of indictments have been found against by the Grand Jury for High Treason have received notice, that they will be removed on Saturday the 25th instant, and be arraigned at the Sessions-house in the Old Bailey; and on Monday the 27th inst. their trials are to commence.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have ordered the galleries at the Old-Bailey to be enlarged, capable of holding 300 additional persons, and are to be appropriated to the use of the Gentlemen upon the different Juries, who, it seems, are upwards of 300 in number.

The rostrum, where the witnesses are to be examined, is also altered from the left side of the Court to the middle, so that the Judge and the Jury will have a much better view of the witness and hear his answers distinctly. This alteration was suggested by Alderman Newman.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Captain John Dunlap, Sir,

AS every instance of kindness and humanity from one Citizen to another, deserves not only the notice, but the special regard and thanks, of those who are partakers of such Benevolence. We the prisoners, taken from the Western Counties of Pennsylvania to this City, return our sincere thanks to General Anthony W. White, for his friendly and moving Address to us, on the road from Greenburgh to Bedford; while we do also, with the most unfeigned gratitude, acknowledge the kind and tender treatment we received

from the worthy and humane Major James Dunham, of Brunswick, the Officers and Troop under his command; the whole of our journey having received every indulgence that persons in our situation could expect. While at the same time, we cannot omit returning to you, Sir, and the Gentlemen of the Philadelphia Hosts, our thanks for the polite usage we received from you, such of us as were under your care to Washington and Pittsburgh; and as men, having those sensations which possess the grateful heart, We do earnestly entreat the Great Auditor of every good and perfect gift, to enrich and reward each of you with every blessing of Heaven.

We are, Gentlemen, With due respects, your most Obedient humble servants, Signed by unanimous request of the whole. JOHN CORBLEY. Philad. Dec. 26.

PHILADELPHIA, Decem. 29.

By the proclamation of the Governor of South Carolina, dated the 4th instant, it appears that William Smith, John Barnwell, Lemuel Benton, Richard Winn, Robert G. Harper, and Samuel Earle, are duly elected to represent that state in the Congress of the United States.

Stadtholder declared Dictator.

The Stadtholder, according to report, has been proclaimed Dictator by the states of Holland, on account of the dissensions which reigned among the Dutch with respect to the propriety of opening the dykes. Aurora.

Married on Tuesday the 23 d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Rogers. Joseph Howell, Esq. to Miss Hannah Kinnard, both of this city.

By this Day's Mail.

NFW-YORK, December 26.

Nothing marks the spirit of legislature of Virginia, more strikingly, than their rejection of a bill for making land liable for debt. What shall be said of a body of powerful landholders, who have little personal property, and place their lands out of the reach of their creditors? These are democrats of our country who preach liberty and equality, and beresque by their conduct, every principle of justice. In truth, they are independent nobles, a powerful aristocracy, who drive their wretched slaves about their plantations, riot on the fruits of their labor, and deliberately legislate their property away from their honest creditors.

In the fitting of the Jacobins of the 20th July, Robespierre makes use of the following remarkable expressions, speaking of the plots which are said to exist in Paris, "You see into what difficulty the perfidy of these conspirators forces us; but we will ride out the storm."

"The Convention is for the most part, pure, it is above fear, as well as superior to crime. As to myself, let what will be, I declare to the counter-revolutionists, who only seek their safety in the ruin of Paris that, in spite of all their snares laid for me, I will continue to unmask traitors & defend the oppressed." These declarations put us in mind of our over-patriotic Americans, who are so very patriotic that no mortal has any particle of pure patriotism, but themselves. If they want an office, they cry out, like Robespierre, we are friends of the poor, we "will defend the oppressed!" But note, in ten days after Robespierre said this, his head was off. With patriotism on his tongue, he was aiming at supreme power, but he died a traitor. A very useful hint this to the poor, who want protection.

Since our last ship Bristol, Capt. Derry, who left L'Orient on the 25th of October, arrived at this port on Christmas day, and (through the politeness of her owners) we received the "Gazette Nationale," &c. for October 18th, 19th, and 20th—these papers are however not very prolific of intelligence, nor any other articles of news that we have not anticipated; they are filled with lengthy debates in Convention of October 14th, 15th, and 16th; and reports in the Revolutionary Tribunal. They very calmly discuss the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing state of France! many addresses from different departments are read, replying to the general address of the Convention to the people of France, which lately appeared in our Journal, congratulatory on the prospects of the day, rejoicing at the lenity of the present system, &c. On the 15th, there appears a debate of nine columns, on the subject of a report (which does not appear) "upon the police of Popular Societies," some history of which we shall endeavour to give hereafter if possible; throughout the whole of the debate the great utility of those societies since the revolution, was frequently dwelt on with apparent gratitude. The first article was decreed; the discussion of the rest postponed, to give place to the order of the day. Capt. Derry informs of 30 sail of American vessels now lying at L'Orient waiting indemnification money, &c.—

He gives a pleasing account of the pains that have been taken to do justice to the American sufferers, to pay them off, and see them well supplied with provisions. He says provisions are cheap and plenty, and but little business; that prizes arrive almost daily. He informs that 80 sail of the British homeward bound West-India fleet had been carried into different ports all but 15, which were sunk; that 15 of the British outward bound West-India fleet had been taken off Cape Fear; that a prize from the coast of Africa had been sent in, which was very richly laden, besides two boxes of coined marks (or coins) of gold. One further piece of news of the day at L'Orient was, that the French were driving full speed into Holland, and that they had taken the strong fortress, name unknown, in which the CASH from Amsterdam had been deposited, to the amount of 25 waggon loads of which had arrived at Paris!

[Greenleaf's Pat. Register.]

Table with columns: ARRIVED, Ship, and Destination. Includes entries for Ship Betty Moore (Norfolk), Bristol Derry (L'Orient), Sampson (Philadelphia), Brig Jefferson Morris (do), Fox Boulton (Charleston), Schr. Eagle Zolls (Norfolk), Alice Weymouth (Richmond), May Culver (do).

GEORGETOWN, December 29.

Mrs. HANSON & PRIESTLEY, Johnson's new method of the following process, as published in the list of subscribers to the George Town Library, the names of many Ladies of Georgetown in the List of Columbia.

A LOVER OF GOOD TASTE.

THE merits of Columbia's blooming

fab, At once the Graces' and the Muses' care, Awake again my long-forgotten lays, Silent, unless employ'd in i t e s' praise. Not all the studied arts of costly drest Can half the powers of the fair express; Not earthly toys engross the heaven born soul, Nor low ambition still its flights controul, Columbia's daughters urge their nobler claim To found on truth's sure base a never-dying fame. To trace the labyrinths of the mazy dance, With music's finest tones the soul entrance, The needle's nicest labours to display, And shew the lawn as Flora's mantle gay; These pleasing arts are but their lowest boast, Or all the arts whose influence may be lost; To reason's loftiest heights their souls aspire: Their bosoms glow with more than mortal r ; They scorn to aim with Cupid's child- ish dart, "But with the Moral Beauty charm the heart," The fopling's prattle, and the furious breath Of passion, full of wounds, and flames, and death; Complaint of killing eyes and snowy breast, Delicious rillery, and sweet lack of rest, Of well-arr'd fingers, and of stately hearts, Of marble foreheads, and of pleasing darts; Details of Venus' wiles, and Cupid's plan, And pretty observations on the fan, Let other Nymphs with approbation hear, And hold the swain, as fillet, still more dear. 'Tis yours, Columbia's daughters, to dispense The just regards that wait on sober sense; Impertinence from judgement to divide, And place your favour still to merit's side; To frown on empty noise, and coxcomb's show, And men of worth distinguish from the beau; The sovereignty of Reason's sway to prove, And scorn the triumph of a blunder love; Our Nature's common dignity to fear, Nor yield the palm of intellect to man The path of scientific Truth to trace, And guide the progress of rising race.

An Excellent Hand Writing.

WANTED: not a post in a day to a Most Elegant Ledger, in excellent style and neatness. None need to apply but such. APPLY AT No. 234, south Third Street Dec. 29