

the little standing army of America in an hour. He had at first been the only man for regular troops, and now gentlemen who had been against this army were for it. There is a good militia in Massachusetts, but some time ago there has passed a bill and water-law in Congress, with hardly a New-England vote to it, and since that time there have been no hopes of a good militia. As to the present amendment, it had been inserted in former laws, and never had hindered the regulars from marching any wherethat was thought proper. The amendment had done no good before, and he had no hopes of its doing any now. He was sorry for this little standing army, for it never comes before the House without meeting a rebuff. It has more to fear from its friends than from its enemies. Some people pretended to be jealous of the New-England members, as attached to a standing army. The reason why they are so is, that they despair of ever raising a militia, that will be worth one farthing. It had been said by Mr. Giles, that a party in the house wanted to employ the army as an instrument for executing the laws. If by this was meant preventing the whites from encroaching upon the Indians, and for suppressing insurrections he hoped that it would always be so, but if this meant that the standing army should assist in the ordinary execution of the law, he hoped that it would not be useful, and that they would not do it. He would not say again what he had said yesterday, as to the militia, but only this, that a militia raised by individual influence was more formidable to the United States than a standing army ever could be. He thanked God that the government of the country was not left entirely to the house of representatives, or he believed that they should make most wretched work of it. There were other branches likewise. As to weakening the army for fear that it should enslave us, he thought it like a man blunting the edge of his axe, for fear that he should cut his foot with it.

On dividing on this amendment, there were only twenty-six ayes.

Mr. Giles then moved, as an amendment to the third section, that no bill should be made after three years from the time of passing this bill.

Mr. Hillhouse could see no harm, in this motion of Mr. Giles. It was agreed to.

The committee rose. The bill with the amendments were reported.

The House then went upon the amendments.

Mr. Nicholas moved, as an amendment to the bill, "that the legion should be reduced to two thousand five hundred men, upon a peace with the Indians." The yeas and nays were called for, and the amendment lost by a great majority.

Mr. Madison renewed his amendment proposed in the committee in other words. The substance was, that regular troops should not be used against citizens, for enforcing the laws of the United States, but only for protection against foreign invasion, and the Indian tribes.

The yeas and nays were called for on this question also, and it was negatived by a great majority.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Adjourned at four o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTH DAY will be celebrated with those additional sentiments of respect which increasing years, and accumulating benefits conferred on his Country to justify merit, and inspire.

Not with the indelimiting adulation of slaves, who could not, with impunity, withhold the expression of their applause. But as the spontaneous effusion of humanity, determined to give their approbation to no man, however exalted, who does not deserve well of his country. Not, with the sentiment of courtiers and sycophants, to offer incense at the shrine of power, Not because he is the chief magistrate of a great nation—But for the display of those virtues and talents, which adorn his high station and do honour to Human Nature—will this tribute of unfeigned respect, esteem, and affection be paid, by his Fellow-Citizens and Constituents, to GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The following passages with regard to Philosophical Inadels, were delivered by the Rev. Doctor SMITH, in the Sermon alluded to by our correspondent, A. B. in yesterday's Gazette, and transmitted, at the same time, for publication to the Editor.

LATELY there has sprung up a sect of political empirics, who pretend to deny the necessity, or utility, of religion; and who would willingly discard it from the state, as they have eradicated it from their hearts. The system of infidelity, which was once thought to be cold and gloomy, has, at length, shown itself furious and inflamed. In one nation, where it could act out its

spirit, we have seen the apostles of atheism more fanatical than the disciples of Omar, who endeavored to destroy all the monuments of art and genius, and more bloody than the votaries of Moloch, who worshipped their infernal idol in the blood of men. Blaspheming the living and eternal God, have they not consecrated their impious temples, dedicated to a false and misguided reason, with hecatombs of human victims? I may now speak freely on this subject. Those of my humble and imitative countrymen, who adopt their opinions implicitly from this nation, and who so flexibly bend after every revolution of party in its capital, will not now deem it profane to refuse canonization to Danton, to Brissot, or Robespierre, or to drag Marat from his Godship in the Pantheon, where folly and madness had placed him. These men, disdainful the example of other ages, and mad with rage against religion, endeavored to extirpate it from the republic. The more effectually to insult its worship, they instituted a farce in the temple of reason. Was it God, the eternal reason, the author of the universe, whom they meant to adore under a new title? No: the eternal did not form a part of their system—the people were not able to comprehend so multifarious and abstract an idea. But, filled with admiration of their own wisdom, it was this which they canonized in their heated imaginations. Each man carried his ridiculous deity in his own brain. Its visions and whimsies were deified upon the spot. O Egypt! the scorn of ages for the contemptible worship of reptiles and monsters! did thy temples ever contain so many monsters, such fantastic and reproachful mockeries of divinity, as did these strange temples of reason?

Blessed Saviour! are these the subtleties which infidelity invents, instead of the purity and glory of thy holy religion! Are these the works of those strong and superior minds, who affect to despise thy humble birth! thy innocent and instructive life! the confessions of thy mercy! the sacrifice of thy cross! the hopes of immortality which thou hast revealed, and which thou hast verified by thy resurrection! The errors of the human imagination, when it departs from thee, are among the strongest proofs of the truth and excellence of thy gospel!—Ever may we cherish it, as the dearest, the most sacred treasure, that Heaven has conferred on mortals!

The late Public Thanksgiving was observed in this city with uncommon respect and attention, by all classes and denominations of citizens.

Places of public worship were unusually thronged, and the most devout, patriotic, and federal, discourses, were delivered by the respectable Clergy of the several Churches.

During the late Revolution the Clergy of the United States, in general, made the greatest sacrifices and exertions in the cause of this country—They now merit equal applause for their decided support of that government which has rewarded our arduous labours, in effecting the Independence of this rising republic.

The exports from the city of New-York, for the quarter ending on the 30th of Sept. 1794, were 1,992,023 dollars.

Philadelphia, New-York, and Baltimore, have exported more in the fourth year of the general government, than was shipped from all the seventy ports of the United States (A. D. 1789—90) in the first year of the federal legislation.

Yesterday forenoon the following Gentlemen were elected by the House of Representatives, DIRECTORS of the Bank of Pennsylvania, on the part of the State, viz.

- JACOB MORGAN, CHARLES BIDDLE, GEORGE BICKHAM.

THE NEW AMPHITHEATRE

In addition to the numerous and public buildings which ornament the city of Philadelphia, we are informed there will shortly be a very elegant Equestrian Amphitheatre erected by Mr. Ricketts for candle-light exhibition. This new species of amusement having succeeded to well at New-York, has encouraged Mr. R. to attempt it here. The site is to be at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, directly opposite the New Theatre, and it will add considerably to the beauty of this part of the city.—It is expected that it will be finished before August, so as to admit of being opened before or about the beginning of September. The entertainments will be greatly superior to any thing of the kind ever exhibited in America, as Mr. R. will have a better stud, and proba-

bly may make many additions to his company.—The brilliancy of an Amphitheatre well lighted, when the Boxes and Pit are crowded with spectators, and the performers in high spirits, exceeds any thing hitherto attempted in Philadelphia, and will probably become as much the favorite rendezvous of the citizens, as the Circus was when first opened in Market street, two years ago. The Amphitheatre will have the advantage, being more central, more attracting, and more agreeable to the amateur of the noble science of horsemanship.

Married, on Monday evening, the 2d instant, Mr. James Robertson, to Miss Peggy Buffer, both of this city.

From the Newark Gazette.

Mr. Woods, IN the printed debates of Congress on the subject of the Popular Societies, Mr. Dayton was made to say in opposition to those societies, that "The different branches of the government were the Constitutional Centinels, over the liberties of the people." It struck me as a fair and natural inference that he meant to inculcate an opinion that all other watchmen were criminal, or at least unnecessary, and this construction I gave it in a publication under my signature contained in your paper of the 10th inst. But upon a view of a more enlarged statement of the debates, I find that, that was not his meaning but, that as he thought those Societies, were dangerous to the liberties of the people, it was the duty of the different branches of the government "who were the constitutional centinels over the liberties of the people" to sound the alarm; and induces me to correct a construction (which I yet think myself justified in making from the printed debates) both in justice to that Gentleman and the public.

CATO. Essex, December 22d 1794.

By this Day's Mail.

NORFOLK, Feb. 11.

On Saturday last departed this life, universally regretted, DONALD CAMPBELL, Esq. merchant, of this town. On Monday afternoon he was buried with Masonic honors, attended by a respectable body of the inhabitants.

Though not in Courts, with flatness born to shine, Though not the Hero's bloody coat was thine; Though not the head of Councils, in high station rose, Though in thy breast no party-passion flows, The milder virtues, that enrich the heart, Bind man to man, and form his better part, Reign'd in thy bosom with a gen'ral sway, And turn thy DEATH to a TRIUMPHAL DAY.

NEW-YORK, February 20.

Last evening, between eight and nine, a double framed house, which stood in Robinson-street, near the College, was consumed by fire. The alacrity of the fire-men and other citizens, ever conspicuous on such occasions, together with the serenity of the evening, prevented the farther progress of that destructive element.

ARRIVED,

Ship Minerva, Armour, Havre de Grace Schr. Regulator, Fellows, Norfolk Sloop Venus, Brown, Norfolk Charles Ewie, in distress.— Capt. Armour, on the 12th instant, spoke the brig Minerva, of Baltimore, Capt. Mitchell, bound to Bilbao, out 32 days, lat. 36, long. 40, and had on the 7th Jan. lost his main-mast, and was bearing away for the first West-India port.

The ship New-York, of New-York, was to sail the day after the Minerva.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) Feb. 9. Timothy Bloodworth, Esq. is chosen to represent this state in the Senate of the United States, in the room of B. Hawkins, Esq. whose time expires with the present session.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. Includes 6 per Cents (20/), 3 per Cents (11/6), Deferred (13/), Bank of the United States (35), Pennsylvania (35), North America (45 to 50).

The members of St. Andrew's Society, are requested to attend their Quarterly Meeting at the Golden Swan, in Third-street, on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

RICHARD LAKE, Secretary.

WANTED.

A Foreman for a Paper Mill. To a man of capacity and skill in the business, whose honesty and fidelity can be well vouch'd a liberal encouragement will be offered. Inquire of the Printers. end:4

For the Gazette of the United States. PRESIDENT'S BIRTH-DAY. February 22d, 1795.

TH' Almighty Hand, which guides the rolling spheres, Points out their paths, rules their unvarying years, Now brings this planetary Earth, once more, To hail the Day th' immortal Hero bore: The Day, Great Washington, which gave thee birth, To vindicate the Rights of Man on earth; To rear blest Liberty, her flag unfurl, And vengeance meted, on tyrants hurl! Thy sons, Columbia, join in choral song, The echoing hills the grateful notes prolong; Shri!l clations sound, and loud the cannons roar, To celebrate the Day thy Hero bore! But, while their festive joys assail the skies, Behold portentous prodigies, arise. At once, the huriling clouds condense in air, Lo, muttering thunders roll, and lightning's glare; From groves and hills, there moves a hollow sound, Commencing earthquakes, rock the confessions ground! While ev'ry heart is chill'd with lilt'ning fear, Columbia's voice is heard, distinct and clear: 'O why, my fav'rite sons, the fighting fiend, Why on this Day, are your rejoicings mad? With whirlwind speed the year is rolling on, When Death shall claim my Hero for his own; Each passing year subtrahs the brief account, And time is hourly stealing from th' amount; Long time his virtues, and his patriot name, Have a ur'd, fair Liberty, thy sacred flame; Suppress'd curst Faction, loos'd from native hell, Her vot'ries crush'd, as, with a magic spell; E'en now Great Washington almost alone, Supports my cause, by efforts all his own.— But, when entomb'd in silence he shall sleep, I fear, left Liberty, in vain you'll weep; Who then with equal firmness, and applause Shall Faction check, and aid my sinking cause? Alas, my Sons, give e'er your festive mirth, And rather deprecate his death, than hail his birth! Columbia ceas'd; when lo, an angel form, Is seen, sublimely rising o'er the storm; He wav'd his hand, the tempest ceas'd to roll, Again he wav'd his hand;—to either Pole, The clouds swift vanish'd,—and resplendent day, Reviving nature cheer'd, with heav'nly ray. He touch'd Columbia, with his potent hand, Instant, on Apalachian heights they stand. The Seraph spoke, 'now turn thy wond'ring eyes, Where Andes' summits prop the bending skies; Beyond them see luxuriant plains descend, To Southern Ocean wood-crown'd hills extend. Where Niagara pours, from awful height, His thund'ring wave, fix thy astonished sight; And further on, where icy oceans roll, Round the cold axle of the Arctic pole. From Eastern shores, wash'd by th' Atlantic wave, To Western bounds, which Seas Pacific lave. This wide domain, by God's supreme decree, Rose from old Ocean's bed, a Gift for thee, The same decree, irrevocably giv'n, Pronounc'd this land, the fav'rite land of Heav'n. The Guardian Angel of thy bright abode, Commission'd from the Mercy Seat of God,

I come to calm thy grief, dry up thy tears, Excite thy joys, and dissipate thy fears. What tho' mad Europe's sons, in conflict dire, With Hell uniting, 'whelm the world in fire; What tho' fell Discord, in thy fair domain, Erect its crest, and flalk the peaceful plain; What tho' curst Slander strive, with impious tongue, To wound thy Washington, his fame to wrong; And factious license, deck't in harlot-wiles, For Liberty's chaste form, with Heav'nly smiles, Is oft mistook, by ignorance and vice And blackest falsehood stamp'd, with Truth's device? Yet rest assured, I guard thy Hero's life, Support his mind, 'midst all th'ungrateful strife; Nor shall he quit the helm (so Heav'n ordains) Till Government secure, with Order reigns. I guard the Freedom of thy fav'rite clime, Unceasing guard it, to the end of time; In vain shall Tyranny its shackles form; In vain shall Anarchy, in mad'ning storm, Attempt to crush his consecrated shrine, Or mar its Temple, rear'd by pow'r divine! At distant period shall thy Hero rise, Convoy'd by Angels, to th' approving skies; As erst Elijah's holy mantle fraught, With God-like virtues, by Elisha caught, So, double portions of his Spirit, giv'n To his successors, (rich bequest of Heav'n) Shall guide to freedom, happiness and peace, Thy countless sons, 'till Time's own empire cease." Columbia bow'd with reverence and delight; The Cherub vanish'd from her raptur'd sight— Her cheerful voice now fills the floating air, Rejoice my sons, your choral songs prepare, In each revolving year, with festive mirth, To celebrate the day, which gave my Hero birth!

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 21. Will be Presented

A COMEDY, (performed but once,) called

The F. E. W.

- Sir Stephen Bertram, Mr. Whitlock Frederick, Mr. Moreton Charles Ratcliffe, Mr. Chalmers Saunders, Mr. Green Sheva, Mr. Wignell Jabal, Mr. Darwood Waiter, Mr. Harley, jun.

Mrs. Ratcliffe, Mrs. Shaw Eliza Ratcliffe, Mrs. Whitlock Mrs. Goodison, Mrs. Bates Dorcas, Mrs. Francis

After the Comedy, Mr. Chalmers will recite a Whimsical Comical, Poetical, Profane, Rhapsodical PARAPHRASE on Shakespeare's SEVEN AGES.

To which will be added, A FARCE, called the

Fitch of Bacon,

Or, Dunmow Priory.

The Public are respectfully informed that the Opera of the PRIZE is unavoidably postponed on account of the indisposition of Mrs. Oldmixon. No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted 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 remain.

COLUMBIANUM.

At a meeting held at Peale's Museum the 19th inst. it was resolved, That the Society will proceed to the election of Officers for the Academy, on Monday the 2d of March. By order.

C. W. PEALE, Chairman. R. CLAIBORNE, Secretary. February 21, 1795. d4p