

Citizen Advertiser is put into a state of permanent requisition by his "powers." He is to attack the enemy in *war* with *logs*, *Convention speeches*; their *fortified towns* he is to assault with *Bills*, *volunt*, and, if they are so obstinate as not to surrender at discretion, he is to throw showers of "after dinner toasts" amongst them by way of *stink pots*.

Having such important business upon his hands, you cannot, sir, in reason expect to hear directly from himself; but as I am not in a state of requisition, I may probably find the time to give you an account of his operations during the campaign; and if he is not faithful to his trust, I promise to denounce him.

I am, Sir, your's &c.
Philad. May 6th, 1784. B.

From the General Advertiser.

Mr. Bache,

During a period of a month or more you have published many pieces as from correspondents. All those pieces which relate to the subject of negotiation with Great Britain, Mr. Jay as envoy, the executive in making the appointment, those members of Congress who favored negotiation, & lately all respecting the funding system, are intended to make false impressions upon the public mind. As long as such writers will skulk behind the impenetrable veil of anonymous publications, a refutation may, in a measure, be evaded; but if your correspondents will come forth, all or any of them, by name, and avow all or any of the facts so industriously spread among the people, I will pledge myself to the public, that a complete refutation shall be given to all the material facts alleged in those publications, vouched by names; names who shall stand unimpeached in point of veracity, and who never owned a farthing of public paper nor ever held an office under the government of the United States. And more particularly I pledge myself to the public, to give demonstration, that every assertion, of any importance, of your publication this morning, taken from a pamphlet, entitled "a definition of parties, &c." is unfounded and in most instances palpably false. Any statement of facts, given to the public through a newspaper, should be true, but when the most important interests of community are aimed at by false publications, the culprit who *dares thus* should be dragged into daylight.

CATO.

The TIMES, No. XII.

"Let all true patriots be distinguished by a cockade," say the Virginians—Let us tar and feather every man who opposes it.

Let us burn in effigy every member of Congress who does not think as we do, say the mob of Charleston.

Let us take off all tories, at a general sweep says the General Advertiser.

Just so in England Scotland and Ireland. The court minions say, away with all authors and printers that publish the Rights of Man—they are dangerous, libel and transport every man who speaks and writes what we dont like.

Just so in France, Drown, shoot and guillotine every federalist—every moderate—all the monied aristocracy—What, one have more money than a nether? and wish to keep it too! Away with such men! A man who thinks a Federal Government better than an Indivisible Republic, is not fit to live—Why, the monster, the ruffian does not think as we do! so say the Mountain.

Away with all newspapers, all pedlars and tinkers, says the king of Spain—away with these traitors, incendiaries, these hawkers of French books and Jacobin principles—Let none of these fellows disturb our way of thinking. So also the Empress of Russia, the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Germany.

Strange indeed to tell, but an incontestable fact, that the democratical people in America, the warmest friends of the French are the very men, and the only men who commit or threaten violence for freedom of writing and speaking. The mobs in Charleston and Virginia have attempted the tyranny of George III. or the King of Spain, by means something different, but equally detestable. The burning men in effigy and the threats pronounced against their persons, the guillotine and the general sweep of Philadelphia; what are these but attempts to restrain the privilege of speaking and writing. If a printer publishes what they do not like, they will threaten to pull down his house. What is all this, but the tyranny of George III. or of a Russian Empress, exercised in a more summary and more frightful manner! Has not a man in America the same right to publish his sentiments, as Mr. Paine in England Mr. Muir in Scotland? You say these men are persecuted—but is it not persecution to burn a man in effigy, or threaten to tear down his house! You say these men

in Great Britain wrote in favor of liberty, they did so—and so do people here who write against mobs—Liberty consists in a right to do what a man pleases, not contrary to the laws of the country and to the legal rights of our fellow citizens.—Then Paine and Muir were right, and every man in America, in Congress or out, has the same sacred right to speak and publish his opinions. Any, the least attempt to a bridge that right, is despotism, whether by a long expensive trial—transportation and imprisonment; or by tarring and feathering men, or by threatening them with a general sweep. It is very remarkable, but true, that in foreign countries the Court or Government attempts to restrain the freedom of speaking and printing—in this country, the friends of our government encourage that freedom—and certain clubs of the people endeavor to restrain it.—The tables are turned—In Europe the Kings and the Nobles think their rights in danger from freedom of discussion; here the Genet begotten clubs abuse every man as an enemy to his country, who opposes their arrogant assumption of powers.—These clubs are become the tyrants of America.

Amer. Miner.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 9.

There never was a greater truth, says a Correspondent, than that published in the General Advertiser of this morning, viz:—"That a factious minority says industry alone, shall pay for the protection of government"—This "factious minority" have for more than four years past been constantly saying the same thing.

This very "factious minority" have uniformly opposed every tax on luxuries and superfluities—on foreign manufactures which interfere with our own, and every proposition for the encouragement of the arts and manufactures of the United States.

A retrospective view of the government will sanction the foregoing. This "factious minority" wish to plunge this country into war, or which is worse, confusion—but while their measures tend to war, they oppose every proposition for raising those supplies which are necessary to put the country even in a state of defence!

So long as the people are wise to discern their true interests, persons of such a cast of character will always be the minority in our government.

The most extraordinary and patriotic exertions are making by the citizens of New-York, to expedite the fortifications, erecting for the defence of that port.—The Citizens turn out by professions, and perform tours of labor on the works; and from the notices which have appeared in the Gazettes of that city, calling on the various classes and professions, it may be presumed that many thousand Dollars are saved to the public chest, by these patriotic and voluntary services.

Married, last Evening, by the Rev. Dr. ROGERS, Mr. ROBERT SHAW, of this City, Merchant, to Miss MARIA GRAHAM, of Pottsgrove.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

Extra of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 5.

"From the best information I have been able to obtain, by enquiries of those who must decide the question, I am of opinion that the Embargo will not be renewed; several of the members of Congress have told me that the measure has in their opinion been an unfortunate one. The multiplied captures, of which about six weeks since we received the accounts, added to the publication of Lord Dorchester's speech to the Indians produced the Embargo—the new instruction revoking that of the 6th Nov. the arrival of our vessels from England and the change of conduct in such of the English Islands as are more corred in their proceedings, have so materially altered the state of affairs as to authorize a repeal of the Embargo—this however is uncertain, tho' I believe the merchants and farmers both here, and in the southern states, are heartily tired of the measure, especially those of the latter, who had not sold their wheat before the Embargo was laid."

BOSTON, May 2.

A gentleman from the West-Indies informs us, that a Capt. Talbot, an American, after being taken and carried into New-Providence, losing his property and brig—abused and insulted by the British, resolving on being indemnified and revenged, immediately proceeded to Guadaloupe, was naturalized, procured a commission as

a French privateer; and with some American tars, who followed his example, and some French sailors, had made several cruises, in which he had captured eight or ten sail of British vessels, which had been sent into St. Thomas's. He adds, that the British privateers of the Leward Islands were much afraid of meeting with him.

A letter has been received from Captain John Wilson, of the ship Thorn, to his owner in this town, dated Havre-de-Marat, March 10, of which the following is an extract—"This day I arrived here, and have been in the channel since the 1st inst, having head winds and detained by British men of war. A large number of American vessels are here—many of them have been here a long time."

It is proper to observe, that the ship Thorn cleared out at Newport for Havre-de-grace, and had on board a cargo consisting of cotton, coffee, oil and whalebone, and although thus bound and laden, was permitted to proceed on her voyage, although boarded by several British vessels of war.

Arrived this day, brig Katy, Capt Grozier, from Oporto in 48 days. Was informed a few days after he sailed, that several Algerine cruizers were in the Atlantic Alfo, arrived this day, ship Wiscasset, Holbrook, Liverpool; sloops Betsy, Harding, Madeira; Tryal, Chase, Tobago.

FROM CHARLESTON, (S. C.)

April 19.

Capt. Talbot, of the French privateer, Point Petre, mounting 12 guns, has just brought into this port the ship Grenada Packet of London, from Pensacola, bound to London, loaded with furs, &c. said to be a valuable cargo.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, March 18.

DECLARATION of his Prussian Majesty, delivered to the States of the Germanic Circles, assembled at Frankfurt.

His Majesty the King of Prussia could not but hear with the highest displeasure, that designs were imputed to him tending to secularize Bishopsrics and Chapters, to suppress them, and to appropriate to himself certain cities of the Empire, in order to indemnify himself for the immense expences which he has made for near two years, to carry on the war against the French, and to defend against them the Germanic Empire and his illustrious allies.

His Majesty, confident that his designs are pure, might pass in silence over such rumours, and content himself with the conviction that they would find no belief on the part of the well-disposed States of the Empire: but to give an overplus of satisfaction, and to confound the malevolent, who invent similar stories purposely, and perhaps to excite distrust, the undersigned has orders formally to declare, that while his Majesty makes war upon the French, he has never any view but the defence of the Germanic Empire, and the maintenance of the Constitution; that it never was his Majesty's design to make conquests for himself; and that if conquests are made from France, the Empire will have its share; that he never conceived the least idea of indemnifying himself at the expence of the Empire, whose Constitution has always been sacred to him, and for whose maintenance he has already made so many sacrifices, as is generally known.

The undersigned finally declares, that his Majesty will never belie those intentions in future, and be always ready to secure and guarantee to the Germanic Empire its territory and Constitution, and to its States in particular, both spiritual and temporal, their possessions and rights; in a word, the inviolable maintenance of the whole Germanic body, provided the Empire, and above all those six circles which are most exposed to danger at the present, will co-operate as much as the Constitution and patriotism require of them.

(Signed) BARON HOCHSTETTER.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sitting of March 8.

Laignelot, Representative of the people at Rochefort, informed the Convention in a letter, that an American ship of 200 tons, laden with provisions, had been taken by the frigate of the Republic l'Hy-menee, which sailed from Rochefort a week ago. The American ship came from Bilbao, and was bound to Spain.—Insertion in the Bulletin.

Citizen Dumont, Representative of the people in the department of Somme and Oise, informed the Convention, that those persons who had been found guilty of felling the Tree of Liberty at Bresle, had been tried and punished in the most formal manner, and that the celebration of the Sundays in Picardy had given way to the festivals of the Decades.

Gregoire—"I must acquaint you with a piece of royal infamy; it is in an original letter, written by the hands of Charles IX. king of France, and discovered by the administrators of the department of Paris. This letter, addressed to the duke d'Alencon, brother to that infamous monster, is expressed as follows:

My Brother,
For the signal service which Charles de Louvier, Lord of Montreuil, has rendered to me, the bearer being the same who assassinated the Moui, my enemy, I beg you, Brother, to tip him the ribband of our order, having been chosen by the brothers companions of the said order to be received in it; and do so, that the clowns and inhabitants of my good City of Paris may grant him some reward, according to his merit. I pray, brother, that God, may take you under his holy safeguard.

(Signed)

Your brother CHARLES.

Written at Plessis-des-Tours, on the 10th day of October, 1569.
"I repaired," added Gregorie, "to the national library, to consult the authors and manuscripts of that time: The writing was compared, and every body could easily see that the letter which I have read is the hand-writing of Charles IX. The authors add, that Charles IX gave guards to Louvier, who was however killed in his turn. I move that this letter, attesting the villany of Kings, be inserted in the Bulletin."—Decreed.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Yesterday evening arrived here, the ship Nestor, Capt. Birket, in 63 days from White-Haven. The Capt. informs that he left there the ship Sally of Alexandria—the brig Nancy, —, ditto, which were both taking in cargoes, bound for Holland. The brig Hero, of Portsmouth, New-England, was discharging her cargo there, and the ship Fair Virginian, sailed from White-Haven 10 days before Capt. Birket left that place, homeward bound.

To Correspondents.

* * The Editor is much obliged to the writer whose signature is S. R.—the communication begins a series of essays, of which a competent judgement cannot be formed from the introductory number.—The author will therefore please to favor the Editor with two or three numbers in succession. He would observe however, that until the recess of Congress it would not be convenient, if practicable, to commence their publication. He would just hint that his ideas of occasional essays are in favor of brevity—particularly in respect to premisses, professions and introductory developments.

"Homo" is under consideration, its length is the greatest objection.

MADEIRA, }
SHERRY, } WINES of the first quality
PORT, }
LISBON, & }
TENERIFFE }
Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and West India Rum.
Cognac, French and Peach Brandies
Claret and Port Wine of a superior quality in cases.
Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhd's.
Corks in Bales, Havannah Segars in Boxes.
Philadelphia Porter, in Casks and Bottles.
London do. in do. do.
Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.
London do. in do. do. and
Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate use.

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

The corner of Dock and Pear Streets, Where he has provided suitable stores and vaults, for the reception of

WINE S, &c.

Which he proposes to store or dispose of on commission.
Captains of vessels and others supplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and fees in general put up.
May 9 tu&fzm

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

May 9.

Will be performed,
An OPERA, called

Inkle and Yarico.

With the original Overture and Accompaniments.

To which will be added,
A FARCE, called

Lovers' Quarrels;

O R,

Like Master, Like Man.