

ON THE NEW YEAR

AGAIN the smoothly circling year,
Beneath fair skies serene and clear,
Completes its gentle round;
Sweet bells, and tuneful sounds, express
Gay thanks for rural happiness,
And mounts with plenty crown'd.

While yet remains the courteous guest,
Oh be my grateful thanks express,
Unmix'd with grief or fear;
Farewell, ye seasons! roll away;
I wish not to prolong your stay,
Tho' age brings up the rear.

Cheerful I trust, for future good,
I ne hand, which all the past bestow'd;
Nor heed life's shifting scene.

Farewell, kind year, which still has blest
My days with peace, my nights with rest,
And leav'st my mind serene.

Not yet—but now impends the stroke,
The far-rebounding midnight clock
Has summon'd thee away;
Go mingle with the countless past,
'Till time himself has liv'd his last,
In soft oblivion lay.

But then with smiling grace appear,
Thou bleameless, grief unfill'd year;
Oh smile once more on me;
And witness, that thy golden hours
Have all been priz'd, as summer flowers
By some industrious bee.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cent	127/8
3 per Cent	11/1
Deferred	13/
Bank of the United States	34 1/2
Pennsylvania	25
North America,	40

NEW THEATRE.

TOMORROW EVENING

JANUARY 15.

Will be Presented

A TRAGEDY, called
The Gamester.

Beverly,	Mr. Chalmers
Stukely,	Mr. Wignell
Lewson,	Mr. Cleveland
Jarvis,	Mr. Morris
Bates,	Mr. Green
Dawson,	Mr. Moreton
Waiter,	Mr. Darley jun

Mrs. Beverly,	Mrs. Whitlock
Charlotte,	Mrs. Francis
Lucy,	Mrs. Cleveland

To which will be added,

A Musical FARCE, called
The ROMP.

Wattey Cockney,	Mr. Francis
Barnacle,	Mr. Harwood
Old Cockney,	Mr. Warrell
Captain Slightly,	Mr. Marshall

Priscilla Tomboy,	Mrs. Marshall
Penelope,	Miss Rowson
Madame Le Blond,	Mrs. Cleveland
Quaheba,	Master T. Warrell

Box one Dollar—Pitt 2 of a Dollar—and Gallery 1/2 a dollar.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre, from ten till one, and on days of performance from ten till three o'clock.

Also at Rice's Bookstore, No. 50, and and Carey's No. 118, Market Street.

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 remain.

Vivat Republica!

Valuable Real Estates by
AUCTION,

On Thursday next, the 22d Instant, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, at the Merchants Coffee-House, will be sold by Auction, the following Valuable Lots of Ground:

No. 1. A lot of ground situate on the North side of Market Street between 10th and 11th Streets, and immediately opposite the new buildings now erecting by Mr. Thomas Leiper, containing in front on Market Street E. and W. 78 feet, and in depth N. and S. 209, this lot has three fronts, 78 feet in Market Street, 209 feet in 11th Street, and 78 feet at the North end on a 30 feet street, the privilege of which street this lot is entitled to.

No. 2. A lot of ground situate on the North side of Market Street between 10th and 11th Streets, at the distance of about 77 feet E. and W. of the above lot No. 1, containing in front on Market Street 28 feet in depth southward 209 feet having two fronts, and entitled to the privilege of a 30 feet street at the south end.

The terms of payment are one third of the purchase money in cash, one third in three months, and the other third in six months from the day of the sale. Notes to be given for the two last payments, with interest included, the payment of which to be well secured to the satisfaction of the Proprietor—when an unexceptionable Title free of all incumbrances and immediate possession will be given.

Jan. 16, 1798.
Edward Pole Auctioneer.

From the Federal Intelligencer, published at Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN PRINTERS,

As you have undertaken to enlarge your newspaper, and thereby incurred an additional expense, I make no doubt but that you will receive with gratitude any hints which may have a tendency to render its extension a source of additional profit to yourselves, and fresh instruction to the public.

Some printers may imagine it to be a duty they owe to the public, whenever they print, by request, or otherwise, a philippic against government, or any of its functionaries, to make use of the first opportunity which presents itself, to lay before the same public the best answer which may appear to the philippic, in order that the people may form a just judgment, by hearing both sides.

This may be thought a good rule: you will, however, give it only occasionally: for though its strict observance might acquire you the title of impartial printers, and honest men, there is no saying how many subscribers you may lose by it. Be circumspect, therefore, on this head;—may, you may safely carry your caution so far as to curtail the debates of the best speakers in Congress, or omit them entirely, whenever they bear hard upon any favorite measure. To save appearances, however, on such occasions, you may plead a press of foreign news; taking it for granted, that it is of more consequence to the people to know what is doing in London or Paris, than what is doing in Congress.

As another means to prevent Congressional debates and proceedings from coming fully before the public, you may reserve a considerable part of your paper, under color of discussing the merits of public men and public measures, for political paragraphs, hints, essays, and squibs. To succeed in this department, you are to believe, or seem to believe, that government is always wrong, and opposition always right. You may therefore, fire at the executive with wound, double-headed, language, and grape shot, broken bottles, rusty nails, and red hot balls; remembering always, that your abuse of the vernal geny can hardly be seasoned too high for the public appetite, which is never depraved.

According to the rule here given, it might seem, that the outs, or antifederalists, as they were once called, are the only friends of liberty and the constitution;—while the federalists are become enemies to liberty and the government. At first sight the thing appears strange; but the difficulty is removed by a small alteration in the epithets. Instead of antifederalist you are to use the word republican, and in place of federalist you are to use the word aristocrat, and then all becomes plain. The President was once a good federalist, so were Mr. Jay, Mr. Hamilton, and many others that might be named. Call these men aristocrats and you will see them immediately become enemies to their country.—On the other hand, call democrats those who never did one act to advance the independence of America, and those who have only lately become citizens, (through an over kindness in our laws) and you will see them in like manner, converted into shining and distinguished patriots.

Again instead of antifederalist you may use the word republican; for take notice, that the bulk of mankind (and perhaps they may have not much changed in this respect in modern times) have in former days invariably been duped out of their liberty, by names. For example, the antifederalist, now republican, loves the constitution which he formerly opposed, and he loves the people; but the aristocrat that is the old federalist, cares nothing about the people, and wishes to destroy the government, and turns all things topsy turvy. This is to be your creed. You are to affirm, that the old federalist, or in the new language, aristocrat or anti-republican, is an enemy to peace and good order, & to the solid happiness & improvement of the country; while the true republican democrat happy in his own prosperity, thinks of nothing but serving the people, and watching over their happiness.

In the conducting, however, of this business some address will become necessary; for you may possibly be told, by some pensioned press, that the present executive who are confirmed aristocrats, have been remarkably studious to preserve peace, and thereby preserve also the prosperity and lives of their fellow-citizens; whilst the democrats, or true republicans, have moved heaven and earth to involve the country in war. Should any scribbler undertake to satirize these democrats for their love of war, you may say that aristocrats love peace only because they were afraid of parting with life and money.—You may also say, that war, all things considered, is a pretty good sort of a thing; that it is rather better than peace, because that it makes money circulate, and because it finds employment for men, who, in peace are a nuisance to society, and because yet, it makes poor men rich, and rich men poor; whilst the thousands killed in the scuffle are never known to complain. You may even say, that war is more honourable than peace, especially for the republicans; that the Romans, in the days of their republic, lived by war, fed their treasury by war, and, though they lost their liberty by war, and seldom enjoyed a moment's domestic tranquility except when engaged in war, they were nevertheless, the greatest people on record. Upon the whole therefore, you may conclude, that the executive and others, who had a hand in keeping this country at

peace, were, and still continue to be, its greatest enemies; whilst Mr. G***, and his party, were then, and still continue to be, its only true friends.

You will also, when you come to speak of public orators, and members of congress, recollect, that no representative of the people can be entitled to the name of patriot, who does not uniformly oppose the executive branch of government. The more he talks of venality and corruption, the better man he must be; and if he can propose any reform in public salaries, it will be still adding to his civic laurels. But if he can write a pamphlet to prove that all labor is slavery, and that public banks and public credit, have impoverished the country from one end to the other, he will then have arrived at the highest climax of modern patriotism. Should his opinions differ from those of established writers on the same subjects, it may be said, that these writers were only considered as great in the times of ignorance which have preceded the present days of light and discoveries, when metaphysics and theory are offered to the people as far safer guides than facts and experience. Such a man you may safely praise, for such will be sure to retire from the public stage amidst the applauses and regrets of all democrats or true republicans. But if there should be a man in our public councils who unites all the virtues of the politician and hero, firm in the agitations of a dangerous minority, unshaken through an alarming crisis, of great uprightness, of scrupulous integrity, of precious sincerity, gifted with a spirit of order and wisdom which he has infused into our affairs, with a heart exempt from prepossessions and passions, enlightened by sure lights, and tempered with a severity that cannot be ruffled by flattery nor disturbed by party; such a man, I say, though capable of conducting a great nation to the ultimate point of prosperity and glory to which it can be carried, may be safely abused in your paper, and suffered to retire amidst the hisses and execrations of all good democrats, or true republicans, according to the new acceptation of these venerable words.

To return to members of congress. In some cases, patriotic motives will justify votes apparently opposite. One member, for example, will vote against an excise, because it is an oppressive tax; whilst another, from the same state, will vote against it, because it is a tax not felt by the people, and offers up a wish to heaven, that some might pinch as to cause resistance. If, on a different occasion, the same member should have opposed, considering the inflammatory acts and misrepresentations of certain democratic societies, as having been instrumental in producing the late insurrection, and therefore liable to censure, you will ascribe his opposition to a recollection, that certain speeches in congress were no less instrumental in occasioning that crisis, than the acts of those societies. It is extremely trying for a judge to condemn a poor culprit for a crime in which he has himself participated. Should this subject, therefore, be at any time started in your paper, make it a point to call off the hounds by a false scent, for nothing should tempt you to be instrumental in exposing the failings of true patriots. Keep also in reserve, as a rod over the lovers of order, that to shake government to its foundation, no more is necessary, at any time, than to put in motion a part of the people, by means of societies, intrigues and newspapers.

Lastly, as a general rule, you are to remember, that prosperity and places of profit are, invariably, objects of envy and desire. Men in place, and rich men, have got what other people wish to have; and as there will always be ten wishers, especially for offices, for one that can be gratified, therefore, by abusing government, and advocating revolutionary measures, you will, at least, be sure to please the discontented and disappointed, a very numerous class. You can hardly, therefore, lay on abuse too thick, since it is all for the public good.

AN OLD PRINTER.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbados)
Dec. 6.

Yesterday evening arrived the Transport ship, Redbridge, from Martinique, with a number of sick soldiers.

The crew of an English privateer, taken by a French ship of the same description, in June last, have effected their escape from Brest in a manner which although it may do credit to their intrepidity, it reflects no honour on their humanity. One of them has lately avowed to his friend in London, giving an account of the circumstance. He says, that they eluded the vigilance of the guard, by the means of a common sewer, during the night; and having reached the water side, they seized on a fishing smack, which had just arrived, and without lan-

ding the persons whom they found on board, (four in number,) proceeded out to sea. The Frenchmen naturally remonstrated against being carried off in such an unwarrantable manner; on which the hardened wretches instantly vindicated their proceedings by throwing every man into the deep. In vain they implored that mercy which they had been taught was inherent in the minds of Britons, and in a few minutes they were completely immersed in the fatal tide. The desperadoes shortly after fell in with an English vessel bound to Halifax, which took them up, and landed them at that place.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, January 12.

The Thetis British frigate, we are informed, has left Hampton Road, and with the Cleopatra and Lynx, sailed for Halifax.

Sunday last sailed his Britannic Majesty's Packet Robust, Capt. Roes, with the January mail for Great Britain.

Last week the keel of one of the 44 gun frigates, to be built by order of Congress, was laid at the ship-yards, by Mr. Cheefman, the master builder. She is to be commanded by Captain Talbot.

The insurrection in Prussia approaches so near to Dantzic, that measures have been taken to put that place in a state of defence. It is said that the king of Prussia's throne totters under him. The Poles have been successful in a great number of encounters and manoeuvres; though at the date of our last accounts a rumour prevailed in Amsterdam, that they had suffered a severe check.

Yesterday the ship Ann, Capt. Coffin, from Lymington, England arrived in this port. We have received papers to the 6th of November; but they are almost entirely filled with Trials for High Treason, which induces a belief, that nothing of importance had been received at London from the 1st to the 6th of November. What follows, however we have selected.

LONDON, November 4.

A letter is said to have been received by a gentleman of respectability in Dublin, from his son, an officer in the navy, belonging to the Britannia, dated Genoa, Sept 26, which contains the following intelligence: I am just going on board our ship as to-morrow, the 27th. We are to sail in quest of the French fleet, which are within six or seven leagues of us. Lord Hood's squadron is not superior to them. If we meet, of which there is little doubt, we shall fight upon equal terms, as the French, we are well informed, are not inferior to us in force in any respect."

Extract of a letter from on board the Queen's outward bound East-Indiaman, to a gentleman in Glasgow, dated June 8.

"Since Lord Howe's fleet and the fleets of merchantmen have left us, our's have consisted of 40 company's ships, the Suffolk of 74 guns, commodore Rainier, the Swift Sloop of war, and the Surprise Botany Bay ship.

"On board the Botany Bay-man a plan of mutiny was discovered, which was to have taken place on the 3d of this month it was conducted and headed by Palmer, Skirving, the chief mate, & some soldiers. However, Captain Campbell this day week secured these ringleaders, and confined them; the chief mate was sent on board the commodore, and is now there in confinement. Neither Muir nor Margat had any concern; Muir offered his service to support the captain; nor has Muir even spoke to Palmer since they have been on board the ship."

PARIS, October 22.

From the "ORATOR of the PEOPLE."

THE Jacobins have been the absolute masters of France, and of the Convention since the 31st May, 1793. Constantly talking of liberty, justice, virtue and probity, they have established a tyranny so monstrous, that the history of revolutions, furnishes no example of it; they have caused thousands of citizens of every age and sex to be destroyed, merely because they did not belong to their destructive party, or because they possessed talents which they dreaded; they have pillaged public and private property; they have prolonged and nourished the war of La Vendee, though every day, they announced to us that it was finished, and they have made of it a source of embezzlement and robbery, which has already cost the Republic many hundred millions. They have annihilated commerce, arts and sciences. They have prostituted almost all employments and public places to ignorant or unprincipled men, such as those who composed the late Commune of Paris, the Jurors of the old Tribunal, and the Members of the old Revolutionary Committees; they have poisoned the society with informers, and hired villains; they have destroyed public morals, and substituted in their place barbarism and ferocity.

* The "Orator of the People" is edited by Frecon, a celebrated member of the National Convention.

In short, they have done more mischief to France, than Pitt and Cobourg ever wished. We can with justice, attribute all these horrors to them, because they have been committed by members of this society, who were also members of the Convention, and who oppressed it, in concert with their adherents, who were all Jacobins. Has this society ever opposed itself to so many abominations? No! On the contrary it has supported and protected them with all its strength. It has received with applauses Lebon and Carrier, on their return from Arras & Nantes, where they had, under the pretext of punishing a few guilty persons, caused torrents of innocent blood to be shed, and given up property to pillage and destruction. The Jacobins drove among them, and pushed even to the scaffold, the unhappy Camille des Moulins, whose only crime was, having wished to unmask this detestable faction; and when on the ninth of Thermidor, (July 27th) it was found necessary to exterminate the principal chief, what did the Jacobins do? Some in their den excited the people of their tribunes to revolt against the Convention, others in the sections and in the streets, proposed to the citizens to do the same, and to join the Commune, which had taken the conspirators under its protection, and which was in open rebellion. Since the 9th of Thermidor, what have they done? They have tried to make terror again the order of the day, and save the accomplices of Robespierre, that is, their own. Accordingly we have seen Janus Barriere, propose to continue the execrable Fouquier Trialette as Public Accuser in the new tribunal; we have seen the popular societies of the departments send to the Convention, addresses made in Paris, and which have evidently for object to throw us again into that abyss from which we emerged on the 9th Thermidor; we have seen the Jacobins print their addresses and send them to their sister societies, to the armies, and to the sections of Paris, as if to bribe the National Convention, and establish their power on its ruins. After all this, what can we expect from such a society? Is it not evident that until it shall be indeed purified, we shall be devoured by anarchy, and that it will be impossible to consolidate our republic?

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 12.

A memorial was read from sundry merchants and others, in the towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and for the county of Norfolk.

The memorialists stated, that they had seen with much satisfaction the steps adopted in last session of congress to avenge the injuries committed upon American navigation, by the British cruisers. They could not but bestow the same degree of applause upon the memorial offered by Mr. Jay to the court of London; for if the whole requests contained in that paper should be fully granted, they would amount only to an aggravation of the wrongs already endured. Their property had, they said, been seized by the Russian hand of violence, and the tenor of the judicial proceedings corresponded with the original piracy. Of course the memorialists recommended more effectual and decisive measures.

A bill supplementary to the act for regulating the coasting trade was next read, a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Murray then moved, that the message from the president, which inclosed the letter from the late Secretary at War, on the means of defence of the frontier, should be referred to the same committee of the whole house, to which had been referred the memorial from the inhabitants of the South-Western territory.

This motion gave rise to a debate which continued till the adjournment.—In addition to the old objections against introducing the opinions of heads of departments into the house, the present motion was opposed on account of the manner in which the report was bro't forward, and also on account of its contents.—It was said not to be official, but officious, on the part of the Secretary of War—containing commentaries on former proceedings of the house, last session in which they had differed from the senate.—Several other parts of the report were criticized, particularly the passage relative to the extirpating of the Indians.—The motion was defeated on the general grounds of expediency, propriety & precedent.—The substance of the report was also vindicated as being founded on facts—and the plan