WARSAW, July 25.

Extract of a letter.

If you were acquainted with all the occurrences which take place here, you would fee the true character of the Recolution, and be no longer a dupe to error and calumny. As to those who conceive that they torward the interest of their refrective its by an obligate perfeverence in the differention of dangerous principles, they defere no notice. It is in vain to detect deferre no notice. It is in value to detert their falleties, and expore their errors. They have always some infidious compari-fon at hand, by which they seek to con-found every strongle for liberty with Ja-cobtoilm. They seem eager to forget the events of 751: when the through Felland was invefted with a charafter to which it was involted with a character to which it never had any pretention before. At this period, the rights of citizenship were af-certained and fixed, and the whole state received a degree of confirmer and vigour which drew upon it the admiration of the greatell part of Entope. There yet exilt-ed fome courts, who determined to fee, in this glorious arrangement, the traits of Ja-cobiation, and Poland was foon overron with Russian troops, Massacre and anar-chy followed. To one short year of peace and proferity, uncasing calmity has fucceeded. Scarcely had the anti Jacobin Powers effected this change, before their rue and ultimate design appeared. Poland was differenthered, and the depredation was fanctioned by the mocl: Diet of Gradno. Since then, the remaining part Grano. Since then, no remaining part of this nobzppy country has been govern-ed by the troops of the Empress and the King of Profits. The throne became more fervile and degraded than ever, and the narion fank at once into contempt and mifery These melancholy events are not attributa-ble to Jacobinism, but to Machiavelism, a

fyshem no less conning and mischierous.

Let us, however, recolled and pourish
the thought, that when a people rises to
maintain their facted and acknowledged rights the cause will find friends in spite of all the art and influence of successful planderers. To mifreprefent facts, and af perfe intention, is a mean and pultry ar-tifice, which our enemies thould have been afhamed of. In defiance, however, of their intrigues, the voice of truth will make their intrigues, the voice of trath will make its way, and justify our camfe. It is impeffible to hide from the world, that, onder the prefent Revolution, the rights and prerogarities of the King are preferred entire. Being declared inteparable from the Grand Council, it will be obvious, that he must partake in every measure which it adopts, and that no publick business can be transacted to which he is not efficially a party. All this is proved by the Notes remitted on this subject to the foreign ministers. The King's arms are seen on all our money, and the publick founds are suppart duy partion k gifts, and plate from the chusches furnished by the knowl-edge and direction of ecclefishical authority. We have no clabs in Poland : Nei-They both participate in the national fenments, which are folely engrelled in fug-gelting the means of felf defence, and the maintenance of order. Yet the Ruffians and the Proffians who difelaim Jacobinism, burn and fack the casiles of the Nobles, and raile up tenants against their Lords, and the operants against near Lording, by dromling them the abolition of furnite inhour and manurial rights. It is thus, that all of them, while they reproach as with the charge of Jacobinson, are in the central practice of its most odious majoriths.

NEW-YORK, Oftober 22

Captain Champlin in 41 days from Hamburg, informs, that intelligence was received there of the fortender of Valcaciennes and the capture of Breda by the French. All communication between Rotterdam and Hamborg was interrupted, as a proof of which, he mentions that two or three Hamborg mails had returned. Merchants in Holland have advifed their correspondents in this city, that all bills drawn on cargoes unfold will be noted for non-payment.

Capt. Howard, in the Schooner Thomas from Fort-Decentin to Philadelphia, in-forms that the Republicans took Leborgne

sorms that the Rechables took Leborgne about the middle of September.
The following intelligence, we have received from Capt. Michael King, of the brig Pennsan, in 43 days from Serval. It was communicated to him in writing, 19th briefer by fainted at the 2 of September.
"On the 25th of July, the French fore-

or all ands, which were at the places tak.

They form after feemed to direct en. They from after feemed to direct their march towards Bilboa; and have had an engagement with the Spaniards (who were but 4000 flores; the enemy 15,000) on the 9th Tollaf, three lengous from St. Schiffians, towards Ferral. The Spaniards made a refuture flore flore flore of their number. It is to the observed, year is financial in a walley, furnancial in a walley walley walley. usted in a valley, forrounded by eminences, therefore not tenable. Founterabia. Trun, and Sr. Sebaftian in locality, could Trun, and Sr. Schollan in locality, cound have refilled, but there were bounce or nough to defend them.—But government and feem to fee into the danger of negled to much, that accounts agree that 167,000 men have been levied faces the taking St.—St. Siver feems though and we in-Schaftian. Sixty feventhoufand were tended to attack the French in Gnipofcor, whilft znother army not lefs confiderable, affembles at Pamplons, - The Bifcavans (or properly (peaking, the natives of the lord-thip or independent (overeignty of Bilboa) bave raised 24,000 menalready under atom and in the field. But all the riches of the adjacent country are removed to Santandeto, where is a third body of troops, chief-10, where is a taifed body of troops, chief-ly volunteers. Extraordinary levies are making, and it is faid all penfinus and gratifications bitherio allowed by gov-eroment, are allready fuffended. The thurch and nobility have offered 25 per cent, of their income, befides all mose-cultured and nobility have offered 25 per toal treasure belonging to the rich church

" Letters received from St. Andre. of the 22d of August, mention, that the French were diffedged from Tolofa, and that it was expedied they would from be dispossessed of St. Sebastian, which they

allponetted of St. Sebatian, which they had not yet put in any flate of defeate.

"The Spaniards are affembling three armies in the N. E. of Spain—one at Pampluma, another at Giemberry, (to present the junctions of the French armies of Bifeay and Navarable and a thing near the processing of the proc and Navarre); and a third to attack the and Navarrej; and a third to strack the corps in the province of Guipufeca and Sr. Schafflian, And every information received by this port agrees, that all possible efforts are making to raise an army fusfactor to drive out the French, and defend the frontiers of the kingdom. All people not infeally employed, are obliged to take arms.—The Nobility and Clergy appear foremost to forport the crown. The northern army is already \$3,000 strong; the head quarters are at Burgos, and advancing.

ing.
"There is every reason to believe that the French will be difladged from St. Se-baffian before they are reinforced.—On the frontier of Catalonia a divition of the Spanish army of 15,000 under the comand of Lientenant General Courten, obtained fome confiderable advantage on th 16:b and 17th corrent. driving the French after the most obstinate and bloody at-tacks, from San Lorenzo de muga (where there is a foundery) and from Junguery, a frong barrier not far from Rofas. The Spaniards have had near 2000 killed many moded, and a few taken prifoners. But they have taken batteries, cannon, and prifoners from the French, and a great quantity of flores, &c. The information came by an extraordinary dispatch, from the panish camp, dated the 18th of August."

Spanin camp, dated the 18th of August."

Extraß of a letter from a gentlemon in Baltimore, dated Od. 16, to the Educe.

"I am happy to inform you, that the
prevailing fever has cottrely left this

RETALIATION The conduct of the Danes and Swedes, flopping the British veilels in the Baltic, by way of a pledge or indemnification for the vaff number of thipping captured by the British croifers during the last year, on suspicion of trading with the Ferneh, cannot be to highly applauded. It shows that, those two nations have not only a feafe, but a disposition to refert an injury when received, and it must be allowed, that the plan they lave fall nupro, och ain redrefa, is the most eff chual they possibly could have devised, and much better than a dez en envoys extraordinary; baving been al-ready raught by experience, that this tho' a peaceable, is but a very uncertain, and at beft flow way of obtaining redrefs. After the American war, the prefent govern-or Walterflorff of St. Croix, was fent by the Court of Denmark, upon the fame plan
as Mr. lay from the United States, and the Court of the United States, and fpent three relies years in dancing attendence apon the court of St. James's, before he obtained indemnification for the containing of the property of infection of the court of d from Last. Mitched King, of the bright persons of the contained indemnification for the communication to this in waring, 19th the fire be failed on the 19th persons of the persons of the 25th of 19th the 19th persons of the

NEW HAVEN, Odober 15. Jostan Mercs, Eiquire, is elected Pro-feffor of Mathematics and natural Poilofo

phy in Yale-College.
New-Haven, Offober 14th, 1794
The Committee to make weekly report
of deaths, and flate of fickness in this city.

or deaths, and tate of ficknels in this city— Certify that the following persons have di-cd fince their last report, viz. Osto, 9. The wife of Mr. Sam? Forbes, £L. 34. Patrid Ferre. 11. Mis. Rachel Higgins, 28, do. Son of Mrs. Garvan, 5. Dyfenterry, 12. Mr Benjamin Thatp, 22, Patrid Fe-ver.

Mr. William M. Beers, (fon of Mr.

Elias Begrs.) 17, Parallitic Fits.
They further certify, that there are but 8 persons in any way effected with the difo period say may effected with the dif-cale—Max one only of them has been tak-en if it is thin the laft fix days—with her the fever has not arrived to a crifts—that all the reft (except one whole cafe is dontful) are better and in a fair way of recovery

ENEAS MUNSON.

HERRY DAGGETY.

North Guilfard, O.Eo. 7, 1794

Laft night the large duelling house of Mr Daniel Barlet, of this parish, mas confirmed by fire, with most of their functions are providentially no human life was 10st "althout the whole of two families in the hoose were greatly exposed. The fire by fome unknown cause, began its ravages in the kitchen. The dog, driven back by the heat, had gotte that part of the back-troom where nothing separated birm from the head of the bead where young Mr. Bartlet and six wife lay, but the partition wall; here his doleful cries awaked them. Thus blarmed, they form group from bed in full persuate, they form group hed in full persuate, they form group hed in full persuate. ed, they forang from bed in full perfus-fion these were the cries of their mother in the midst of the fire. Mr Bartler, artempting to enter the kitchen was driven back by the flames, which had already filled that part of the bonfe. In this difaffect that part of the notice. In this the trees he ran to the nearest neighbors with the cry of fire, not was he undeceived respecting his mother till be returned to the hoofe. Mean while his wife ran into the part of the houle, where, adding both their parents affect in bed, they were awakened, and got out of the houle, when the fire foon took poffession of every apartment. The whole exhibited a mingled freme of yoy and horror. Jey, for the escape of both families as from the midst of fire; beyond the state of the state rer, at beholding to large and full a build-ing, in the dead of night all finking together in the devouring flames."



Northampton and Albany

Northampton and Albany on Mondays, arrives at Pittsfield the fame evening-retoms to Albany and Northampton on Tuefdays-leave Albany and Northamptop on Thorfdays and return on Friday ton on Thoridays and return on Friday,

from which places the paffingest will
be transported to Bofton and Whiteflown

without any delay partil the 18th at be trassported to Bofton and Whiteflown without any delay, out the 15th NL. April next—when they will was three-times a week, lesse Albany and Northampton on Tacidays, Thoridays and Saturdays, Thoridays and Saturdays, Thoridays and Saturdays, Thoridays and Mr. Afabel Pome. 25th Mr. Afabel Pome. 15th Mr. Afa

Northampton, October 27, 1794-

FOR fale, a quantity of best made Windsor CHAIRS,-Enquire

BENJAMIN A; EDWARDS. Northampton, October 27, 1794-

TO be fold, if apply for foon, a Famous BULL, three years old well worthy of the notice of the Curion Farmer, to propagate the finest breed of Cattle.

Enquire of ASAHEL POMEROY. Northampton, Oft. 28, 1794Eraffus Lyman,

LYAHUS LYINAH,

AS for fift, W. L. and M. E. and
by hidd bbl, or left, w. L. and M. E. and
by hidd bbl, or left, w. L. and M. E. and
Braudy, Genera by the cale or left, show
and Cape Madeira Wine. by the cotleft, Porter, Loaf and Brown Strong
the cwr. or left, Mohatter, Rice, India,
Chocolaer, Hyfon and Bohar Tea, Cotfith, Herring, Solmon and Markrelly bebbl. or left, Bar Iron, 1ed, Nail, Leftel
Paper Tobacco, Smaff, Pipes, Lense Paper Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Lenon.

All Perfons whole THIT CITOTIS WILD'S
accounts are more than 12 Month fast,
ing will be put in fuit, unless feeled inmediately; and all other accounts, when
time of payment are expired are trepted
and to make investigate are expired. Northampton, Oct. 22 1794.

DANIEL BUTLER

REQUESTS those who have torsed from WOOLEN SHIRTING, b oring it in by the 10 or 15th of North artheft. Northampton, Off. 28, 1794

Inspection Office. ICENCES for retailing foreign d. fued, and entries of all wheel will be received till the 15th of North

ABEL WHITNEY, Collan of the Reveno.

Welfield, Oct. 1794-

Broke into the mclofare of the Subferiber, about the midded August last, a red white face STEAR in Angue 1stt, a rec white lace 31 liAR.inposed to be about two year old, noted
with a half penny out the nodes site of
the right ear, and a hole through sitelit
ear. The owner is defired to proteppperty, pay charger and take him arm.

IRA POMEROY.

Southampton, Oh. 14, 1794.

Taken up by the 'subferibe, at first of Odober iost, a duktors of mare Col.T, supposed to be two pas old, natural trotter and has been deed, the wave is defired to prove his groups, and rate her war.

pay charges, and take her away,

JOSEPH CARL

William flurgh, OR. 14, 1794

S PRAYED from the underwine, is

July laft, a brownift black reing

STEAR, white on the forebead, both ad feet; marked with a hollow crop on the right car, and a half prenty on the right fide of the left, (if marked at all.) When ver will give notice fo that he may be re-covered fault be reasonably rewards. W. STRONG.

Williamsborgh, Oct. 13. 1794

RUN away from the febferibet, it is dented BOY named Samuel Walen Jun. about 16 years of age, rather date complexion, thrait black hair, had no vier he went away, a dark brown cost, tops Stage.

THE Propertors of this line intogra-first from the library of the public, that the Stage flarts from the countries and Albany on Mendage to charges paid.

no charges paid. ISAAC PHINNEY, Jan. REUBEN BANGS.

Williamfbergh, Officher 10, 1794-A LL Perions indebted to, or harm mith, late of Hawley, deceafed, are hen by called upon to make immediate felb ment with the fubliciber, administrator of

And effare. SILVANUS SMITH. Divier, Officher 6. 1794

A jayler, Ottoher 6: 1794.

ECEIVED of the Boatmen, throat militake, a Box containing Wel Cards, marked; 11. The resource in the part of the profit of this advertisement and receive it back.

TOHN HART. JOHN HART.

of 1 30lb. 22 a pallenger. The Proprietors will not be accountable for the fafety of any baggage, undefir receipted for.

POMEROY, HUNT, & Co.

WANTED, three or four the 3d infl. 2 light gray gelding HOSS, at fine and receive the above butners, a finant active LAD, 14 or 15 years of age.

Apply to SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, October 27, 1794.

Northampton, October 27, 1794.

Apply to SETH RUSSELL and the fine and failed and return him to the following has a fine and fine and the fi and return him to the folleriber, had have eight dollars reward, and ten dollar for the Thief. NAHUM EAGER.

Worthington, Off. 4, 1794

PICKETS, in Harvard College Linery, which will politizely comment drawing next month, may be had of SAMUEL CLARK, Jon.

Northampton, Oct. 15, 1794

TAKEN up in damage former first.

Taken wearthers, imposed whe loft from a drave—The owner, is draw to prove property, not charge and me them away. ANDREW PHELPS them away. ANDREW PHELES. Northampton, October 7, 1794

NORTHAMPTON, (Maffachufetti) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[VoLVIII.] W E D N E S D A Y, November 12, 1794-

[NUMB. 428.]

The letter make its the City of London to interest the Major of Banbury in the controlled by the information methods to the tools, had the humanity to listificate anny—Toplede their further actually the conduct of these Major of these anny—Toplede their further actually the conduct of these Major of the conduct of the c interests and the fact for a first f dea lasbers competent to corvillier, the parates bare been punified.]

PUBLICOFFICE BOIF STREET. EIDNAPPING.

JOHN Kerr and John Roggle were on Monday examined on a charge prefer-religing them by Edward Educati, for large hipped and robbed him of all his daha, spair of filver buckles, a filver

infigria money.

It speared from Barrett's deposition, that had been discharged from the hopf-pini m Deal, in the beginning of last sundandere he has been a patient. In conenergy of a wound he had received in the gionof the memorable futt of June. Ause in hopes of becoming a pensioner. Being tracedingly farigued with the jour-er, he equired of a decent looking wo-me, who he met on Loodon bridge, for minth looking. She conducted him published where the affured him that he wold mer with feafaring men and the bel of treatment. His bodily fufferings and not admir of helitation; he readily arrived the invitation, and the woman carbaded him to the honfe which was an Ludon Bridge, and introduced him to acceptage, composed partly of foldiers and partly of failors, who addressed one maker as Captains and Admirals, Sec. Af-ardinking a few glasses of wine with then the profession of the wife with to go to bed. One of the company took him up faining garret, where he left him, and fifted the dore on the outfide. In the ningte observed a finall hole in the manage observed a main some in one rod, in the admission of air, which was fireast rated. Here he remained for two nights and as many days on a motel of head and water. The third night at a hie hour, be was removed in a coad urded by three retailers of human flesh, ro the White borse in Whiteomb Greet, for the purpose of being trensferred to monsters Ell more inhoman. During a fortnight's light this house, the harbarity of the treat-cus he met with is hardly to be discribed. Other the wife is hardy to be one. Of the swith anye about his neck, by fix or eight his neck, by fix or eight his as, who firipped him of all his clothes, the green impered him of all his cirthes, the fore him a red jarket and trowfers in this fead. An elderly man with a wood man, who appeared to have been liable in for the occasion, offered to adminisher

the one of allegiance, and demended his square to what he called an arteflation.

The profecular, on relating to comply with his requisition, was beaten in a midnumeriful mannerity all that were pre-fen, especially by the priforer Kerr, who some he would morder bim, and affually horded. four he would marder beins, and affinally backerd the upper revish of one fide out of their facts. The Professioner was then filten maintee on his deplorable fitmantia, which is the proper strength of the properties and in case of refusal, a repetition of the firm distinguishment of the properties of the firm distinguishment as the according to the firm distinguishment of the strength refined to form the attention. After past leads to firm the attentions. rued to fign the atteffation. After pailal nights, or talker one continued agarers agains, or rainer one comments again to the more fam his cell at an early hour in the more in his cell at an early hour in the more in the more fam his cell at an early hour in the more in the more fam. this air tell at an early hour in the more-ing in order to march to Banbury, (the lod quarters), there to jain his company-ling quite exhaulted, him the contulions, let at received, and from the want of

prison, for being principals in the robbe-

helines of the mainer (Acer) of the White horse public book. He was in confe-orence apperhended, and brought to the Office. The prifeser Ruggle had follow-ed Kerr to the office for the purpose of studiesting his condock. He faid, he was an agent for a cheer, who was raining an Independent Company, and that the professions recognized board the prifocus in the good, and force pefacturely that they were two of the men who had sobboth him.

robbed him.

At the request of the prisoners, a short interval was allowed them to explain away-the matter. They procured an Attorney, who produced an attestation, which proposed to have been duly accepted at the control of the prisoners. office in Queen fquere, but on minute in-ipettion, the defeription did not by any neans correspond with the appearance of

the Profession.

Mr. Addington observed, that it was not his duty to enter into the merits of the cafe. The evidence he offered might the cafa. The evidence he offered might than them in good fload at the Old Bailey. The evidence on the part of the Crown was foincient for committing the prifoners; and he trulled, that this landshie, Juffly fpirited, and truly humane conduct of the Magfirates at Banbury would be imittated, and put an end to that infameus fyftem of kidnapping, which is a different any civilized country.

The prifoners were then confined to the proper offerers, who conducted them to Newgate for trial.

The following observations on govern-ment, were published in Virginia, at a time when the during instruction in the western para of Penasylvania, had sufficed the particula check with intig-nant alarm. But, " truth is eternal", and tarm. But, "truth is terrael", and, like the radians fon, wherever it is permitted to beam, diffels the obliquities which hover over the doobtful mind—while, be its fixedly rays, the unprindiced enquirer, is cardefied to the doe observance of their laws, which have, for their foundation, the hell confined to the confirmation of their constants. flituion that ever originated in the con-trivance of man. To inform the igno-rant, and to quiet the mostly and factions, appear to be the writer's endeavour-it is laudable-we are glad to be

T is the duty of every citizen of a free government to defend that conflictation, by which his liberty is feenred, from all track whatever, whether they proceed from an above of power, or the excelles of licention facility, the particulum which is awakened only by alurpations from the a-bule of cface, but fleeps at the approach of anarchy, will be suspected.

There are two modes by which the li-

berties of a free nation may be deflrored the increachments of power, and the li-centinufnels of the people; which the different in their faccies, produce the fame effects, tyranny and opperfinon. There are certain political axioms, which have been received as fyllem, without examining or applying them to their proper objects. It is faid that apprefien juffifies re-fill ance, and that the rule which flow from the marchy and confution produced by refiftance, are thort lived; but that the the first received, and from the want of distance, are more from operations are distance, he was unable to keep pare with the nth. Grading and beating could an typly the deficiency of nature; and permanent. I do not remember on what particular fabricits those remarks orear, if there is no the place of defination. Well applied in defending the Revolutions of the final to the place of defination. Well applied in defending the Revolutions of the final defended by more and rearce, and will be found the first three first indiscence of government, it is may be experted. It close this address with prefing to my the first of the conduct of those well applied the careful to the place of defination. It close this address with prefing to my the profecuter had the good for.

The conduct or our remarks of no power; the abfordity of a current in the careful the excise; their reforring to sidence in the first indisce, did not give, them much title indiscence of government, but I may be expected. It is the major that it may be expected that might be directed by humanity; and directed by humanity; and the follow citizens the necessity of a well or a well

anion and government, previous to the revo-letion, and with the governments of other nations. The milapplication of a good general maxim, may produce as mean mil-chief as the practice of a particular had

The professor Russle had follow.

The professor Russle had follow. ed every other means before we approach to arms; in France, a peacetable reform was fift attempted in value; and at this moment in Great Britain, peaceable attempts for reformation are daily making, notwithflanding the terror of impringment and Bostary Bay. But our first appeal is to arms! In finel governments at ours was before the Nevobution, in fach as France was, and fuch as Great Britain now is, all concellions in favour of liberty, and the contention in assort or morely, and the correling abules until these from these who are beactied by the abuse, and from these who are disposition natural to man, are constituted by habit in the lave of power; or; confegerately all concellions of liber-ty, and content for reform must come with relactance, and be dealt out with a sparing hand, so that violence is the only mode of

hand, in that violette is and the condition, obtaining complete reformation.

It is our happiness that we live under a government in which no above is so great, or no meafare fo odious can exist er, the people cannot have reformed or remedied, in a conflictional manner, withour tomalt or violence. The very confied at the will of a majority of the people-It is then, extremely unpleafant to remark that violence should be reforted to in the

that violence should be reforted to in the fifth findings, under a government, which that provided for their reform of abufes in fo full and esfy a munner as the government of the United States.

If the excise law, (which has, it is faid, occasioned this refilance) is really oppellive in the opinion of a majority of the propell, we know that it will be repealed. It is there that we cannot admit the doctrine, that overfilance and that is here that we cannot admit the doctrine, that opperfiling justifies refinence, and then the evils which flow from anarchy and confution are preferable to fabridition, even to opperfilive laws. Our excellent condition receives short professions; evils which practed from an abuse of power cannot all long with us; but those which may a sits from anarchy and confution may be included. Openfilers that have neither

difinofed to apply to our government and finoation, principles that are applicable to finoation, principles that are applicable to finoation, and other constrict; men are accused of inconsistency who refuse the pend on the nature of the resistance, and if are accured of incommency was results in application of manners and principles in this country, which might be very proper-ly admissible in others. With respect to France, her pecusas ...

yo measure that can be fuggetten ...

yo for the elabilitheset of her freedom;

yol for the measure ...

"There is a much difference in the fuguation of a nation which has efablified;

"There is a much difference in the fuguation of a nation which has efablified;

"There is a much difference in the fuguation of a nation which has efablified;

"There is a much difference in the fuguation of a nation of a ry measure that can be fuggeded in order to obtain the establishment of her freedom;

There is no one in this part of the Union that does not value more his repretation than openly to detend fuch conduct : but there are many who in an indirect man-ner endeavour to pailiate this outrage against law and government. It is faid that this inforrection has been need fored by as unjuk and opprefive tax; this is no time to examine whether it is just or unjuk; is is a tax suthorized by the Confliction, and was agreed to by a majority of the people, by their Reprefectatives; if it was expedi-cent to repeal ir, why havit not been done? Many occasions have prefented themselves fince it paff'd, and many will be afforded to obtain a repeal, provided it fast be the feafe of a majority. There will from be an end or republican government if the minotity is to govern 3 our government exists appea the will of a majority. If the minerity is to rule, we shall be chested into a monocratic government, by the impoffure

in a service government, ny tao imponute of democratic principles.

It is also faid that our government has discovered great promptitude in superefineg the disorderly conduct in our citizens, but is filent under the British aggressions in both cases the government has adopted the same line of conduct; it prepared for war, but fought peace. They know but latte of civil government who do not ad-mit the expediency of fupperfling interest commutions in preferrence to referring foreign appressions : in our literation, the egg aggrethms: no our fireation, the for-mer was more particularly urgent, because we were threatened with a foreign wer, at the very moment of this infurredition. The recapitulation of affairs no way con-nected with this infurredition, and whire cannot be remailed, calculated to excite diffeoreign awong the people, much proceed

from dangerous motives.

If the unfortunate fpirit of refiguree in the laws, had been confirmed to the place where it originated, the public wield our have been importanced with this piddress. But it has diffuled itself in many parts of the Union; it is therefore the duty of every man who values the bleffings of civil government, and who is dispalled to avent the calamities attendant upon civil broils, not only to observe with honor and fidelity the laws himself, but to cultivate and infill the fame principles into the minds of his fel-low citizens. Civil commotions may foit men of desperate fortunes, who, to cover their real designs, affect a wooderful zeal for the interests of the people, and the caofe of republican liberty. But he is no friend to the people, who perfundes them to refift a law, which has been regularly and coofficialineally adopted, and for which re-liffance, positionent is likely to follow; he is no republican who refutes to obey thate laws which have been enacted by a majori-

realizabile. Oppoling a had hav, wicked by the fliong hand of power, but republics mendante; and everk administration, by the fliong hand of power, but republics with the feeling conflictional mains of redrefs is a right that Americans will never relinquish.

It is our not betture that we are too much disposed to apply to our government and dience; what the nature of that power may be, it is impossible to fay; but it will de-pend on the nature of the relitance, and if the militia have not patriotifm or inclination, STANDING ARMISS and be re-forced to—Then may we hid forewell to that freedom and happinels, to participate in which, thousands are daily flocking to our propitions thores; and while millions figh for the means of reaching this land of liberty. Bot I truft that the good fense of our critizens will direct them to adopt a the people to oppofe, an opporture law taken up want an common years, because they have no conditution—by some people have broathed make because from people have broathed fing opportuna, and correcting aboses.

| Additional that it is necessary to change al means in their hands (as we have) of refifting oppretisms, and correcting abortes.

The conduct of our fellow-critizes who can public fervants whenever, it is, in, out have refifted the exertle law, admits of no power; the abfurdity of a doctine, which have refifted the exertle law, admits of no power; the abfurdity of a doctine, which have refifted the exertle law of a doctine, and the power is the abfurdity of a doctine, and the power is the abfurdity of a doctine, which have the power is the abfurdity of a doctine, and the power is the abfurdity of a doctine.

The conduction of the industry of the power is the abfurdity of a doctine, that it is necessary to entange the power is the power in the power in the power is the power in the power in the power in the power is the power in the power in