

to action; he was reprobated for an impossibility. He has now defeated them, and his praise is unbounded. Yet on the score of good intention, he merited the same praise before. This is the great error that clouds the pages of history—the grand cause why character is never fairly understood.

A Specimen of a New Dictionary, Adapted to the "Existing Circumstances."

Administration—A Partition treaty among ten or twelve noblemen and gentlemen of different political principles, to share all the great offices of the State for the purpose of supporting the Constitution.

Allies—Any number of armies who unite in the prosecution of a war in which each party has a separate interest.

Alarmist—Any nobleman or gentleman who wants a place.

Bellum Internecionem—An expensive and bloody war, undertaken for procuring a change of administration—in France.

Coalition—Vide administration.

A Jacobin—Any person who opposes the folly of the present war, or any of the measures of his Majesty's Ministers.

Opposition—Jacobins.

Subsidy—A large sum of money given to any Sovereign Prince for the protection of his dominions.

A Glorious Victory—A temporary repulse of the enemy, with great slaughter on both sides.

A Retreat—Taking a new position or advancing backwards.

A Defeat—A slight check, with the loss of cannon and camp equipage.

A State secret—What every body knows.

A Treaty—A solemn engagement between two Sovereign Princes, never to be broken, except when convenient to either party.

The House of Commons—A set of gentlemen chosen by a few individuals, to supply the minister with money.

Parliamentary Reform—A very desirable thing, but not fit to be discussed either in time of war or in time of peace.

Rational Liberty—The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the establishment of spies, secret examinations, &c.

Church and State—The bishops and his Majesty's Ministers.

Liberty of the Press—The liberty of praising administration, and libelling their opponents.

Existing Circumstances—Any public disaster that may serve as a pretext for Ministers changing their measures, and keeping their places—such as the retreat of the allied armies into Holland.

NEW-YORK, September 24.

We are sorry to learn, that the insurrection in Poland begins to assume a sanguinary aspect. On the 27th of June a mob collected—an incendiary harangued the multitude—reproached the national council and criminal tribunal for their slowness in executing justice, on those who were notoriously traitors and suggested the necessity of the people's exercising their undoubted right of punishing the guilty—[that is, the undoubted right of a mob to put men to death without trial or ceremony] the mob erected a gallows and notwithstanding all the efforts of the President of the tribunal and before sentence was passed the enraged populace sacrificed eight respectable persons to their fury.

If men are guilty of treason; let them suffer; but let them first be proved guilty. Yet mobs never wait for proof—Suspicion alone is sufficient to arm them for the bloody work of butchering their fellow citizens. Formerly the Roman Church burnt men for heresy in religion; now the populace butcher men for heresy in politics. In both cases nine-tenths of the unfortunate victims are guilty of no crime but that of a difference of opinion. Formerly Bishops and Cardinals, sentenced men to the flames for the cause of Christ—and Kings chained men in dungeons for opposing their schemes—now the people have the rod and in their turn take off the heads of Kings, Nobles, Priests, and every other man whose clemency wishes to moderate their relentless fury. Formerly the true Church believed their persecution right. Now the people swear they are right. Merciful God! When will men listen to the voice of nature which declares them all to be brethren—children of a common father—inhabitants of the same earth—and all bound by the same moral connections to love each other and live in universal peace!

We learn that Lord Macartney's Embassy to China has failed of success. This is probably an event very fortunate for the commercial world for we suspect his mission was intended to establish

some monopoly of the trade to China.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 24.

The committee for weekly reports of deaths and the state of sickness in this city certify, that the following persons have died since their last report, viz.

Sept. 20th. A child of Doct. Sam. Darling, *Æt.* 7, of a lingering illness.
A child of Capt. S. Dummer, 2, Scarlet Fever.

22d. Miss Susanna Gilbert, 11, Putrid Fever.

They further certify, That there are fourteen persons sick of the Putrid Fever, six of them are better and in a fair way of recovery, three are dangerous, that the fever has not arrived to a crisis with the others.

That the disease still grows milder in its attacks, and more readily yields to the power of medicine.

They further certify, that there is but one person sick in all that part of the city northward of George-street and west of Union-street, which divides the Old from the New-Township—that the public roads leading to and through the city, and the principal streets of trade are entirely free from it.

*Eneas Munson,
Henry Daggett,
Simson Baldwin.*

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.

The following is a letter from a citizen of Philadelphia to an inhabitant of Pittsburgh, in answer to one giving some account of the late transactions.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1794.
S I R,

THE papers, which you were to receive from me, communicated some observations relative to agricultural improvement. Having been transmitted about the middle of July, I am surprised that they had not reached Pittsburgh, when you wrote to me.

Your letter of the 8th instant, containing some serious intimations, I lost no time in procuring it to be seen by several of the principal persons in the Federal and State governments.

No observations upon your information have been communicated to me. It is understood that similar information has been received from other quarters. But one instance is within my knowledge, not having seen the collection of papers, which are before the President and the officers of the government with whom he communicates and advises.

Let my observations might implicate others, whose opinions and views, are unknown to me, you will permit me to premise, that our letters are to be considered as the correspondence of private persons. You have learned by this time, that a measure, appearing to supersede the utility of a deputation from the westward, has been adopted by the President.

Several commissioners, all of whom are citizens of Pennsylvania, and are, or have been recently, in employment under our State government, have been sent to Pittsburgh. I am not acquainted with the details of their instructions, but from the temperate complexion of the measure, and the commission being placed entirely in the hands of citizens of our own State, there appears reason to cherish hopes of favorable consequences. These hopes are strengthened by the mission of commissioners, on the part of the Governor.

My intentions in replying to your letter, do not extend to an examination of the several laws, the nature, operation, and provisions of which, you consider, as either injurious to our western brethren, or disagreeable to all the philosophic men, and the yeomanry of America. I shall confine myself, on the one hand, to some remarks upon the danger to our free governments, and to the peace and safety of the United States, which such means of opposition and relief seem likely to produce—and on the other, to a statement of certain reasons, which appear to render it impossible, that the several objects which you say are meditated will be attained by those means.

THE PUBLIC WILL, constitutionally expressed by representatives elected without fraud or violence, carries an obligation to obedience, of the highest authority. This is the vital principle of our unequalled government. The accomplishment of a federal republic, actually formed and conducted according to this sound theory, has attracted to our country the most affectionate confidence of her friends, and the involuntary admiration of her rivals.

At this interesting crisis, an armed opposition to a law twice sanctioned by the representatives of the people, after two new elections—an opposition therefore repugnant to the vital principle of republicanism, has been originated. Understanding better than any other people, the nature of free government, we shall sin in the midst of perfect light, if we suffer ourselves to deviate from this cardinal principle. We must roam, without hope, in search of political

truth safety and stability, if we depart from this indefeasible, this almost sacred rule. Sensible of these things, those philosophic men, and that patriotic yeomanry of whom you speak, will cling to the majority of their representative legislature, as the rock of their salvation; and they will be sensible, that if they could lightly abolish the great commandment of freedom "to submit to the public will," on account of a single law, which we have, at all times, the power to repeal, to continue, or to alter; we should become the derision of the world, and the unlamented victims of our own folly. Nor, should we suffer alone—The republican theory of government, which has received its first, and best honors from the hands of the American people, would sustain from the same hands, the deepest wounds! When we consider the past conduct, the character, and the prosperous condition of the body of our fellow citizens, it appears utterly improbable, that they will omit the mild, the firm, and ultimately, if they shall be unhappily necessary, even the strong measures, which may be requisite to maintain their present unexampled happiness, under a government of laws, of their own creation.

No doubts can be raised about a more respectable courage in our western brethren, than that species of it, which you mention. No invidious comparisons, on this point, between them and their fellow citizens in other quarters, are made in the Atlantic country.—Nor is the imputation of an enervated spirit, in the citizens of this part of the State, understood to have been made by any of the early opposers to the principles of the laws in question. Let us hope, that as they ought to be, so that they will be, the two last portions of mankind, which will measure strength with each other.

If we look back to the state of things in America and Europe, in the last autumn and winter, we must be struck with the hazards to our peace, which might have arisen out of the appearance of an armed opposition, in any quarter, to an existing law of this country. It is unnecessary to enumerate the late symptoms of foreign dispositions, the most injurious to the United States, which to appearance were even begun to be carried into execution. In a course of foreign affairs, different from that which has taken place, such a movement as that lately made by the south-western part of Pennsylvania; might have converted those apparent dispositions and beginnings of hostility into general depredations on our commerce, and the most vigorous attacks upon our territory itself—Old hopes might have been revived, or new expectations might have been created in the councils of foreign nations. If such opinions may be justly entertained concerning our late national situation, and the possible consequences of this forcible opposition to our government of laws, can it be reasonably expected, that any permanent support will be now given to that opposition? If you are under a mistake in this point, remember Sir, that it is, in every respect, one of the most serious nature. It really is not my intention to suggest a single idea, with a view to excite apprehensions, nor, as you will see, do I adduce arguments concerning the principles or operations of the excise law. All I desire by my reply to your letter is, to contribute, by suggestions of another nature, to that moderation, which may end this unfortunate dissent without injury to individuals, or inconvenience to the United States.

There are some facts, which ought, perhaps, to persuade our western fellow-citizens to greater temper on the present subject.—The excise was first introduced into Great-Britain by the parliament, which opposed the encroachments of Charles the first, the associates of Hamden, one of the most sincere, and distinguished asserters of the rights of man in the old world. The excise on articles of consumption, including distilled spirits, was first laid in Pennsylvania in the year 1700, by the act of its popular government (in which the British king did not name one officer) and from that time until 1744 fifteen excise laws were passed, by a truly popular assembly, often at variance with the proprietors. A law, confirming the excise of the late province, was passed in the first year of its independence of this commonwealth, Thomas Wharton, junior, being then President, John Jacobs, Speaker of the Assembly, and Timothy Matlack, clerk of the same. In 1779 the excise was increased by a law, which was one of the earliest acts (the fifth) under the administration of President Joseph Reed, the late Judge Bryan, being Vice-President of the Commonwealth, Colonel John Bayard, Speaker of the Assembly, and Col. Timothy Matlack, Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council. In 1780 a new excise law was passed, and in 1781 another; the same gentleman filling the same public employments, excepting that the Speaker of the Assembly was Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, and the Clerk of that

House was, Thomas Paine, the author of "Common Sense," and of "the Rights of Man." These facts are mentioned here, not as relative to the merits of the law, because as before observed, I wish only to avoid the discussion of it, but to show, that as excise laws have been passed under the auspices of citizens, who were deemed in the western country, the sincere and intelligent friends of popular governments, such extreme measures to procure a repeal, really ought not to be resorted to at this time. As it is unreasonable to say further, that as the excise appears to have been first established in Pennsylvania in the year 1700, it ought not to be repealed in the ninety-fourth year of its existence, by anything, but fair, and temperate argument?

(To be continued).

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Sept. 20.
LATEST NEWS.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Betsey, Joseph Chase, master, in 26 days from Grenada. Capt. Chase informs that the day before he left there (22d Aug.) a packet arrived from England, and brought accounts that the French had taken Guernsey and Jersey, that several places in Holland had surrendered to their victorious arms, and that they were rapidly advancing towards Amsterdam. But the Dutch apprehensive of being overrun by their numerous battalions, had opened the Dykes and overflowed the low countries, by which a temporary check to the career of victory is tho't to be the consequence.

The above intelligence was communicated to Capt. Chase by an Officer on board the packet.

NEWARK, Sept. 24.

At a meeting of the Republican Society of the town of Newark, on the 22d Sept. 1794.—On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the opinion of this Society, that at no period of our political existence has the government stood so much in need of a public expression of the voice of the citizens in its support as the present—when the operations of its constitutional acts are arrested in their progress by the intervention of lawless and domestic violence.

Resolved, That this Society hold it as an essential ingredient in the Republican government, that the voice of the majority govern: that a deviation from this rule unhinges every principle of freedom, by setting up the will of the few against that of the many. That the conduct of our fellow citizens in several counties of a neighboring State, is a flagrant violation of this important principle—the law which they have refused obedience to, having been constitutionally enacted by a majority of the representatives of the people. If they sincerely believed that this law was unjust and oppressive, they have fatally mistaken the remedy, by substituting force in place of reason, violence in place of arguments, and indecent menaces in place of temperate and manly remonstrance; thus under a pretext of defending their freedom, have they set at defiance the most rational and obvious principle of liberty.

Resolved, That we think it our duty, explicitly to declare our sentiments, and say whether we will submit to the arbitrary and tyrannical voice of the minority, or whether we will pledge ourselves to the public to support the republican principles recognized in the Constitution which binds the inhabitants of the United States together. We, therefore, in the most solemn manner, embrace the latter—we look up to the general government as a wall of defence, and as a bond of union; to the State government as the impartial distributor of justice—the repository of domestic security, and the guardians of Civil Liberty. To these wise and well constructed governments, we have cheerfully confided our lives and our properties, and pledge ourselves to our country to support as far as in our power, their constitutional operations. Notwithstanding which we are aware, that our governments are not infallible, but being under the controul of men, are liable to the weaknesses and infirmities incident to human nature, and therefore may do wrong. But as we have a legal, constitutional, and with all a peaceable remedy, to the evils that folly or even vice may cause, they ought to be submitted to, until such constitutional remedy can be applied.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society any attempts to prevent enquiry into the conduct of government, is as dangerous to civil liberty, as to rise in arms against its constitutional operations.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society, the late attempts to press on the minds of the people of the United States, a belief that the Republican Societies in the different parts of the union, have been instrumental in promoting the riots in the back parts of

Pennsylvania—is not only an invidious calumny, but calculated to tinge enquiry into the conduct of government; by rendering odious and suspected those who have had virtue and public spirit enough to engage in it, that the man who would involve in the same indiscriminate censure a society of men, who, during the pendency of a law, should peaceably and quietly enquire into its propriety and utility, and a body of men who, after the law was constitutionally enacted, should rise in arms and oppose its execution, must either have a claim on our pity for his ignorance, or merit our contempt for his profligate principles.

Published by Order of the Society,
MATTHIAS WARD, Chairman,
AARON PENNINGTON, Sec'y.

SHIP NEWS.

The Brig Mary, Capt. Kirkpatrick, arrived here, sailed from Livingston (England) the 5th July. On the 7th, off the Lizard, he sailed Admiral Montague's Squadron of 16 sail, on a cruise, steering to the Eastward. On the 10th, lat. 49. 19, he spoke the Ship Hope, Capt. Cilly, from New-York for London, 24 days out, all well. On the 12th he spoke the Ship Hare, Capt. Ferrier, from New-York for London, 27 days out, all well. The 19th, in lat. 49. 52, he spoke the Ship Lucy, Capt. Robertson, from St. Pierre's bound to St. Maloes. August 8, in long. 41, spoke the Barque Hope, Capt. Cambridge, from Philadelphia bound to Bilbon, 16 days out, all well. The 18th, in lat. 41. long. 51, spoke the Sloop Sally, from New-York bound to Oporto, 16 days out.

Arrived at New-York.
Ship Louisa, Morgan, Bourdeaux
Brig Dædalus, Stanly, Baltimore
Nancy, Stoll, Grenada
Schr. Sally, Peck, Jamaica
Nancy, Miner, Washington
Sloop Juno, Deblois, Edenton

FOR SALE,
33,000 lb. Weight of
St. Domingo Coffee,
Contained as follows:
29 Hogheads,
50 Barrels,
35 Bags.

APPLY TO
Deblois & Breck,
Between Walnut and Chestnut street
suburves.

An Handsome well finished
House to Let,
Situated in an airy pleasant part of
the City.
Apply as Above.

Sept. 26

THIRTY
Journeyman Shoemakers,
CONSTANT employment, and generous wages will be given to that number, apply to

George Kemble,
No. 36, South Third-Street Philadelphia.

N. B. A number of apprentices wanted—apply as above.
Sept. 26

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

THIS EVENING,
Sept. 26.
Will be presented,
A COMEDY, never performed here, called the

Young Quaker;
OR,
The Fair Philadelphian.

Written by O'Keefe, and performed in London with the most unbounded applause
End of the second act, the Band will play the

Federal Overture.

After which will be presented a COMEDY in three acts, but once acted in Philadelphia, called the

Midnight Hour.
Written by Mrs. Inchbald, and performed at Covent Garden fifty nights successively.

On Monday, "The Fair Penitent," Mrs. Melmoth's second appearance—Lothario, Mr. Marriot, his first appearance.

The doors will be opened at half past six, and the curtain drawn up precisely at half past seven o'clock.
MRS. M. HODGKINSON respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, that every experience has been cheerfully sustained, that might tend to make the Old American Company, worthy a share of their patronage, during the short stay the nature of their engagements will permit them to make here.

Places in the Boxes may be had at the Box Office, from ten to one every day (Sundays excepted) and on days of performance from three to five P. M. where also tickets may be had, and at Mr. Bradford's book-store, No. 8, South First street, and at Mr. Carr's music-store.