

Written by the late Rev. Mr. SECORDE,
author of *Father Abaie's Will*.

*On the death of Mr. I. CORLIS, who
departed this life, February 5, 1786,
Æt. 71.*

Beneath this ground here lies interr'd,
The worthy clerk of grand St. Paul's,
Who liv'd in hope to be prefer'd,
Unto a grave within its walls.
But as this honour was deny'd,
Hates his grave a common-ground,
In dust and silence to abide,
Till rais'd by the last trumpet's sound.
Great skill in music he acquir'd,
His voice melodiously did rise,
And many greedily had admir'd,
What tears of joy flow'd from his eyes.
His mould'ring clay with age grown frail,
He totter'd slowly thro' the street,
And long was troubled with an ail,
That finally tripp'd up his feet.
He will afford his help no more,
Or graves to dig, nor bell to ring;
To let the palm as heretofore,
Nor be a guide to them that sing.
He was ambitious to be gone;
That so he might impart his skill,
And chaunt some *Antient* of his own,
For he resolv'd to sing on still.
His corpse committed to the dust,
In *sure* and certain hope there lies,
To share a part among the just,
When all the faints to glory rise.
Then let's not weep, lament and sigh,
Altho' he left us in the lurch,
Since he's a member now on high,
And *Chirk* unto a better church.
The Church's loss, yet who doth know,
For none can bring him back again;
But since the Lord will have it so,
With heart and voice we say *Amen*.

From a late Irish Publication.

THE POTATOE,

A RHAPSODY.

THE prattling babes that wanton on
the breast,
Plunge into paradise, amid the down,
Luxuriant of the sweet mama!
Dear creature! all so fair: redundant
milk
Founts from her elegance, all taper, plump;
And yet, believe it, nurse, nor tepid
milk,
Nor beauty's self, luxuriant in expanse,
Fills more the youthful offspring of the
realm
With health and vigour, than the bul-
bous roots!
Roots of pure fruit, all flowery, from
the ground
Disfusing plenty 'mong the sons of men!
Fair is the blossom, delicate and pure,
That decks these honors of green Erin's
isle.
Nor shamrock's self should in their hats
be worn,
With pride near equal to this beauteous
flower!
Fertile itself: full efflorescent Root,
That fills our Irish with its fertile power:
Fertile themselves, abundant to pour
forth,
In arms, or beauty, all the wealth of
man!
All hail, Sir Walter Raleigh! may
the fons
Of Ireland, festive, on thy natal day,
Exalt these flowers, redundant to thy
honour!
And, while they blest the rising thou-
sand round,
Revive the memory of so great a gift!
And may philosophers search other realms
To rival thee in some still greater gift;
To shower abundance upon these green
isles.
Perhaps the bread-fruit to expand sub-
lime,
Its boughs, umbrageous, loaded o'er
with fruit;
Such plenty as among the realms of man
Remains unparalleled; tho' next appears
The wealth abundant of our Irish fruit.
And fruit it is, beneficent, super!
More than ananas, or nectareous grape!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of the 23d Germinal (April 12)
A deputation of the citizens of Rouen
presented themselves at the bar, and shew-
ing the affecting petition of the wants of
the commune, which is threatened with
famine.

The convention sent the petition to the
committee of public safety to take the
measures necessary for the provision of the
commune of Rouen.

Merlin de Douai, in the name of the
committee of public safety, makes a re-
port, at the end of which, after having
presented how important it is that the con-
vention leaves no doubt of the moral prin-
ciples which ought to guide the French
people and their representatives, he pre-
sented the project of the following decla-
ration.

Declaration of the essential principles
of social order and of the republic.

The convention considering
That the only basis of social order and
of public happiness, are manners, prin-
ciples and laws; that manners cannot be the

fruit of any thing but education, instruc-
tion, public institutions, habits, and
time—

That wife laws are the result of pro-
found meditation, and that certainty of
their execution can be founded only upon
manners—

That principles invariably fixed, supply
at least for a time, the establishment of
manners and the perfection of the laws.

That epoch, at which it is the most im-
portant to proclaim these principles, is
that in which experience has demonst-
rated the danger of their violation.

That the same epoch is also that, in
which the mournful sentiment of the
evils that error gives birth to, gives an ir-
resistible force to truth.

That if malevolence and perfidy exert
themselves to reduce all principles into
problems, humanity, patriotism, and
wisdom ought to hasten to cover them from
all contestation; and finally to give them
a basis which cannot be destroyed.

Declares the following articles—funda-
mental principles of social order and of
the French Republic:

I. The sovereign people of France, are
the collection of all the citizens from all
Departments, without distinction of con-
dition, profession or fortune.

Any faction or fraction of the people,
any condition or profession, any society,
assembly or mob, are not the French peo-
ple; whoever says the contrary, is either
a fool, an impostor, or a brigand.

Him who tells the citizens of their vir-
tues, without warning them of their er-
rors, or of their rights, without recalling
to them their duties, is either a flatterer
who deceives them, a knave who pillages
them, or an ambitious man who seeks to
enslave them.

The true friend of the people is him
who addresses to them courageously, solid
truths, it is him whom the people ought to
cherish, honor and prefer in elections.

II. The equality of rights between the
citizens, is the essential basis of the Re-
public.

The inequality between talents, and
mediocrity, between industry and incapacity,
between activity and idleness, between
economy and prodigality, between
frugality and intemperance, between prob-
ity and knavery, between virtue and
vice, is in the republic, more than in any
government, the essential law of nature
and manners.

III. The liberty of acting, being but
the power of doing what hurts no body,
cannot include the impunity of criminal
actions.

IV. In the same manner the liberty of
assembling peaceably, does not include the
impunity of crimes or offences committed
by mobs.

The right of organizing, of deliberat-
ing, of making ordinances, belongs only
to the assemblies authorized by the law,
and united under the form, in the places,
at the days and hours which it has pre-
scribed.

All other assemblies, which under what
denomination they may be, should permit
themselves to make decrees of any kind,
is a prohibition mob, if it is proposed to
repeal the laws of the constituted authori-
ties it is a seditious mob.

Any illegal assembly, any mob, any
seditious movements cannot be exercised
by the abuse of principles upon the insur-
rection.

The insurrection cannot exercise itself but
when the government violates the rights of
the people: it is but a punishable rebelli-
on, where that violation on the part of the
government has not been formally acknow-
ledged and declared by the primary assem-
blies in all the Republic, legally convoked.

V. All systems of Administration and
legislation tending to subjugate the French
people to the government of terror, to
proscribe, persecute, or defame in a mass,
any condition, profession or function; to
establish between the citizens any distinc-
tions, but that of good and bad; to nourish
between them sentiments of hatred and
division, to know with the name of patri-
ots, men without manners, without prob-
ity and without humanity; to alter or cor-
rupt moral principles; to establish partic-
ular signs of assembling together, is a crime.

All speeches, writings, opinions, decla-
rations, addresses or petitions, tending to
the establishment or propagation of these
systems are crimes.

All provocations and all measures tend-
ing to the re-establishment of royalty, all
insults on the exterior insignia of Republi-
canism authorized by the law; all dis-
courses, writings, petitions, addresses or
deliberations tending to the same end, are
crimes.

VI. In all circumstances wherein social
order, liberty and tranquility, the safety
of persons or property shall be endangered
by revolts or seditious mobs, the legis-
lative body must order that force be em-
ployed; pronounce and execute immedi-
ately against the ring-leaders, whoever
they are, all the measures ordered by po-
lice, and punishments which are necessary
for the safety of the country.

In the same case, the other accomplices
and all those who are culpable must be
immediately carried before the jury of ac-
cusation, and immediately after the accu-
sation is admitted.

Judged by the tribunals, upon the de-
claration of the jury of judgment with-
out observing the delay prescribed by the
law for common offences.

All the other rules prescribed by the
law for criminal offences must be observed
also.

The legislative body will declare, to this
effect, such a number of tribunals establish-
ed in the Republic, which will by them
be judged necessary for the example.

VII. The liberty of speaking, writing,
printing, to make known one's opinion,
or to make addresses and petitions indivi-

dually signed, does not include the impu-
nity of offences committed by discourses,
writings, hand-bills, public screams, opi-
nions, addresses and petitions.

All addresses or petitions carried by a
mass of people to the constituted authori-
ties, and presented by a greater number
of Citizens than is permitted by law, or
without the signature of an individual, is
reputed, prohibited mob.

All discourses, writings, opinions, ad-
resses or petitions, which tend to provoke
a disobedience to the laws, resistance to
public order, the abatement of authorities,
attempts upon persons and properties, or
any of the actions declared crimes or of-
fences by the Law, are crimes.

The members of national representa-
tion cannot be searched, accused nor
judged by reason of these facts, by the
pursuit of any constituted authorities,
but only by a decree of the representa-
tion itself.

With regard to all citizens, without
distinction, a punishment cannot be
pronounced upon them, till after a legal
jury has declared that the discourses,
writings, opinions, addresses or peti-
tions, are made with an intention to pro-
voke crimes, and afterwards that the
person accused is guilty of it.

VIII. In what concerns the supplies
of the republic they can be granted but
to the truly indigent, laborious, tem-
perate, economical and frugal. They
ought to consist chiefly of subsistence,
and other things which nature calls for;
and for those who are in a condition of
working, in opportunities and means of
work.

Immoral men, indigent or not, and
those who being able to work, refuse to
do it, will receive no supply till the am-
endment of their conduct, but what is
most indispensably necessary for the sup-
port of life.

Those who favor idleness and disor-
der, in giving supplies to men who have
no true need or without manners, by
multiplying useless employs, or by plac-
ing in them men who are not capable
to perform them, by discouraging la-
bour, by treatment which is advanta-
geous, and applied to posts which are
idle and unoccupied, hardly by any, will
be reputed, lavish of the public funds,
and responsible for their application of
them.

Those who seek to persuade the peo-
ple that the citizens ought to be main-
tained at the expence of the republic,
are the enemies of virtue, of labour and
of the country.

IX. Of what concerns the public
finances:—

The state is never ruined by indispen-
sible expence, only by lapidation, rap-
ine, cupidity, want of economy, or-
der, accountability and publicity, with-
out sparing any necessary expences the
finances ought to be submitted to the
most severe economy.

None can create or multiply public
employs or commissions without the au-
thority of the law and the commission-
ers: deputies ought to be, without re-
gard for false humanity, reduced to the
number absolutely necessary, of men
endowed with probity, with disinterest-
edness, with understanding and sagacity,
with a sufficient and moderate sup-
port.

All citizens who have taken a part in
the administration, ought at all times,
to be ready to render an account of their
past and present fortune. The public
contributions ought to be measured;
fixed and annual expences of the repub-
lic controlled without parsimony and
with economy. They ought to be in
proportion to the revenues which belong
to those who are liable to contribution,
without charging any arbitrary tax,
and without failing in any of the engage-
ments which have been made under the
public faith.

The most perfect order ought to
reign in the receipts and expences of the
republic. The accountability ought to
be as clear as the day, and rendered pub-
lic, as likewise the property of the state.

Justice, much more than riches, makes
the safety of the republic, and the true
foundation of national credit and confi-
dence.

X. Provided, That the forced and
momentary precautions, which the pub-
lic subsistence may require in times of
a crisis, should always be made consist-
ent with respect for property, for jus-
tice, for productions, and for industry:
arts and commerce must be perfectly
free.

The encouragement of country pro-
duce, of industry, and of commerce,
as well as of the happiness of the people,
which is essentially united to it, have
no other solid basis but this liberty, the
emulation of success, the public pro-
tection, rewards allowed for advanta-
geous inventions, as well as the great
establishments of genius, the number
of communications, the inviolable safety
of persons and property, and honour
for useful labors.

All corporations and coalitions, and
even all deliberations, not expressly au-
thorized by the law, between citizens

of the same condition of profession, are
prohibited, as contrary to the prin-
ciples of liberty.

Interested associations, which tend
to the taking advantage of some com-
modity, or any attempts to get any
commodity sold to them exclusively, or
in preference, to put an obstacle in the
way of the proprietor's sale of it, to
whom and as he pleases, to refuse, in
combination, the circulating of their
commodities, or the benefit of their
services, to lower and raise the price,
to multiply the intermediary sellers be-
tween the first seller and the consumer;
to hinder the citizens from doing the
same kind of work, all menaces, re-
unions and violence tending to such
purposes, are not commercial, but mar-
auding; these are punishable attempts
upon liberty and the public flock.

XI. On what concerns manners, re-
spect for virtue, old age, infirmity, weak-
ness, for honesty, laborious, temperate,
and economical poverty, mutual frater-
nity and well doing towards suffering
humanity, are the essential principles of
the prosperity of the Republic.

Citizens who have notoriously and
publicly failed in these obligations;
those who would violate the rules of
temperance, who should neglect, in the
fight and knowledge of their fellow-cit-
izens, the duties of a father, of a son,
or of a wife, those who should be sur-
prised in the commission of any action,
contrary to delicacy, probity, or the
sentiments of humanity, ought to be
censured in legal assemblies.

Virtues and modest talents, should be
declared by good citizens, to be hon-
ored, employed, recompensed; and if
such as exhibit them, are actually in
want, they are to be supplied by the
republic.

There can be no true patriotism
without temperance, without manners,
without love of labour, humanity, prob-
ity and disinterestedness.

Entire liberty will be granted to o-
pinions and religious practices; abuses
which should be contrary to the above
principles, will be inspected and repress-
ed by the police.

The ceremonies, titles, religious feasts
and calenders of each kind of worship,
will never make a part of public institu-
tions, which will have nothing that is
common with the different modes of
worship.

All citizens should treat one another
as brothers, without regard to religious
opinions.

XII. The citizens and constituted
authorities should rule their conduct by
this declaration of principles.

These principles, founded upon the
eternal and unchangeable rule of natural
morality, are forever immutable.

They will guide, invariably, the na-
tional representation in its decrees, and
the constituted authorities in their delib-
erations.

The present declaration shall be read
every decade to the children in the
primary schools. It shall be read in
presence of the citizens in every legal
assembly. It shall remain posted up in
all places of the sittings of the legislative
bodies; administrators, tribunals and
legal assemblies.

The National Convention orders—
That this declaration shall be printed
posted up, and sent to the administrations
of the departments and districts,
to the municipalities, to the sections of
Paris, to the armies by land and sea, in
order to be read there, published and
solemnly proclaimed.

The National Convention decrees,
(with re-iterated applauses) that the
discourse and the project of the decree
shall be printed, distributed, and sent
to the committee of seven.

Roux announces, that grain has a-
gain been stopped on its way to Paris,
and that the committee had taken mea-
sures accordingly. Afterwards he pro-
poses, and the assembly renders, the
following decree:

Art. 1. The representative of the
people, Barras, is provisionally named
to be near the armed force destined to
protect the free circulation of grain,
and especially the arrival of subsistence
at Paris. He is invested in that respect
with the same powers as the other re-
presentatives of the people near the ar-
mies.

2. All the civil and military authori-
ties of the departments are ordered to
submit to the representative of the peo-
ple, Barras.

Upon the proposition of the same
member, the National Convention de-
crees, That the project tending to pro-
cure supplies for several departments
who claim them, either by advance-
ments under the title of a loan, or by
establishing a mode of borrowing by di-
rect taxes upon the departments. The
question on these subjects shall be dis-
cussed to-morrow.

The Convention, upon the proposi-
tion of the committee of public safety,

decreed, that Merle de Thionville pre-
senter himself, in quality of represent-
ative of the people of the army of the
Rhine and of the Moselle.

Price of Stocks.

6 per Cents	19/10
3 per Cents	11/10
Deferred	14/3
Bank of the United States	43
Pennsylvania	37
North-America	45

NEW-CASTLE PIER LOTTERY.

PRIZE Tickets in the above Lottery are
paid at a fair discount, or exchanged for
tickets in the Canal, Washington and London
Lotteries, at the Office No. 149 Chesnut St.
Where approved Notes to any amount are
also discounted.
June 24

MINIATURE PAINTING.

At No. 93 South Eighth Street,
WARRANTED Likenesses are taken at
a reasonable price.
Specimens of the Artist's abilities, may be
seen at Mr. Cooke's Store, corner of Third
and Market Streets.
June 17

THOMAS NOBLE,

Money, Land, & Commission Broker,
No. 149 Chesnut Street.

RETURNS grateful acknowledgements to
his friends and the public for the encour-
agement he has received since he commen-
ced business.

Continuous sales and purchases of real estates
and public securities;—transacts every species
of money negotiations;—discounts approved
notes to any amount, &c. &c.

Tickets in the Canal and other Lotteries,
may be had at the above office.

The WASHINGTON Lottery being now
on the eve of drawing, a numerical book will
be kept; from which the public will have the
advantage of examining the fate of tickets,
three days earlier than by the usual communi-
cation of incorrect printed slips, irregularly
sent by post, and which arrives twice a week
only.
June 24

To-morrow morning will be land- ed,

At HAMILTON'S, corner,
FROM on board the brig Favorite, a Car-
go of FIRST QUALITY SUGARS, and
BARBADOS RUM.

At some wharf, will be Landed from the
sloop LUCINDA, a cargo of

Fine Green COFFEE.

For Sale by
EDWARD DUNANT,
No. 149 South Front Street.

June 25

To be Let,

An Excellently well toned
PIANO FORTE.

ENQUIRE at Number 89 South Fourth
Street,
June 25

EXHIBITION.

THE Public are respectfully informed,
that the Exhibition of Paintings, Archi-
tecture, &c. of the Columbianum, now
open in the Senate Chamber in the State-
House

WILL FINALLY CLOSE
on Monday, the fifth day of July next,
Admittance—Twenty-five Cents.

By Order,
Samuel Lewis, Sec'y. pro tem.
Philosophical Hall,
June 25, 1795.

NEW THEATRE.

MR. WARRELL most respectfully in-
forms his friends and the public, that
the tickets issued for the performances intend-
ed for the benefit of himself and his sons on
Wednesday the 24th inst. (which from the
great inclemency of the weather) was un-
avoidably postponed; will be admitted on a
future Evening, of which due notice will be
given, or if more agreeable, the money will
be returned for Tickets upon application
wherever purchased.
June 25

For ST. CROIX,

THE BRIGANTINE
SCHUYLKILL,

FRANCIS KNOX, Master.

HAVING the greatest part of her cargo
ready, is expected to sail on or before the
first of July—For Freight, or Passage,
apply to the Captain, or to

Wharton & Greeves,

Who have now Landing from the sloop In-
dustry, Capt. Wharton, from St. Croix.

30 Hhds. prime Sugar, and

40 do. of Rum.

June 25

BARTHOLOMEW CONOLLY,

No. 48 Chesnut Street,

HAS just received by the MOLLY, from
London, a very Large Assortment of
PRINTED CALICOES, 4-4 and 5-4 super-
fine Chintzes—and a great variety of Mus-
lins and Hosiery, which will be sold wholesale
upon the most reasonable terms.
June 25