

At a meeting of all the friends and adherents of the little orator, in Mr. B's Printing-Office, Upper Story.

Resolved, That in a republican government like ours, any man may run for any office he pleases; there is therefore, no constitutional reason why J. S., Esq. should not let himself up for a Congress man.

That smaller men have filled larger offices—That no man has contributed more than he has, in sundry ways, to the amusement of the public.

Resolved, That he made the most ingenious, able, eloquent, oratorical Demosthenian, Ciceroan, learned, deep and profound speeches, that were made at the last meeting of the General Assembly—This resolve was moved and certified by Mr. B., who declared he had very often asserted it in *intemperate words*, in his paper, as a *small panegyric*, due to the *vast services* of the little orator; and that no one had contradicted it.

And Resolved further, and upon the same authority, that if it had not been for his ingenuity and patriotism, his learning and benevolence, his knowledge, wit, &c. &c. not a single act, worth a farthing would have passed at the last session.

Resolved, That he has been at too great an expence in printing his speeches, to be disappointed, at least, in his object for doing so.

Resolved, That he never did a mean thing in his life—That he was never guilty of any duplicity, or any other kind of dishonesty in his mercantile transactions, and that it never appeared in any Court of Justice.

That he never has been guilty of any political duplicity; and that *we* do not believe he was loading tefels on a Sunday, while he was pressing for a law to prevent others from loading them at all; or that after that law, which he deemed necessary to the dignity and salvation of his country was passed, he condescended (in order to defeat it) to sink from an owner and freighter of ships, to the loading of shallops; for Mr. B. says, and we know, that he has more disinterested patriotism than any man in the United States; and therefore could never endeavor, for a paltry pedlar's profit, to defeat the laws of his country, by such low unworthy tricks, and afflict a nation, supposed to be hostile to her interests; especially as Mr. S. at a certain meeting, made a most spirited, eloquent harangue in favor of the Embargo, and most virulently condemned all who, by any means, would attempt to defeat its effects, as traitors to their country. It is therefore utterly impossible he could have been the first to do so.

Resolved, That Mr. S. is a most excellent writer of Epitaphs; and therefore his friends request, that, as the only reward they will ask or expect for putting him in Congress, he will be pleased, when he shall have leisure for writing and correcting speeches for Mr. B's paper, to prepare an assortment of Epitaphs, for any, or all of the 15,000 men, who may fall by sword or sickness, in the western expedition.

Resolved, That it is high time something appeared from Mr. S.'s pen, on the death of Maria's Squirrel, who departed this life three days ago. And lastly, Resolved, That Mr. S.'s generosity, unexampled in this country, in resolving to spare no expence, to succeed in his election, entitles him to our votes, and a seat in the Legislature of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting do accept of Mr. S.'s invitation to dine with him on the 13th inst.—And that one copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to Mr. S. and another prepared for the press. Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1794.

From the S. C. Columbian Herald.

Mrs. Harrison & Bosen,

USURERS and usury being topics which of late have opened a wide field for discussion; whether through the medium of professional men, whose interest it must be to bring them forward for legal adjudication, or through that of the usurer, who having drained every nerve by themselves and agents to fowle the industrious man out of his property, are now as furious to put their Machiavelian system in motion; a system which in the first instance they had anticipated, and a system which if successful must strip the honest man of his hard earned property, and the helpless widow who becomes the dupe of their artifice and send orphans naked through the streets, hisping out with piteous tears the preling calls which their immature and unfledged nature suffers by the rapacious grasp of these harpies in human form, who attempt to pay with a court decree one hundred pounds

for every ninety five pounds which they had plundered these unhappy sufferers of.

I trust that I shall find that however firm this description of men may think they stand on the ground of pleading usury in bars, that this ground will be found untenable and delusive, both from scripture and reason. That man must have a very superficial knowledge of the sacred text indeed; who imagines it contemplates as usurious a contract which stipulates a specific profit to the seller, whilst it holds out to the purchaser a prospect of enhancing his profits ten fold; and whilst it is optional with either parties to accept or reject the contract. Reason revolts at the idea, that there could possibly exist any quibble in law by which a man could be deprived of ninety five pounds for the trifling premium of five pounds. A premium which the lender runs many great and hazardous risks, such as of bankruptcy, of covering property under the tattered robes of a *seine* sole of conferring prior judgments to pious friends of legal death and resurrection by the happy effects of the insolvent law, with many other concomitant blessings which with this country abound—but to the point.

Usury as contemplated by scripture, was a grinding of the poor; hence it was detestable and forbidden under the most severe judgments. Commerce in those days was very limited, and money had little circulation thereby; the only way by which the money holders could then cause it to fructify, was by granting temporary relief to the poor and necessitous, which ultimately became their utter ruin. Among the Jews, the children of Israel had each their portion of land allotted them to till and be supported by. The indolent man, who had not hid up grain for a year of scarcity, was distressed indeed, when such an event took place, and his only resource was to mortgage his land to the usurers, in order to supply the wants which then pressed on him, but at such an enormous usury that the poor man's portion of land became finally the property of the usurer. And the Almighty though in his Providence he doth not counteract the operation of man's free will; yet this oppression was so odious in his sight, that in every forty ninth year, which he ordered to be kept as a jubilee year—such lands so mortgaged were ordered to be restored.

In Pagan Rome, in those days, this practice was more countenanced; commerce being there also much limited, and money not fructifying, but through the channel of usury. The poor, whose distresses, whilst the fruits of their labor lay as yet in the earth, were very great; to support a dependant family, were obliged to mortgage not only their crop in ground, but also on failure of its being sufficient to discharge the debt with the enormous sum of cent per cent, for usury thereon, their personal liberty. Thus the unhappy debtor became the slave of the merciless creditor and remained, till by his labor he discharged the debt, at his mercy to stripe or otherwise maltreat as the obduracy or the malignity of his heart dictated.

An occasion however offered, whereby the Romans effected the abolition of this law, "an unhappy victim who for some real or alleged crime, had undergone a most cruel punishment, by which he was covered from his head to his feet with blood and wounds, by some means had freed himself from his chains, and eluded the vigilance of his creditor: In this situation he appeared in the streets of Rome, which had such an effect on the people, that they rose in a body and never ceased till that sanguinary law which the charms of usury had ordained, was totally done away."

But at a more enlightened period, when commerce increased, and its fascinating charms caused a spirit of industry to pervade the minds of men; when it appeared that money were its *sinews* and derived its value from, and was controlled by its influence: money then became a commercial commodity, in as much as it promoted the interest of commerce; and of which the parties concerned were the best judges and consequently competent to make their own contracts for their mutual advantage.—Thus money became in this instance a commercial article, subject to its fluctuations and entitled like other commercial articles to as much as it would bring, without being controlled by any general law of a country which establishes the general interest to be taken, and which it was necessary to establish as a guide to those who pursue a regular train of dealing; of giving or taking long credits, and of every other transaction which may be found necessary for the reciprocal interest of the community at large.

But commerce, which agreeably to custom and usage of merchants, regulates itself: the sudden exigencies whereof are various and uncertain, and consequently require sudden and vigorous efforts to support it, must, if made subject to fixed laws be cramped indeed; its charms must vanish, its advantages be lost to the industrious man, and the country be ultimately impoverished.

Then at this day and in this rising country, where it is so necessary for its future prosperity to lend a fostering hand to its commercial interests, will any man attempt to call money when brought forward in support of commercial exigencies, any other than what it is—a commodity in season, a prudent man, a cautious man, and a man of penetration, may with one thousand make two thousand: if this man did not avail himself of this, would he not be his own enemy? This man should thankfully and cheerfully pay fifty pounds for this thousand to the man whose penetration is not so great, and who, afraid to go out of his own depth with his little all, is satisfied to share this small portion of the profits, relying firmly on the known honesty and integrity of the man he trusts his property to. Will this be called a grinding

of the poor, which the Scripture contemplates as usury? certainly not. And I am convinced no jury in this country would hesitate to set aside with marked disapprobation any legal distinction which would militate against the nature of this case, wherein commerce and the advancement of prudent men are so highly interested.

It would be endless for me to quote cases in point, from the experience of many prudent men in this town, who have by timely speculations made rapid fortunes; whereas, if they were not supplied with the easy means before mentioned, they must inevitably have missed that opportunity.

To conclude, I believe I have shown that these contracts are not contemplated by sacred writ as usurious, and consequently they cannot be contemplated as such by the general law of the country; and that the man who expects to profit by a reference to this general law, must fail. I would now advise that the names of such men be held up as marks of infamy; that those who would aid them by fraudulent covering their ill got property and thereby putting their creditors at defiance, be excluded society; and that every person who was infiduously cajoled out of his property by men of this description, may have a just sense of the treatment they received, and not tamely submit to see the persons sporting with their property in pomp through the city; whilst the fruits of all their labors must be forever lost to their children. Amator Justitiae.

By the Vigilant Captain Smale.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica)

August 19.

By a vessel which arrived yesterday from St. Marc, we understand that an officer and a number of troops had left that place in order to take possession of Capaives.

That the inhabitants of the East-end of the town were much alarmed on Sunday night between nine and ten by the explosion of a considerable quantity of gun powder and the cry of fire proceeding from a house at the corner of Rosemary lane and Barry street. A crowd was quickly assembled near the place, and the appearance being such as to justify their apprehension of the consequences, a number of persons burst in and seized the inhabitant.

On enquiry it appeared that a Frenchman had, for the amusement of himself and a party of friends, been discharging a quantity of fire works, by far too considerable for a low and combustible dwelling, and had, in consequence, burned one or two articles of furniture and forced the ceiling; he was therefore taken into custody of the guard by a party who were very properly sent for, and yesterday morning, after an examination before the sitting Magistrates, fined ten pounds.

A letter of a late date from Port au Prince mentions a recent and unsuccessful attack from the Brigands: they had followed a convoy of provisions and were first checked by the corps of M. Montalambert, and afterwards, by the assistance of a gallant party of our troops from the town, completely dispersed.

Major Markham is the present commandant at Port au Prince. Brigadier General White is at Cape Nichola Mole.

The fever, which as well as at this island has made such shocking ravages among the seamen and troops, has much abated.

UNITED STATES.

PRINCETON, September 24, 1794.

ON this day was held the annual commencement for conferring degrees in the arts.

After prayer by the President, the exercises were performed in the following order.

1. A salutatory Oration in latin, by Mr. How, of New Jersey.

2. An English salutatory Oration, by Mr. Titus Hutchinson of Vermont.

3. A dispute on this question—Are mankind in general in their intercourse with each other, more defective in the virtue of beneficence, or of gratitude, by Messrs. James Force, Moore Furman, and Nicholas Everett, all of New Jersey.

4. An Oration on the just ideas of Liberty and Equality by Mr. James Broome of Wilmington.

5. An Oration on the past and present state of America by Mr. John S. Heiffer, of Pennsylvania.

7. An Oration on the gratitude due to those who have established the independence, and freedom of our country by Mr. Henry Polhemus of New Jersey.

8. An Oration on the passions of men, by Mr. Hollock, of New Jersey.

9. A dispute on this question—Cæteris paribus, does the world pay more respect to one born of honorable and respectable parents, than to the son of parents, who have been contemptible and worthless, by Messrs. John B. Slemmons of Pennsylvania, John Furman of New Jersey, and Paul Paulillon of New-York.

10. An Oration on history, by Mr. Edmund Elmendorf, of New Jersey.

11. A dispute on this question—Is the institution of voluntary popular societies to watch the motions of government, in the present state of this country, wise or useful? by Messrs. James Neilson of New-York, John M. Dickson of North Carolina, and James C. Williamson of New Jersey.

12. An Oration on the importance of mathematical sciences, by Mr. George Campbell of North Carolina.

13. Conferring degrees—when the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen—Thomas

M. Baily, James Broome, George Campbell, James E. Crellap; John M. Dickson, Edmund Elmendorf, Nicholas C. Everett; William B. Ewing, James G. Foret, Moore Furman, John W. Furman, Richard M. Green, John S. Heiffer, Thomas Y. How, Titus Hutchinson, Henry Kollock, James H. Neilson, Paul Henry Kollock, James H. Neilson, Paul Paulillon, Henry Polhemus, Edwin Reece, John N. Sippion, John B. Slemmons, John Wallace, James C. Williamson, William R. Williamson, John R. Witherpoon.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was also conferred on Mr. Holloway W. Hunt, a student of Divinity in the College—After which Matthew McAllister Esq. Attorney General of the State of Georgia, Dr. David Hofack of New-York, the Rev. Henry Smalley the Rev. Nath. Snowden and Jacob Burnet, Allen Duckett Richard Harwood, Cantwell Jones, Oliver Kerr, Daniel Thew, Elias Van Artsdalen, Peter Wickoff, George S. Woodhull, Esq's and Mr. Joseph Caldwell Mr. Sans, Snowden Alumni of this College were admitted to the degree of Master of Arts.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Rev. John Mason of New-York—Mr. Stephen Williams A. M. in Yale College was admitted ad eundem in this College.

The Rev. Aaron Hutchinson of Vermont, and Aaron Hutchinson jun. Esq. of New-Hampshire, Master of Arts in the College of Dartmouth, were admitted ad eundem in this College.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity, was conferred on the Rev. Nathan Williams of Connecticut, and on the Rev. Thomas Reece of South-Carolina.

The valedictory oration was then pronounced by Mr. John Wallace of Burlington.

The annual commencement in the College is held on the last Wednesday of September. The fall vacation begins the day after commencement, and expires in six weeks. The spring vacation begins on the first Thursday after the second Tuesday in April and expires in four weeks. The examination for degrees begins on the third Wednesday in August. The studies of the different classes are the following: Of the Freshman class, Greek Testament, Sallust, Lucian, Virgil, Cicero, and Mairs Introduction. Of the Sophomore class, Xenophon, Cicero, Homer, Horace, Roman Antiquities, Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition. Of the Junior class, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Practical Geometry, Conic Sections, Natural Philosophy and English Grammar and Composition. Of the Senior class, Natural and Moral Philosophy; Criticism, Chronology and History; Logic and the Classics.

The ordinary expences for each Student are,

Table with 3 columns: Item, Dols., Cts. Entrance money, 4 67; Tuition, do, 8; Library, do, 67; Damage, do, 67; Room-rent, 5 33; Board with the Steward, per week, 2.

ALEXANDRIA, September 27.

Thursday a company of light infantry in complete uniform, commanded by Captain George Deneale, offered their services to the Major-General, and were accepted by him to perform the first tour of duty against the Western Insurgents, took their departure from this place. On the neighboring common they were met by the Commander in Chief, who saluted them with a short and pathetic address, to which the company gave three cheers and then proceeded on their march—every countenance expressive of that patriotism which their country now calls for.

WINCHESTER, September 29.

Emissaries who come or are sent in from the counties in Pennsylvania opposed to the Excise Law, would fain have it believed that all the people there are peaceably inclined, and that they have returned to their allegiance:—Such tales may do well enough among those patriotic democrats, who wish to see a stop put to the preparations now making for their dearly beloved brethren, friends and allies; but every chaste republican, every friend to the laws and government of his country, must discover the drift of these artful insinuations, and will, no doubt, treat them and the propagators thereof, with deserved contempt. Have not the commissioners in a letter to one of their committees set forth, that unless the whole country shall declare their determination peaceably to submit, the hopes of the executive will not be fulfilled: And is it not evident, from every authentic account, that more than one third of the inhabitants thereof, still vociferate for war? Is it not also evident, that in this number is included all the infligators and perpetrators of all the atrocities that have been committed there in defiance of law and order? Will the government then retreat, and suffer these restless spirits to escape the vengeance they have so richly merited—suffer them to roam at large to sow the seeds of sedition still deeper, and mature and systemize their diabolical plans?—No, the mighty arm of an offended people is uplifted against them, and will not be stayed, until a sincere contrition for past offences, and a faithful promise to conform to the laws in future, shall be offered up at the shrine of mercy, and there accepted.

In addition to the troops mentioned in our last, the quotas from several other counties have arrived.—They are encamped on the common near town, and anxiously wait the signal to march against the disturbers of their country's happiness.

There are upwards of two thousand of this State's quota of the militia now assembled here. The Petersburg and Frederickburg troops of light-horse arrived on Saturday last.

NEWBURYPORT, Sept. 30.

FIRE!

On Sunday morning last between the hours of 3 and 4 the town was alarmed by the cry of fire. It proved to be on the wharf owned by Mr. Moses Brown, merchant, formerly known by the name of Hooper's wharf.—The brick dwelling house, distillery and all the buildings, except one large store at the end of the wharf, were entirely consumed.—The loss is estimated at about 4000 pounds.

The inhabitants of Newburyport feel themselves under obligations to their brethren of Newbury, Salisbury and Amesbury, for their friendly and early assistance.

From the Columbian Centinel.

MR. RUSSELL,

WHEN Fire breaks out and spreads desolation far and wide, in this or any other populous town, men grow warm, and are ready to form some good resolutions:

They Resolve they will endeavor that the number of engines are increased.

They Resolve they will form themselves into fire societies, and increase the number of leather buckets and fire-bags.

They Resolve they will keep their pumps in good order.

They Resolve they will keep their chimneys clean by frequent sweeping.

They Resolve they will keep a ladder in their yard, that will reach the top of their houses.

They Resolve they will have turrets made on their houses, which have been a mean of saving many a house from destruction, and many a life.

But when the fire is over, and the inhabitants begin to rebuild, these men grow cold, and their good resolutions expire.

In order to cherish them, let it be considered, that the season is coming, when the inhabitants will be under the necessity of keeping larger fires, and that therefore we should be prepared to prevent or lessen the said effects of this terrible calamity. Remember the 20th March 1760, 20th April 1787—July 30th 1794

BALTIMORE, October 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frederick-town to his friend in this town, dated September 24, 1794.

"Our Baltimore friends who hurried up so rapidly to relieve us from the insurgents, were discharged on Monday last, and are now on their march home; that they may find their families and friends all well, is my most sincere and ardent wish. I know not how to express the pleasure I have when I reflect on their perfect decorum of conduct and good order whilst here; a stranger will scarcely believe when informed so much temper and propriety could prevail amongst so great a number confined to so small a place as Frederick-town: we had 600 volunteers from Baltimore-town a greater number of men destined for the western army, some militia from Annapolis, the Federal City and George town besides militia from Frederick and Montgomery counties, and yet not a quarrel or a single blow struck that I saw or heard of!—I say when this is known, will it not show the virtue of the officers and men, & afford real pleasure to every friend to peace, order and government, and prove they are gentlemen as well as soldiers. But still I lament that so many valuable citizens from bad information, should be taken from their homes and hurried almost out of their lives, from a supposed (for there was no real) danger. But it is laid by some that the turning out so many men will have a very good effect by showing the strength of government. This, to me appears a clumsy compliment to men of such worth; and I should suppose that no evidence, after their former conduct, was wanting. The best and only good effect it will have, that I can at present see, is to satisfy all America and the world, that we have great virtue, that we do not want a standing army to quell any insurrection, and the present is amongst many others an instance to prove that a well regulated militia (such as those who have marched on this occasion) is the best security of all others to a free country.

But I must fear the reputation of