

MR. FENNO,

I do not know pests more cruel, or dangerous to society than those young men who study to gain the confidence of young ladies by assiduous and infinite profligations, wind themselves into their hearts, and attach their affections, only to seduce them first, and afterwards abandon them. Next in guilt to these, are the men who, by engagements of marriage, keep a young and innocent creature long in suspense, and, having pre-occupied her heart, prevent her receiving the addresses of others, who might have qualities to render her happy, and then causelessly leave her to pine in disappointment, and in that contempt which is so unjustly cast by the world on a forsaken girl. I am led to these reflections from a most afflictive accident that has lately taken place in my neighbourhood: A young lady of the most amiable manners and person, and, for her opportunities, of a very improved mind; who had always been the life of the companies in which she happened to be, was lately perceived, on a sudden, to become melancholy: no efforts could restore her vivacity, no persuasion could draw from her the secret cause of her grief. Her friends could only conjecture that it arose from the conduct of a young gentleman, who had won her affections by the most singular and persevering assiduous, and was under engagements to her, it is believed, to be married. All at once, a few months ago, a visible indifference grew upon him—he gradually withdrew his attentions, and has at length left the state. This amiable young lady, plunged in a deep melancholy, gave the most sensible affliction to her parents and friends—her reason at some times, her life at others were almost despaired of; till at length the cruel catastrophe took place:—the lovely girl was found dead. Whether distress had broken her heart, or whether, really bereft of reason, she sought herself for this dreadful release from life, we cannot tell. For the sake of her worthy friends, we hope the former rather than the latter. Be it as it may, she is, in all probability, the victim of disappointed love.

Oh! the villainy of men, who can thus play with virgin sensibility and innocence! If ever that man should cast an eye on this painful story, methinks it must plant a poisoned dagger in his heart, that no time can extract. Wretch! I have just come from attending the obsequies of beauty, wit, and virtue, that you have murdered.

Somerset County, New Jersey, June 12.

MR. FENNO,

I observe in the Aurora it is said that France has manifested "dissatisfaction and evident disgust at our late treaty with Great Britain and other acts of our government." If this be true, there has been remissness somewhere in not informing the people of it. But I do not believe it is a fact; and until some evidence is produced, the assertion may be classed with thousands of others which appear in that publication; not what does exist, but what the unprincipled enemies of the independence of the United States, are daily labouring to effect.

AN AMERICAN.

New Theatre.

MR. BLISSETT, Mrs. DE MARQUE, and Mrs. BATES'S NIGHT.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25, Will be presented (never performed here) an interesting DRAMA, in four acts, called

The School for Soldiers.

Major Bellamy, Mr. Green. Bellamy, Mr. Moreton. Colonel Valentine, Mr. Beete. Captain Valentine, Mr. Warrell, jun. Mr. Hector, Mr. Francis. Frederick, Master Warrell. Mrs. Mildmay, Mrs. Harvey. Clara, Mrs. Marshall.

Preceding the Play, a humorous PROLOGUE, in the character of a COUNTRY BOY, by Mr. Blissett. End of the Play, (for that night only)

A Peep behind the Curtain;

Or, Whimsical Sketches on Acting. As taken from Colling's Booth—By Mrs. Bates. Prefaced by an introductory SONG;—The striking Actor, or a Story of Jack Sly and John Bull,—Spouters and Spouting Clubs displayed,—An Anecdote of Mr. Garrick and a Tragedy Tailor—An Audience taken by Surprise, or the Prince of Denmark and a Scotch Peeler—A Butcher of Blank Verse cutting up King Lear—Monotonizing and Lipping, displayed by Bajazet and Amerlane—And a humorous Vocal Parody on Shakspeare's Seven Ages.

After which, a PASTORAL DANCE, (composed by Mr. Francis) called LES DEUX SOEURS; Or, The Lover Metamorphosed.

By Mr. Francis, Miss Gillespie, and Mrs. De Marque. To which will be added, a MUSICAL DRAMA, in one act, called

THE PURSE;

Or, Benevolent Tar.

The Music composed by Mr. Reeve.—The Accompaniments and new Airs by Mr. Reinagle.

Baron, Mr. Green. Theodores, Mr. Moreton. Edmund, Mr. Darley, jun. Will Steady, (first time) Mr. Bates.

The Page (first time, and being her last appearance on any Stage) Miss Gillespie.

Sally, Mrs. Oldmixon. Tickets to be had of Mr. Blissett, No. 25, Apple Tree Alley; Mrs. Demarque, No. 72, N. Eighth Street, and of Mrs. Bates, the corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets.

On Friday, a Comedy (never performed in America) translated from the German of Lessing, called THE DISBANDED OFFICER; or, The Baroness of Bruchsal; to which will be added, a Comedy (not added this season) called CATHERINE and PETRUCHIO; or, The Taming of a Shrew; with other entertainments, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. POWSON.

Mr. CHALMERS'S Night will be on Monday next.

Mrs and Miss Solomon's night will be on Monday, BOX. One Dollar—P11, Three-Fourths of a Dollar—and GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WALLS, at the Theatre.

POPULAR ELECTIONS.

SAYS Tom, our government is free, And blest republicans are we; For all the people bear the yoke, And rulers must our voice obey. While we triumph will maintain Our rights, our freedom, and our claim. But ah! says Dick, a little jeering, Our freedom's for electioneering, And all the way by sycophants, Is swayed to gain a better chance: 'Tis not the form I would contest, Republican we know is best; And happy democrats we'd be, If our elections could be free, But though the law declares them such, The practice differs very much: Since bribes and flatteries sway the rabble, To give their votes for men that gabble, Gabble by word, by private letter, And by newspapers, which is better, And thus you see with all your boath, The people's will is more than lost, Just as the courtier makes his choice, Who sells his fame to buy their voice, To buy their voice, and blind their eyes, And herein all the mischief lies; For honest men, as we suppose, Are blindly turned by the nose; And hood-wink'd democrats may do, What they'd despise, if in their view: 'Tis a good eye, as well as soul, That guards the interest of the whole, A constant eye of jealous care, To guard their rights from every snare, For many a man of common sense, Unguarded votes to his expense, While partial men, of base design, In all the pomp of state shine, Who after all the merit, Of favour, and of public spirit, Will seek to answer their own ends, Before the public's or their friends; But no, says Tom, we're no such fools, As to be made the courtier's tools; For, democrats, I'd have you know, Are never to be cheated so; Is this the character you give, Of men that in sweet freedom live, Who glory in the precious name, That makes their interest and their fame?—Should raise such ferules for defence, For all your arguments are lost, Since freedom is our glee and boast; For, don't you know, the people's ring, Who hold the rulers in a ring, And if they do abuse their power, We'll drop them where they were before, And choose good men to take their place, Who scorn their station to disgrace; For, don't you think that we can know, Where merit and true virtue grow? Why, no, says Dick, you have no chance, For dining garbs grace sycophants, Who plot, and strive with all their might, To keep their projects out of light, And tho' you are a democrat, You cannot always smell the rat, For sycophants, like snakes, have charms, To fascinate you to their arms; And when they've gain'd you to their power, Their only art is to devour— Their insatiable appetites to pall, Will swallow head, and tail, and all.

From the Minerva.

"Sagacity in selecting the good, and courage to honor it, according to its degree, determines your own degree of goodness."

A Philadelphia paper of the 10th ult. contains a piece signed "The Truth" which charges the commanding officer of our army, with crimes of a very serious and alarming nature such as to excite the indignation of every honest man. The author of this piece is unknown, and had he not pledged himself to come forward to maintain and support those charges, whenever the General should think proper to enter on an honorable vindication of his conduct, we should have considered both him and his piece unworthy of the least attention, and treated them with a like contempt.

But under existing circumstances, facts are pointedly stated, a fair opportunity is also offered to the General, therefore it is incumbent on him, to vindicate his own honor, that of the army, which in a degree is involved with his, and thus disclose the author; who, if it should appear has falsified falsehood for truth, will meet with our utmost abhorrence and detestation: yet should he be a man of truth, having public and individual justice in view, is entitled to a candid hearing.

The charges are too interlocking to the General, to the army, and to the community, to be passed over in silence; justice, honor and truth claim an investigation; when, should the General's wounded fame be restored, let a punishment adequate to the crime be inflicted on the author; but if otherwise, let the disgrace due to the demerit of the General follow him; and the army be put under the command of a man of zeal, merit, and talents.

Every national officer whether civil or military, should realize, that a respect for the law, and a faithful discharge of the duties of his function, only can secure to him the respect and confidence of the real friends to justice, government, and laws of the American PEOPLE.

From the Aurora.

A WORD TO TRUTH.

To war with it has never been my pursuit; but when malevolent falsehood assumes the garb, 'tis an act of justice to detect the counterfeit. Comments on the measures of government by an anonymous writer who declares himself unknown to all, and probably might have added unnoticed, until he is used as an instrument in the Aurora, would be dignified by remark and lifted above that insignificance which the good sense of even Mr. Bache's admirers would otherwise condemn it to.

But the moment he abandons his theory and touches the reputation of a veteran whose life has been spent in his country's service, and whose military name stands as high on the roll of well earned reputation as most who have lived before him, the weak attempt, like the distant murmurs of unpleasing found is lost in idle air. His laurels breathe a higher freshness shown by the glimmerings of timid calumny. I was a witness on the spot of General Wayne's conduct, whilst he commanded the western army, and pronounce the representation pub-

lished by this counterfeit truth, to be a set of abominable falsehoods and the author a paltrio.

BENJ. STROTHER, Lieut. of the 4th Sub Legion.

MR. FENNO,

An old correspondent of the Aurora, under the signature of Paulding, has taken up his goose-quill to traduce the administration of the general government.

His first number is an essay of abuse, attempting to stigmatize the President for taking measures to secure the peace of the country, by settling disputes without going to war. That the opportunity was lost is the grand source of all the invectives expressed against the British treaty.

Paulding's second number contains strictures on the conduct of administration relative to citizen General. This subject was so ably handled by Mr. Secretary Jefferson, that it may fairly be presumed not a doubt is resting on the mind of any friend to this country, respecting the justice and propriety of every measure adopted by our government on that occasion.

His third number has been properly disposed of by a writer in your paper of Saturday last, who signs "One of the People." The fourth essay has but one idea in it: viz. That the Government of the United States has not a right to say what was its meaning in forming a particular article of a treaty.

Paulding's essays are taking the same route with the lucubrations of Franklin—are generally supposed to be written by the same tool, and must accordingly meet with the same fate. Like a wet, sputtering wick, they will struggle, expire, and stink.

Yours, QUARTUS.

AN ACT

Regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Surveyor General be, and he is hereby required to cause to be surveyed the tract of land beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges; thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the said river, to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same; thence along the said boundary line, to the Tuscarora branch of the Mulkingum river, at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence up the said river, to the point, where a line, run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning; and shall cause the said tracts to be divided into townships of five miles square, by running, marking and numbering the exterior lines of the said townships, and marking corners in the said lines, at the distance of two and one half miles from each other, in the manner directed by the act, intitled "An act providing for the sales of the lands of the United States, in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river;" and that the lands above described, except the salt springs therein, and the same quantities of land adjacent thereto, as are directed to be reserved with the salt springs, in the said recited act, and such tracts within the boundaries of the same, as have been heretofore appropriated by Congress, be, and they are hereby set apart and reserved for the purposes herein after mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said land shall be granted only in tracts containing a quarter of the township to which they belong, lying at the corners thereof; and that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, for the space of nine months, after public notice in the several states and territories, register warrants for military services, to the amount of any one or more tracts, for any person or persons holding the same; and shall immediately after the expiration of the said time, proceed to determine, by lot, to be drawn in the presence of the Secretaries of State and of War, the priority of location of the said registered warrants; and the person or persons holding the same, shall severally make their locations, after the lots shall be proclaimed, on a day to be previously fixed in the before mentioned notice; in failure of which, they shall be postponed in locating such warrants, to all other persons holding registered warrants: And the patents for all lands located under the authority of this act, shall be granted in the manner directed by the before mentioned act, without requiring any fee therefor.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That after the time limited for making the locations, as aforesaid, any person or persons holding warrants of the before mentioned description, sufficient to cover any one or more tracts, as aforesaid, shall be at liberty to make their locations, on any tract or tracts not before located.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all the lands set apart by the first section of this act, which shall remain unlocated on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred, shall be released from the said reservation, and shall be at the free disposition of the United States, in like manner as any other vacant territory of the United States. And all warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not, before the day aforesaid, be registered and located, shall be forever barred.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said Surveyor General be, and he is hereby required, to cause to be surveyed, three several tracts of land, containing four thousand acres each, at Shoeburton, Gaden-hutten, and Salem; being the tracts formerly set apart, by an ordinance of Congress of the third of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen; and to issue a patent or patents for the said three tracts to the said society, in trust, for the uses and purposes in the said ordinance set forth.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all navigable streams or rivers within the territory to

be disposed of, by virtue of this act, shall be deemed to be and remain public highways. And that in all cases, where the opposite banks of any stream not navigable shall belong to different persons, the stream and the bed thereof shall be common to both.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—June 1, 1796. Go: WASHINGTON, President of the United States. Deposited among the Rolls, in the office of the department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

Philadelphia,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1796.

††† The Officers of the first division of Militia are requested to attend the funeral of Major General STEWART, from his late dwelling-house, in Third Street, at 3 o'clock, this afternoon.

June 15.

A Democrat observed the other day, that nothing could be more beautiful or better turned than the compliment paid to General Pichegru, at a fete given in honor of him, by the Minister of the Interior of France.

"To that General (said the Minister) whom the Republic can present, with equal pride, to her friends and her enemies."

I agree with you, said a Bylander, that you will meet with nothing as handsome or well turned, except it is the eulogium on Armand de Biron, by Henry IV. which is a few years older.

"This is the Marechal de Biron, (said that great king, introducing him to his ambassadors) whom I present equally to my friends and my enemies."

Died, in Gloucester, Cape Ann, Mr. BERNARD CLARKE, who arrived on that port, from Kingston, Jamaica, in a schooner, Gideon Lane, master. Mr. Clarke had been sick sometime before he left Jamaica, and took passage in the above schooner bound to America, for his health. He died in six days after his arrival. He was placed by the Captain at Capt. Benjamin Somes's, at whose house he had every possible attention and the best medical assistance. His funeral procession was formed by many of the respectable and hospitable inhabitants of that town. Before his death, he sent for the mate of the Schooner, and took an inventory of his Effects, and after giving directions for his funeral, and the payment of all charges, he made a present to the Cabin Boy, and directed that the residue should be given to the poor of the Town. It is supposed that he was Keeper of a Coffee House in Cape Francois, but in the troubles, left Hispaniola, and went down to Jamaica. Should his friends wish to make any inquiries respecting him, or his property, they will have all the information they wish at said B. Somes's, in Gloucester.

CAUTION

To Merchants and other Citizens of the United States.

THE advices received by Captain O'BRYEN from Colonel Humphreys, at Lisbon, shew that the temporary obstacles to a fulfilment of the stipulations on the part of the United States with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, are not yet removed. The treaty itself being put in jeopardy, by these unexpected delays, the safety of American vessels entering the Mediterranean has become extremely precarious. It should also be remembered, that no treaty has ever been made between the United States and the governments of Tripoli and Tunis. Merchants and other citizens of the United States will hence see the hazard to which they will expose their property and the liberty of their fellow citizens, by engaging, in the present state of things, in commerce within the Straits of Gibraltar.

Department of State, TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State. June 8, 1796.

EXTRACT.

A Speculator—a thing not known yesterday, and to-day mounted on his high phreton, lading ships, for every quarter of the globe, purchasing whole empires of land, exchanging for millions of bank stock, paying 20% and upwards for wheat, buying flour with a gormandizing grasp, as if nature had refused her wonted bounty, and our country was in a state of siege or famine. I say here is a wonder indeed; and what will be no wonder is, that such multitudes of yesterday, high mounted to-day, should long exist in grandeur. No: the two banks of our city could not supply one of those voluptuous creatures in cash one week; and to satisfy one of such gender nothing would be left for the remainder of men.

Take heart, my fellow-citizens! It is not in the power of all the speculators in the land to keep up so extravagantly beyond its value the produce of this country, which Providence has and is abundantly giving us; nor will any quarter of the globe give such prices as will nett them a profit.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

New-York, June 8.

EXTRACT FOR THE YOUNG.

Let me particularly caution young persons to be very attentive to little accomplishments: These are of importance, as they are discovered by all, much sooner than great ones, and every person is capable of understanding them. While the man of science and contemplation, whose exalted mind cannot stoop to the flippant trifling of fashionable company, is neglected or ridiculed, as cold and insipid; the lively, the insignificant coxcomb, whose soul never soared above a pair of shoe bows, is admitted and caressed.—Happy is that man, who in addition to the solid gold of sense and learning, possesses the ready change of small talk and graceful behavior.

From India papers brought by Capt. Meany, in the brig Rose, arrived here last week from the Isle of France.

CALCUTTA, January 10.

Extract of a letter from Prince of Wales's Island, dated the 3d ult.

"A detachment of about fifty seamen and sol-