

incompatible with the equal and efficient rights of their fellow-citizens. Wm. WILLCOCKS. New York, Jan. 20th, 1795.

GENEVA.

The Representatives of the French People, composing the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention, charged with the decree of the 7th Fructidor, (24th August,) with the direction of foreign correspondence, to the Republic of Geneva, the friend and faithful ally of France,

Paris, 22d Fructidor, (Sept. 8th) 2d year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

"We have nominated Citizen Adet to reside with you, and maintain the relation of commerce and interest which connect the two Republics.

"He is charged to make known to the People of Geneva and their Government, that the French People acknowledge no political principles but those of Justice and Equality between nations, that they neither afford the aid of their arms, nor display their force, but to procure respect for the principles which guarantee respectively the security and the independence of nations.

"We invite you to give credit to whatever he shall say to you in the name of the French Republic, and to be convinced that he is especially charged to maintain the harmony that subsists between the two nations."

Speech of Citizen Adet, the resident of the French Republic, at the Republic of Geneva.

"Citizens, interest unites nations as sentiment connects men. If there are founded on particular circumstances, on transient events, they must yield to time, which restores human creatures and their passions to their original nothing. Thus we see nations, who follow no law but the will of the Despot, making alliances, breaking those alliances cutting one another's throat, as the caprice of their tyrants may happen to dictate. Nations, on the other hand, who have elevated themselves to the dignity of the human species, who have founded their Governments on the sacred Rights of Man, have no interest but to maintain entire the principles which secure to them the enjoyment of Liberty. This interest, no more admitting of modification than principles, connects nations a stable and durable amity.

"Fear not then, Citizens, that France will break the ties which bind her to Geneva. In her name, I announce to you that her intention is to live in good understanding with you. Whatever may be the resources and the power of the French people, however exalted the courage of their numerous battalions, they will never overrun the territory of their faithful friends. Justice and regard to principles will stay without effort the impetuous torrent which overflowed its banks only to sweep away the enemies of Liberty.

"It is not to make slaves, to trample upon States less powerful than their own, to change, as King's do, Cities into tombs, and peopled Countries into deserts, that the French have armed. They aimed to re-establish and maintain among themselves the sacred principles that ought to reign among men, among nations, and which were to be found only in the writings of the Philosopher of Geneva. At his voice it is that the French nation has reared itself from its long torpor, broken her chains, fapped all prejudices, and overturned a Throne. The holy Tree of Liberty, of which Rousseau cultivated the feeble plant, soon sprung up near his grave, and mixed its branches with those that overshadow the tomb of that great man.

"It is under their hospitable shade I come to assure you that the French people will never do any thing to the prejudice of your independence. As incapable of exercising us of suffering tyranny, they meddle not in the domestic affairs of any Government, and endure no meddling in their own. The sacred word I now give to you the French Republic will keep; for tyrants alone have the shameful prerogative of being persecuted.

"With this assurance, the people of Geneva will feel no difficulty in complying with the invitation I am charged to give—to be on their guard against every impression which may tend to alter the cordiality that subsists between the two nations. It is this cordiality that constitutes the force of free States, which will introduce the happy epoch of the world, when nations, will see under the shade of a durable peace, and the auspices of liberty, days and years glide along, of which tyranny will not appear to interrupt the course."

Speech of Citizen Janot, Syndic President of the administrative Council, in reply.

"Citizen Resident, the Republic of Geneva never questioned the affection of the French Republic.

"Liberty, for Geneva has combated for two centuries; the present she has made to the world of the most eloquent defenders of the Rights of the People, and even the wrongs done her by France when enslaved, were sure pledges of the good will of France, free and regenerated.

"Impure men may have exerted themselves for a moment, to deprive us of this precious good will; but their success founded on imposture, could not be of long duration. France herself, as soon as she could raise her voice, long stifled by terror, she solemnly proclaimed peace and amity to the foreign people of Geneva; and the choice she has made of you, Citizen Resident, to bring us this pleading assurance, is a new proof of the sincerity of her amicable disposition.

"The day at length dawns, when the amity of the French Republic will not be impeded by jealousies worked up by ambition, when the amity which has never ceased to inspire us for that generous nation, will not be repressed by mistrust, when our mutual attachment will acquire daily force by the sweet habit of enjoyment, and by the unfeeling progress of liberty and equality on which its rests."

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

Being a Democrat of the first order, I ask who can control me? by the first order, I mean that I have not at present a farthing at stake, should even the world turn topsy-turvy—I look for better days—Altho' a few of our brethren in the Western Counties of this State, have lately been foiled in an attempt to unhinge the Federal Government, can any of our enemies venture to say, we may not succeed in our wishes, before doom's-day in the afternoon.—I must acknowledge, our Societies are led from one step to another, by a few men more artful than the generality of our members are—but modestly speaking, if we have not the genius of the Jacobins in France, or the true sons of Machiavel in this part of the world, we are possessed of the same spirit which influenced the proceedings under the banners of the immortal Robespierre and Marat in France.

It is not the value of the "two cents" laid on refined Sugar, or Excise on our favorite liquor (Whisky) (tho' we give them as an outcry against the Government) that we wish simply to remove, but we aim at higher splendor. We find we have begun at the wrong end of the great work in view, we should have published the Creed framed by our fraternity the Jacobins of France, and secretly adopted by our Society in this country; but since we are abused by the enemies of our said "self-created Societies," we wish it to be publicly known, and glory in making it blaze to the whole world—Altho' some of our presidents, as well as myself (and others,) can hardly understand the publications issued by us, we are taught nevertheless, to cry, Hallo, in favor of them. Thro' the medium of one of our Secretaries, I have obtained a copy of the Creed above alluded to, and send it to you, and Brother Bache for publication—hoping, it may like the Jaw-bone of an Ass, (as it is said in the Christian's Bible, tho' our brother the writer of the "Age of Reason," declares that Book to be mere fiction) be powerful, to strike the Author of the "Bone to know for the Democrats," lately thrown to us, and thousands of his Republican brethren, with fear and astonishment.

CREED of the Jacobins and Democrats being as follows:

I do not believe in any thing that is permanent.

I believe only in the virtues of change and experiment.

I believe that it is wiser to rush into any evils that may await us, because life is not long enough to wait the slow progress of simple reform.

I believe that all good governments are made for the existing members, and that they have nothing to do with posterity.

I believe that the succeeding generation has nothing to do with us, and that we have nothing to do with the next generation.

I believe that every existing rich man, ought to be poor—Democrats excepted.

I believe that the only fit men to govern, are Democrats, and those, who wish to live independent of any established governments, as they only can know what freedom is.

I believe in the virtues of corruption, without which there can be no regeneration.

I believe in the falvation of tell laws: And I believe, that all men who do not believe as I believe, ought to be hanged.

AURORA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1795.

A Letter addressed to the Speaker, signed by Robert Morris, Esquire, Senator for this State in the Congress of the United States, was read, as follows, viz.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1795.

SIR,

THE time for which I was elected to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States terminates on the fourth day of March next; consequently a new election will probably take place during the present session of the Legislature of this State.

The partiality of many of my friends has led them to propose, that I should stand a candidate for a continuance in this honorable station; but having devoted a large portion of my time to public service for twenty years past, and being now arrived at that period of life, when it becomes essential to my own peace of mind, and to the interest of my family, that I should wind up very extensive private concerns, I think it my duty to retire into a private station, and it has become necessary to announce my determination to the Legislature, in consequence of the applications that have been made to me. I pray you, therefore, to communicate this letter to Honourable House of Representatives, in which you preside.

I have the honour, to be, Sir, Your most obedient, and humble Servant, ROBERT MORRIS.

The Honourable GEORGE LATIMER, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

From a Correspondent.

"THE Witch of Endor" assures Mr. Bache's correspondent, that it is beyond her power to call the spirits of the clubs from the vasty deep, the midnight cells, where they pow wow and dance round the cauldron of sedition, like Macbeth's witches, my sisters. Will old Nick himself, to whom your correspondent advises an application, be so much taken in "as to drag his dark born devils into day." O no, he knows better than to disarm his agents by exposing them. Would he counteract them by turning state's evidence? Honour among \*\*\*\*\* gentlemen, is a proverb you know.

It comes to the point, therefore Mr. Bache as a good patriot must do the public the favor to print a list of their names. Let the retiring virtues be forced forward to public honor and praise. You Democrats are too coy, let them shew themselves; and their characters and numbers will give a new force and energy to their resolutions. I should admire it of all things to see the clubs drawn out rank and file, holding their resolves in their hands instead of daggers or bayonets. The fight of the authors would assist the reading of their works. Already their enemies and the enemies of liberty of course, positively assert that your clubs are nearly come to nothing. Expose your books, publish your yeas and nays, open your doors to debate and admit your fellow-citizens, or own you are imposters conspirators, ashamed of your company and your doings.

This call is not to be parried. If your characters and doings will give you credit, on being public, why would you speak in darkness and secrecy? If you are contemptible, and worthless, in the estimation of good citizens—if you are few in number, and your proceedings, in some instances, riotous and violent; in some others, illegal and seditious; in all base—then hide your heads in ten-fold darkness. If possible, be forgotten, which is better (is it not) than to be despised and abhorred. The public will not visit the iniquities of your French father upon his children, because your offences have been too notorious, and have cost too much money, to justify flogging you with his sins.

\* \* \* The Eastern mail had not arrived this day at one o'clock.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, Deferred, Bank of the United States, Pennsylvania, North America.

FOR SALE, SEVERAL VALUABLE

Traacts of LAND,

LYING in King George County, Virginia, lying on the south side of Potomack Creek, near its mouth, being one mile from the river Potomack, containing by old survey eleven hundred and ten acres. There is on the above tract of Land a dwelling house thirty by twenty, with three rooms on the first floor, and two above, with fire places, a kitchen with a brick chimney, stables, corn house, meat house, dairy and other out houses; also a good framed store house by twenty four, and a granary, both perfectly new, and agreeably situated on the Creek, commanding a fine view of the river Potomack, and one of the best fisheries either on the river or creek. This creek is navigable for vessels of several tons, and abounds with wild fowl of every kind, particularly ducks. The land is fertile and well adapted to the culture of corn, rye, and tobacco. There is also on it a quantity of timber of superior quality, either for ship or house building, & contiguous to the water, from whence it could be rafted to Alexandria, or to the City of Washington, and is not more than fifty miles distant from either place. The growth is chiefly red and white oak, locust, walnut, hickory, cedar and poplars of an extraordinary size. There are also a couple of small meadows now in timothy, and several other rich swamps, which may be put in at a small expence. The banks consist chiefly of shell-marl of the best quality, which affords a valuable and inexhaustible fund of manure.

Likewise another valuable Tract, lying in Potomack river in King George county, nearly opposite to Port Tobacco in Maryland, containing about four hundred acres; one hundred of it is heavily timbered with white oak proper for house or ship building; about fifty acres of marsh, and the whole of the land perfectly level, and well adapted to farming, being of a stiff quality, and excellent for holding manure. It bounds on the river about three quarters of a mile, has a most admirable herring and rock fishery, and for wild fowl is perhaps equal to any on the Continent.

It is well situated for a Ferry, being at a narrow part of the river, and is not more than thirty five miles from the City of Washington by land.

We will likewise sell a valuable Tract of Land, lying partly in King George and partly in Stafford county, containing five hundred acres; this tract is about one mile from Potomack Creek, it is well timbered and watered, the soil is of an excellent quality.

For a further account apply to Mr. Charles Stuart Waugh, at Dr. Benjamin Duffield's South Front street, No. 303, or to the Subscribers, living on the premises, King George county, Virginia.

LEWIS WAUGH, OR JOHN WAUGH. Jan. 29. \*Law4w

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING

JANUARY 30. Will be Presented

A 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 Hufflags, Mr. Chalmers, Major O'Flaherty, Mr. Whitlock, Dumps, Mr. Bates, David, Mr. Francis, Thomas, Mr. Darley jun, William, Mrs. Price

- Mrs. Phoebe Latimer, Mrs. Shaw, Lady Paragon, Mrs. Whitlock, Penelope, Mrs. Cleveland

To which will be added,

A COMIC OPERA, called No Song, No Supper.

- Frederick, Mr. Marshall, Crop, Mr. Darley, Endless, Mr. Harwood, Robin, Mr. Bates, William, Mr. Darley jun, Sailors, Messrs. I Warrell, Bliffett, Mitchell, De Moulin, &c.

- Dorothy, Mrs. Shaw, Louisa, Miss Willems, Margaretta, Mrs. Oldmixon, Nelly, Miss Broadhurst

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.

No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Box one Dollar—Pitt 2 of a Dollar—and Gallery 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.

The public are respectfully informed, that till further notice, doors will be opened at FIVE and the performance begin at six o'clock, precisely.

From a Correspondent.

Public Money expended for Colleges, Schools, Canals, Bridges, Roads, &c. may have been, sometimes wastefully or unskillfully applied. But on the whole, has any expence ever been more fruitful of blessings to mankind? Blessings which increase as they descend to posterity and become the parents of new improvements. Wars that waste the earth are seldom allowed to languish for want of money, yet such grants of public money as make the world the better, and the men in it the wiser and happier are generally unpopular, such grants are generally starved.

Those who think it too much to pay for Roads, Schools and Colleges, would do well to consider whether it would be a good bargain for society, to sell these improvements for the sums they cost. Why then should not our Legislatures have the thanks and applauses of the country when they assist such improvements? Waving any remarks on other undertakings, the improvement of our public Roads is one of the objects that should be systematically pursued. Bad roads are in effect a Land Tax. They are the worst of all taxes, because they prevent produce being raised. For if produce cannot be sent to market with a profit, it will not be raised. The charge of bad roads falls in the first instance, and in the end principally on the farmers; and amounts on all the great roads to three or four times the charge that would make good roads. Let this plain truth be well weighed: bad roads are dearer than good.

A late Writer, speaking of "the Age of Reason" says,

It is strange, that, in this age of inquiry, such a work should be fashionable; or that such a play upon words, where he mentions the two testaments, such indelicate insinuations of the birth of Jesus, and so many puerile conceits, should pass for argument and keen satire. Nothing but the name of Thomas Paine has given it a reputation, except with superficial readers, and a certain class of talkers, who imagine themselves wits, but have no other claim, than sitting in the seat of the scornful.

Of such writers we may say, in the words of Dr. Johnson, "That their reputation is so ready to fall to pieces, that no great praise can be derived from their destruction." To object is easy, and it has been well observed, that the hand which cannot build a house, may demolish a temple.

UNITED STATES.

NORFOLK, January 17.

We are authorized to inform the citizens of this district that JOSIAH PARKER again offers his services as their Representative in Congress at the ensuing election. The independent and patriotic conduct of this gentleman for SIX years past, it is expected, will again recommend Mr. Parker to the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Letters from London say, that the importation of tobacco from Holland is permitted in England, and consequently that great quantities are expected from that quarter.

Pennsylvania Hospital

1st Month 26th 1795.

The managers, being informed, that many of their fellow-citizens, entertain an erroneous opinion, that the tax commonly called the Hospital tax, which they have lately paid, is for the use of this house; think it a duty they owe the contributors to inform the public, that this institution receives no benefit therefrom, the said tax being laid for the sole purpose of erecting a building to accommodate persons with infectious diseases which is not to be within the limits of Philadelphia.

The principal dependence of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital is on the legacies and voluntary contributions of their charitable and humane fellow-citizens, throughout the City and State.

Many of these whose minds have been impressed with the necessity there is of supporting this useful and valuable institution, have enabled the managers to maintain the house, at a great expence, upwards of forty years, by the valuable gifts and bequests, they have added at various times to the capital stock.

Relying still with a firm confidence on the well known benevolence of the charitable citizens of Pennsylvania, they commend the institution to their further notice, and as the funds are far from being adequate to the heavy expences of the house, the managers do not expect to solicit their assistance in vain.

Published, by order of aboard of managers.

SAMUEL COATES Sec'y.

The managers request that the Printers of the English and German newspapers, will insert the above, to encourage the design of the contributors, in founding and supporting the Pennsylvania Hospital.