POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

SACRED
To the Memory of
DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esqr.
Who departed this life,
June 26th, 1796.

FAME seize thy clarion—sound along the shore.
America's great artist is no more—
He whose sagacious enterprize could scan,
Of starry worlds, the motion and the plan;
In human mechanism the whole could trace,
And tear the veil from mystic nature's face:
He now has gone—whom earth would hold in vain;
His mind enlarg'd rejects the mortal chain—
From deep research and studious labours flown,
To worlds before by science made his own!

Modest—ingenious—philosophic—wise,
Who can enough his lost perfection prize?
Not only knowledge decks the Sage's urn,
But civic virtues round the patriot mourn:
Of manners simple, tho' of taste refin'd,
His bosom glow'd with love of human kind;
His country's weal how ardently he loved
A life of faithful service now hath prov'd,
In trying times, as in the prosperous true,
No change of state his firmness could subdue.

And ye who saw him in the softer light,
Of husband—father—brother give delight,
Ye best can tell what his domestic praise,
Who past with you his all instructing days;
To public zeal what private worth he join'd
How lov'd a parent, and a friend how kind!

Alas my country—what a loss for you;
Who such a mass of talents shall renew?
Who shall restore the brilliance of his mind?
Or fill the space his absence leaves behind?
What sage more firm thy council shall adorn?
What abler artist for thy fame be born?
Who tried in skill, in various office tried,
Ne'er gave the cause of mourning till he died!

Columbia's boast, wherever now employ'd,
To perfect schemes by foretaste now enjoy'd
Whatever works, of Heavens imperial state,
Thy mind engages, or thy thoughts elate;
Still if on earth a recollective view,
May soothe thy fancy or past scenes renew!
Oh! to thy country oft direct a ray
Of guarding light from thy celestial day;
Inspire her statesmen, and instruct her youth,
To follow thee, in innocence and truth;
On freedom's base to rule the rising state,
And be like thee in conscious virtue, great,
So distant ages shall applaud thy name,
And learn from RITTENHOUSE the road to Fame.
S.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.

Correspondence between General Wilkinson, of the American army, and colonel England, of the British army, commanding at Detroit.

Head Quarters, Greenville, May 27, 1796.

SIR,

Permit me to offer you my hearty congratulations, on the final ratification of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between our respective countries, officially announced to me by the minister of war, and promulgated in the Gazettes, which I do myself the pleasure to inclose to you.

As the delivery of the posts, held by your royal master's troops, within the limits of the United States, makes one condition of the compact; it is my wish to concert with you, the measures which may be deemed expedient, to the faithful execution of this stipulation, and to prevent any unnecessary interval, between the periods of your evacuation and of my occupancy.

I stand in perfect readiness for the operation, and entertaining no doubt that the treaty will be fairly, fully, and punctiliously executed, on the part of his majesty, it becomes my duty to request information from you, of the day on which it may be convenient for you, to withdraw the troops under your command, from the territory of the United States.

My aid de-camp, Captain Shaumburg, will have the honor to deliver this letter to you, and he will receive and forward your answer to me, by express, to meet the advanced corps of the army, in the vicinity of Roche de Bout.

With much personal respect and esteem,
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES WILKINSON.
Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. England, of the 24th Regt. British infantry, or Commanding Officer, at Detroit.

Detroit, June 10, 1796.

SIR,

I had the honor of receiving by your aid de-camp, Capt. Shaumburg, your letter, under date the 27th ult. mentioning your wish to concert with me, such measures as may be deemed expedient for delivering up this post to you, and requesting to know the day that it would be convenient for me to withdraw the troops under my command, from the territory of the United States.

And in answer I beg to inform you, that in consequence of orders from his excellency lord Dorchester, buildings are erecting on the ground directed by his excellency to be occupied on the opposite side of this river, for the accommodation of his majesty's troops, and the protection of his stores, preparatory to evacuating this post, agreeably to the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between Great Britain and the United States, and that those buildings are in great forwardness, but not having as yet received his final orders to evacuate the post under my command, it is not possible for me to fix on a day for that purpose.

I have, however, strong reasons for supposing, that those orders will not be unnecessarily delayed, and when I receive them, it will afford me much pleasure in communicating to you, the time that I shall be able to withdraw the troops, and to concert with you such measures as may be deemed expedient for your immediately occupying the posts under my direction.

I beg further to add, that from the preparations already made, a few days will be sufficient to accomplish the transport of the troops and remaining stores, to the posts ordered to be occupied on the opposite side of this river.

I have the honor to be,
With personal respect and esteem,
Sir, your very obedient, and
Most humble servant,
(Signed) RD. ENGLAND.
Col. Comd.

Brig. Gen. Wilkinson, commanding the troops of the United States, &c. &c.

From the EDENTON GAZETTE.

To the citizens of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas there have lately appeared in the State Gazette, presentments from the grand juries for several counties in the district of Edenton, wherein they present us, the people called Quakers, and our abettors, "as the authors of the common mischief in this quarter;" which presentments, though they seem dressed in the language of an artful orator, yet contain, as appears to us, sundry unjust reflections, absurdities, and exaggerations: Therefore we think it expedient (for the sake of some who, for want of better information, may be led into errors by such misrepresentations) in meekness to express our sentiments touching the charges thus exhibited against us.

First they present, "That the country is reduced to a situation of great peril and danger, in consequence of proceedings of the society of the people called Quakers—that the idea of emancipation among slaves is publicly held out to them, and encouraged by the conduct of the Quakers—that the minds of the slaves are not only greatly corrupted and alienated from the service of their masters, in consequence of said conduct, but runaways are protected, harboured, and encouraged by them. Arsons are committed without a possibility of discovery.

If those counties are reduced, as is said, to great danger, we are conscious the cause thereof cannot justly be imputed to our conduct respecting emancipation; for if an effect be evil, the cause producing that effect must likewise be evil; but what we, as a religious society, have done therein we are fully persuaded proceeded from motives truly good & consistent with the nature and spirit of the gospel, which breathes peace on earth and good will to men, and is never productive of corruption, disorder or evil in the creation; neither doth this beneficient spirit ever instigate any man to commit a criminal act, as the firing his neighbor's house. All such are works of darkness, and proceed from that spirit who is the author of confusion, and an adversary to equity, love and harmony.—And we are apprehensive that the emancipation of the slaves is not inconsistent with a declaration of the general Congress which is in these words; "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the persuit of happiness, and to secure those rights, governments are instituted among men, &c."

Further it is said, "The grand Jury are so perfectly sensible of the infatuated enthusiasm of the Quakers, as to partial and general emancipation, that they see a present alarm among the minds of the people, and foresee a prospect of immediate danger to impend, by the influence and designing attempts of the Quakers to this purpose, which unless prevented in due time, must burst with destruction around the citizens of the state." Strange indeed! at this day, when the humane spirit of liberty hath so greatly dilated itself among the people under the federal government, that any of the citizens within the union should suffer themselves to be so far misled, as publicly to stigmatize it with the opprobrious appellation of "infatuated enthusiasm."

As to general emancipation, if they suggest that we endeavour to obtain a law to compel any to emancipate their slaves, we deny it. What we have requested in our petitions to the general assembly relative to the matter, hath been only to this effect, viz. That those who are conscienciously scrupulous of keeping their fellow creatures in a state of slavery, might have the privilege of emancipating them, and that the persons so liberated might be protected by law. It is well known that the legislature of this state have frequently granted what is called partial emancipations, why then should we be censured for our sentiment in that respect?

Touching the alarm which they say they see, and the prospect of impending danger, &c. If any such prospects are visible, we have reason to believe that those things arise not from our influence; and we are clear of any malevolent design to this purpose, that might give just occasion for such an alarm.

They further advance, "The grand Jury reflecting upon the miserable havoc and massacres, which have lately taken place in the West Indies, in consequence of emancipation." To this we may say, we do not conceive that emancipation proceeding purely from religious motives hath been the original cause of massacres either in the West Indies or elsewhere, as may be obvious from an impartial information. As to the other circumstances which they mention, inducing them to present us and our abettors, these appear to us to be futile, and without just grounds and we doubt not, but upon an accurate scrutiny will so appear to every unprejudiced reader.

Lastly, "The grand Jury presented that speedy and resolute measures ought to be adopted by the good sense and spirit of the people, in order to prevent that common appeal to arms, in their own defence, which at present appears to be almost, if not altogether necessary." We hope that people of good sense and actuated by a good spirit will not be moved by the exaggeration of a few individuals, blinded by prejudice to adopt measures incompatible with the principles of a free Christian Republic; under which they enjoy their religious liberty, and for which favor we ought to render thankful acknowledgments, in gratitude to the divine all wise Disposer of the hearts of men.

Given forth, in behalf of the society of people called Quakers, from our yearly meeting's standing committee in Perquimans county, the 29th day of the 1st month, 1796.

Signed by order and on behalf of the committee.

THOMAS JORDAN, Clk.

JEWISH CUSTOMS RELAXED.

According to some of the foreign gazettes, a singular revolution is about to take place in the customs of the Jews in Italy. Great numbers of that people having lately shewn a considerable attention to the ceremonies of their religion, as equally inconvenient and unprofitable: their rabbies have endeavoured to make a virtue of necessity. They have therefore, called a general synod at Florence, consisting of a number of rabbies, delegated from Modena, Mantua, Rome, and other cities of Italy, and where the Jews have schools.

After a conferrence of ten days, they have determined to reform their customs in several particulars; among others not to prevent hinderance of business, the Sabbath shall not be observed on the Saturday, but the Sunday; that the Jews shall be allowed to shave their beard, and eat pork; and that they shall be permitted to traffic during their festivals.

A PEACE is concluded between France & the King of Sardinia;—the treaty contains among others the following stipulations.—

"The King of Sardinia revokes all adherence or consent given by him either openly or privately to the coalesced powers against the French Republic, to all treaties of alliance, either offensive or defensive, which may have been concluded with any power. He shall not furnish any contingent in men or in money to any power at war against France, under any title or denomination whatever.

"The king of Sardinia renounces purely and simply forever, for himself, his successors and assigns, in favour of the French Republic, all the rights that he may have on Savoy, the countries of Nice, Tende and Brasil.

"There shall be concluded between the two powers a treaty of commerce upon an equitable basis; and such as shall insure to the French nation advantages at least equal to those enjoyed by the nations most favored in the kingdom of Sardinia, in the mean time all communications and commercial matters shall be re established.

"Neither of the contracting powers shall grant a passage thro' its territories to the troops of another power.

"The artillery of the occupied places whose destruction is not stipulated by the present treaty, may be employed in the service of the Republic, but it shall be restored, with the places, and at the same time, to his Sardinian majesty; the warlike stores and provisions which may be found in them may be used for the service of the French Republic, without return.

"The French troops shall enjoy a free passage through the dominions of the king of Sardinia, to transport themselves into the interior parts of Italy, and return therefrom."

It may be said with truth that the Sardinian King holds his crown and kingdom at present at the will and pleasure of the French.

INSCRIPTION,
On the collar of Mr. PITT's faithful Sheepbiter, of Holwood, in Kent.

"Bow! wow! I look about ye, all flesh in sheep's cloaths,
"I'm the *Minister's* CUR, though my name be not Rose;
"For I follow his ways like a sheep biting glutton,
"Strip you first of your *fleece*—then fall foul of your *mutton*!"

30 Dollars Reward!

RAN away from the United States Armoury at SPRINGFIELD, an Apprentice Boy, by the name of HOSEA PARSONS, is in his 19th year, and about five feet seven or eight inches high, stout and well made, large red face, and considerably broken out, has blue eyes and dark brown hair. He had on, when he went away, a blue coat or jacket, linen trowsers, and a round black hat. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to the subscriber, at Springfield, shall be entitled to the above reward. Captains of Vessels, and others, are forbid harbouring or carrying him away.

DAVID AMES, Superintendent

P. S. The editors of the publick papers are desired to insert the above advertisement.

Wanted to hire, a journeyman CLOTHIER

(by the year or month,) who is a good workman—to whom good wages will be given.—Enquire of

SYLVANUS BLACKMAR.

Worthington, August 1, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber, on the nineteenth inst. five sheep with halfpenny under side each ear and crop in the same; three do. with halfpenny under side each ear; one do. with crop and slit in the right ear, halfpenny under side of the same. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

DAVID PORTER.

Williamsburgh, May 26 1796.

For Sale,

A LOT of LAND, lying in *Hawley*, containing ninety acres.—Enquire of

MOSES ROGERS.

Hawley, July 21, 1796.

Wanted by the 15th of September,

60 cords of OAK, and 40 of HEMLOCK BARK, for which Cash, English or W. I. GOODS, will be paid on delivery, at the dwelling house of Lt. SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, in *Hatfield*. Any person wishing to contract for the whole, or a part only; may have good terms by applying to the subscribers.

ISAAC MALTBY,
COTTON PARTRIDGE.

Hatfield, 19th July, 1796.

Robert Breck & Son,

HAVE just received an assortment of IRON HOLLOW WARE, also, English Cart and Waggon Boxes of a superior quality—also, good Sea Fowl FEATHERS, which will be sold on good terms.

Northampton, August 10, 1796

Painters' Colours.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from London a large and extensive assortment of PAINTERS' COLOURS, such as White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Patent and Stone Yellow, Spanish Brown and Whiting, Prussian Blue, Vermilion, Umber—also, Gold Leaf, Gold Size, Sand Paper, Painters' Brushes, &c. Best Ground Camwood.

Drugs and Medicines, as usual. All which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. White Lead and Spanish Brown by the Cask.

Northampton, August 10, 1796.

Church & Clark,

HAVE just received and now displaying for sale, a valuable assortment of

English & India GOODS.

A price to please, and terms of payment easy. Also, *Drugs and Medicines* for the sick; a generous indulgence to the industrious needy, and a miserable assortment of favors to bestow on the vicious, the lazy and indolent.

Sunderland, August 10, 1796.

Oak and Hemlock Bark.

WANTED, by *Thomas Bridgman*, a large quantity of OAK and HEMLOCK BARK—For which the highest price will be paid on delivery.——For Sale, a quantity of excellent Lamb Wool.

Northampton, August 10, 1796.

Julius Barnard,

WISHES to inform the public that he carries on his business in the shop adjoining Robert Breck and Son's, where Ladies and Gentlemen may be supplied with Mahogany and Cherry CABINET WORK, executed in the newest taste and on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted immediately, as Apprentices to the above Art, two ingenious LADS, one fifteen the other sixteen years of age.

Northampton, August 10, 1796.

Lands for Sale.

FORTY FIVE thousand, two hundred acres of excellent Land, situated on Hudson river, 90 miles north of Albany, 25 from Lake Champlain, and 15 from a flourishing settlement. With confidence the subscriber can recommend the tract of Land (having viewed it himself) to those who may be inclined to purchase, and become actual settlers, not only for the exceeding fertility of its soil, but on account of its advantageous situation in respect to water, it having three rivers passing through it, the Hudson and two other bold streams, affording convenient mill seats, and dividing the whole tract into four parts nearly equal.—Payments made easy to the purchasers.—For particular information apply to

DANIEL COLT.

Hadley, July 20, 1796.

The partnership of Bradish, Perkins and Colton,

under the firm of Jonathan Perkins and Co. being dissolved by mutual consent.

ALL Persons who have contracted accounts with said company, are requested to make immediate payment.

JONATHAN PERKINS.

Cummington, July 22, 1796.

Take Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscribers on Book or Note, which are of more than six months standing, are requested to make speedy payment.

ALPHRED & BIDKAR JONES.

Buckland, 20th July, 1796.

The subscribers being appointed Commissioners,

by the Hon. ELEAZER PORTER, Esq. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors, to the estate of JOEL WRIGHT, late of Northampton, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent; and ten months being allowed to the creditors, from the 5th of July instant, to bring in their claims and prove their debts.

We do hereby give notice, that we shall attend said business, at the house of Mr. ELISHA LYMAN, Innholder in said Northampton, on the first Mondays in September, December and February next—from three to six o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN STODDARD,
LEVI LYMAN,
Commissioners.

Northampton, July 16th, 1796.

Strayed from the subscriber

in May last, a red Mare COLT, about 9 months old—Whoever will take up said Colt and give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ENOCH WING.

Conway, July 13, 1796.

ALL persons whose Accounts and Notes have been one year standing, are requested to call and settle the same by the first of August next, otherwise they must expect to settle with an Attorney.

WANTED, a Journeyman Blacksmith, to which good wages will be given.—Also, an Apprentice to said business.

NATHAN STARKS.

Williamsburgh, July 6, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber, a dark bay Mare COLT, supposed to be one year old past.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH SMITH, 2d.

Hadley, July 13th, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. X.—] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1796. [—No. 521.—]

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"And he left the oxen, and ran after Elijah, and said, Let me, I pray thee kiss my father and mother, and then I will follow thee."

IN the reign of King Ahab, Elijah, the Tishbite, and the prophet, possessed a power, little short of the regal. Saintly, charitable, wise, and prescient, he gained the affections, and suggested the plans, of the Israelites. At that period, popular belief was strongly attached to prophecy, and popular applause surely would not only be acquired, but merited by him, whose life was given to all the duties of benevolence. It seems, that Elijah had the strongest claims upon the attention, the gratitude, and respect of his fellow citizens. As a man, as a prophet, he had filled up the measure of usefulness. The Zidonians, though proverbially "careless and secure," had felt the chastisement of the skies, which retained their dew, and their rain, and the dusty and parched region, attested the drought of years. Among this supine race, the observing prophet, had recognized an individual, a woman of Zarephath, "Looking well to the ways of her household," and providing food for her little son, oppressed by the common calamity. Her signal display of charity, at a time, when selfishness would aver, that charity itself must fail, induced the grateful Elijah to invoke miracles to her aid. The barrel and the cruise, which hunger had emptied, were perennially supplied, and the darling child of the widow, was reanimated, by the prayer of the prophet. Nor was this the only passage in his life, to excite the wonder, or secure the veneration, of his people. He had, first by ridicule, and then by experiment, confounded the worship of Baal, and restored the religion of the Jews. From that "little cloud," which a servant could not, during seven attempts, behold; and which at length, seemed minutely rising from the sea, "like a man's hand," the enlightened eyes of Elijah could discern torrents descending, to water and revive the parched grounds of Samaria. Exposed to the revenge of Jezebel, a vindictive and powerful princess, the fugitive prophet seemed to be the peculiar care of Providence. Ready to perish, under the scanty shade of the mournful juniper, food was supplied him by angelick hands, and a celestial voice vindicated to the repining seer, the ways of heaven.

This enumeration of the peculiarities of Elijah's life and office, will not be deemed impertinent, by those who, with the Preacher, trace the context, and find the prophet by the side of the youthful Elisha. To him the reputation of the sage was notorious. He had heard his prophecies, he had witnessed their completion. He saw the venerable philosopher, invested with the double power to anoint a Syriack king, and a Jewish prophet.—He must have conjectured, that the mysterious mantle of his predecessor, would soon secure to Elisha an Elijah's praise. What powerful incitements to the pride, to the ambition of a young and obscure man. How would an ordinary, how would a selfish character have been engrossed by vain speculations. "How great, how wise, how courted," he might whisper, "shall I be, about to possess the faculties of a prophet, whose fame has been resounded through Palestine, and whose mighty works are a topick of wonder, a theme of bards!" A common candidate for such an office, would have forgotten his connexions, his country, his duty, every thing, but *himself*. But Elisha was not so dazzled by the blaze of a prophet's glory; as to become bewildered in the paths of duty. He remembered the injunction from Mount Sinai, to honor the more immediate authors of our being. He reflected that his *Parents* ought to be apprised of the new dignity of their son; they would rejoice at his prospects, they would shed their benediction. Instead, therefore, of instant compliance, the dutiful Elisha pauses, reflects upon his beloved home, and the aged couple at its fire side, and makes the affectionate response in the text.—"*Let me I pray thee kiss my father and my mother, and then I will follow thee.*"—Verily, Elisha, thou provedst a good son, and I love thee more, for remembering a *Mother's* love, than for all thy miracles. They may pass away, but not one jot, nor one tittle of thy filial piety shall pass from remembrance. Divided Jordan, a sweetened spring, and a miraculous gush of waters, might own by energy, but by tender concern of thy Parents, revealed thy *heart*. When hearing thy pathetic request. Let me *kiss* my father and mother, the Cherub charities of life drew near, and wept—and smiled!

The duty implied in the text, is acknowledged by all, but I fear is felt, except by few. The habit of domesticating with parents, during our infancy and childhood, induces a mechanical affection, and an obedience, of course. But when the calls of business urge us from home, the world operates as an opiate, and benumbs every filial sensation. We leave it to the nurse to talk of the cradle, and the endearments of a mother and to the steward to compute the sums that a father's indulgence has given, without reflecting upon the gentle offices of the one parent, or the bounty of the other. But reflection will convince any man that, generally speaking, he never found safer friends, than his parents. Mutual interest, natural affection, and long habit, all seem to conspire to bind parents and progeny in the closest union. Nor is it a small debt we owe to them for *twenty one years* service. Life, its means, and Education, these are the important items of their account against us, and shall we carelessly forget the obligation?

When children are in their full strength, parents are commonly advanced in age. "Age hath pains in sooth," and who so proper practice "lenient arts, make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death," as a daughter, or a son? What service more grateful, what story more clear?

The amiable son of Sirah knew this truth well. I can add nothing to his sanction, his energy, or his tenderness. "He that honoreth his mother, is as one that layeth up treasure—and the relieving of the father shall not be forgotten. In the day of affliction it shall be remembered; thy sins also shall melt away, as the ice in the fair warm weather."

THE LAY PREACHER.

From the COLUMBIAN MUSEUM.

Messrs. POWERS & SEYMER,

BY the help of your neat type, let me request the citizens of Savannah to *look about them*.

I have often heard old people speak of a book which had been much read in the days of our grand fathers. The volume is almost obsolete now—but several of its stories have been taken out, and by the aid of tradition, kept alive to this day.

Among these stories, there was one often told us when we were children, concerning a city of very ancient times, which had been sunk in the deep sea, for the wickedness of its inhabitants.—There is one part of this story, which I believe I shall never forget, "That before those bad men had been finally abandoned to destruction, God Almighty had proposed to spare the whole of them, on condition they would only produce ten righteous persons, belonging to the city. That not being able to raise that number, they were consigned to sudden perdition, by a fearful earthquake: and not a soul but three were exempt from the general ruin. One man and his two daughters were wise enough to believe what was threatened——took warning in time, and made their escape."

The people of modern cities should *look about them*—they know not the day nor the hour, when the ground beneath them, may be torn asunder by convulsions; the street where they live turned to a noisome lake, or a hideous cavern! or the whole city metamorphosed into a dreadful sea, like Sodom and Gomorrah. For those bad men the story speaks of, were not the only wretches whom the pit has swallowed up alive.—Many other cities have met the same catastrophe, in much later times. Read the Portuguese annals of '55, and learn the melancholy tale of Lisbon. Peruse the Spanish Chronicles of '72, and note the subversion of Guatimala; then turn to the memorable events of the two Sicilies in '83, and you will find a tragical account indeed, of less than 80 or 100 towns and villages, with 40,000 inhabitants, all lost beyond redemption, by an earthquake so powerful and extensive, as to throw the whole province of Calabria under the ocean.

However (earthquakes and tornadoes out of the question) there are many other means, by which just heaven scourges unhallowed cities. Unconquerable fires melt down their buildings, and give wings to their riches to fly away. A subtile pestilence, sweeps off its hundreds and its thousands, as with the besom of destruction. These sublime judgments of heaven have long been the terror of the *old* world. They have at length found their way to the *new*. Let all the people of the *new* world *look about them*—hold themselves in readiness for these great scenes of public dismay—for a time when an earthquake may surprise them—for a time when their cities or houses may be enveloped with devouring flames over their heads, or when a lethiferous fever may carry off scores of their fellow citizens in a day.

People of the southern cities *look sharp about you*. Plagues, Fires, and commotions of the globe, are not the *only* disasters which may befal *you*. *Insurrections* are not impracticable; *massacres* are not impossible; *robberies* are not uncommon.—What milder than robberies, can be the consequence of that remarkable idleness, we discover every where around us. Idleness, the parent of incalculable mischief, indulges itself openly without the least reserve—Idleness ever prognosticates a rapid race to ruin.

A city of righteous men has nothing to fear; but where is such a city to be found? Even a few, if it were but ten persons of character, might ensure us protection: But are we certain we hold in every city that small number?

Then ye reverend clergy spare no pains to make us righteous.—Ye elders of the city, exert your best endeavours to make us honest and to keep us so. Nightly guards, be vigilant at your posts, to keep us in safety.—Officers of health, do your utmost to hold the pestilence at bay.—Officers of cleanliness, ply well the means in your power, from the east to the west of, the city, that we may have wholesome streets to walk in, and a pure atmosphere to breathe.

Citizens all, be persuaded to discharge with promptitude, your bounden duties, in your respective departments. *Planters*, attend closely to your *acres*.—*Merchants*, import all the *conveniencies* of life, before you bring us any *luxuries*.—*Mechanics*, "keep your *shops*, and your *shops* will keep *you*."—*Gamblers* and *Swindlers*, quit the city without loss of time! *Monopolizers* and *Speculators*, take yourselves off! *Idlers* and *Saunterers* of every description, be gone from us." Leave the honest men, and the industrious to themselves.——They have not sent for you yet, and you should keep out of the way till you are called for.—Shift your head quarters immediately! find some reputable business to employ you, or the fate of the idle, drunken C——k, may soon be *yours* who cut his own throat the other day, in a paroxism of insanity. But if you do not mean to reform, no matter how soon you follow him and his example. The community can very well spare you, and the world would be happily rid of you.

Citizens of Savannah, *look about you*—so says
THE BRAMIN.

FROM PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, 30th Floreal, May 19.

We have read the justificate memorial of Drouet; it is entitled, "Drouet, representative of the people, to the Legislative Body.—Printed by Vatier, and sold by Louvert, at the Palais Royal, and in the streets.—Drouet, at the time of his arrest, was in a private house with Ricords, Laignelot, Darte, and two other citizens, whom he did not know, with an intention of breakfasting with those known and unknown, and of consulting them respecting a letter which he intended writing to the Executive Directory. It is pleasant enough that the first conversation which a person in a public character and of so high a station as a legislator should have with persons, with whom he was unacquainted, should be upon a subject so important.

After this frank declaration, Drouet speaks of his patriotism, his ardent love for liberty, equality, &c. "From the age of sixteen," says he, "the period at which I began to think, my heart was inflamed with the most sublime love for liberty, & for the political equality of citizens in the social order. My head was filled with the principles of Rousseau, Mably, Raynal, &c. in truth I had an innate aptitude for philosophical principles; I burned to signalize my zeal, and I waited but for an opportunity."

It appears that Drouet has lost part of his philosophical memory in riding post, for neither Rousseau, Raynal, or even Mably, who at the age of 16, he certainly could not understand, have ever said any thing in their abstract theories, that resembled the principles put in action, by the constitution of 1793. The systems which they have advanced are so far from having that popular tendency, that they would at this day be regarded as a counter-revolution. What a rage these demagogues have for resting for support upon Raynal and Rousseau! Senseless Beings! ye have never read them! Every page of their writings contains your condemnation.

After having spoken of the constitution of 1793, as a master piece of the human mind, after saying that the idea of knowing that his country was sovereign and free by that constitution, (to wit, assassinated, burnt and ravaged) consoled him in his long captivity in Austria, he thus expresses the emotions of his indignant patriotism, when free and returning into France, he read the constitution of 1795. "Alas, cried I, in the presence of my colleagues, Quinette and Lamarque, and General Bournonville, "it was not worth while to make so many sacrifices, to shed so much blood, to return to a system which bears such a resemblance to the government of our most cruel enemies. Here is an upper house and a lower house, there is nothing wanting but a king." &c. Still when he had arrived in France, Drouet changed his language when he found that the patriots had been the first to accept the English constitution, and that the Directory appeared endeavouring by every means to raise them from the humiliation into which they had fallen since the 9th Thermidore. But yet as in a few months every thing appeared to him to be changed, he became so indignant, that he was determined to retire into obscurity, and to send in his resignation; a project he was about executing when he was arrested.

But if we read the confession of faith of Drouet, respecting those whom he called patriots, it will easily convince the most incredulous of the present plots of those pretended patriots, of their future designs: In fine, of the plot which that aristocratic league, the most cruel that has ever yet appeared upon the earth, designs for France. "Still the patriots exist in great numbers, the remembrance of their former glory, shame at seeing themselves eclipsed by those who were concealed during the revolution, the evils which they have experienced, and the misery which overwhelms them, are so many oaths of hatred, which excite in the souls indignation, and a desire of vengeance.

"The violent measures which government may take, will only serve to delay for a while the bursting out of those passions, which are now suppressed. In vain will they hinder the union of citizens—In vain, will they engage on their side the most celebrated Journalists, it will not dissolve the sentiments which unites all the patriots from one end of the Republic to the other—They will strive all their lives to seize again the authority which they have lost, and for one who shall perish in the attempt, a victim of his zeal, thousands will press forward to avenge him." Still Drouet acknowledges, that their influence is gone. He wishes then "that they would raise at once in a mass; that they would take with them their moveable property, their provisions, their instruments and their arms; that they would throw themselves headlong towards the frontiers of the Republic; that they would abandon a country which hates them; and that they would spread themselves like an overwhelming torrent, over the fertile countries occupied by the enemies of their mother country.—" It is there only, that they could in truth lay a foundation for the worship of the DEMOCRATIC TRINITY, LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY.

Bulletin of the Army of Conde, May 6.

The presence of the King of France in the army of Conde must have so much influence upon military and political operations, though he appears so little in public, as to make all his actions, and discourses, excite the public curiosity. Yesterday he arrived, and took the uniform of our army, and received the usual salutes. The Prince of Conde introduced him to such officers and soldiers as had been distinguished by brave actions. He addressed them not by general compliment, which flatter, but do not interest those who receive or hear them, but by such pertinent and just remarks as belong only to the persons to whom they were addressed, and he was very particular in the praises of the Prince of Conde, who had deserved from him the highest honors. He began on the 4th of May his review, and went to the borders of the Rhine to visit the advanced posts. Many of the soldiers of the republican army assembled on the opposite bank, without arms, but having behind them a piquet standing at their arms, and under orders. Is it true, said they, that the King has arrived? Yes, it is so. We wish to see him, but we cannot distinguish him. The King made all the Officers dismount, and continued seated on his horse, equally to receive homage, or insult, the declarations of fidelity, or the shot of an enemy. The Duke of Enghien, commander of the advanced guard, observed, that the rules of military discipline forbid him to address them.—But he replied, the emotions of my heart are more commanding than your rules. You may put me under arrest to morrow, but I must speak. He then addressed the soldiers. *Republicans, your curiosity urges you to see the King (raising his voice.) Indeed, I am your King, or rather, your Father! Yes, ye are all my children! I am come to put an end to the evils of your common country! They who tell you otherwise, deceive you! Your brethren who are around me, know the happiness that I have to be with them, and to approach so near to you!* They heard him in silence, but looked embarrassed. We could see that their hearts were touched, but that their souls were not free!—A person cried from our side, as you have had a full view, cry, *Vive le Roi!* No, no, replied this excellent Prince, say nothing. You will be understood, and can understand one another.

FROM A LATE PARIS PAPER.

ACCOUNT OF BABŒUF.

SINCE Babœuf has become a person of some consequence, every one seems desirous of knowing who he is, and what he has done, and what he aimed at, by the conspiracy. The following letter extracted from the "Historian" will answer a part of these questions.

"FRANCIS NOEL BABOEUF was born in the commune of St. Quintin: He is about 36 years old; his father a poor man employed in the excise upon salt, had him taught to write, and he writes extremely well.

"In 1775, he left his father's house, and sought for employment with several persons in quality of a scrivener, or copyist; but failed in procuring any, on account of his youth, and the want of recommendations. In the mean time he was reduced to the most extreme distress, he was absolutely naked: Some persons through pity offered him the place of a servant in some nobleman's family who resided near Roye—he accepted it—he served in that situation about three years. The former Lord of the estate was then about renewing the registry of his lands. Babœuf wrote well and he employed him in the business; he did not want for penetration, he applied himself diligently, and became a pretty good feudist. During these transactions he had an intrigue with a maid and married her. His new feodal acquirements having made him insolent he was turned away. Having left his new situation he brought a suit against his master, and lost his cause. Instructed in feudal business, he determined to enter into business on his own account. He commenced at Roye, and announced himself Commissioner of rent-rolls.

"A lady who resided at Paris, entrusted him with the renewal of the rent-roll of a small fief which she possessed near Roye. He performed it, received the arrearages, rendered no account, was sued by the lady and lost his cause. The former prior of St. Aurin, near Roye, entrusted him with the renewal of the registry of his priory—he performed it, engaged in a law suit with the prior, & lost his cause.

The former Marquis of Loyecourt being about to renew the registry of his lands, gave him the direction of it. He began the work, but the insolent letters which he wrote to the tenants having caused complaints against him, the Marquis withdrew his confidence from him—this displeased Babœuf he commenced a prosecution and lost his cause.

From that time, till the year 1789, he lived by drawing writings for the country people. In the beginning of the revolution he began by hawking about and procuring signatures to a seditious paper—he was arrested and conducted to the prison at Paris. An amnesty published by the first constituent assembly restored to him liberty—he then commenced a journal which he quickly abandoned for the want of subscribers.

At the time of the Primary Assemblies of 1792, held under the sword of the Septemberizers, he was nominated Elector of the department of Somme. The electorial assembly afterwards appointed him administrator of the district of Mount Didier. At the end of two months he committed a serious offence in the sale of some national property. He was prosecuted—he fled—and was condemned to twelve years imprisonment in irons. He then finally quitted the department of Somme, and went and buried himself in the crowd of Pa-