

PRICES CURRENT. Philadelphia, Oct. 22.

Table of prices for various goods including ANCHORS, Nails, Sugar, Coffee, and other commodities. Columns include item names and prices in dollars and cents.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

A YOUNG MAN just arrived in this city: would wish to engage as a Private Tutor in a Gentleman's Family. He professes teaching the Rudiments of the English, French, and Latin languages, Writing, Arithmetic, common, and decimal Fractions, Book-Keeping, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, Astronomy, Geography, Algebra, &c. &c.

Boarding and Lodging

TWO GENTLEMEN may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, in a private family and pleasant part of the city. Apply to the Printer of the Gazette of the United States.

WANTED. An APPRENTICE to the Printing Business. Enquire at this Office.

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BY THE LATEST ARRIVALS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.

The mail, which we expected on the 13th inst. did not arrive until the 23d, and you may easily conceive how much this circumstance excited the curiosity both of the Ottoman ministry and the whole Diplomatic corps, and made every one extremely uneasy. After the letters were given out we learnt, that the two Janissaries, who according to custom were charged with carrying the mail from Russia to this place, were attacked by robbers, & closely pursued within a small distance from the advanced posts of the army in Romania; they were, however, adroit enough to save the most important parcels of letters as well as of the jewels, which it is the evil custom here to send by this conveyance, and which attract the rapacity of the thieves and rogues in that quarter. This occurrence, however, has spread here great alarms with respect to the future safety of the mails, notwithstanding the Porte has given the strictest orders for the protection of the messengers entrusted with them.

STOCKHOLM, August 16.

We have received the satisfactory news of the safe landing of the King and Duke Regent, on the 15th, at five in the afternoon, at Abo, which town was illuminated in the evening. Before he embarked, the duke felt some effects from the wound which he received in the last war; but, during the voyage, it gave him no inconvenience. The Chamberlain Baron Scherwin, appointed last year to communicate to the Empress the intended marriage of the King with the Princess of Mecklenbourg, has received a very different commission, that of announcing to the court of Russia the visit which it is about to receive from the King.

COPENHAGEN, August 20.

The Phetis frigate, of 40 guns, lately returned from the North Seas, is to be fitted out again with the utmost speed for the Mediterranean, to protect the Danish commerce in that quarter, as our government seems rather to suspect the pacific assurances of the dey of Tripoli. The presents destined for that sovereign are still here, and they will not be sent off before the return of the Prince Royal. Letters from Stockholm of the 18th state, that no intelligence had at that time been received of the king of Sweden's safe arrival at Abo in Finland, but that the wind having been favourable, there could be no doubt of his having had a safe and quick passage.

PARIS July 28.

SPEECH OF CITIZEN REVELLIERE LEPYAU, President of the executive directory, delivered in the camp De Mars, on the festival of the 10th of August.

At a period which is now remote, reason began to illuminate our minds, and the sacred fire of liberty glowed in our veins! The study of the energetic languages, a taste for which has since been generally diffused; the bold systems, the sublime ideas, the profound sentiments, the vigorous images of those philosophers and poets who have rendered Europe illustrious, at length elevated our understandings, and warmed our imaginations. Thus prepared, the American revolution could not remain a sterile example.

Since that memorable epoch, the calls of liberty have been listened to with rapture in France! At her powerful voice the Dauphines descended from their mountains, and the men of Brittany came forth from their heaths and their forests—they willed their independence! Soon was this generous movement communicated to every part of the nation—the representatives of the people were assembled!

The spirited resolution passed by the deputies of the people on the 23d of June, commenced to sap the foundations of that throne which had oppressed us for so many ages. The fall of the Bastille took it to its basis. But it still existed—it threatened to consolidate itself a new, and by increased force to bear down all before it. Blessed be the immortal day of the tenth of August! for then it was completely overthrown! The friends of liberty, wearied of the inaccuracies of a court, as basely peridious as deeply corrupted, flocked here from every quarter. Their awful phalanxes, attacked the colossal of royalty, and which was then planning new devastations and new crimes. It crumbled into dust! and the republic was proclaimed in the face of its most formidable enemies.

themselves into the sacred ranks, and succeeded at first in establishing their horrid domination; though they completed the measure of their crimes, by profiting of the astonishment and confusion necessarily produced by the dreadful fall of an ancient monarchy; still it is not the less true, that the 10th of August was the work of the purest patriots. All those to whom nature had given great courage and vigorous minds, contributed to it by their speeches, their writings, or their personal efforts.

History will declare, that had it not been for the glorious events of the 10th of August, the territory of France would have been parcelled out into small portions, and shared among the members of a powerful coalition, or the throne would have been firmly established by the destruction of our infant institutions, and then the furious tyrant would have exercised a vengeance still more execrable and more prolonged than that which marked the transient reign of the triumvirate.

It will unfold, that had it not been for this day Frenchmen would never have enjoyed the full extent of those rights which give happiness to the social state; equality would not have existed, the equality of rights which renders all the public functions accessible to every citizen. That equality which assures to us the constitution of 1795; a constitution which, while it gives force to the execution of the laws, and security to persons and property, does not permit any family or individual to assume peculiar prerogatives and distinctions, or to arrogate to themselves, even eventually, claims to public offices. A constitution which obliges the legislators and the magistrates of the republic, to return to the condition of simple citizens, after a short exercise of their authority.

Finally, history will declare to posterity that, to the immortal 10th of August we are indebted for the republic! The republic! Ah! is there one whose heart is so cold, and whose mind is so grovelling, as not to feel the scale of his evidence enlarged, and his soul elevated by the idea of being one of its citizens, and breathing the air of liberty!

But, citizens! it is not sufficient to have combated for the republic, and to have established it by wise laws; it is necessary to preserve it. What would be your lot were it to perish? Shame and misery! The means of perpetuating it is in our own hands.

Would we be assured that the throne of kings shall never rise amongst us—let us pull down the throne of vice! let us erect the throne of virtue!

Let all the affections of nature, which corruption had nearly extinguished, and which the violence of faction had almost made us forget, resume their empire. Let all the soft ties of social relations be drawn closer. Let the endearing names of faithful lover, tender husband, good father, affectionate child, disinterested friend, kind neighbour, and honest man, be preferred to all the empty titles to which ambition has attached so much value. Let republican frankness, and a simple life, be preferred to the glare of false talents, and the brilliancy of fortune.

It is by moderate desires—by the practice of forgetting one's self, and thinking only of promoting the happiness of others, that egotism can be destroyed, and those exalted characters formed who fly with ardour to the defence of their country—who augment her prosperity, and add to her glory. Then, burning with the love of our country, we sacrifice our interests to hers. Then, generosity and masculine energy, take the place of hatred and desire of vengeance. In a word, the habitual exercises of all the public and private virtues, leads to the oblivion of the evils inseparable from great political convulsions, while it excites a lively sense of the happy consequences resulting from such a revolution as ours.

Rejoice, ye republicans, worthy of a name so glorious! Soon shall our wife institutions produce those happy effects; then all Frenchmen, united by one sentiment, and talling with rapture the fruits they have gathered, will ever bless the immortal day of the tenth of August.

Let the civic games aid the celebration of this day. Let every citizen open his heart to the most amiable fraternity and the purest joy. Heavenly concord! descend to prelude at our festivals, where liberty displays with enthusiasm all the luster of her charms!

DUBLIN, September 5.

Twelve regiments of foot, and two of horse, are actually under orders in England of immediate embarkation for this kingdom.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHOCION—No. VII.

IN the discussion of the charges alleged against Mr. Adams, I have lamented on the unfairness of the purport of some of the author's work; and I have adverted to the practice in the courts of judicature in Ireland, of presenting for a libel, where the jury never see the case, till they have read the whole work.

Will the enlightened Citizens of America condemn an old and dishonest art, whom even Hampden files "a pattern of spot" before they have allowed him the means of defence, which are allowed in England to the meanest individual?—Let them read his Defence of the American Constitution, and I shall be content to abide by their verdict;—but let them spurn, with just contempt, the venomous insinuations of party.

Would Mr. Jefferson be content to have his opinions examined by the rule which has been applied by his partisans to Mr. Adams? Would he acquiesce without appeal in a sentence of condemnation, which should be altogether founded on mangled quotations, and partial extracts from his writings? The charge against Mr. Adams by Jefferson, that he is an advocate for monarchy and privileged orders; and this charge is laid to be founded on certain expressions in his work.

wanted in asserting, that, without doing any violence to the context, I can produce, from his writings, particular passages, as much in favour of monarchy and privileged orders, as any passages in Mr. Adams's book.

For example—In speaking of the impolicy of increasing the population of the United States, by encouraging the introduction of foreigners, in page 93 of his Notes on Virginia, he observes, that foreigners will infuse into our government their spirit, &c. by waiting some years longer, our government will be more homogeneous, more peaceable, more durable. He then adds, "Suppose twenty millions of republican Americans, thrown all of a sudden into France, what would be the condition of that kingdom? If it would be more turbulent, less happy, less strong, we may believe, that the addition of half a million of foreigners to our present numbers, would produce a similar effect here."

Now, it is evident, from the above extract, that Mr. Jefferson believed that a monarchical government was the best suited to France, and that leading there twenty millions of republican Americans would render France more turbulent, less happy, and less strong. If he thought that twenty millions of American republicans (who are justly reckoned the best republicans on the globe) would disorganize France, and diminish her happiness and her strength, he must have been fully persuaded, that thirty millions of French republicans (who, with all their merits, are certainly inferior to the Americans in the science of self-government) would produce those effects in a much greater degree.

An opinion in favour of monarchy, is then very easily inferred from the foregoing passage.

In page 126, of the same work, in enumerating what he calls the capital defects of the constitution of Virginia, he complains bitterly of the construction of the senate, as not being sufficiently aristocratic, although the members are chosen for four years, as long a period as in any state in the Union, except Maryland. But he complains, because the senate, and the electors of the senate, do not constitute a different interest from the rest of the community. He says, "The senate is, by its constitution, too homogeneous with the house of delegates; being chosen by the same electors, at the same time, and out of the same subjects, the choice falls of course, on men of the same description. The purpose of establishing different houses of legislation is, to introduce the influence of different interests or different principles. In some of the American states, the delegates and senators are so chosen, as that the first represent the persons, and the second the property of the state: but, with us, wealth and wisdom have an equal chance for admission into both houses. We do not therefore derive, from the separation of our legislature into two houses, those benefits which a proper combination of principles is capable of producing, and those which alone can compensate the evils which may be produced by their dissensions."

Now can there be a stronger recommendation of aristocracy and privileged orders than we find in this passage? He wishes to see introduced into the constitution of Virginia, an influence of interests different from those of the mass of the subjects (as he calls the people) and to establish a permanent constitutional separation of two orders of people, on different principles; one to be represented by the Senate, the other by the Delegates; he wishes to have wealth altogether represented in the Senate, and wisdom in the other house, and laments that wisdom has an equal chance with wealth of admission into the Senate. What is all this but an establishment of privileged orders and of an aristocracy of the rank kind? The wealth of the state is to constitute a separate class, to be represented exclusively in a senate, the members of which are to be elected by a separate class, a senate which is to be organized on different principles, and which is to maintain an influence of different interests from those of the rest of the society. Such a body, having an equal participation of the legislative power with the poorer representatives of the poorer class, would soon crush the other branch and usurp all power; it would soon erect itself into an hereditary aristocracy, like that of Venice. Is there any distinction, except in names, between a privileged order, and a distinct class of men enabled by their possession of wealth and a branch of the legislature to maintain a separate influence in the state? What in fact is a privileged order but a separate class of men, possessing by law exclusive privileges? What did Mr. Jefferson wish to establish in Virginia?—A separate and privileged class, composed of the wealthy, possessing by law an influence, different from that of the rest of the people, and exclusively represented in the Senate? He was therefore an advocate for privileged orders, and I defy any of his champions to produce any fragment from Mr. Adams's book, so pointedly in favor of privileged orders, as applicable to the United States, as the foregoing quotation from Mr. Jefferson's.

An aristocracy of wealth being thus established by law, it is a question of course; it matters little whether such a Virginia senator, as Mr. Jefferson wished to create, was to be titled honorable, or illustrious, the title of a Venetian senator; the latter would most probably be annexed; for we find even Hampden, while exolling the republican character of his patron, so far forgets himself as to title him the illustrious Jefferson; he presently after speaks of his wealth; thus connecting his riches with his illustrious character, as though he had just been reading his plan of a Virginia house of nobles.

Will it be now denied that even Thomas Jefferson, that prototype of republicans, has in his writings, countenanced doctrines favorable to monarchy and aristocracy; that he has, in this respect, at least as much forfeited his title to the public favor, as Mr. Adams, and that henceforward his partisans, if they have any sense of decency, ought to be silent on this subject?

PHOCION.

A very curious supposition, by the bye, inasmuch as there were not, at that time, THREE millions of republican Americans in the world. Where, then, was he to find these twenty millions?

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