ANNIVERSART PFTHE BIRTH DAY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THILE festive fongs and grates prayers afcend
For thee, O WASHINGTON, thy country's friend
Lo! to her empire's line Columbia flies,
Nor with a nation's joy will blend her fighs

In foam dash'd back to air, his streams exhal

Suffus'd with tears, and moiften'd with the fpray,
While round her head fantastic meteors play,
She foraks—more imooth the cataract feems

to glide, (And mute his thunders) with a limpid tide, A radiance floats along the wat'ry view,
And decks the rainbows with a gaudier hue,
Phosphoric fires cornstate from the ground,
And the caves murmur with portentou found Her voice, while deep reflection heav'd her

Her boding forrows thus with fighs express'd. . Heaven gave these realms, emerging from

the fea,'
'The last and fairest of its works to me Lo! to the clouds my mountains rear their

'Heav'd by an earthquake from their wat'ry

beds.

I faw affign'd for land and take the place,
And for the leoceans fcoop'd the allotted space.
These eyes beheld the infant rivers stray,
A course untrac'd, to feek the distant see.
I faw the beasts with new-given life clate,
And the first Mammoths frolick'd at my seet;
Now see their mighty bones, extinct their race,
(Solate origin'd) to rive my feet; (Sofate ordain'd) to give my fav'rites place, My free Americans, by Heaven defign'd, The boad and refuge of the human kind.

The boad and refuge of the human kind.

Long tols'dby tempests, to this promis'dland.

I led secure the patriarchal band.

Worn by fatigue, by famine and disease,
The streams ock'dup mice, and bare the trees,
No fish—a) fruits—and on the snowy plain(1)

Untal'd, no promise of the future gruin.

While, round their fires, they heard sierce
Panthers growl,
Their babes were frighted by the Indian howl,
Still undismay'd, intent on heaven's design,
And sull of hopes, began a nation's line.

When did such courage danger's front desy,
Or such mild virtues form the focial tie?

When did such morals, such celestial zeal
Subserve religion and the public weal?

With foresight such, what fathers of a state
Laid the foundations of its suture fate?

Orace, now known to fame, ordain'd to rife

· Orace, now known to fame, ordain'd to rife

Thro' woods obscure. I erac'd the slice!

Thro' woods obscure. I erac'd the filent way.

Saw o'er thy cradle glory shed her ray.

Tho' bred to battles with the favage train,

Averse from conguest, peaceful and humane.

Sages marms, for while they smok'd with gore,

Their rugged fields, the feeds of searning bore.

Nourish'd by these, their new born freedom

drew (2)

drew (2)

Etherial breath, and fip'd ambrofial dew.

A nation educated to be free;

Whose rights with power, whose laws and

I form'd their habits and restrain'd the Secure from anarchy and wild mifrule

Eachlittle commonwealth becameafchool.(3)
Order was liberty, and virtue law,
And youth look'dup to magistrates with awe
Distinguish'd race, whose freedom manners

· Freemeninfoul, whom force could not enflave Obedient kings, whose rights samiliar grow Nor, like revolted slaves, with sury glow! By blind revenge, or by fome chieftainled, Slaves break their chains upon th' oppressor's

Untaught, corrupt, to anarchy a proy, Their fanguinary freedom flits away."

'A fudden impulse, like a torrent's force, 'May bear down thrones & bastiles in its course. 'Its ufcless fury spent, new tyrants rife,
'And heave new bashles to th' insulted skies.'

'The growth of freedom, like the bak, is flow A tree felf planted, shaded, weak and low; It's little roots the dripping rill purfue;
Its little valves inhale the evening dew;

It's head, afpiring to the verning dew;
It's head, afpiring to the vernia fun,
Deeper and deeper fall the fibres run,
Strike down, astime augmented vigorbrings
Difparttherocks, and drink the hidde ulprings;
Wedg'dinthe crannies, its vafiroots at forced
And mocks the tempest with its lofty head.
For ages young and stretching to the sky,
It fees the annual plants of folly die.

Lo! France, exulting over heaps of dead, Swears to make alters fall and nations bleed, Fury at heart, and madness in her brain, She fweeps a whirlwind o'er the embattled

plain, Smites with her thunder the aftonish'd foe, Too weak for combat, and for flight too flow;
With voice as dreadful as her arms flie calls,
And flakes the tottering thrones and hostile walls;
With his own peal Old Anarch swells the sound;
Realmestart attonish'd, & the shores rebound;

'The Bastile at her feet, in ruins spread, 'Op Sceptres, mitres, chains she seems to tread,

(1) The first Settlers of New England ar-

(2) Bestion was settled in 1630, and the University of Cambridge founded in 1636—Aremar-lable sail 1

(3) Townships are alluded to.

With poifon'd daggers feeksfair freedom's l'fe

What thricks of maffacre affault the fkies What Atheift blafphenies around her rife Or wretch, or fiend, humanity expires. 'O Robespierre, thy fateless rage has strew'd Destruction round, and track'd the plain

A frightful wafte, where Eagles feent the dead; Where lean wolves fatten, and where Tigers breed. (4)

breed. (4)
Was it thy wish, like Death, to reign alone (Thy Reahn a Church yard) on a Scaffold

had Faction in Vefavius' crater lies,
And, belchingfmoke, obscures Europeanskies.
Her potent charms repel th'impetuous tide,
And pourthe Lava down the Mountain's side.
What spirits rife from all the g-pping plain,
And bid ferocious war and havoc reign!
Yet not content—the feels the curft defire
To blast my plains with her infernal fire.
For this her siends through all my realms are spread,
A son of France insuling at their head,
Who league to make, as in the dark they lay,
My union, peace, and liberty their prey;
Tillo'ermy fields, like France, confusorreign,
With horrid sway, and pilethamartyr'dslain.
Ah! still lifee the forcerers in their cells,
Re-urge their midnight fires, and brew their

They load the air with fell mephitic steams, And with their m dd'ning poisons taint the

ftreams.
Already Freedom's opening buds decay, Their fogs already goin upon the day; Already Washington, like Atlas, standa Alone, fupporting Empire with his hards; Alone, the prop of all this vaft machine, The mortal hero of th'immortal fcene.

'The mortal hero of th'immortal fcene.

'Why on his birth day do my fons rejoice?

'Why does not fad reflection lift her voice?

'Or, with foreboding grief fee age creep on,

'And how one year of facred peace is gone?

Faction with order holds a doubtful ftrife,

'E'en now—my fate is wedded to his life.

'Year after year my waning hopes decay,

'And, dimm,d by Faction, glory fades away.

'Chaos willcome when Washington expires,

'Hide Freedom's fun & quench her ftarry fires.

'A Gift fo fatal why fhould I retain?

'Realms fo accurft why fhould my power fustain?

'No, let their regions to the deep be burl'd.

No, let these regions to the deep be hurl'd, 'Take back, unfath m'docean, takeyourworld Take back, unfath m'docean, take your world.' She faid, the threaten'd earth confess'd her

power,
And shook, as conscious of its sinal hour;
A chilling horror hover'd o'er the slood;
Thecaverns sigh'd, & darkness veil'd, the wood;
A voice divine the awful silence broke;
Day's broad effrigence issuing as we spoke.

" Thy WASHINGTON SHALL LIVE, (lament no more)

Until mad Europe's din shall teafe to roar;

When Peace shall hush these sierce consticting store

N foall fee the years proceed

(4) The debates of the Convention teach us to believe that this is no exaggerated picture of the De-partment of La Vendee.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

GERMANICUS, LETTER X.

AFTER the discussions, contained in the preceding numbers, we may per-haps venture to affirm in the abstract, that "every felf created society, whose " principle it is to condemn constitutional laws, in order that their operation " may be defeated; or, carelefs of con-fequences, differentiate, from an igno " rance or perverlion of facts, suspici" ons, jealousies and accusations of the government, ought to be avoided by " the citizens of the United States." But it has been demed, that the practice of the focieties in the United States has afforded tellimony of their

principle being baneful.

According to the Constitutions which have been published, the same principle in substance, is professed by them all; and is comprized in the following quo-tations from the articles and regulations of the Democratic Society of Pennfylvania, held at Philadelphia.

"With a view to cultivate a just " knowledge of rational liberty; to fae cilitate the enjoyment and exercise of our civil rights, and to transmit, " unimpaired, to posterity, the glori-" ous inheritance of a free republican " government, the Democratic Society " of Pennsylvania is constituted and e-" ftablished."

" The Republican Constitutions of " the United States, and the state of sular course of thinking? " of Pennsylvania, being framed and " established by the people, it is our

" do fo, it is likewife the duty of eve " ry freeman, to regard with attention, o'erthrown,) "ry freeman, to regard with a trenton, Thesehands, the cries, have hurl'd a tyrant " duct of the public servants in every

" department of government." "In confidering the administration "of public affairs, men and measures "should be estimated according to their " intrinsic merits; and, therefore, re-"gardless of party spirit, or political, connection, it is the duty of every ci-"tizen, by making the general welfare "the rule of his conduct, to aid and "approve those men and measures, " which have an influence in promot-" ing the prosperity of the Common-

" It shall be the duty of the De-" mocratic Society to remove the pre-"judices; to conciliate the affections; "to enlighten the understanding; and "to promote the happiness of all our fellow citizens."

" It shall be the duty of the corre-" fponding committee, to correspond with the various meetings of the so-" ciety, and with all other focieties, "that may be established on findar principles, in any other of the Unit-" ed States; and to lay all communi-" cations, which they shall make and " receive, together with fuch other bu-" finels as they shall, from time to "time deem proper, before the fociety, at a meeting held within their respec-

" tive counties. In the address to the citizens of the State, they express their apprehension, that if France be unsuccessful, the affairs of Europe may involve the United States; and proceed: "Nor are the " dangers ariting from a foreign fource, " the only causes at this time, of apprehension and solicitude. The seeds " of luxury appear to have taken root in " our domeflic feil; and the jealous eye of patriotism already regards the spirit of freedom and equality, as eclipsished." " ed by the pride of wealth, and the ar-

rogance of power." "This general view of our fituation " has led to the institution of the De-" mocratic Society," &c.

"To obtain those objects then, and them. " to cultivate, on all occasions, the love derations are excluded from a fystem of this nature." &c.

affumption whatever, I confeis, that the most profuse commendation, and the most deadly abhorrence, of the measures of goare the food expected, or defired by the focieties. Would they have existed, had they been convinced, that they could detect no loot in the public administration? They will themselves answer in the negative; because watchfulness would be usefulned faultless. From this consideration and others, which have been already stated, it is manifest, what they call faults is lice revenues by means of excises in the second parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound for this fociety, that the mode of collecting public revenues by means of excises in the second parts of that of Philadelphia, in the same breath, commend the executive of Pennsylvania for appointing persons to confer with the citizens in the Western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the proposition of the second parts of that of Philadelphia, in the same breath, commend the executive of Pennsylvania for appointing persons to confer with the citizens in the Western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the citizens in the Western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the citizens in the Western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the citizens in the Western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the citizens in the Western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the citizens in the Western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the citizens in the Western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the citizens in the Western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the citizens in the Western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the citizens in the Western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the citizens in the Western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the citizens in the western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the citizens in the western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the citizens in the Western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the citizens in the western parts of Pennsylvania, and add this refound the citizens in the western parts of Pennsylvania, and of affociating, to express their affection of the wisdom or uprightness of public conduct. Hence it is, that they strike at every proceeding, which can be distorted to, as to attract the attention of the people. ple; and except in an inflance or two, which shall be mentioned in this paper, they neglect to exhibit every other, which they cannot deform; alledging perhaps, that the he nors and the emoluments of the agent, being an adequate reward, praife ought not to be afcribed to acls of ordinary duty.

duy.

With this temper—with the professed determination to discuss without fear the conduct of the public servants "mevery department of government,"—as often as their caprice can spread a plausible air of unconstitutionality over any law, they will condemn it. They thus infill into the minds of the people a doubt, whether it be obligatory on them; and make them resiless under its operation.

Such being their means of planting disquietndes we ought to have some as-

isquietudes we ought to have some asarance, that they are not " careless of he consequences" of their poison. But where is the responsibility of their members?—We ought to be fure, that they possess full information, and that sacts are not misrepresented to them. But who can perfuade himself, that full information will be possessed, or facts be candidly represented, where a disposition prevails, to hear on one fide only, and persons are shut our, not of a parti-

It is therefore inevitable, that the very theory of the focieties, when plain-

Walks on Kings necks yet, in the desp'rate "them. And in order effectually to suspicions, jealousies and acculations", those, who inveigle the people, not to offuence, imaginary faults will be multiplied without end :- they will be conured up, instead of being found in their atural growth.

That the focieties are susceptible of is application, is a cogent reason for scountenancing them. For things, liable to great abuse, ought not to be adopted without an invincible necessity, and under competent guards.

But their practice has not fallified their theory; proofs of which will be gathered from them indifferinginately.

Let me not be charged with pretending, that the acts of government are too facred to be canvaffed. The contrary has been admitted and afferted. But in the present view of the question it is immaterial, and the inquiry would be too prolix, how far the measures, which have been affailed, were politic or not. Nothing more need be shewn, than that the societies acquire undue opportunities of enforcing their opinions, and employ them, in undermining the confidence in govern-

They have endeavoured to hold up to general detestation, the Proclamation of the President of the United States, exhorting his fellow-citizens, not to embroil themselves in the European war: - the appointment of Mr. James Monroe, as our minister plenipotentiary, to maintain a friendly interconffe with the French Republic. the not publishing of negociations, as if every degree of fecreey was to be banished :and the recommendation to the Governor of Pennsylvania to suspend the establishment at Presque Isle, lest the threat of a war from the Six Nations should be realized. They have denounced the Vice Prefident and twelve members of the Senate, and indeed both houses of Congress. These and other resolutions, which might be referred to, indisputably prove, that there is no important step of government, which they Some remarks follow upon the portance of circulating useful informinability of individuals, who are not intrenched in counter-societies, to oppose

It has been faid, that praise and cen-" tachment to the Constitutions, and a If this be conformable with fact, it is " respect to the laws of our country, extremely unfortunate, that so few oc "will be the aim of the Democratic cassons for applause have been offered by "Society. Party, and personal consist government, since only two are recollected, the letters written to the French Republic, and the management of the Here is a catalogue of powers, more ex. late infurrection. But is it not extensive, than those granted by the constitution able, that the Society of Philadelphia. infurrection, on the 31st of July 1794, after it had commenced, upon the bafis of the excife-laws, declared as their opinion, vernment are equally within their compais, that excile tystems, were oppressive, But we must be as credulous, as child-hostile to the liberties of this country, But we must be as credulous, as child-hood, to surrender to empty language the dictates of mature experience; by stattering ourselves, that those actions, which cannot be wrested into an unpopular shape,

ed, it is manifeft, what they call faults, is the game, at which they dart, and that they would not have incurred the trouble because among a number of evils, they because among a number of evils, they are partial in their operation and pro-ductive of innumerable vexations, oppressions and acts of violence in their collection, because they have generally been destructive to the internal tranquility of these communities in which they have been been established; because they create dangerous and pernicious influence in government, by unnecessa-rily encreasing the number of its officers and subordinate dependants; because they tend to alienate the affections of the people from the government, and to excite those alarming jealouses and diffentions which can only end in oppofition and refillance on the one part, and violence and oppression on the other. And lastly, because in these United States, we have every reason to believe they are immediately contrary to the wishes of the people whose authority in every free country only can be supreme, And this fociety, while they pledge themselves to use their unmerited exertions by every conflictutional means in their power, to obtain a repeal of those immoral, oppressive, and expensive laws do most earnestly recommend to their western brethren, an immediate and unanimous return to that state of order and tranquility, which it is the duty of all good citizens to preferve.

But, it is asked, have not other societies unequivocally praised the sleps for reducing the infurrection; and the let-"duty, as good citizens, to support ly exposed, leads them "to differentiate For it would be the height of folly in in New-England, which could not destroy

of the whole government. And this dash their gloomy pictures formet nes too, without the intervention of any with a little light, or to refuse their direct depravity. But when we calculate on the working of party or fecret ple. When will they venture to exict an act, the popularity of which is not previously afcertained, or which the found in itself, is destitute of every popular prepofession?

The three fucceeding letters, which will comprehend and conclude every head of the proposed discussion, will extend this train of reflection. In the mean time it is not easy to discover how the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania reconcile their existence with their own

" Refolved, as the opinion of this fociety, that in a democracy a majarity ought in all exfes to govern; and that where a constitution exists which emanated from the people, the remedies pointed out by it against unjust and oppreffive laws, and bad measures, ought to be reforted to; and that every other appeal but to the constitution itself, except in cases of extremity, is improper and dangerous."

Are Democratic Societies pointed out by the constitution? or what case of extremity has come upon us?

GERMANICUS.

From the American Daily Advertifer. Meifir's Dunlap & Claypoole,

HAVING feen, a few days ago, in your paper a flatement of the polls in the late election of a Senator for the flate of Delaware, it may be proper, to prevent a misapprehension upon the subject, to acquaint the public, that Mr. Dickinion, whose name has been mentioned was nerwhose name has been mentioned was neither a candidate for the appointment, nor in any measure considered as a competitor with Mr. Latimer. That gentleman having long since declined all public appointment, it is but justice to his character and principles to state, that sew men would have been more acceptable to the public, or legislature, had it been conceived that he could have been prevailed upon to have suffered his name to be mentioned. In every sederal view, the inspecto have Juffered his name to in themended. In every federal view, the names presented to the public are equally respectable and worthy of regard.

IMPARTIAL

From the American Daily Advertices.

The conflagration of Rop-walks at Rotton, brought to my remembrance what read in a periodical paper, called the Lin fig Intelligence Leafe, of the yabout some productions of which, in certain conditions, power to fet themf lves on fire wn heat. Dr. Buckholz as enumerated them, and her arly have that quality. A ng her was arrefled; when he

was pleaded, that a compa remphad g ton fire by its own Empress thereupon ordered several each of the same it was s hemp compacted, having in some part greated with oil would in a day or two, begin nd in a fhort time fterwards would emit amts of fire.

In the year 1790, it was found in feve-ual parts of Germany, that roafied fucory root, which is used instead of coffee, Magdeburg had a quantity roafied, ground and packed into casks, to fend to another place : in the night it began to burn of itelf, and five houses were confumed by it. A caution or warning in the public sink to owners of rope-walks or magazines of hemp, captains of hips, and traders is hemp, flax and fail cloth, might, if noticed, prevent many loiles by fire.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, 13th February.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Cobb in the chair, on the bill for continuing and regulating the mili-tary establishment of the United States, and for repealing fundry acis heretofore passed on that subject.

In reading the feveral clauses of the bill, various objections were made.

The following is a copy of the third

And be it be further enacted, that the legion of the United States be also completed to the number of four thousand eight hundred, non-commissioned officers, privates and muficians, by voluntary en-liftments for the term of three years, and that the fublegions composing the farne be organized in such a scanner as the Presdent of the United States shall direct.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Madison, which was, that the troops should be employed for the protection of

Mr. Giles was against entrusting the President with any discreationary power, as to where the troops were to be employ-

Mr. Fitzsimons said that he had enjoyed the honor of a feat in that House, ever fince, the beginning of the government, He had noticed with attention the progress of the standing army, and he had seen that many members, who at first had been against it were, from experience of its