

Extract of a Letter, dated Reading, Berks county,
November 12, 1795.

"Last week, the Grand Jury of this County, upon the recommendation of the Court, by Judge RUSH, the President, voted, *unanimously*, the sum of TWELVE THOUSAND POUNDS for a Stone Arch Bridge over the river Schuylkill at this town, on the high road leading to Harrisburgh."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The friends of our country and government, have a sure and certain basis on which to repose their hopes of a continuance of internal tranquility and external peace.—Those who are disposed to excite commotions, convulsions, and finally produce a concussion, appear to have forgotten the promptitude with which THE PEOPLE rallied round the standard of the laws and the constitution, on a recent occasion.

So great is the hurry of the Hollow Ware Company to get rid of their wares, and to enter into other business, that they have lost all decency of conduct.—They have long been suspected of wishing to succeed the federal firm of "THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT;" nay some have been so uncharitable, as to urge it as a direct charge against them; but in the Aurora of this morning, they have taken away all cause of suspicion, or denunciation, on this account, by peremptorily ordering the Head of the Firm, the President of the United States, in emphatical terms to "RETIRE IMMEDIATELY."

Wanted, by the Hollow Ware Company, an expert hand at Fabrication. For particulars, enquire, at the Old Warehouse, High Street—of Valerius-Pittachus-Bellarius-Cato, nick-named, for the day, Scipio; or Surgo ut Prosum, and Co.

A foreigner will be preferred, provided he has been obliged to fly his native country for crimes of sufficient importance to insure his stay in this—and if he is ripe for any thing, he may be sure of due encouragement.

The attempt to encrease the value of the negotiable paper of SURGO UT PROSUM & Co. commonly called the Hollow Ware Company, by another new signature, has proved abortive. As we still recognize the old writing, and no such person as "SCIPIO" being to be found, the paper will, of course, remain at the usual discount.

A correspondent relates, that being present at a debate which took place some evenings since, on the subject of the treaty, it was asked by one of the company, how the minority in a certain assembly came to acquire the appellation of the virtuous ten? Why, sir, replied a facetious gentleman, I see no difficulty whatever in solving the enigma, as well as shewing that by expelling their number in figures they possess an immense majority; and I prove it thus:—There is Aaron the high priest, Moses the lawgiver, St. John the Baptist, St. James, St. Stephen, St. Timothy, and St. John the apostle; with Alexander the copper-smith, Pharaoh's butler, and the President of the Sanhedrim, pro tem: This singular combination of names accounts for their being called virtuous. Again—if we resort to figures, and place the nine last-mentioned members to the right of the high priest, it will constitute a number four times the amount of the population of France, and consequently give them a great majority—for example, 1,000,000,000.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.
To the good thorough paced Democrats in the United States.

MATTERS are at length brought to a proper pass—the President must be impeached—he has, clearly, violated the Constitution; read the Aurora of this morning. What your tasks, sharpen your fangs, let your nails grow, get good stout bludgeons, prepare your guillotine, bring out your flint pots, look big, talk loud, strut high, bellow libertas et natale solum, now or never—Huzza for Benny and the Hollow-ware Company—he's a gonnig, he's a gonnig—if we miss this opportunity we may never have another—the treaty, the treaty, the damnable treaty—British influence, inflicting soldiers for a longer period than was warranted, taking more salary than was prescribed, turning out a certain great man—these must be your watch words, never flinch, we have a majority, now for equality, now for some fine pickings out of the aristocrats—we shall have flour, geese, turkeys, rice-birds, &c. &c. at the maximum—what we could not effect with all our caballing during the war—what the Pennsylvania infurrection could not accomplish is just about to be hatched—Oh! the glorious epoch I anticipate—but it will not do to travel too far in the region of anticipation.

VIRTUS POST NUMMOS.

STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. Includes Six per Cent., Three per Cent., Deferred Six per Cent.

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name, Rate. Includes BANK United States, North America, Pennsylvania.

Table with 2 columns: Insurance Company Name, Rate. Includes INSURANCE COMPANY North America, Pennsylvania.

Translated for the Gazette of the United States, From the Courier de la France & des Colonies.

NANTES, September 2.

What then is the colour which we must wear henceforth to rest in peace in the city and country, without having disputes with every one? The Blue is proscribed by the peasants; the White is the colour of the Royalists; the Green that of the Comte d'Artois; the Yellow that of the Prince of Orange; the Violet that of the Bishops; the Black that of the Clergy; the Red is considered as that of the men of blood—there is not any, even to the modest Grey riding coat, which would not be looked upon with an evil eye by the Bonhomme Richard.—It is well said by the author of "The Emigrants at Qui-

beron," in the conclusion of one of the couplets of his pretty song:

Occupons nous de la Patrie,
Non de la couleur d'un habit.

HAVRE, September 14.

To the Editor of "The Observer of Europe." As nothing is more estimable than truth, and nothing more vile than falsehood, I think it my duty to make you acquainted with the former, that you may despise the latter.

We have read in your Journal, that the mariners of Havre, united in primary assembly, have accepted the Constitution and the decree of the 3^d Fructidor—Yes, the majority has accepted the Constitution; but how can it be known that their vote included this decree, since not the least mention was made of it in the mode of giving their vote, nor in the holding of the Assembly—Who then has published this error; why do I say error? No, that is not the word. This is, without doubt, a sample of that result which they propose to present to us.

Signed, LAFERRE, fils aine.

Citizen, We have read in your paper No. 45, that the Mariners composing the army of the sea have not only accepted the Constitution, but also the decree of the 5th Fructidor.

Fremanger, representative of the people within our walls has imposed it on the National Convention—it is a falsehood, which he hath published.

Signed, LA BRETECHE.

Latest Foreign Advices.

By the Ship CAMILLA, from Falmouth.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A Frenchman, son of the Ingenieur Royale of France, has invented a mortar, by which shells are thrown without powder, and with equal velocity. An ingenious mechanic at Birmingham is employed upon the fabrication of this mortar, which operates by a spring.

DELMENHORST, Sept. 15.

In consequence of the enemy having crossed the Rhine, orders are issued to this army to hold itself in readiness to march at a very short notice. It has not, as yet, transpired whether we shall move; but it is likely that the movement will be an advanced rather than a retrograde one, as the baggage is to march in the rear, and at a considerable distance from the main body of the army.

That the Electorate of Hanover is the object of the French, seems beyond all doubt; and should they succeed in their attempt (in which I cannot conceive the least difficulty,) they will act with a new degree of ferocity towards the inhabitants; the French very seldom separate the idea of Englishmen and Hanoverians, however widely they ought to be distinguished.

This morning we heard a very heavy cannonade, but at a great distance from us. It might have been the proving of cannon, as it might have been otherwise. It is confidently said, that the French broke through the line of demarcation, and in one place killed an officer and 6 Prussian privates! This infraction of treaty will be deemed a Peccadillo by the Potsdam Pacifist.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 10.

We learn that the French have at length crossed the Rhine near Dusseldorf, after a long and most bloody conflict, in which the Republican Heroes achieved, as usual, prodigies of valour. After they had obtained this signal advantage, the French entered Dusseldorf. The conflict must have been attended with great slaughter, since an enormous quantity of wounded soldiers have been brought to the military hospitals at Cologne and other places.

According to all appearances, the passage was effected at different points at the same time; but of this we have not received any particular accounts. Towards Coblenz and Nieuwied, the firing still continues on both sides with a degree of violence, and so incessantly, that the banks of the Rhine are not only rendered impassible, but absolutely undermined and destroyed. The town of Coblenz begins to suffer very much from the fire of the Austrians in the Forts of Ehrenbreitstein, several boats on the Moselle have been sunk by the shot.

We hope that this renewal of cruel and bloody hostilities will dispose all the belligerent powers to a general peace. The Empire, intimidated by the passage of the Rhine, will doubtless give a spur to its tardy negotiators.

We hear from Luxembourg, that all the Republican troops who had been left in that province, have received orders to march, by forced marches to Coblenz. Only a few of those corps which suffered most at the siege of Luxembourg will remain in that fortress.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 17.

The leaders of the Convention no longer make a secret of their intention of quitting the metropolis; already do their journals propose this means, as being just and reasonable. It is certainly just to ruin the city which brought about the Revolution; it is necessary to remove to a distance from those who have displayed knowledge, courage, and a just sense of their own rights. It will also be just and necessary to surround themselves with a considerable armed force, and to govern a free people from the recesses of a battle!

An important question will doubtless be submitted by the Convention to the Primary Assemblies; those who have been silent will be officially asked in what manner their silence is to be explained, and whether they meant to accept or reject the decrees?

The Sections of Paris still evince the same firmness and preserve the same tranquillity. Of 100,000 voters, four or five hundred have voted for a King, and an equal number for the Convention; all the rest have accepted the Constitution, and rejected the decrees.

Louvet has asserted that the Sections of Caen were divided in their opinion of the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor. Louvet lies, as he does every day. Caen rejected the decrees unanimously.

The Son of the celebrated Montefquieu lately died at Bourdeaux, deeply regretted by every virtuous mind. He had been thrown into prison du-

ring the reign of Tyranny; and at the time of his arrest, the manuscripts of his father were dispersed, and a magnificent herbal, which constituted the chief delight of this great man, was destroyed.

A traveller who arrived here yesterday from Lyons, says, that when he left that city, it was filled with troops; the gates were shut, and the people were in the utmost consternation. These preliminaries enable us to form a probable conjecture as to the result of the Primary Assemblies of that great city; but for these acts of violence, there is every reason to believe, that the people of Lyons, would never have voted for the preservation of those who destroyed their fellow-citizens with grape shot. At Besancon the Constitution has been accepted, and the decrees rejected. The Primary Assemblies have voted themselves permanent. The same Resolution has been adopted by all the Primary Assemblies of Doubs.

By a private letter from the Department of the Yonne, of the 9th Sept. we learn, that the Primary Assemblies of the different Cantons have been little frequented. At most of them the inhabitants of the country would neither accept the Constitution, nor name electors. In the towns, the Constitution has been accepted by the scanty suffrages of those who are called the Bourgeois; the citizens of the lower classes left the assemblies, and refused to vote. The people seem to be tired of their sovereignty, since they are so careless about the exercise of the rights which are attached to it.

A letter was read from a justice of the peace of a commune in the district of Chavoles, informing the Convention that several persons had proposed, in the Primary Assemblies of that commune, the establishment of a King, and of the Roman Catholic Religion; and that they were not contented with declaring their wish, but disturbed the assembly to such a degree, that it was obliged to dissolve itself.

BALTIMORE, November 16.

General Assembly of Maryland.

The proposal from sundry persons of Baltimore to form a new bank, has been presented to the house, and referred to Messrs. PICKNEY, KEY, WINCHESTER, McMEHEN and DIGGS, to report thereon. The plan, we are assured, has many enemies in the Legislature; but it has also many warm friends, who are exerting themselves to carry their beneficial scheme into effect.

The bills to incorporate the Roman catholic and German reformed congregations, empowering them to conduct their temporal concerns, have had a first reading in the house of delegates.

An immense number of insolvent petitions have been presented.

A petition for an Insurance company has been presented, read, and referred to a committee.

The report of the committee of claims has been submitted, and printed by order of the house.

The following remarks are taken from an excellent Sermon, preached by Dr. DWIGHT before the Cincinnati of Connecticut, July last.

Government is rendered effectual by two great engines—force and persuasion. Force is the instrument of despotism, and persuasion of free and rational government. To produce persuasion, it is always necessary to inspire confidence. To inspire confidence in subjects towards rulers, it is necessary for subjects to be satisfied, that their rulers are possessed of knowledge to discern, and of virtue to aim at, the general good. To inspire confidence, in rulers towards subjects, it is necessary for rulers to be satisfied, that their subjects possess knowledge to discern, and virtue to approve, the real wisdom and equity of public measures. With these prerequisites, rulers will with confidence pursue the public interest; and subjects will with equal confidence support their administration; without them, the ruler, fearful and suspicious, always in perplexity & always in danger, will feel himself obliged to have recourse to art, cabal, and contrivance, to keep in motion the wheels of government; and subjects, anxious, jealous, and impatient, will continually fluctuate between hope and fear, stuck at every call to the standard of faction, and prove the prey of every demagogue.

Calumny against the several officers, employed in governmental duty, is one of the most obvious methods of weakening government. The esteem of the community is, in all countries, an object of no small importance to persons in public agency; but, in this country, it is of the highest importance.—The magistrate, here, is raised above others by his office only; and the esteem, which he wishes to obtain, is the esteem of his peers and companions. To deprive him of this esteem is to deprive him, in a sense, of his all; and to do it wantonly and maliciously is to act the part of an enemy, and a savage. "Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people." is equally a law of revelation, and of common sense. If rulers, transgress, and act with fraud, or injustice, the path of regular impeachment is open, and ought to be pursued. Mere political slander is the result of ambition, or of malice; and is as mischievous in its effects, as base in its origin.—The length to which it has already proceeded, is great; the length, to which it will proceed, cannot be calculated. A small degree of foresight, will, however, enable us to decide, that, should it not be checked, the possession of office will, of itself, be esteemed, ere long, an adequate proof of dishonesty.

Extract from President FITCH's valedictory Address to the Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, at the first Commencement at Williams College, (Mass.) September 2, 1795.

"IN a country so extensive and growing, it is important that many should be well versed in jural science. Our Laws protect us in the enjoyment of our dearest rights; and it is necessary that we have men, whose professional business it is, to understand and explain them.

"Jurisprudence is also highly useful and necessary as it relates to the important science of Legislation. In this you may be called to take an active part. In this we are deeply interested, as men, as citizens and as christians. We live under a form

of government, the best in the theory and practice, that ever was devised by the wisdom of man. We are members of a Republic, which, notwithstanding some present unfavorable appearances of groundless jealousy and disaffection, will probably one day enfold the most numerous, free, enlightened and happy people, that the sun ever saw united under one system of national policy. If this should not be the case, it will be chargeable to our own stupidity, folly and wickedness. No nation ever set out with such advantages for becoming great, virtuous and happy. No nation, in modern times, has experienced such signal interpositions of Providence. And if, after all, we sink into vice and crumble into factions—if, forsaking real Liberty, and the true spirit of our Constitution, we follow that ghastly Phantom of Liberty and Equality which stalked from the Pandemonium of the Jacobins, with eyes darting fury, and hands dipt in the blood of more than half a million, we shall see the same tragic scenes of devastation, bloodshed and horror re-acted in this peaceful country. We shall see our happy Constitution trampled in the dirt, and a despotism erected on its ruins more sanguinary and intolerable than that of Turkey. To ward off these evils, and to ensure the blessings which Heaven holds out to us, you are bound, young Gentlemen, to contribute your share of labor, wisdom and patriotism. Fix it in your minds that you can never do too much for the Country which gave you birth, which has afforded you the advantage of a liberal education, which embosoms your dearest friends, and which protects you in the enjoyment of the best civil and religious rights. Reflect on the wisdom, fortitude, piety and patriotism of your ancestors, on the welfare of the present generation, and the happiness of unborn millions. Be the supporters of law, justice, and the constitution, the protectors of injured innocence, the patrons of virtue, and the benefactors of mankind."

From the COLUMBIAN HERALD,
Published at Charleston, (S. C.)

Messrs. Harrison & Bowen,

Many strictures on the treaty have been made by some worthy and respectable men, who are opposed to it from principle. The treaty I think is defective in some points, but I confess my greatest objection to it is, that it has given an opportunity to every knave to come out from his lurking place and insult the public, by setting himself up for a patriot. Men, who for their misdeeds had found it convenient to be secluded from public observation, now come straggling forth and depend on the present supposed discontent of the people to raise themselves to importance. They are credulous enough to fancy, that torrents of invective against characters heretofore revered, will wash away the remembrance of their own infamies, and that in the depression of others, they will be elevated. But they grossly mistake the public opinion; the people of this country are warm, but they are generous; if they are really in wrongly condemning, they are not slow in exculpating; if a few can be deceived by the professions of the unworthy, the many are keen sighted enough to see through their paltry artifices and to despise them more than ever. The American public will not easily forget the services the virtues, and the patriotism of their old and tried friends, and when the first impressions of a mistaken irritation are removed, they will abominate the impostor who took advantage of their warmth to excite their resentments against their best friends; they are not so far blind as to mistake calumny for patriotism, nor so ignorant of their own interests as to place confidence in men whom they have long been accustomed to despise: they will not easily be disposed to trust their great public concerns in the hands of those to whom they would not entrust their smallest private concerns, nor will they easily be persuaded that a man of a notoriously bad private character can be a faithful public officer.—Whatever short lived applause these pretenders may meet with, in certain emergencies, from the ignorant, the passionate or the prejudiced, they will relapse into their former insignificance as soon as things are restored to their settled state, when even their few admirers will unite their detestation to that of the rest of the world. Let these restless disturbers then recollect, that there are men so bad that the only chance they have of avoiding universal execration, is by keeping themselves in obscurity; let such men not presume too far; patience beyond a certain point ceases to be a virtue; the ears of some of them are thought to be petty callous, but a tale might be told which would even make them tingle.

NESTOR.

Marine Intelligence.

Arrived at the Port of Philadelphia.

Brig Pilgrim, Earl London 56 days
Capt. Earl left London the 17th Sept. and the land's end the 21st. He spoke the schooner, Capt. Day—5 days from Boston, bound to Martinique, who supplied capt. Earl with a barrel of bread.

Notice is hereby given that an attachment was issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, in the state of New Jersey, returnable on the twenty-fifth day of February last, against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements of George Hutz (not being a resident at that time within the state of New Jersey) at the suit of Jonathan Ballinger, indorsee of Job Butcher, which was levied by the sheriff of the county of Cumberland "on a certain loop or shallop called the Fly of Philadelphia" with its appurtenances, as by the return of the said sheriff will more particularly appear.—and notice is also hereby further given, agreeably to the direction of an act of the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey in such case made and provided, that unless the said George Hutz shall appear and give special bail to answer the suit so as aforesaid instituted against him by the said Jonathan Ballinger, within such time as is prescribed by law, "that then and in that case judgment shall be entered" against the said George Hutz "by default, and that the said loop or shallop so as aforesaid seized on the said attachment" will be sold for the satisfaction of all "creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to any demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose."

Dated at Salem, in the county of Salem, in the said state, the thirty first day of March A. D. 1795.

Louis Horatio Stockton, }
Attorney for the Plff. }
April 1