

Of each of those 16 Popes at ten years, so that before the year 2000 the present system of nature, as far as regards this earth, may be expected to be at an entire end.

People of better information listen to these follies and say nothing; they are however not the leis convinced that this is a piece of church speculation; the holy mother hoping, no doubt, that while her subjects are held under such delusions, they will be no less willing now, than in former ages, to deposit that wealth upon her altars, which must be useless to them, at the approaching conclusion of all things. Such as think for themselves, like other men of sense in all countries, wish well to the increase of knowledge, honesty, morality and benevolence, as the only means to dissipate the mists of ignorance and the abuse of laws; and the practice of which will at least render the situation of mankind tolerable during their short abode in this valley of misery.

Translation from the LEYDEN GAZETTE, of a late date.

If we may give any credit to the reports of a counter revolution in France, there now exists in Europe a combined army sufficient to attack the frontiers of the kingdom with a prospect of success. According to these reports, this army is every day visibly increasing, and the allied princes have put things in such a train, that they would meet with little or no opposition to the very gates of Paris; where, it is expected, the internal disputes of the citizens would complete what panic had begun. There is no doubt but this is exaggeration, but it is nevertheless too certain, that a spirit of discord has taken possession of the capital of France. The ill humour, occasioned by the high price of bread, is without end; and only a few days ago, a reinforcement of troops was sent for to preserve order in the market houses. All excesses of this kind may be considered as the effect of the manoeuvres of the anti-revolutionists, who desire nothing so much as to see the people in a state of turbulence and discord, in order to have a pretence to say, that the king was constrained to accept the constitution. The anti-revolutionists are, also, much spirited up by M. de Noailles' late report to the National Assembly on the actual state of the French army. Indeed, if the negligence of the war department has left the kingdom in such an indefensible state as this deputy reports it to be, there are sufficient grounds for uneasiness. But when we call to mind that only a few months are elapsed since M. de Noailles made a very favorable report on the same subject—it may be asked, which report must we give credit to?—It is our opinion that he has said too much on both occasions; having too much praised the army in his first report, and too much depreciated it in his last. It is certain that the present establishment of the French army is not so respectable as it would be, if under the most perfect subordination. But their want of discipline is not so glaring as many would persuade us. It is the same with the troops on the frontiers: altho' not in the best possible state of defence, they are very far from being either neglected or ruined.—They are kept at work day and night; and many of the old fortifications have been repaired with incredible celerity and a degree of resolution, that could only be inspired by true patriotism. As the particulars mentioned by M. de Noailles are upon the point of being either verified or proved false by letters and travellers,—his report has not as yet had any effect upon the public credit.

BOSTON, December 22.

The late unfortunate defeat of the army at the westward, it is hoped will caution us from prosecuting any longer a war in that country.—Without doubt many plausible reasons will be advanced by those whose 'dignity depends on a war establishment,' urging the necessity of recruiting for a similar expedition;—But the present Congress, it is presumed, will not wantonly plunge the United States into all the horrors of an Indian war, merely to gratify the pride of a few ambitious 'over grown' individuals; and to enable them to live in all the grandeur, pomp, and parade of Nabobs. The principles of the war it is hoped, will be thoroughly investigated, that the revenues of the States should not be wantonly expended in disgraceful campaigns. Americans having just freed themselves from an expensive war, it is our interest to promote friendship and harmony with all the world, and not to sacrifice our young men and our money, to acquire territory by war, while so much land remains unsettled, and which courts our cultivation under the auspices of peace.

The ill policy of the measure must be evident, for us to depopulate our own territory, to settle a country which must for centuries remain entirely useless to us. The brave men already fallen on this expedition, were of more value than all the lands, provided we should finally possess ourselves of them. The expense of conquering and settling them, is far beyond any advantage arising from the acquisition. Let us content ourselves with such bounds as we can manage with safety; and not explore regions, to seek an enemy, which after we have found, our army, though composed of our most veteran troops, fall an immediate sacrifice to.—The blood of our countrymen is too precious, to moisten the soil of the wilderness.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.

Extract of a letter from Carlisle, to a gentleman in this town, dated Dec. 20.

"I join with you in lamenting the unhappy fate of our little army, and particularly that of our friend general Butler.—His lot, as at first represented, had been indeed tender mercy to him, when compared with what actually took place. After receiving his wound he was removed to the centre of the camp and placed between two meal sacks; in this situation he remained some time, surrounded by some officers and a few soldiers, whose number soon became reduced by the enemy's fire. Perceiving this, and that the main body had retired, he begged of those that were with him not to remain longer on his account, but to escape, if possible; observing that a few minutes must terminate his existence, and that his fight was then leaving him. He gave his ring, sword and watch to one of the gentlemen, and in exchange, requested a loaded pistol, that he might, as long as possible, defend himself, which was accordingly cocked and put into his hand—the party then fled, and left him to his fate.—This sad information was given by a gentleman who was in the action, and passed yesterday, on his way to Philadelphia.

"If any thing more horrid is left to be told, it is that an unfeeling monster related the whole to Gen. Butler's distracted wife."

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 2, 1792.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted in the house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania, on Thursday last—"Resolved, That it is unnecessary to continue by any legislative provision the object of the 3d section of a law, intitled, "An act to repeal so much of an act of the general assembly of this commonwealth as prohibits dramatic entertainments within the city of Philadelphia, or the neighborhood thereof, which expires on the 2d of March, 1792, by its own limitation."

A second memorial has been received, addressed to the governor of this state, from a number of persons in behalf of the inhabitants of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, and Alleghany counties: the memorial, among other things, states the absolute necessity of forwarding an immediate supply of arms and ammunition to the several county lieutenants, to be distributed among the militia of the country.

A number of gentlemen in N. York have subscribed for a portrait of Alexander Hamilton, Esq. secretary of the treasury of the U. States. This portrait is to be executed by Mr. Trumbull, and placed in one of the public buildings of that city. The subscription paper still remains open at the coffee-house.

On Sunday afternoon last arrived in this city, six Indian chiefs from the Cherokee nation, one squaw, and an interpreter. Their names are as follows: *Innetua*, or, Bloody Fellow; a general: *Chadlaw*, or, King Fisher; a colonel: *Nattawego*, or, the North Nation; a general: *Kuttawaga*, or, the Prince; an old warrior: *Teylesky*, or, the Disturber; a captain: *Shucawagee*, or, Captain George—a Squaw, Jane Dougherty—The interpreter, Mr. Carey.

On Friday last, the six Indian chiefs, with the interpreter, paid a visit to the federal hall in this city. After the house adjourned, they saluted the speaker and several of the members, with that natural, unaffected politeness peculiar to the ancient inhabitants of this continent.

On Friday morning was presented to the President of the U. States, a Box, elegantly mounted with silver, and made of the celebrated Oak Tree that sheltered the *Washington* of Scotland, the brave and patriotic Sir William Wallace,\* after his defeat at the battle of Falkirk, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, by Edward the 1st. This magnificent and truly characteristical present is from the *Earl of Buchan*, by the hands of Mr. *Archibald Robertson*, a Scots gentleman, and portrait painter, who arrived in America some months ago. The box was presented to Lord Buchan by the Goldsmiths' company at Edinburgh; from whom his lordship requested, and obtained leave to make it over to a man whom he deemed more deserving of it than himself, and the only man in the world to whom he thought it justly due. We hear further, that

\* Sir William Wallace, at first a private gentleman, unsuccessfully attempted a revolution in Scotland, nearly on the same grounds with that more recently accomplished in America, to expel the English and their adherents, who had usurped the government. Having gained a victory over the forces of Edward the first, at Stirling, he was soon after attacked by Edward at the head of 80,000 foot and 7,000 horse; whereas the whole force of Sir William did not exceed 30,000 foot; and the main division of this army was tampered with by a traitor, and rendered of no use to the patriotic party. Not long after the battle of Falkirk, Sir William was made prisoner by some of Edward's partizans, carried to England, and beheaded.

Lord Buchan has, by letter, requested of the President, that, on the event of his decease, he will consign the box to that man, in this country, who shall appear, in his judgment, to merit it best upon the same considerations that induced him to send it to the present possessor.

The inscription upon a silver plate, on the inside of the lid, is as follows:—*Presented by the Goldsmiths of Edinburgh, to David Stuart Esquire, Earl of Buchan, with the freedom of their corporation, by their deacon—A. D. 1782.*

On Monday the 5th of December, his excellency Alexander Martin, Esq. governor of the commonwealth of North-Carolina, addressed both houses of the general assembly, at the opening of their session. The great objects recommended to the legislature in the governor's speech are, an attention to the agriculture and manufactures of the state, of which latter the raw materials of hemp, cotton and silk, are mentioned as most congenial to the climate and soil of North-Carolina, and such as claim certain bounties for their better encouragement. The internal navigation of the state is also recommended as an object standing in need of legislative assistance particularly in regard to the Roanoke, Neus, and Cape-Fear rivers. The speech further contemplates a mitigation of their criminal law, so far as to change the sentence of persons capitally condemned to hard labor for limited terms—Education and the state university are recommended as claiming a particular support, from the establishment of some productive revenue—A proposition was likewise made, that the question for a permanent federal government in the state be submitted to another convention, in consequence of the difference of sentiment that prevailed in both houses of the legislature on that subject—and, lastly, some further amendment and improvement of the judiciary system of the state.

A few days ago, a provisional supplement was made by the legislature of Maryland to the act passed at their last session, "Directing the times, places, and manner of holding elections for representatives of the state of Maryland in the Congress of the United States."—The supplement provides, that if the state should be entitled to nine members in the next house of representatives of the United States, in that case, the state shall be divided into eight specified districts, seven of which districts are to send one member each, and the eighth (consisting of Baltimore town, Baltimore and Harford counties) to be entitled to two members: The supplement further provides, that if the state shall continue to be entitled only to eight members, then it shall be divided into eight districts, each district to send one member.

The President of the United States has appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Lemuel Reddick, to be surveyor of the port of Suffolk, in the state of Virginia, vice Benjamin Bartlett, resigned.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, Dec. 4.

"I write to you on the 29th ult. mentioning the disagreeable intelligence that had recently been received from Port-au-Prince relative to a dispute between the mulattoes and whites, wherein many lives were sacrificed. Fire was set to the town in several places, and 27 squares out of 44, whereof it consisted, are totally consumed. The street called *rue des capitaines*, where the principal magazine of provisions and merchandize were situated, fell a prey to the flames. In fine, we are told, that only four merchants houses have escaped the conflagration. I have seen an extract of a letter to one of the first commercial houses in this city, which states the loss at 500 millions of livres—the mulattoes immediately retreated to their camp at Croix-des-Bouquets, and we are told that the commandant of the western district, M. Coutard, is with them. The flame of civil discord seems to rage in this climate with a degree of inveteracy unknown in other countries. Nothing seems to satisfy a parizan but the sacrifice of his opponent's life and property. The work of destruction having thus recommenced, omniscience only can tell when it will terminate. Advice received last evening from les Cayes mention, that one or two chiefs of the mulattoes at Croix des Bouquets have passed into the southern districts, have spirited up their party in the vicinity of Cayes, taken possession of several batteries, and threaten the town of Les Cayes itself. The planters in that quarter, it should seem, have taken refuge in the town. The victorious mulattoes proclaim, that unless they depart immediately, each to his habitation, & surrender the town, they will deliver it and its inhabitants to fire and sword—what a distressing situation!—It is difficult, I find, to determine who is right and who is wrong in the first principles of this tragical business—doubtless there is blame on all sides—I fear the result will be the ruin of the colony."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Western country to his friend in Philadelphia, Dec. 22.

"The disastrous fate of our little army strikes a damp on every mind here, but when viewed in its natural consequences, is inexorably alarming—God knows what shall next be done!—We had formed some expectations from the Kentucky militia that were said to have gone out; but I believe there is nothing in that.

"There is no doubt but that the pay must be raised at least to six dollars, or no men worth having can be got. The plan of retaining of posts detached from the settlements and each other, I, from the beginning, thought a visionary one, unless connected with the idea of forming settlements round each of the posts. Donations of land ought to be made to the first families that would settle round them. Strong garrisons ought to be placed in them to defend them; bribe

the Indians to fall out in case of an attack on the settlement, and keep themselves and settlers safe. Companies of the best woodmen and marksmen, of honest pride but savage manners, and as much Indians as possible, ought to be retained in the forts to prow abroad among the Indians in parties of ten, twenty, and thirty; surprise their towns in all quarters, and kill and burn without distinction. This idea, so repugnant to the feelings of a civilized mind, and so shocking to a Philadelphian ear, I hesitate not to express, from a perfect conviction that it is necessary for our safety, and is the only shield we can place effectually before us. Their minds must be kept in agitation at home or we can never be safe. It is in vain, I think, to attempt to bind Indian nations by treaty. Where is our security in men without government. Ten men in every nation are sufficient to harass the frontiers incessantly. And we can find an hundred savages or ruffians in every county among ourselves that would do as much for gain if they had no fear of laws. If we had no European rivals we might do all by treaty, because their own interests would oblige them to be at peace for the sake of our trade, if they could not do without it. But till they have no other market than our's for European articles, it is idle to imagine that we can secure our peace from them but by force and fear. My scalping plan is liable to this objection, that if we have any friends among the Indians, our scouts, for the sake of gain, (for to make them vigilant they ought to have additional pay according to their services) would not hesitate much to attack our friends. There will therefore be a necessity to establish forts at Presque Isle, &c. and make a chain between the six nations and other Indians; this might secure the offensive friendship of the six nations, which would be something, and if we had their real friendship, would keep them in countenance, and furnish them with protection against the others. In the forts near their friends they ought to have no scouting party, but a garrison and settlers. These garrisons would protect the settlers. The settlers would feed the garrison, and all together would form a good barrier for this country."

GOVERNMENT.

IN monarchies there is a two fold danger—1st, That the eyes of a good prince cannot see all that he ought to know—2d, That the hands of a bad one will not be tied by the fear of combinations against him. Both these evils increase with the extent of dominion; and prove, contrary to the received opinion, that monarchy is even more unfit for a great state, than for a small one, notwithstanding the greater tendency in the former to that species of government.

Aristocracies, on the other hand, are generally seen in small states: where a concentration of the public will is required by external danger, and that degree of concentration is found sufficient. The navy, in such cases, cannot govern on account of emergencies which require the promptitude and precautions of a few; whilst the few themselves, resist the usurpations of a single tyrant. In Theflay, a country intersected by mountainous barriers into a number of small cantons, the governments, according to Thucydides, were in most instances, oligarchical. Switzerland furnishes similar examples.—The smaller the state, the less intolerable is this form of government, its rigors being tempered by the facility and the fear of combinations among the people.

A republic involves the idea of popular rights. A representative republic chafes the wisdom, of which hereditary aristocracy has the chance; whilst it excludes the oppression of that form. And a confederated republic attains the force of monarchy, whilst it equally avoids the ignorance of a good prince, and the oppression of a bad one. To secure all the advantages of such a system, every good citizen will be at once a centinel over the rights of the people; over the authorities of the confederal government; and over both the rights and the authorities of the intermediate governments. Dec. 31.

PRICE OF STOCK.

Table with columns for 'Funded Debt' and 'Unfunded Debt'. Includes entries for Six per cents, Three per cents, Deferred six per cents, Final settlements, Interest due previous to 1788, Indents, Bank Stock, Do. at 4 months, Bank Scrips, Full shares Bank Stock payable in May, and Deferred.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Table with columns for Date, D. H., Bar., Ther., Wind, and Weather. Lists observations for Monday through Sunday, Jan. 1, 1792.