becomes petitioner, complaining the cost pa'd for Q. exceeds what an enemy might fair in proof, ... the camp—We should spen ... days in performing these ... rent ... less—an return again make camp or Sailors on the 23th or 24th instant.

Health and fraternity.

(Signed) MOREAU,
Representative of the People.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, December 30.

Extracts from a LETTER *written—to a gentleman in New-Brunswick, dated Cuxhafen, November 22 1794.*

Neither shall I trouble you with the rise and progress of the recent shameful insurrection in our own country, leaving it to the return of your own good neighbours, who will be more satisfactory than I can—further, then to say that too many of our citizens have been as equally drunk with the word and thing which we call liberty, as any of them have ever been with whisky; nor can any candid observer, doubt the truth of either the one or the other.

The origin of all this and every thing similar through the union beginning with a few, and stimulated with a few, can only be attributed, to a fall of power, places of honor and emolument; but in order to secure the popularity of the leaders and their respective elections, it must be circulated, hidden mysteriously, men and measures misrepresented, and all this, to raise the jealousy of the mass simple part of the people, of whom some were taught to believe, that every child they had and even their house or cuttoes, would be taxed—all too much akin to this fine temper and design, I fear, are our large and noisy *Democratic Societies*; a decent and sensible observation of the operations of government will always be necessary; but these are the sals of two much parade, an unnecessary, dictatorial and tenacious spirit, tending to sadness and destructive of the reputation of a republic, as well as of that tranquility and confidence, which at least in present circumstances, the people at large might otherwise enjoy.

But I am more happy in communicating to you the high opinion we have of the Jersey Militia. Gov. Howell and Gen. White, with the other Gentlemen of that State, have deserved great esteem from all the better people this way, both in and out of the army. The appointment of Gov. Lee to the command, we hear proved very satisfactory to the army—But the modest and prudent behavior of your Gov. with the easy and and uniform command he maintained among his troops, has done him much honour; as also has the activity & good conduct of Gen. Morris, who done him—and in my opinion not only Pennsylvania but the whole union are indebted to the Jersey militia, on this disagreable occasion. A number of our friends at Carlisle, & the Philadelphia light horse, are also said to have gained much merit, & the sufferings of the *whole* by heavy rains, and an approach into the incle ment season without a murmur, has made up no small part of it. They are now on their way home, and we with them PEACE and HAPPINESS

The following excellent observations are copied from the New-Brunswick Guardian, &c.

Success through life depends greatly on our first starting upon the theatre of action. If we be prepared to discharge the various duties of our station, and are willing to exercise our talents in a laudable way, a very material point is accomplished. The advantages of an unsullied reputation in order today a sure basis of rising greater is of the highest importance. It not only early incites to eminence but likewise, enables us to pass through the different stages of life with honor, and self approbation. A series of unwarrantable actions, committed in juvenile years, generally raises a prejudice in the public mind which is not easily eradicated. And if under these disadvantages, we assume a public character, a considerable time spent with the utmost propriety is often ineffectual to conciliate popular favour. Good principles when early contracted generally ripen into habits, and thus lay a foundation for virtuous conduct, which never proves a safe and pleasing vehicle to waft us over the current of life. If our conduct has been justifiable in the eyes of the world, and become known among different circles of people, respect and mere notions are not difficult to be attained. There is a certain prepossession circulated, which imperceptibly advances us in the public opinion. But this is not the case with those, who have a vital glue of implacable to correct, an ... which ... ultimately which the imperfections of youth has led them to commit. They commence their career under many unfavorable circumstances. They must stem the current of popular invective; and suffer those unfeeling and shrewd remarks which proceed from cautious and censorious minds. It is of singular importance early in life to form such acquaintance, as are conspicuous for their virtue and learning. For it is natural to imitate the manners and imbibe the sentiments of those with whom we are most familiar. There is however a certain degree of diffidence which is always commendable in youth. To thrust ourselves forward in circles, whose station, or other circumstances might render our institutions disagreable, would bespeak a weakness of mind, as well as a large stock of effrontery & arrogance. And on the other hand a fear of offending in this respect may lead us into the opposite extreme. Caution in both respects is necessary. But it is lamentable symptom to see a youth voluntarily prefer degrading companions. By mixing with the infamous and detestable part of community, who are remarkable for nothing but wickedness, we must of consequence partake of their vices, and thus often render our reputation debased, beyond the power of remedy. The best talents must then be prostrated at the shrine of despicable pursuits and pleasures; the brightest genius rendered subservient to vile achievements, and the flattering prospects abandoned, to indulge the most licentious views in human life. Hence results the great necessity of early contemning the *ignis fatuus* and tendency. Its deceitful appearance often leads unguarded youth to unfortunate lengths, and by presenting itself in its most delusive attitudes, and gorgeous apparel, at length familiarizes itself with the imagination.

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
"As to be hated, needs but to be seen;
"Yet seen too oft familiar with her face,
"We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

A laudable ambition is always commendable, and generally the mark of an aspiring genius. But such as displease fancy, are commonly engaged in groveling pursuits. They are unacquainted with those pleasing sensations, which result from virtuous and noble actions. Actuated by sordid views, they are led to seek refined pleasures, which alone can satiate the finer feelings of the mind.—To keep our character above the sarcastic remarks of common observation, the greatest circumspection is necessary in every period of life, but particularly so in youth. So soon as we are obliged to trust our reputation to the confidence of others, we immediately become their dependants. We must applaud every sentiment which they adopt, every scheme they undertake, and even cringe to them if the must sycophant to retain their favor and fidelity; under these circumstances a youth of the least sensibility and attention becomes discouraged, careless and inactive. Guilt, and a fear of detection create in him a habit of suspicion, which not only extends to his confidants, but often through the whole circle of his acquaintance. He loses that dignified assurance which his talents and education perhaps merits; and contracts a diffident and unmanly address. His spirit of activity and enterprise is dilatory. He considers himself as lost to pleasure, reputation, and only fitted to set in the more humiliating terms of life. But what a different impression is made on the mind by the consciousness of a good reputation! This enables the idea to expatiate in a large and honorable sphere, and unembroiled by the ignominious bonds of acknowledged guilt, we can calmly retrieve, what we should not otherwise even dare to attempt. It stimulates to industry and perseverance, rouses the noble feelings of the soul, and invigorates the organs of the understanding. It enlivens the conduct of life, is a shield in adversity, and a most agreeable support in the evening of life.

M.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 1.

Yesterday General Henry Knox resigned the office of Secretary of the United States for the department of War after having filled that station under the of l Congress and the present government for a period of nearly ten years.

By the PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEN we review the calamities which afflict so many other Nations, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war; an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption; the great degree of internal tranquillity we have enjoyed; the recent confirmation of that tranquility by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it; the happy course of our public affairs in general; the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens—are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indications of the Divine Benevolence towards us. In such a state of things it is, in an especial manner, our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to ALMIGHTY GOD, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience.

Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, do recommend to all Religious Societies & Denominations, and to all Persons whomsoever within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday the nineteenth day of February next, as a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer; and on that day to meet together and tender their sincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of Nations, for the manifold and signal mercies, which distinguish our lot as a Nation, particularly for the possession of Constitutions of Government which unite, and by their Union establish liberty with order; for the preservation of our Peace Foreign and Domestic; for the seasonable control which has been given to a spirit of slaughter in the suppression of the late insurrection; and generally for the prosperous course of our affairs public and private; and at the same time humbly and fervently to beseech the Lord Author of these Blessings graciously to prolong them to us—to impart on our hearts a deep and solemn sense of our obligations to him for them—to teach us rightly to estimate their immense value—to preserve us from the arrogance of prosperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by delusive pursuits—to dispose us to merit the continuance of his favors, by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a correspondent conduct as citizens and as men—to render this Country more and more a safe and propitious asylum for the unfortunate of our Countries—to extend among us true and useful knowledge—to diffuse and establish habits of sobriety, order, morality and piety; and finally to impart all the blessings we possess, or ask for ourselves, to the whole Family of Mankind.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the SEAL *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA *to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my* HAND. *Done at the City of Philadelphia, the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.*

(L. S.)

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDM: RANDOLPH.

AT a meeting of the American Philosophical Society held at their Hall last Friday evening, the Magellanic Premium was awarded to the author of a paper on a new piece of Mechanism, called an Elevator, with the motto—*Nititur in orbem vertice.*

On opening the sealed letter, the author of this performance was found to be *Nicholas Collin*, of Philadelphia.

Extracts from the Minutes,
R. PATTERSON, Sec'ry.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, December 24.

Yesterday six fat oxen were driven through this town, whose aggregate weight is said to be more than nine thousand pounds. They were fine looking animals, and excited much attention.—Our friend TAYLOR, has said truly,

"Though Europe boasts of Leadenhall,
"Still BOSTON market beats them all."

A few days since, in a mixed company, the conversation turning on politics, it was enquired, whether it could be true that they Dutch intended to *invade* us then country, to prevent the approach of the French. Certainly, said an Irishman, "they must *drown* themselves to *save their own bacon.*"

COMMUNICATIONS.

Every word that Mr. AMES hath said of the French Commerce has been more than proved by the Report made to the National Convention, by ROBERT LINDET. Let facts speak for themselves:—

For truths are Truths, tho' FISHER AMES declare,
And Foolishness Falsehoods if the *Clubs* should SWEAR.

It would be quite as fair, to insert extracts from the Rev. Mr. OGDON's sermon, as to publish comments thereon. Mr. O. has one consolation, "that he knows by the rooting of the Jacobins, that he has bitten them in a sore place."

FROM AMSTERDAM.

By an arrival yesterday from AMSTERDAM [vide marine news] we have received the latest accounts from that quarter.

At the date, Oct. 17, the French were at Maestricht, and appeared to be bending their whole force against the capital of Brabant. The southern army having afforded the Maese, and taken a circuitous rou for Amsterdam, leaving Rotterdam on the left.

The public expectation was, that the French, if not opposed with success, would be in that city, in the course of a few days—they being only five days march off.

The Duke of York, whose army was at Nimeguen, [about twelve miles from Amsterdam] had offered to march in for the defence of the city, but had declined; and the proposition of a general inundation was strongly opposed; which appeared to augur that some propositions of accommodatory surrender would be made, on the approach of the French.

A letter from Amsterdam, Oct. 6, has the following paragraph: "The Carmagnoles are now at only 14 hours distance, which is about 50 English miles—and the country nearly open to them; and although there are some here, who will not believe in their coming to take place this year, I have no doubt in my own mind of their being here in all this month, and perhaps sooner. When that takes place, I think the game will be up, and *John Bull may settle and pay* the reckoning.

[The following are translations from Dutch papers, brought by Captain Cock—which afford, in detail, much authentic information.]

HULST, (Dutch Flanders) Oct. 6.

Last Sunday and Tuesday, all the English, Hanoverian, and Dutch troops, evacuated this place, Sans de Gand, Axel, and Philippine; and all the military stores, magazines, &c. have been transported to Holland.

GRAVE, October 9.

Every day the French show themselves before it in place; all our pavements have been taken up, and the women fent out of the city. Numbers of reinforcements of English and Dutch troops have arrived to occupy the forts opposite to this place. Fort St. Andries has been demolished by our troops; but all the batteries at Rosum, in the county of Bommel, are strongly fortified. The dyke by Nimeguen (in Guelderland) has been cut to inundate all the country between the Maese and Waal; in the neighbourhood of Nimeguen there are yet a number of thousands of English troops.

Since our last all the differences between the Emperor and the King of Great-Britain, have been entirely settled, by paying the contracted subsidies. Gen. Clairfait is to advance with a large army towards Wesel, to re-establish the junction with the Duke of York's army, for the defence of the United Provinces.

St. Andries has been re-taken by our troops, with the assistance of six gunboats; and preparations are making to drive the French back out of the country between the Maese and Waal.

According to letters of a late date, from the county of Bommel, every thing was in a perfect state, the rivers swelling every day; but we have received, on the contrary, the news of the capitulation of Bois-le-Duc; the garrison to leave the place on Sunday morning at eight o'clock, with the standards flying, drums beating, field-pieces, and all their baggage, with liberty to go where they please, under the capitulation of not serving against the French.

HAGUE, October 11.

We have now received authentic information, that the country of Bommel is put in a great state of defence; that 12,000 men have been sent on there by the Duke of York, to reinforce the troops already stationed there; and that the report of the French having penetrated to Tiel is false.

Arrived here yesterday, brig Ruthy, Capt. Cook, 65 days from Amsterdam. Left there, Oct. 17th, brig Friendship, Capt. Lovell; and Lovely, Capt. Clark, of Boston; ship Greta, Capt. Armour, and brig Cruger, Capt. King, of New-York. In lat. 41, long. 62, spoke ship Republican, of Baltimore, Capt. Sweetser, for London, 10 days out.

NEWBEDFORD, Dec. 8.

ARRIVED,

Ship Hope, Z. Swaine, 56 days from London.

Ship Eliza, B. Coleman, from Woolwichbay—1800 bbls oil.—Left two of his crew, blacks, on his homeward bound passage, died.—Nov. 10th, lat. 33 59, N. long. 55, 30, W. spoke schooner Hope, Benj. Bowlin from Boston, bound to Demerara; 12 days out; all well.—When he spoke the s., have relief, 7 of his hands were down with a fever.—Capt. Bowlin furnished him with some potatoes, which soon revived them.—Nov. 29th, lat. 36, 26, long. 69, spoke the brig Nancy, Andrew Gaine, 8 weeks from Liverpool, bound, to Philadelphia.

Capt. Swain sailed from Terhay, Oct. 22d—Left there Lord Howe's fleet, consisting of 35 sail of the line, 6 frigates and 50 bomb and 4 entire—all heavily sick of the war—nothing gotten by it but hard knocks and dry fare, say they.—To put into winter quarters about the 10th of December. Nov. 2, lat. 41, 2, long. 34, 44, spoke ship ——, Andrew Gardner, from Boston, 21 days out—all well.

The account published in last Mercury, of the entire capture of Hull and its garrison by the Cantonal, was an error, Capt. Swaine brot no such intelligence—and says he never gave any such information.——it is however his opinion, that the French are masters of it before this time, as after the taking of Bois-le-Duc, they bent their force against Williamstadt, the last fortified place of any considerable strength, in Dutch Brabant.—Here, as at Bois-le-Duc, they were determined not to undergo the horrors of a siege.—Their gates will consequently, open on the approach of the French; which example it was said would be followed by every town in the United Provinces.

The favors of Providence towards the people of the United States are a most suitable subject of contemplation at the commencement of the year—the proclamation of the President, ON THIS DAY, is the referee for king evidence of that vigilance which has, during his whole administration been constantly exerting in the public mind to those things with which the "peace liberty and safety" of our country are inseparably connected.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The ship Ariel Capt. Decator, is arrived at this port, in 48 days from Bourdeaux, the bringe Paris papers to the 18th Oct. which is not so late as have been received at New-York by two days.

Since this arrival it is reported that Rotterdam is in possession of the French.

PRICE OF STOCKS.	
6 per Cent	12/
3 per Cent	11/2
Deferred	13/
Bank of the United States	20
Pennsylvania	16
North America,	40

Andrew Clow & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given to all such persons as are Creditors to the late House of Andrew Clow and Co. by *Bills of Exchange or Specialties*, that a Dividend will be paid to them by the Executors of David Cay, who survived the said Andrew Clow, on the tenth day of January, 1795, at No. 29, South Front Street, at which time and place the said Creditors are requested to attend

WM. CRAMOND,
JNO. LEAMY,
HUGH HOLMES,
Executors of David Cay, who survived Andrew Clow.

Dec. 30 dtoJ

Fine Fresh Lemons,

At Two Dollars the Box,
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS RANDALL,
No 88, Spruce street, between Second and Third streets.

Dec. 30