

Model for publication by Captain Abeck.
 In the 23d of Aug. the Brig Aurora, capt. Kezard, arrived in Port with the crew of the French privateer Sans Regret, which he had saved from wreck of said privateer the day before. The circumstances were as follows: On the 22d of August about 4 leagues to the west of the old Cape, capt. R. (on his voyage from St. Thomas to Cape Francois) was bro't too by the Sans Regret at 4 P. M. and ordered to hoist out his boat and come on board with his papers, which was complied with—After some examination the capt. and officers went on board capt. R. and left him and his boat's crew on board the privateer—when the brig was particularly examined for papers, &c. Capt. R. was then sent for and his papers strictly overhauled—but they appearing to them sufficiently regular, it was agreed to let the brig proceed, and the officers, &c. returned for the privateer. At the very moment the boat made the sch'r. and the capt. was about to board her, her magazine took fire and she blew up:—many of the crew were thrown to a considerable distance into the sea. The people from the wreck began immediately to jump into the yawl, and was in danger of sinking her, but the capt. drew his dagger and forced them into their own vessel, where they extinguished the fire. Capt. R. ordered his son, who was in his boat with 2 seamen, to proceed and pick up the unfortunate men who had been thrown in different directions to a great distance, many of whom were badly wounded—and although the sea was considerable, they saved every soul. He at the same time haud'd the privateer, whose crew were struck with astonishment, and told them to come along side and he would take them on board the brig: Being but a small distance to windward, they let draw their jib and in coming along side the crew had just time to get on board, when their vessel sunk along side the Aurora. The boat was so near when she blew up, that the capt. of the privateer had his eye brows burnt, and yet no one was injured in the boat.

This accident is said to have been occasioned by a young man who was hawling of a musket by the muzzle, which lay near the magazine, and which went off and set fire to the whole of the powder, they had on board. The capt. and people (altho' the crew of a French privateer) speak very handsomely of the humanity of capt. Reynolds on this occasion—particularly of his humane attention to those unfortunate men who were burnt and mangled by the explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.

On Monday a final discharge took place at the Tents on Schuykill, when a teen hundred persons and upwards, were dismissed to their houses who during their residence at the Camp, were chiefly supported, and wholly clothed by donations from our citizens, and the inhabitants of all parts of the country. The general and early flight of the inhabitants from the city, depriving the labouring classes of employment, and consequently, of provisions; the manner in which great numbers of them were crowded together in small buildings, rendering their situation particularly hazardous; and the difficulty of extending relief to them at their several habitations, pointed out the expediency of procuring an asylum, where the attention and exertion of a few might insure them from disease, and administer to their necessities. This has been effectually performed by the committee: Few instances of the fever have appeared among them through the whole season, and food and raiment have been amply supplied. The tents, hastily pitched, are by no means a desirable retreat; yet, with the advantage of flooring, straw, and other conveniences, they have made the lot of those poor fugitives not only safe, but truly comfortable.

The task of regulation among such an heterogeneous concourse of characters must have been attended with many difficulties; it has, however, been observed by numerous visitors, that the harmony and order apparent in every quarter of the encampment, deserve the highest encomium. Schools were early established by the committee, in which upwards of four hundred children were daily instructed by suitable teachers selected from the tents; and it is a pleasing fact that many, who, in September, were totally ignorant of the alphabet, are now enabled to read with propriety. To prevent idleness from becoming habitual, some of the men were sent to labour at the Canal; while others, with the women, were employed in making up clothing for themselves and their brethren: the superintendance of their health

was committed to a physician of eminent talents, whose indefatigable industry and kind attention, can only be rewarded by his own reflections: And, to complete this character of beneficence which appeared like a star of mild radiance through the gloom of calamity, the inculcation of moral and religious duty was regularly attended to on the Sabbath, when discourses were delivered, in which the purest principles were pointed out with perspicuity, and the necessity of their practical adoption strongly enforced. Such have been the consequences of an institution commenced in uncertainty and prosecuted with anxiety. Nothing need be said on the merits of the committee; their works speak the language which cannot but be understood by every friend to the happiness of mankind.

N. B. There has been sixty births at the Encampment.

MR. JEFFERSON'S ENVOY.

The anxiety of the public has been for a long time awakened by Dr. Logan's mysterious mission to France. Conjectures have been with the mass of the people as various as they have been unsatisfactory. The most discerning of our citizens have indeed been convinced, that his objects were of a nature the most hostile to our government, and most destructive to our independence. They have seen a constant correspondence kept up between France and the disaffected in those countries which have since groaned under the iron rod of her oppression; they knew the aspiring views and unprincipled ambition of this restless and frantic demagogue; they were well informed of the hate and secrecy of his departure; nor were they ignorant of his long and frequent consultations with a man who, abandoned to every sense of public virtue, exerts all the faculties of his mind, and bestows all the weight of his office upon the increase and nourishment of the influence of France. Weighty and operative as were these considerations, there were others still more so. It was remarked that Logan failed soon after the arrival of the memorable dispatches from our envoys, when the public mind was most inflamed; when every latent spark of virtue and patriotism fired the American bosom; and when it was perceived, even by the most sanguine and inveterate of his faction, that unless a speedy change took place in the system of open coercion at that time adopted by France, the energies of our government, invigorated by the ardour of our citizens, would blast all their projects. No means could be better calculated to effect this change, than to dispatch an envoy from the body politic of Jacobinism, fully initiated into the views of its leaders, and invested with ample powers to concert such schemes as were most likely to ensure ultimate success. Their craft no sooner suggested the idea, than the folly and fanaticism of Logan furnished them with an instrument. From what has already happened, we may in some degree discover how well their opinions were founded; and as the letter published from himself in fact confesses that he has acted in a political character, his conduct is now a subject of public praise or condemnation.

An extract published from a Paris paper some time since informed us, that he had credentials from Jefferson and McKean, that he had dined with the notorious Meriin, president of the Directory, and that he was sent for political purposes by the French party in America. This publication has now been made some weeks; it must have been seen by both of the persons who are said to have created this new species of diplomatic character: they must have both known that it has excited the curiosity, and roused the feelings of the whole nation; and that if its truth was not deemed, it would be credited. From no such denial having been made, and from the intrinsic probability of the assertion, I shall consider it as unquestionably authentic. The Constitution has vested in the President alone, the management of our exterior relations. To him belongs the right of appointing public ministers, of forming treaties, and of expressing our national sentiments. The Vice President, considered as such, possesses no other power than those which are attached to the head of a legislative body. The President then entered into a negotiation with France as the legal representative of the whole nation; Mr. Jefferson has entered into another, as the representative of a profligate faction. Let him not attempt to justify himself by saying, that his objects coincided with those of the administration; for if he is authorized, unsolicited, without the knowledge, and as he well knew, against the inclination of the President, thus kindly to further

the completion of his wishes in this instance, it would be equally proper for him, on another occasion, to impede and obstruct them; if he is competent to send an agent to France, for the purpose of securing peace, he is no less empowered to send one to England in order to create war. No man who is acquainted with his character, doubts that he would embark in a scheme of the latter nature, with the same readiness he has done in the former.

The people of the United States are called upon to reflect seriously on this development. It affords an insight into the views of their most insidious foe, which he has been too crafty often to give them. They are not now surely to be told that an illegal assumption of power is most dangerous in its ultimate consequences, when least injurious in its immediate effects, and that while they may receive an apparent temporary benefit, precedent is established for the ruin of their most essential rights.

The next intelligence we received of Dr. Logan was, that immediately upon his arrival at Paris, he made his way to the Directory; that the embargo laid upon our vessels was soon after taken off; that orders were given to the French pirates, no longer to harass our commerce, when sailing according to the decrees of the Directory.

In the letter from himself, we are informed that he is about to return to his country with "dispatches for our government calculated to restore harmony between the two nations; that all American vessels were released and American prisoners set at liberty; and that the most positive assurances have been given that France is ready to enter on a treaty for the amicable accommodation of all matters in dispute."

The first question that arises on reading this information, is, by what means was he enabled to work this sudden change in the temper of the directory? Has it been by the recapitulation of the reasoning to often alleged to them in support of the justice of our claims, and so long disregarded? Will his warmest advocates contend that his levity and folly could throw new lights on the subject, or that if he had done so, that when coming from him (who had so long and so zealously defended those measures, the legality of which, he would then have been combating) they would receive the least attention? Has it been by gratifying the avarice of the French ministers and by the practice of the infamous arts of corruption? Or has it been by assuring them that a persistence in the policy of open force would warn the people of their danger, unite them in their own cause, baffle all the artifices of intrigue, and blast all hope of subjugation?

The subsequent measures of France fully demonstrate that this has been the object of his mission. If there be a sincere desire on its part to bring about a reconciliation, wherefore is it that the latest edicts of the directorial tyrants attribute our defensive measures solely to British corruption? they well know that the aspersions is offensive to our government as it is wicked and false in itself. Wherefore is it that they suffer all those acts most ruinous to our commerce, to continue? The decree authorizing the seizure and condemnation of ships carrying British merchandise, still operates; the want of a rolle d'equipage suffices still to confiscate our vessels. Why are not the agents who have sanctioned the atrocities committed upon our citizens, displaced? Can any solid peace exist while the chief grounds of our complaint remain? What is it, then, that has really been done? An embargo at Bordeaux has been taken off; where, I am informed, not more than a dozen vessels were detained. Our seamen is released, whose maintenance must have created a considerable expense, without any possible advantage to France, or essential injury to America, and the same assurances (as we are told by the Jeffersonian envoy) given which have so long been made only to be broken. The great object of this prodigal and rapacious, perfidious and inveterate foe, evidently is to temporise, until she shall have accomplished the projects of her ambition in Europe; in the mean time obtain a new opportunity to exert the artifices by which she has hitherto but too well succeeded; and then to glut her avarice and revenge, by falling upon us when we are weakened by the loss of our commerce, disunited by faction, and totally unprepared for resistance. We have a dreadful warning in the fate of other nations; we have seen their fall accelerated, and indeed produced by the treacherous baseness of their citizens. Let us grow wise by their misfortunes. If we rush on thus advisedly to ruin, our murmurs will be answered only by the

scourge of our oppressors; and our groans by the contemptuous pity of the world.

SCEVOLA.

INDUSTRY.

Industry gives a spring to ambition and enterprise. Man without this would become torpid, and while he wore the complete visage of his Creator, would possess the intentionality of a brute. Seventy revolving years would roll away without his notice, any more than that of his dog's. Even the pains and disappointments which overtake us in our passage through life, serve only to featen and heighten our enjoyments. Nature is never idle. The sun riseth and setteth, and hasteneth from whence it came. The moon relumes her talk, accompanied by the bright constellations, moving in perfect order, regularity and harmony. The sluggard has been very aptly sent to the repute ant, to learn lessons of economy and industry. She, conscious of a time of want, treasures up the rewards of industry. And shall man, endowed with superior intellects, the noblest work of God stand an idle spectator, while myriads of inferior beings are continually moving in their little spheres performing the task of life? Poverty or necessity is called the mother of inventions. Few of them, I believe, except honest industry have proved blessings to mankind. But industry is an antidote to almost all evils. In a family, or community, where the presides, the engines of fear, of torture are only known by information: honesty succeeds fraud, and virtue profanity.

ANECDOTES.

An Irish loyal General writes to the war department, "that he had this day engaged two thousand of the rebels, killed the whole, and taken the remainder for soldiers, all of whom were yesterday sentenced to death by a court martial, and were accordingly flogged on Saturday."

Some time since, when the rage for clubs of various description prevailed in Philadelphia, viz. Jacobin, Aristocratic and Democratic clubs, &c. a gentleman called on a friend who happened to be a member of a Democratic club—he being from home enquired of a servant for his waiter—sir (says the servant) he is gone to the Demon Fraptic club.

A gentleman offered a plantation for sale, and palled many encomiums on the quality of the soil and the conveniency of his improvements, to the person intending to purchase, who appeared intenable to all his recommendation—"Besides," says the seller, "there is on my land a valuable horse mill;" "Horse mill," says the other, "D—n the horse mill,"—"O, says the seller, it needs no dam, it dont go by water."

FOR SALE.

THE following lots and tracts of Land, with the improvements thereon, late the property of Isaac Edwards, Esq. deceased.

Lot No. 105 in the town of Newbern, with a large and commodious dwelling-house, &c. thereon, together with Lots No. 104, 243, 244 and 272, adjoining the same.

Lot No. 63, near the Court-House, and Lot No. 358, fronting Jones-street, in the town of Newbern.

A tract of Land in Cumberland county, containing 150 acres, lying on the West side of the North-West river, on a branch of Donally's creek.

A tract of land in Rutherford county, containing 300 acres, lying on both sides of first little broad river, including the mouth of Raccoon river.

A tract of Land in Mecklenburg county, containing 100 acres on Shogaw-creek.

A tract of Land in Mecklenburg county, containing 115 acres, lying on both sides of Mickell's creek.

A tract of Land in Craven county, containing 100 acres, lying on the North side of Neuse river, between the mouth of upper-Broad creek and Goose creek.

Also, One acre of Land in the town of Salisbury.

ROBERT CGDEN, Jun.
 Newbern, Nov. 23, 1798.

SECOND HAND
 LAW-BOOKS:
 Cash given for them at the Printing-Office.