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Dec. 30

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And to be had of Messrs. Thomas Dobson,
and Robert Campbell, Second street, of
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THE
History of the CLERGY,
DURING THE
French Revolution,
In Three Parts,
By the **ABBE BARRUEL,** Almoner
To her serene Highness the Princess
of Conti.
THIRD EDITION.
Dec. 30

NEW THEATRE.
TO-MORROW EVENING
DECEMBER 31.
Will be Presented,
A TRAGEDY, called
MACBETH.
With the original Music and Accompani-
ments, by Mathew Locke.

Duncan,	Mr. Green
Malcolm,	Mr. Cleveland
Donalbain,	Master Warrell
Macbeth,	Mr. Chalmers
Macduff,	Mr. Moreton
Banquo,	Mr. Whitlock
Lenox,	Mr. Harwood
Fleance,	Master T. Warrell
Seward,	Mr. Morris
Seyton,	Mr. Francis
Doctor,	Mr. De Moulins
Messengers,	Mr. Blissett

Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Whitlock
Gentlewoman, Mrs. Cleveland

Hecate, Mr. Darley
First Witch, Mr. Bates
Second Witch, Mr. Warrell
Third Witch, Mr. Wignell

The Vocal Parts by
Messrs. Marshall, Darley, Rowson, Dar-
ley jun. Mitchell, Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs.
Marshall, Mrs. Warrell, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs.
De Marque, Mrs. Rowson, Mrs. Bates,
Miss Rowson, Miss Broadhurst, &c.

To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, written by the Au-
thor of the Poor Soldier, called
Peeping Tom of Coventry.
(With the original Overture and Accompani-
ments.)

Peeping Tom, Mr. Bates
Mayor of Coventry, Mr. Harwood
Harold, Mr. Darley jun.
Crazy, Mr. Francis
Earl of Mercia, Mr. Green
Count Lewis, Mr. Cleveland
Maud, Mrs. Marshall
Emma, Miss Broadhurst
Lady Godwin, Mrs. Cleveland
Mayors, Mrs. Shaw.

Box one Dollar—Pitt 1/2 of a Dollar—and
Gallery 1/2 a dollar.
The doors will be opened at a 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 Republica!
This Day is Published,
A N
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-
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 sepa-
rates the abuse of liberty from its ruin!"
Sold by Thomas Dobson, No. 41, Second
street, John Orinrod, Chelms street, by
Mr. Carey, Market street, and by the Edi-
tor hereof.
December 31

An Excellent Hand
Writing.
WANTED to post up from a Journal in-
to a Most Elegant Ledger, an excellent free
and neat hand.
None need to apply but such.
APPLY AT
No. 234, south Third street
Dec. 29

[From the MONITOR.]
THE COUNTRY THANKSGIVING.
An O D E.

FAR from the bustle of the anxious
croud,
The mighty Politicians of the age,
Where democratic zeal, with clamour
loud,
Turns public spirit into party rage;
Here let us sit and take a laughing
view,
Of embryo brats, whose births for office
wait,
Imploping help from all the obdetric
crew,
While strangled thousands lick the ar-
tist's feet.
In doleful mood thus prostrate Esau lay,
When Jacob, lucky rogue, the blessing
stole;
"Have ye no blessings left for me, they
say,—
"O sad reward for all our pain and
toil?"
See the sage R—n—se, whose mi-
mic art
Can turn the Planets, like a spinning-
wheel,
For philosophic play, mount Faction's
cart
While tottering empires in his fancy
reel.
See blustering Commodore, his squad-
rons rang'd
Both Law and Medicine, hail the wish'd
for day
When Chesnut BURR, to polish'd eye-
stone chang'd,
From cloudy films shall purge their vi-
sual ray.
See in Vermont their chaste old truant
growl,
Satan's high priest, whose laws he ne'er
defam'd,
So from the woods looks out the moon-
struck owl,
Or bear, which stroking oft, the mas-
ter's tam'd.
See Boston too preserves one feeble
clan,
For Granna's nest-egg, where she night-
ly lays;
While from his lying press their tool-
shaped man
Her cock-a-doodle crows their envied
praise.
See southern brethren aid this glorious
cause,
(Pure land of liberty) and compact
join,
To abate the rigour of our federal laws,
And help the French to new-form'd
Guillotine.
"Curse on your clumsy, chopping, dull
machine,
"Whose tardy work our feelings ill
doth suit;
"Clap in all Frenchmen, but the Jaco-
bin,
"And chop off heads as we tobacco
cut."
Oh blest Equality! what charms you'll
prove,
When tyrant law no more shall clank
his chain;
The mouse and horse in equal size shall
move,
And every mother's son turn Congress
man.
Before your doors the roasted Pig
shall cry,
Come eat me, Sir, and thank you for
your pay;
Pumpkins will grow in form of pump-
kin pie,
And the whole year be one thanksgiv-
ing day.
See in the west, the threat'ning cloud
ascend,
The whisky vapours just condens'd to
fog,
The uplifted groves this dreadful phal-
lanx bend
And for a cannon point a hollow log.
Here safe we sit, our barns well-stor'd
with hay,
Our corn well cribb'd, with heaps of
pumpkins round,
With thankful hearts we'll celebrate
this day,
And pigs and pies the festive board
shall crown.
While Joe and Sue for tardy evening
long,
That eve which consummates their nup-
tial ties,
The cheerful dance shall aid the jocund
throng,
And hymns hymeneal greet the list'ning
skies.
Connecticut, Nov. 27, 1794.
*The Constitutional Society. †A—ms,
Printer. ‡See Brackenridge's pompous
description of the Insurrection; also, Mil-
lon's description of the unfair means which
is heres made use of to support a similar
cause.

For the Gazette of the United States.
Mr. FENNO,
THE offence which the Jacobin so-
cieties in this country take at being
called "self-created" naturally excites
the curiosity of the public to know
who did create them, as well as what
they were created for. The fact is,
they were made by a foreign emissary—
for his own glory and that of those
who appointed him. A board of philo-
sophers having demonstrated that
there was no power in Heaven or Hell,
and illegitimated all they found on
earth, made out their own right to re-
generate one nation, and to impregnate
all the rest. Their apostle to us, having
been furnished with the means and in-
structed in the arts necessary to his
work, commenced his public ministry
by preaching peace, with his pockets
full of war commissions. He transub-
stantiated treason into expatriation, and
revealed the mystery that a nation might
be neutral and all her citizens at the
same time engaged in acts of hostility.
He moreover taught the people that
the way to preserve their national inde-
pendence was, to despise and reject the
authorities which their wisdom had es-
tablished, and of course to follow him.
Inceffant in his pursuit, he hired
writers, bought speakers, paid printers,
and organized the malcontents into
corporations from Charleston to Bos-
ton, and through the wilderness from
Vermont to Kentucky; some of which
he beatified with his presence, and all
with large portions of his spirit, which
yet remains with them. He often eat
and drank with the meanest of his disci-
ples, and instructed them by signs and
parables as they were able to receive his
doctrine, that it was their right to rule,
and that they might enjoy in this life
what Odin promised his vteraries in the
next, the pleasure of drinking out of
their enemies skulls. At one sitting,
impiously likened to a communion, he
instituted the sacraments of his order,
not in bread and wine, but in pig and
wine. The head of the poor animal,
severed with a carver, and elevated on
the points of a large fork, was given by
him, and passed from hand to hand a-
round the table; and a libation of
wine, was at the name of Washington,
dashed with the glasses. Such was the
origin of societies; certainly as unne-
cessary here as for the people to rise
against themselves, and as absolutely un-
adapted for any thing but mischief, as a
wolf is by his nature for any thing but
to destroy. They are now, like their
sister Jacobins in France, purging and
wiping themselves clean of one rebellion,
and preparing the way for another.

FACTS.
To Citizen BLAIR M'CLEENAGHAN,
President, and the Members of the De-
mocratic Society of Pennsylvania, estab-
lished at Philadelphia.
Gentlemen,
PERMIT a fellow-citizen, whose bosom
burns in the cause of freedom with an ar-
dour almost equal to your own; to approach
at this momentous crisis, when the reflect-
ing mind is deeply alarmed by the threat-
ened destruction of the patriotic societies,
established for the preservation of the li-
berties of our country.
Your fellow labourers in the great work
of our political salvation, unfortunately,
did not reach me until yesterday evening,
or I should before this have poured forth
my cordial thanks for the provident care
which your respectable body manifests for
the public good.
I have read your address, gentlemen,
to all my neighbours; and they are astonish-
ingly pleased with its contents. But, for
what I shall presently relate, they were on
the point of withdrawing their confidence
from their representatives in Congress, and
of placing it in you, their better friends.—
They were on the point of withholding all
thanks & praise for the wearied heroes, who
have returned from the western waters,
and of bestowing them on you, the more
worthy volunteers in freedom's cause.
All this, gentlemen, and things more
glorious would have happened, had not a
meddlesome aristocrat suddenly popped
upon me a number of questions, to which
I could not for my soul, furnish satisfactory
answers. Anxious, my dear brother
patriots for the preservation of that liberty
for which we have so nobly fought and
bled, and fully convinced that nothing
can so much contribute to this desirable
end, as the continuation of your society at
the seat of aristocratic villainy, I shall now
repeat to you the questions to which I have
alluded, hoping, and trusting, that you,
as watchmen on the walls of our political
Jerusalem, will enable me, your fellow
centinel, to serve the cause of democratic
liberty, by giving them a full, complete,
and irresistible answer. This done, I pledge
my honor all will be safe; and the good
people of New Jersey, with loud hosannas
will hail you "Welcome ye Saviors of your
Country."
The questions, my dear sirs, as you
will perceive, were all framed from senti-
nces in your address, and were as follow,
viz.
Pray sirs, who are the aristocratical
faction among us? And what are the prin-
ciples which they disseminate, unfriendly to
the rights of man?
What combinations and schemes have
the rulers of our country formed for the
destruction of our liberties?
Which of our temporary rulers have
adopted the righteous policy, that the
Swinish Multitude are unequal to the task
of governing themselves; and that public
measures are only to be discussed by public
characters?
Have any attempts been made to pro-
scribe the liberty of the press? If so,
point them out;—if not, why talk of "rapacious jaws extended to
"swallow every vestige of freedom?"
What rights have been filched from the
people without the shadow of reason or of
justice? Or, is it possible for human nature
to enjoy a greater degree of political liber-

ty than the people of the United States do
at this present moment enjoy?
What iniquities of public men and mea-
sures have the democratic society of Phi-
ladelphia detected and exposed?
What actions and proceedings of the gov-
ernment are kept secret from the people,
and who are the some among us who hold
the fashionable tenets that the people ought
not to be informed respecting them?
You say, "The will of the people is
the law." How is that will to be expressed?
By the democratic societies—or by their re-
presentatives freely chosen?
Are our rulers the servants of the demo-
cratic societies, or the people at large?
I will not, gentlemen, attempt it, for I
cannot describe how much these devilish
questions puzzled and confounded me—I
made out, however, to silence the rascal
by reading with a very loud voice, the fol-
lowing solemn passage from your address:
"In the name of God, to what purpose
"did we struggle through and maintain a
"seven years war against a corrupt court,
"unless to submit to be the hewers of
"wood and drawers of water at home—
"for surely foreign domination is not more
"grievous than domestic." Having fre-
quently before baffled the enemies of our
liberty by such reasoning, I tried it again,
and it again had the desired effect—but,
my neighbours are not satisfied. I shall ex-
pect your answer as speedily as possible—
let that and my letter be published in
all your papers, and do not abate in your zeal
for the good old cause. I congratulate you
gentlemen, on the success of Mr. Swan-
wick. I thank you, gentlemen, for open-
ly avowing, that you are associated for
electioneering purposes—and I heartily
wish, gentlemen, that your influence may
extend across the Delaware. I have the
honor gentlemen, to subscribe myself,
Your zealous friend
and well wisher,
TIMOTHY TINKER.

New-Jersey, 24th Dec. 1794.
P. S. Whenever you shall have occasion
for them, I can in one day, raise troops
enough in Jersey, to cope with M'Pherson's
blues and Dunlap's squadron of horse,
who from their readiness to volunteer it a-
gainst my brother Tom and his associates to
the westward, I suspect to be, one and
all of them, of the vile aristocratic party.
Gen. Advertiser. Aurora!
N. B. An answer to the above questions
to-morrow.

UNITED STATES.
NEW-YORK, December 26.
[The Popular societies in France
were formed with as honest views as the
clubs in the United States. Let us see
what they have done in France, the
account is authentic: it comes from a
distinguished republican—Feron, a
member of the National Convention.]
The following passage is translated from
the "Orator of the People," a
French Publication, by Feron, dated
September 24.
"The Jacobins, it is alleged, have
been makers of France and of the Con-
vention since May 31. 1793. Now
what have they done! By preaching
liberty, justice, virtue and probity,
they have established the most frightful
tyranny recorded in the history of Re-
volutions.—They have been the means
of slaughtering thousands of citizens of
all ages and sexes, solely because they
did not belong to their destructive
party, or possessed talents that they
feared. They have pillaged the public
and individuals; they have excited
and nourished the war of La Vendee,
while every day they were assuring us
the war was at an end; and they have
converted this war into a source of
wealth by dilapidation and robbery,
which have already cost some millions
to the republic." [A milliard is a thou-
sand millions.] They have annihilated
Commerce, [This agrees with Lindet's
Report] the arts and sciences; they
have prostituted almost all employments
and public functions to rogues and ig-
norant men, such as those who com-
piled the last commune of Paris, the ju-
rors of the old tribunal and the mem-
bers of the old Revolutionary Commit-
tees. They have poisoned society with
informers and pensioned knaves; they
have destroyed public morality to make
way for barbarity and ferocity. They
have in short brought more calamities
on France than ever Pitt and Lon-
bourg wished to afflict her with. We
may with justice attribute to them all
these horrors, for they have been com-
mitted by those members of that club,
who made a part of the Convention, and
who governed that body; and by their
associates who were Jacobins. Did the
society ever remonstrate against these
abominable deeds! never; on the con-
trary, the club supported and defended
them with all their power. They re-
ceived with applauses Lelou and Car-
rier, on their return from Arras and
Nantz, where, under the pretext of
punishing certain guilty persons, they
shed streams of innocent blood and de-
livered over property to pillage and de-
struction. They expelled from the so-
ciety and brot to the scaffold the unfor-

To make bad men known is to pro-
vide for their punishment and our safety.
It will be doing both to bring into view
at the present day, some of the incon-
sistencies of our disorganizers for some
years past. As it will shew that they
did not believe the old calumnies when
they dinn'd them in the ears of the
public, it ought to prevent their gain-
ing credit for the new ones they will
not fail to invent.
Members of Congress, must not be
members of the State Legislatures.—For
said the party writers, no man can serve
two masters. There was according to
them no end to the mischiefs of having
Congressmen in the State Govern-
ments; and the country seemed to think
it proper to keep them separate. There
is scarcely a part of the United States
where the doctrine has not been preach-
ed, of excluding Congress members from
holding any other trust: from being
Judges, Sheriffs or even Lawyers, be-
cause they might possibly have their
minds drawn off in Congress from the
public good. They would banish every
finer view and all undue bias.
How happens it that the members
of Clubs are not thought in reason at
least disqualified from seats in Congress.
How is it that the party who spy
danger at all times and in every thing
else, see none in sending Club-men to
make laws? The state Legislators and
Congress co-operate it appears very
cordially in enforcing the laws.—A
man runs a less risk of halting between
two opinions who is a member of two
legislatures at once, than he who joins
a club to publish resolves and propagate
jealousies, suspicions and accusations a-
gainst the whole government, and then
takes a seat in the legislature of the
state or the nation. If the chief magis-
trate informs that certain Clubs have
had an essential part in fomenting the
insurrection, what answer can the Club
law-giver consent to make to the infor-
mation? Can he say by his vote. This