

...in our fellow-citizens, to draw
...in favor of their brethren. But
...the terms, and threatened the
...with war and dissolution,
...the contest among them was, who
...should be foremost in the field. It was
...then no longer a doubt, whether a sufficient
...number could be procured to go; but whether
...multitudes, beyond this number, could be
...persuaded to stay. The merchant abandoned
...his warehouse, the lawyer his office, the
...mechanic his shop, the gentleman his pleasures,
...and every man the gains and enjoyments of
...domestic life; to endure hardships which they
...had never known before, and hazard their
...lives in defence of the laws. At the call "your
...country is in danger," the rich and the poor
...met together, forgetting all distinctions of
...station and circumstance, and blended in one
...common class of patriots. Even the pacific
...quaker, whose principles restrain him from
...shedding blood, now assumed the garb and
...weapons of war, and marched in arms to
...maintain the peace and government of his
...country.

[To be continued.]

UNITED STATES.

CONCORD (N. H.) Dec. 19. 1794.

Legislature of N. Hampshire.

The Hon. Senate and House being assembled in the Representatives chamber, at 12 o'clock, his Excellency John T. Chann, Governor of this State, attended by the Hon. Council, came in and made the following

SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

HAVING with advice of Council requested a meeting of the General Court, before the time to which they stood adjourned, it is my duty to state to you the reasons which induced this request—A petition was presented, signed by sundry persons, in behalf of themselves and heirs, late owners of the armed vessel *ATCary*, purporting that at the 1st Circuit Court for the District of New-Hampshire, judgment was rendered against said owners for a large sum of money—that the said case from which this judgment originated was for property captured on the high seas, in the year 1777; which capture was tried, and adjudged lawful prize, by the laws and courts of this State, from which the laws allowed no appeal—They likewise set forth the difficult situation in which they were—that they were desirous of the aid and assistance of the Legislature, in the premises, and requested for these and other reasons set forth in their petition which will be laid before you) that the Legislature might be convened before the time to which they stood adjourned.

It appearing that the Legislature of this State, in Nov. 1783, and in Feb. 1794, had remonstrated to Congress—protested against any interference in this case, and considered such interference as a violation of the dignity, sovereignty and independence of the State—and that the petitioners were in a situation disagreeable in the extreme—

The Council united with me in requesting a meeting of the Legislature at this time.

I have no doubt but this subject will meet your candid and thorough discussion, as it respects the dignity and independence of the State, and as it respects the rights and interests of the petitioners.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

The repeated delays of the due administration of justice in the Supreme Judicial Court of this State, consequent upon the non attendance of some of the Judges at the times stated by law for holding that court, is a subject of great complaint—Whatever may be the cause of these failures, the effect ill comports with the fourteenth article of the Bill of Rights—Painful as this subject is, I have thought it my duty to lay it before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, Perhaps the propriety of assessing a tax at this time, may be worthy of consideration—and whether it will not be more convenient to raise a small sum now, than to be unprepared for exigencies which may happen, and possibly make a large tax indispensable.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives.

I shall in a subsequent communication lay before you sundry papers, respecting the fortification of the harbour at Portsmouth, and the cannon and other arms there.

My frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the Constitution,

and general knowledge of the circumstances of our public affairs, make it unnecessary for me to mention more particulars at this time, and, it will afford me the highest satisfaction to cooperate with you in promoting the lasting happiness of our common country.

J. T. GILMAN.

State of New-Hampshire, December 17, 1794.

VIRGINIA.

To the Freeholders of the District composed of the Counties of Frederick and Berkeley.

Fellow Citizens,

INFLUENCED by the advice of many of my friends, and excited by my own solicitude for the preservation of our dearest rights, I have determined to present myself to your consideration as a candidate to represent you in Congress, at the ensuing election. I am well aware of the nature of the trust I solicit—that it is as arduous as it is honorable; and did I not feel the importance of the present crisis, as big with events which may be injurious to our common country, I should not have intruded myself upon you in this public manner.—Having passed (I may almost say) my whole life in the most perilous service to which a citizen could be called, I would not in the evening of life, resign retirement with ease for the fatigues of public business on slight grounds. An earnest desire to perpetuate that happiness resulting from an enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, civil and religious, for which we so gloriously fought and conquered; together with an apprehension that many in the possession of places of honor and trust are exerting their endeavours to sap the foundation of our government, and to deprive it of that support upon which alone it can stand (the confidence of the people) could only have induced me to step forward, and thus publicly request your suffrage. To my long experienced attachment to our common good, and to your knowledge of my public character I appeal; and beg leave to assure you, that should you honour me with your approbation, you will find me an uniform and determined supporter of our common liberties. My present duty will prevent my personal application, but will permit me to return a short time before the election, when I hope for the happiness of seeing all my friends.

I am, with the highest respect and esteem, Your obedient servant,

DANIEL MORGAN.

December 15, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.

Says a Correspondent.

We hear, that a certain great body has determined, that no foreign *Lap Dog* shall ever wear the name of *Dragon* in this country.

The abolition of the Jacobin Societies in France by a decree of the National Convention dispels in a great measure the cloud which has rested on the prospect of a favorable termination of the Revolution.—The monstrous idea of a power equal to that of the Jacobins, existing in a country which made the smallest pretensions to being a representative Republic, could never have been entertained by one enlightened friend to freedom in France—Should the effect of publishing the names of the members of the Jacobin Societies in France be similar to what it would be in this country, the Teeth and Claws of the Monster will be totally destroyed.—When that is done, they will be as harmless if not as useful as Sheep.

The Invention of the Telegraph

does not belong alone to the French. About ten years ago, count Polini, at Rome, invented a mode of getting intelligence from Naples, in the course of an hour. The lottery, at Rome, depends upon the drawing at Naples. It differs from our lottery materially, for there are but six prizes, and these are the first six numbers drawn, and the remainder are all blanks. The count, whose house is on an eminence near Rome, managed with his confederates, who were placed at a certain distance between Naples and his estate, to have sky rockets let off, by which they had previously fixed with each other, to ascertain by such signals any particular number or numbers drawn. The plan succeeded, as tickets continued to be sold at Rome, for several hours after the drawing commenced at Naples, the account of which was always brought by the ordinary courier. By this scheme the party got about 100,000 crowns, and the plot probably never would have

been discovered, had not the count purchased the whole of the six prizes, which caused suspicion, and of course excited inquiry.

A CURIOSITY.

The following was copied exactly from a note, made in his pocket Almanack, by the late Judge Allee R. D.

"On the 24th of May, 1789—being at Hanover, (York County State of Pennsylvania) in company with chief justice McKean, judge Bryan, Mr. Burd, and others, on our way to Franklin, and taking a view of the town, in company with Mrs. M'Alister, and several other respectable inhabitants, we went to Mr. Neefe's tanyard, where we were shown a place near the currying house, from whence, (in digging to sink a tan vat) some years ago, were taken 2 Skeletons of human bodies—They lay close beside each other and measured about 11 feet 3 inches in length, the bones were entire; but on being taken up and exposed to the air, they presently crumbled and fell to pieces.

Mr. M'Alister and some others mentioned, that they, and many others had seen them.—And Mr M'Alister, who is a tall man about 6 feet 4 inches high, mentioned that the principal bone of the leg of one of them, being placed by the side of his leg, reached from his ankle a considerable way up his thigh—pointing a small distance below the hip bone.

From Correspondents.

Your Brother Benys Correspondent of this morning, "Second to none for talents," &c. &c. &c. however wise and immaculate in general in his patriotism, is intirely mistaken in his application of the Wolf and Dog fable. Whether the sober Citizens are Wolves or Lambs we will not enquire, but this we will assert that they only wish to avoid the Mad Dogs, and Sad Dogs—for they are so much attached to the amiable disposition of the canine species in general, that they readily dispense with the pertinence of puppies witness their lenity on all occasions—to your Brother Benys Correspondents: But as junior animals are usually fond of fable, we would remind the author of the proposition, that other members of assembly should resign in Compliment, to the unqualified members of the Orator Fox, who had lost his tail in a trap, set to check his wanton depredations. Jan. 3.

For the Gazette of the United States, To be sung in the Jacobin Societies throughout the United States, after reading the Conventional decree of the 16th of October.

As restless is the serpent's tail
Whose head is bruised for fangs;
So we to howl, can hardly fail,
With the French Jacobins.
How miserable is the hap
Of us poor forry whelps!
While mother wolf is in a trap,
All we can give is yelps.
Skeep's clothing we like her have worn,
But troubled are with fears,
That when Nose-counting comes our turn
Then we shall show our ears.
O genius great of Thomas Pain!
Who us from nothing made,
If you can make us back again,
In mercy lend your aid.—

Translated from the COURIER FRANCOIS of this morning.

PARIS, October 17.

At another time the decree against the Clubs would have produced consequences the most violent. It has excited no sensations, except among the Jacobins. It is true, that their agitation has been extreme, and that the debates of that Society have been violent.

They caded in the streets, yesterday, an act of accusation against Tallien and Freron: Pleaded with so fine a title, the Jacobins crowded to purchase it—What did they find? The motions and discourses of those two deputies against themselves.

October 18.

They write in the Courier of London, That the wife and daughter of Barrere occupy a second story in the quarter of Westminster. His wife is an Englishwoman of about 30; the daughter about five: They have been in the greatest distress—but, for some time, Barrere has sent them large succours. This information is received from the person thro' whose hands the supplies are transmitted.

October 19.

General Pichegru who during two campaigns, has had the glory of never

being beaten, quits his brave companions in arms for the re-establishment of his health—greatly injured by so many fatigues.—He will soon rejoin them. General Moreau, who took Ostend, Nieuport and Cadland, succeeds General Pichegru.

There were exported from Philadelphia in the year 1794—299,287 barrels of Flour, and 1464 barrels of Middlings.

The Printer of the New-York Journal and Patriotic Register, speaking of himself in his said Register of the 3d Instant, informs the public, that "This day is he entangled by the fetters of a recognizance of 1500 dollars, to appear at the next April district court of the United States, to be holden in this city, to answer to the charge of A LIBEL, on complaint of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the BRITISH COURT, issued (as he saith) against him, in the Journal of the 13th August last!"

Philadelphia Dispensary.

The following Account of the present state of the Institution, is, according to our annual custom, now laid before the contributors.

Receipts and Expenditures.
Received in annual contributions £388 12 8
A Life Contribution, 17 10 0
A Donation from James Read, 3 8 4

£409 11 0

EXPENDITURES.

House Expenses and Medicines, £111 11 1/2
House Rent, 93 15 0
Apothecary's salary, 100 0 0
Stationary, 8 6 4
Paid the Treasurer balance due to him since last year, 77 3 2
Balance now remaining in the Treasurer's hands, 18 15 4
£409 11 0

Account of Patients Admitted, &c.

The number of Patients, who have been under the care of the Dispensary, from December 1st, 1793, to December 1st, 1794, is 881

Remaining under care from last year, 21
Admitted since last year, 860
—881

Of whom the number cured is,
Dead, 743
Relieved, 34
Irregular, 28
Removed, 21
Remaining, 18
—881

We have little to add to our former publications of this nature—The same benevolent disposition which has hitherto supported so useful a charity, will no doubt continue to support it. We mean not to adduce additional arguments in favor of the utility of the institution, but we cannot refrain from repeating the necessity of supplying those deficiencies in the contributions, which annually occur from various causes.

Subscriptions are received, as usual, at John Clifford's, the Treasurer's, No. 39, North Front-street, and at the Dispensary in Chestnut-street.

William White,
Henry Hill,
Samuel Pleasants,
Robert Blackwell,
Lawrence Seckel,
George Meade,
George Fox,
F. A. Mublenberg,
John Field,
Robert Hare,
Robert Smith,
Samuel P. Griffiths.

Dec. 31st, 1794.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3.

At a meeting of Tammany Society or Columbian order held in Tammanial Hall on Monday evening the 29th December, 1794.

Information having been communicated to the society, relative to a Privateer fitting out in this port, to cruise against France or some power with whom this country is at peace; it was therefore Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed to enquire into a report now circulating in this city, "that a certain vessel is fitting out in this port, intended to cruise as a

privateer against the Republic of France or some power, with whom this country is at peace, contrary to the laws of neutrality, and if the same be true to make report thereof to the Executive of this State that measures may be taken to prevent the same.

A true copy from the minutes,
Ben. Strong. Sec.

PORT OF PHILADELPHI

ARRIVED.

Brig Sally, Rofs, Jeremie 24 day's
On Thursday last Capt. Rofs saw the French ship Les Jumeaux, Capt Ruauit underway below Bombay Hook, under a crowd of sail, and a fair gale of wind to carry her out.

The boats, which were dispatched with a number of the militia to detain the above ship, we hear are returned, without effecting the business.

Capt. Whitwell sailed from the Texell on the 17th Oct. On the 28th in lat. 47 30, lon. 6 off Scilly fell in with Howe's fleet of 33 sail of the line 13 of which were three deckers, they were then fleeing in for Scilly.

He spoke 3 of them, which had a number of Frenchmen on board. On the 31st lat. 34, 53 lon. 11 was boarded by an English frigate in company with 2 more on a cruise. They had taken a French frigate from Havre Marat, 3 days before. Capt. W. informs, that 14 sail of the transports which sailed from England—with troops he believes, destined for Flushing, were lost in a heavy gale of wind on the 30th Sept. and the first of Oct. On the 3d Oct. he picked up part of one of the wrecks. In the John came 14 passengers

PITTSBURGH, December 17.

Head-Quarters, near Brownville, November 30, 1794.

Gentlemen,

I take this public method to return my thanks to you for the very polite manner in which you have been pleased to give your agency towards the fulfilment of my recommendation to the good people of the counties of Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Fayette, respecting their taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and subscribing the association thereto annexed, and to request you will close the books on the last day of December, and return the same in the following manner, in Washington, to Judge Addison, in Allegheny, to Judge Wallace, in Westmoreland, to Judge Jack, and in Fayette, to Judge Breeding.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY LEE.

To the Justices of the peace in the Counties of Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette and Allegheny, holding books for the subscription of the Inhabitants, as above expressed.

** The Herald of Reason to the People is abroad. This or nothing will bring conviction, it is the language of truth and plain dealing. Awake, only open your eyes, and read, compare, and judge for yourselves—don't be alarmed for though it is all truth, there is not one word of religion or treason in it; it may be had for a cent though every sentence is acknowledged worth a pound. Enquire every day, this and the next week, at No. 99, Second street, opposite the City Tavern.
Jan. 2 *3t

Nicholas Diehl jun:

Informs his friends and the Public, that in consequence of the Resignation of John Hall-Jowell Esquire he has been commissioned as a Notary Public within the City of Philadelphia, and at present keeps his Office at No. 19 South Front street until a more convenient situation can be procured.
N. B. He still means to act as Attorney at Law and Conveyancer.
Jan. 5. 1795 3tawtf

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 following highly interesting remark—

"Such a detail will be neither void of interest nor utility to your prudent countrymen. May they reflect on it with attention, and learn by the disastrous example of the most democratical state that exists on the continent of Europe, the extreme danger of foreign influence; and above all, how rapid and inevitable it is to transgress the feeble interval which separates the abuse of liberty from its ruin!"

Sold by Thomas Dobson, No. 41, Second street, John Ormrod, Chestnut street, by M. Carey, Market street, and by the Editor hereof.
December 11