

The Adams Centinel.

Total No. 107.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 14, 1802.

No. 3 of Vol. III.

TRUTH, OUR GUIDE—THE PUBLIC GOOD, OUR AIM.

THE price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—payable half-yearly, in advance—viz. ONE DOLLAR on delivery of the first number of each half year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, in length not exceeding their breadth, inserted four times for One Dollar, and for each continuance after, Twenty Cents—Those of a greater length in the same proportion. They must be accompanied with CASH, unless there is an account already opened with the person.

FOR SALE,
And possession given the 1st of April next, A large Two Story

FRAME HOUSE,
And an excellent Lot of GROUND with a good STABLE thereon erected and a PUMP. It is situate on York Street, Gettysburg, the third lot west of the Diamond. The terms of Sale may be known by applying to the subscriber.

MATHEW LONGWELL,
Gettysburg, Nov. 2, 1802.

Commissioners' Office.

THE Commissioners of Taxes for the county of Adams, will receive Proposals for erecting A BRIDGE, either of Wood or Stone, over Rock Creek, where the road leading from Gettysburg to Baltimore crosses the said Creek, on the twenty eighth day of December next, at the house of James Scott, Esq. The Commissioners conceive (should it meet the approbation of the Court and Grand Jury) that it would be a saving to the county to erect a Stone Bridge upon account of its permanency; proposals will therefore be received for both.

R. MILLINNY, } Com-
WALTER SMITH, } mission-
HENRY HULL, } ners.
November 10, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

Just received from Philadelphia, and now opening for SALE, by

ALEXR. DOBBIN,

at the Brick House, on the North side of York Street, two doors west of the Court house,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
MERCHANDIZE,

Of the latest importations, consisting of DRY GOODS, of the newest fashions, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Which he will sell, for Cash or Country Produce, on such low terms as he thinks will give general satisfaction to those who call on him.

Gettysburg, Nov. 22, 1802.

FOR SALE, at this Printing Office.

THREE SERMONS, stating briefly the Evidences of Christianity, and proving the New Testament to be genuine.—By Philip Doddridge, D. D.—To which is prefixed, A brief view of the argument in support of the truth and authority of the Scriptures of the Old Testament. Price 31 Cents.

A Short and Easy Method with the DEISTS—Wherein the certainty of the Christian Religion is demonstrated. In a letter to a Friend. By Mr. Charles Leslie. Price 19 Cents.

To be Sold,

ALL the LAND, yet unford, between the two public roads leading Eastwardly from Gettysburg to Rock creek, in LOTS of from Two to Five acres each. ALSO—All the Lots remaining unford in the Town of Greenfield—All which, if not previously sold, will be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday the 25th day of December next. The sale to begin, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, A. M. where due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by

A. RUSSELL, } Assignees
and
H. HOKE, } H. Weaver.
Nov. 30, 1802.

Register's Office,

Adams County, November 27, 1802.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all Legatees, Heirs, Creditors, and others to whom it may concern, That the following Administration accounts have been filed in the Register's Office, for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the County of Adams, in the State of Pennsylvania; and the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the said county, on Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of December next, viz.

The account of Stephen Speakman and Allen Robinette, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Joshua Speakman, late of Huntington Township, deceased.

The account of John Sanderfon and George Robinette, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Sanderfon, late of Huntington Township, deceased.

The further account of Levi Hutton and Abner Hutton, Executors of the last Will and Testament of William Hutton, late of Menallen Township, deceased.

JAMES DUNCAN, Register.

A Stray Steer.

CAME to the Farm of the subscriber, living in Cumberland township, Adams county, some time in last May, a Light Brindled STEER, with a white face, between three and four years old. He is marked with a slit in the right ear and a part of the right cropped off, and the left ear appears to be cropped by a dog. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ALEXANDER HORNER,
November 25, 1802.

A Stray Heiffer.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Capt. A. Cobean's Mill, in Cumberland township, Adams county, some time before harvest last, A BRINDLED HEIFFER, two years old, with some white on her rump, a short tail, and without any ear mark. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH MORRISON,
November 26, 1802.

R A G S.

The highest price given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags, at this Office.

REPLY

Of the Hon. JOHN ADAMS, Esq. to the Address presented to him, by a number of gentlemen, on the 30th of October.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHOULD rejoice in the prolongation of my life for another year, were it only for the pleasure of seeing & embracing so many of my friends.

As every gentleman here is at least as independent of me, as I can pretend to be of him; as there is no imaginable motive of hope, apprehension, or any sinister or private interest, which could have prompted you, to such a manifestation of your friendly sentiments, I am fully assured that this visit is the result of feeling, and not of ceremony.

The performance of the parts which were cast to me, in the course of the revolution, through the scenes were in the secret-conclave of a congress, without galleries, and with closed doors, or at a thousand leagues distance beyond seas, and the few spectators or witnesses are almost all dead. I shall leave to the candor of the public, and the judgement of posterity, with such traditional lights as they may possess.

After as careful a review, as I am capable of taking of the civil administration, during the period when I was president of the United States, I feel nothing of any consequence to repent or regret. Some measures were the effect of imperious necessity, much against my inclinations. Others were the measures of the Legislature, which, although approved when passed, were never previously proposed or recommended by me. Some of them, left to my discretion, were never executed, because no necessity for them, in my judgement, ever occurred. I shall say no more upon this subject at present, but this, we were emancipated from two burthensome yokes, the French Treaty and confular Convention, which were grievous to us, and would have been intolerable to our children. The nation in future, unshackled with positive stipulations, will have only to consider her duties to foreign powers by the law of nations, and to estimate her interest by an honest and impartial policy.

Let me add one observation more. Under the continual provocations, breaking and pouring in upon me from unexpected as well as expected quarters, during the two last years of my administration, he must have been more of a modern epicurean philosopher than I ever was, or ever will be, to have born them all, without some incautious expressions at times, of an unutterable indignation. I have no other apology to make to individuals or the public.

The prospect of national greatness is as sure and certain as that of national existence. The Union is our rock of safety, as well as our pledge of grandeur. And for this reason I hesitated not to recommend to you as a sentiment—'a union of honest men.'

I wish you, Gentlemen, for the day, and for your lives, all the honest joys and felicities, which you can possibly wish for yourselves.

JOHN ADAMS.

Quincey, October 30, 1802.

The company then returned to their room, where an elegant entertainment was provided.

Apprentices' Indentures
For Sale at this Printing Office.

From the Trenton Federalist,

The arrival of Thomas Paine in the United States is now ascertained beyond all doubt. The many reports which have for more than a year past been in circulation respecting the coming of this man to America, are now confirmed: and the advocates of Mr. Jefferson, who have labored with so much zeal to invalidate the account of his having invited Mr. Paine to this country, now change their ground and justify the measure, by publications tending to do away the general abhorrence which his character and conduct for some time past has justly excited in the FEELINGS of a CHRISTIAN PEOPLE. They have taken a ground to effect this object, on which they might successfully espouse and vindicate the character of the greatest villain that ever existed.

Instead of now denying that Mr. Jefferson had invited Paine to this country, our ears are almost stunned with the eulogiums, which are rung from the democratic presses on the character of this man: The services, which, as a writer, he rendered the American Revolution, are re-called to our minds, and their effects represented to be equal to those of the victories of Washington. The marks of attention which he received from various public bodies, are again republished in the newspapers; and in particular is the complimentary letter of General Washington adduced at this day to prove that he is now worthy of that singular mark of attention, which has lately been paid him by the president of the U. States.

I am not disposed to undervalue the writings of Mr. Paine. If they are deserving of the high encomiums passed upon them, let them be paid. Whether Mr. Paine was really actuated by patriotic motives in writing the "Common Sense," and "Crisis," has been questioned by many. It has been asserted with much confidence, that these productions of his pen were contracted & paid for by a company of gentlemen of the city of Philadelphia, and that his labours were well rewarded whenever his work was done. But however this may be, I feel disposed to allow him all the merit his revolutionary performances are entitled to in the public estimation. It is to his more recent conduct that the attention of the people should be drawn. It is what HE IS—not what HE WAS, that we are now to consider.

Mr. Paine now stands before the world the avowed Author of "The Age of Reason;" a publication replete with sentiments of the most decided hostility to the Christian Religion. This work is but too well known to need a particular description. Its contents, indeed, are too blasphemous to meet the public eye. As a writer Paine possesses the peculiar talent of rendering himself understood and interesting to the weakest capacity, and of representing in a ridiculous point of light whatever opinion, tenor or sentiment, he undertakes to combat. With the general mass of mankind his writings are calculated to have the greatest effect—and truly lamentable is it, that instead of being made the means of doing good among his fellow-men, they have been converted to the destructive purpose of severing the ties which bind them to their God and their Duty—of wresting from the "good distressed" the seeming only of solace. He is striking from his view that hope and that light, which cleared his dark path through the dark valley of shadow of death!—He calls Christ "an impostor," the Apostles "quibblers and

mountebanks," the Bible "a book of riddles," and the New Testament, "the reverse of truth."

The letter of Paine to Gen. Washington is loaded with abusive epithets on that great man. He accuses him of having conspired with Robespierre in bringing about his imprisonment in the dungeons of Paris—of hypocrisy in the cause of freedom—of want of talents, courage and integrity. It abounds with the grossest misrepresentations, and has justly awakened the indignant feelings of America.

As a man, Paine is not a character to be respected. He is intemperate, immoral, and wanting in honesty, gratitude and fidelity.

Yet this is the character we are called upon by the democratic prints to venerate and admire, and those who refuse the "homage of their high respects," are stigmatized with the epithet of "tories!" We are told of his writings in the revolution, and reminded of the marks of public attention he then experienced. Taking the same ground, the character of Arnold could be equally vindicated, and if it suited their purpose, we should hear those very men who now advocate the cause of Paine, calling our attention to the services of this chieftain. We should be told of the incredible hardships he underwent in traversing the Northern wildernesses, when at the head of the hardy freemen of New-England, he marched to the siege of Quebec—of his gallant conduct in the attack on that fortress—his bravery on the lakes—the wounds and glory he acquired at Saratoga and at Danbury, and of the high sense which congress manifested of his military conduct, by a public resolve: But of what avail are these now to the name of Arnold?

Paine has equally forfeited his claim to that reputation which he once acquired. He betrayed the secrets of the committee of Foreign affairs, of which he was appointed Secretary by Congress, and was dismissed with disgrace. In our late disputes with France he joined the enemies of our country, and fully proved he had no place in his affections. Unfortunately for him, his advocates have brought forward a letter of the late General Washington, which they stupidly thought would plead in his favor; but which must inevitably fix, if nothing else had occurred, the seal of everlasting disgrace on the man. In this letter we behold displayed the characteristics of a disposition seeking distress, to alleviate its wants, and offering the hospitality of his table to a hungry wretch, in a style of benignity and kindness, that needs only to be seen to be admired!—But what return has Paine made for this special act of kindness? He has loaded its author with reproach, traduced his character, and sported in the imagined ruin of his reputation, with all the savage joy of a malicious Infidel!

When Mr. Jefferson was called to the presidential chair, he knew he was elected the Chief Magistrate of a nation of PROFESSING CHRISTIANS. A decent respect to the opinions of his fellow citizens ought to have prevented him from taking any step that might give umbrage or offence to their religious feelings. Doubtless, as a free private citizen, Mr. Jefferson has a right to the exercise of his own sentiments on religion, or no religion, and to fraternize with Thomas Paine, Mazzie, and other infidel philosophers. But should his official station be prostituted to the propagation of infidel principles—Should he, as President of the United States, have been instrumental in bringing into this country the Author of the Age of Reason!—Religion forbids it—morality forbids it—And if these were of no weight, yet sound policy and a due regard to the feelings of Christian America, and the good opinion of mankind in general, ought to have prevailed. But these considerations seem to have had no effect; and one of the FIRST ACTS of his administration, was an invitation to our shores, of the Reviler of our Washington, and the obscene Blasphemer of our Holy Religion!

Let those who approve, justify and applaud such conduct, look well to it—They must one day answer for themselves. I mistake if such a transaction will long be approved of by the people

of America—To suppose that such measures must eventually lead—either they will destroy their author, or exterminate the happiness of the people who are the subjects of their pernicious effects—*Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.*

A LOOKER ON.

The following ACT of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, claims particular attention. It is to be hoped, that the proper officers will not neglect the performance of their duty; nor parents of Children refuse a compliance to an institution, that may prove a blessing to their offspring, and a benefit to society at large.

AN ACT

To provide for the Education of Poor Children gratis.

WHEREAS, by the first section of the 7th article of the constitution of this commonwealth, it is directed, "That the legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the states, in such manner as that the poor may be taught gratis:"

THAT, therefore, Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That from and after the passing of this act, the guardians and overseers of the poor of the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark and township of the Northern Liberties, and every township and borough within this commonwealth, shall ascertain the names of all those children whose parents or guardians they shall judge to be unable to give them necessary education, and shall give notice in writing to such parents or guardians, that provision is made by law for the education of their children or the children under their care, and that they have a full and free right to subscribe, at the usual rates, and send them to any school in the neighborhood, giving notice thereof, as soon as may be, to the guardians or overseers, of the term for which they have subscribed, the number of scholars, and the rate of tuition; and in those townships where there are no guardians or overseers of the poor, the supervisors of the highways shall perform the duties herein required to be done by the guardians or overseers of the poor.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That every guardian, overseers of the poor, or supervisor of the highway, as the case may be, in any township or place where any child or children shall be sent to school as aforesaid, shall enter into a book, the name or names, age, and length of time such child or children shall have been sent to school, together with the amount of schooling, schoolbooks and stationary, and shall levy and collect, in the same way and manner, and under the same regulations as poor taxes or road taxes are levied and collected, a sufficient sum of money from their respective townships, boroughs, wards or districts, to discharge such expenses, together with the sum of five per cent. for their trouble.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the guardians or overseers of the poor for the time being, or supervisors of the highways, as the case may be, shall use all diligence and prudence in carrying this act into effect, and shall settle their accounts in the same way and manner as by the existing laws of the state, the guardians, overseers of the poor and supervisors of the highways, are authorized and required to settle their accounts.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That this act shall continue in force for the term of three years, and from thence to the end of the next sitting of the general assembly, and no longer.

APPROVED—March the first, 1802.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, December 6.
We have been politely favoured by several gentlemen in the city with files of London papers, from which we make some extracts. We have only been able to run hastily through them, and cannot therefore present a very perfect sketch of their contents.

ENGLAND seems disposed to keep possession of Malta, at least until the late peace is more firmly established. Prince Ruspoli has been duly declared grand master of that Island; this event it is conjectured may accelerate the evacuation of it by the English. Several circumstances, however, justify a suspicion at least that such a measure is not at present contemplated by the British government. It is the rumour of the day in London, that at a cabinet council it was determined to present a remonstrance to Buonaparte against his interference in the affairs of Switzerland, and to procure from the other courts of Europe a similar proceeding. Mr. Moore who acted as private secretary to Lord Cornwallis, at Amiens, has left London with governmental dispatches of some kind: but their nature is not known, nor even the court to which he is sent. His mission, however, is supposed to have reference to the deliberations of the above council. The propriety of a subscription for the benefit of the Swiss patriots have been suggested and warmly urged in some of the prints, but no steps have been taken to carry it into effect.

FRANCE evidently considers herself the arbitress of Europe. Holland and Italy are completely under her controul, and it is much to be apprehended that ill-fated Switzerland will again be forced under the yoke she's endeavoring to break. The First Consul is living at St. Cloud in a more royal splendour than ever distinguished the Bourbons. His power and his pleasures however are not enjoyed with tranquillity. Precaution and suspicion constantly surround him. Although the Parisians are heartily tired of politics and seek in amusement and dissipation a relief from the consciousness of their situation, they do occasionally exhibit something like a public sentiment in opposition to the measures of Buonaparte.—It is said that owing to a dread of popular displeasure, he has forbore to make the intended change in the administration. Be this as it may, it has not been deemed expedient, yet, to give to his brother Lucien the superintendance of the military and naval departments; nor to his brother Joseph that of foreign and domestic affairs; nor to Talleyrand the management of the revenue, as had been before contemplated.

AUSTRIA, unawed by the torments which have been thrown out to force her into the views of France, still refuses her assent to the proposed plan of indemnities. A note on this subject from the Imperial minister, in answer to that of La Foret, explains the settled intention of Austria. The report from Paris accordingly is, that the French troops have been ordered to pass the Rhine.

SWITZERLAND still continues in a state of insurrection; the revolution has indeed become more general, and promises every prospect of success, if the nation could but be permitted to settle their own concerns. In Berne the old government is completely restored. A provision Diet is established at Schwitz, to superintend the affairs of the patriots. It has dispatched an agent to Paris, and to courts in Europe. Several skirmishes and battles have taken place, in which the revolutionary army has, upon the whole, been successful. Buonaparte's proclamation has been formally announced, and has a discouraging effect, upon the spirit and zeal of the patriots. An armistice has been the consequence, and the army are waiting the determination of the Diet, to whom the business is submitted. Should they resolve on a continuance of their opposition, an army of 40,000 men, collecting at the Tyrol and on the Grison frontier, under the command of General Ney, have orders to pass the Helvetic boundary, and subdue by force of arms, a people who have still the courage to aspire to the possession of their ancient freedom.—Whether this formidable body of soldiers will so far intimidate those who are bravely striving to restore the old order of things and compel them again to assume the fetters of Gallic Liberty; whether all Europe will be heedless spectators of such a scene of daring usurpation on the part of Buonaparte; whether the descendants of Tell will

not manfully struggle to regain their ancient rights; and whether they will be permitted to perish in their efforts, or to be assisted in their just endeavors by other nations, are points on which we can deliver no opinion; they are nevertheless of infinite importance, not only as they respect Switzerland alone, but the world at large.

We are very much indebted to the courtesy of the gentleman who this morning handed us some London papers, whose dates extended to the 23 of October; one day later than has been received elsewhere: it is from the latest one that the extracts of this evening are taken.

The complexion of European politics seem strongly to confirm the prediction of those, who very early declared, that the peace lately agreed upon would not be permanent. The protracted negotiation at Amiens were a certain evidence of stubborn objections on the part of some of the powers to the terms of the Preliminaries. The delay and difficulties that have since occurred in the execution of several articles of the Definitive treaty bespeak in a language not to be misunderstood, that if they are finally complied with, it will not be without the most tedious reluctance.

ENGLAND is sending out clothing and stores for her army at Malta; the officers belonging to the troops there, and are absent, are directed immediately to join their regiments in that Island, and the Mediterranean fleet are ordered to rendezvous in the harbour of La Vallette. From these measures it is pretty plainly inferable that the administration have no thoughts of evacuating that place for the present. Whether the rumour, very currently in circulation that the Dey of Algiers has ceded to the French two ports in the neighbourhood of that city, has determined the English to keep possession of Malta as a counterpoise to these new acquisitions of her arrival; or whether it is only to be retained as a pledge till the indemnities are finally settled, or whether it is a precautionary measure preceding the renewal of open hostilities every one will form their own conjectures. Certain it is, that a variety of circumstances tend strongly towards the latter conclusion. The unknown embassy of Mr. Moore; the affairs of Switzerland in which it is confidently affirmed the English cabinet have interfered; the cutters which are daily sailing with secret dispatches; the orders given to get the men of war at Plymouth ready for sea, provided with four months stores and provisions, all have an appearance unfriendly to the continuance of peace.—Reports are also prevailing that Mr. Pitt is again to return to the administration, under a coalition with the Grenvilles: these are however quite contradictory, and we rather incline to the opinion that Mr. Pitt will not resume the Ministerial functions, except in the event of a war. Should that take place, there can be but little doubt that Mr. Pitt would again willingly become the director of the national energies, as it would again afford him the chance of gratifying the favourite wish of his heart—the demolition of the present government of France, and the restoration of the Bourbons to the usurped throne of their family.

Some occurrences in the North seem to correspond with the appearances we have noticed in England.—The Emperor Alexander does not regard his newly ally Buonaparte with his accustomed complacency; he begins to perceive that the Emperor of Germany is not quite so unreasonable on the subject of the indemnities as he at first apprehended; that he has, in fact, lately moderated that there is much force and justice in his pretensions; a change in the Russian ministry has accordingly taken place, to facilitate the views of the Emperor. Count Alexander Woronzo, a brother of the Russian ambassador at London, has been made grand chancellor and principle director of foreign affairs. Since this alteration the Austrian minister count Surau, has received a very marked degree of favour and attention—civilities to which he had not before been accustomed. The probability, therefore, is, that the court of St. James and Peterburg perfectly understand