

AT a numerous meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, held on Wednesday evening, November 8, at Mr. Poor's school-house, South Mulberry Ward, ISRAEL ISRAEL was called to the chair.

The two tickets for electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States, which have been published in the papers, having been read, the following (framed at a meeting of members of the State and Federal Legislatures and other citizens from different parts of the State) having been stated to be composed of characters who would support THOMAS JEFFERSON, was UNANIMOUSLY agreed to.

JEFFERSON TICKET. ELECTORS.

- Thomas McKean John Whitehill
Jacob Morgan William Irwin
James Boyd Abraham Smith
Jonas Hartzell William Brown
Peter Muhlenberg John Piper
Joseph Heiliter John Smilie
William McClay James Edgar
James Hanna

At a meeting of a number of citizens, at Ogden's tavern, New-market ward, October 29, 1796. The two tickets for electors, which have been published in the news-papers, were read, and it was unanimously agreed to support the following as a truly Federal and Republican Ticket.

- Israel Whelen, Philadelphia,
Samuel Miles,
Henry Wynkoop, Bucks,
John Arndt, Northampton,
Valentine Eckhart, Berks,
Thomas Bull, Chester,
Robert Coleman, Lancaster,
John Carion, Dauphin,
William Wilson, Northumberland,
Samuel Popplewhaite, Cumberland,
Jacob Hay, York,
Benjamin Elliott, Huntingdon,
Ephraim Douglas, Fayette,
John Woods, Allegheny,
Thomas Stokely, Washington.

On motion it was resolved, that the following address to the citizens of Pennsylvania, be signed by the chairman and published.

Fellow Citizens, At a period when the peculiar situation of our country calls for no common share of wisdom, patriotism and firmness in the chief magistrate of the United States, are we summoned to the choice of electors of a President and Vice-President, and on the prudence of that choice, will in a great measure depend our future peace and happiness.

With no desire of dictating to our fellow-citizens, and with no interest but what is common to all, do we address you. The happiness of our country is involved in the choice that shall be made, and we therefore solicit your warmest exertions in support of characters whose suffrages will ensure the peace and prosperity of the United States.

GEORGE LATIMER, Chairman. Attest. JOSEPH HOPKINSON, Secy.

MR. PRINTER, Your inserting the inclosed extract in your entertaining Gazette, will very much oblige

A FEMALE FRIEND.

Return once more and bless our ravish'd sight, I nupture our souls with ever new delight; C harm us again—with more than magic art, K now that you captivate each female heart.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS. RUTLAND, (Vermont) October 24.

The honorable Moses Robinson, late Senator in for this state in congress, on Saturday the 15th inst. communicated to the governor, the following resignation of that important office.

Dear Sir, Having received an appointment to the office of a Senator of the United States, it was my intention to have served the whole term for which I was elected; but the circumstances of my domestic affairs are such, as render it wholly incompatible with either my interest or duty, any longer to hold that office.

ever to be effected or to be an indifferent spectator of its prosperity or misfortunes. I am, dear Sir, with respect, and sentiments of high esteem, Your excellency's most obedient and very humble servant, MOSES ROBINSON. His excellency Thomas Chittenden.

Hereafter there can be no question as to the federalism of the state of Vermont.

On Tuesday last, the general assembly of this State, chose the hon. ISAAC TICHENOR, senator to congress, in the room of Mr. Robinson, resigned. Mr. Tichenor is elected to serve at the next session of congress, and for the six years succeeding, and has accepted his appointment.

The legislature of Vermont choose the electors for that state. That they will be true federalists is undoubted.

NEW-YORK, November 2. Legislature of New-York.

Yesterday, both houses of the legislature convened at the City-hall, in this city, agreeably to adjournment. There being a quorum present in each house, they proceeded to organize their respective houses.

Guilian Verplanck was appointed speaker, and James Van Ingen, clerk. Robert Hunter was re-chosen master at arms.

The usual mutual communications were had between the two houses and the executive. At half past one, his excellency the governor appeared on the floor of the great court room, both houses being present, and made his speech at the opening of the session.

Yesterday, the assembly went into committee of the whole house on his excellency the governor's speech, Mr. Barker in the chair, when the speech was read, and committees appointed, by distinct resolutions, to take into consideration the different distinct articles in said speech respectively, and report thereon to the house.

A message was received from the senate, with two resolutions, requesting the concurrence of the assembly, viz. 1. Resolved, that the two houses will, on Wednesday next, proceed to elect a senator in the congress of the United States, in the place of Mr. King.

James Kent, esq. is appointed to pronounce an oration before the Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting on Tuesday next.

TRENTON, November 1.

Tuesday last being the day appointed by the constitution, for the meeting of the legislature of this state, a quorum of both houses accordingly assembled at the State-house, in this city. The council made choice of James Lion, esq. as vice-president, and John Beatty, esq. clerk; the assembly, of James H. Inlay, esq. as speaker, and Maskell Ewing, esq. clerk.

In joint meeting, last Friday, Richard Howell, esq. was re-appointed governor of this state, for the ensuing year, and James Mort, esq. treasurer, both unanimously.

A bill is before the assembly, for erecting free schools throughout this state, to be supported by a general tax.

One Gould received sentence of death at the last court of oyer and terminer, in Suffolk county, for the murder of his wife. He was executed on Friday last.

WINCHESTER, October 28.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Maryland to his correspondent here. "We have had a very warmly contested election in Hager's Town, Sp—g, with all its influence, supported Ringgold, as an anti treaty man, against a plain, honest German. He is a spirited young fellow, and supported himself with a becoming dignity. He publicly avowed himself a friend to order and good government, and to that Great Man who, by a certain party, has been so much insulted and vilified. The young man was supported by the Germans, his staunch friends,—who, when they understood the nature of the dispute, cleaved to him as one man.—For, being a plain, sensible people, and finding themselves happy and thriving under the present establishment, they did not wish to run the risk of a change."

AMERICAN CLAIMS. In the High Court of Admiralty. Sir James Marriot, Judge.

Samuel Bayard, agent of the United States, &c. in behalf of Messrs. John and Thomas Stephens and Israel Thorndike, citizens of the United States, and owners of the schooner Relief and cargo, Asa Cole, master.—Claimants—against General Sir Charles Grey and Admiral Sir John Jarvis.

The Relief was an American vessel seized by the British forces at Martinique shortly after the capture of that island. On the 19th of April 1794, she was libelled in a pretended Court of Admiralty established at Martinique by the captors. On the 5th of May the vessel and cargo were sold, and on the 14th they were condemned.

On the 28th of Feb. 1795, Mr. Bayard filed his claim in the High Court of Admiralty on behalf of the owners; and a motion thereupon issued against Admiral Jarvis and General Grey, directing them to bring into the registry of the court the ship's papers and all depositions taken in preparatory. The captors, though a year had elapsed from the time of the issuing of the motion, brought in no papers; and the king's advocate and proctor admitted, that they did not expect to bring in any. The cause was therefore heard on the ex parte evidence produced by the claimants.

Doctors Nicholl and Lawrence for the claimants, and Sir William Scott, the king's advocate for the captors.

On the 2d of Feb. 1796 Sir James Marriot delivered his opinion as follows: Since the king's advocate and proctor both admit that there is no prospect of shortly, if at all, receiving from their clients any further papers respecting these American vessels seized at Martinique, as they admit this vessel to be one of those seized and sold by persons under the orders of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jarvis, and as the claimants have done all in their power to have the ships papers

brought forward, and, not being able to obtain them from the captors, have furnished such as were in their power, I do not see how I can do otherwise than decree the restitution of this vessel and cargo.

Dr. Nicholl then moved, that the restitution might be accompanied with costs and damages, and Sir William Scott submitting to the judgment of the court, the judge further declared as follows:

Whenever a wrong has been done, it is the duty of a court of justice, when applied to, not only to repair that wrong, but to decree the party aggrieved compensation for the loss he may have sustained by the illegal detention of his property. In all cases where seamen have come into this court to demand the wages that have been wrongfully detained from them, I have made it a rule, to direct payment not only of the wages due them, but also the costs and charges they have been put to in recovering them. It is immaterial whether the defendants in this case have done the wrong themselves or others under their command. They knew of the seizure and sale of these vessels; they constituted this pretended court of admiralty for the purpose of condemning them; and their agents have received the proceeds of these vessels and cargoes, which I have no doubt they have taken good care of. But these proceedings as against the Americans were wrongful, and they must have justice done them. This money so illegally gotten must be refunded to its proper owners. It is a pity that brave men are not always wise men. But I have nothing to say to them as officers or as men: they appear now before the court as parties to a suit, and it is my duty to enforce the rules of justice.

As to Sir Charles Grey he might have had little to do in the business; but Sir John Jarvis ought and must have known better.—Let the vessel be restored with costs and damages.

As the king's advocate was not prepared in the other cases, the judge, with the consent of the claimant's counsel, directed them to stand over to the next admiralty day; but at the same time he said, Don't let it be told in America, that this court declines sitting to hear and decide these cases. I am willing to hear as many as counsel are prepared to argue. The captors were in a great hurry to sell these vessels and pocket the money. As they have now had the use of it long enough, they should restore it with a good grace to those who have a right to demand it.

Philadelphia, November 4. IF MR. JEFFERSON (says a Boston paper) should succeed in the Presidency, he must either change the entire system of the present administration, or offend the friends to whom he will be indebted for his elevation. Without doubt he will prefer the former alternative. Have we considered, and are we ready to meet this change? The offices, at the heads of the great departments will immediately retire from posts in which they cannot enjoy the confidence of the President. The French party will rejoice at the news of a decree for capturing our property; who would justify the French in breaking solemn treaties; who would publicly state France ought to make war upon us, unless we unite in a common cause with them; that zealous, impolitic, and headstrong party would take the lead in our councils. Are we prepared for this change? Is not the advantage that might result from it at least problematical? And is not our present property safe? Can we do better? May we not do worse? Think of these things, and think of JOHN ADAMS.

REPLY to the communication in the Aurora of this morning, on the subject of citizen ADAM'S Note.

The whole substance of the above vindication of citizen Adet's Note, sets altogether on this ground; that, "inasmuch as by our commercial treaty, with France, that nation is to enjoy all the advantages relating to commerce, which may be granted by the United States to the most favored nations, the paying for them the equivalent, if any, that has been paid by such nations, and inasmuch as the United States have granted by treaty to Great-Britain the right to seize French property found on board American vessels, therefore France has an equal right to seize British property found on board our vessels."

The fallacy of the above reasoning will be detected by a few plain observations, the conclusion resting entirely on premises which are universally known to be false.

Let any unprejudiced man read the preamble and the first, second and third articles of the treaty, and he will find that they mean no more than, "that France is to be permitted to import all goods into the United States, which the most favored nations may be permitted to import, and shall pay no higher duties or tonnage on her goods or vessels than the most favored nations; and that her ships shall enjoy in passing from one port of the United States to another and in navigating to and from the United States the same privileges that any other nation enjoys."

Therefore even admitting that the United States had granted by treaty to G. B. the right of seizing enemy's property, found in their vessels, a correspondent right could not have been claimed by France under the treaty, inasmuch as it cannot be considered as a commercial privilege, however the might have had a right to claim it under the laws of neutrality.

But it is denied, that the United States have granted this right by treaty to Great-Britain. She had long practised upon it as derived from the law of nations, and exercised it at the time the United States formed their commercial treaty with France. For proof of this, see Jefferson's reasoning on the subject, in his letters to Genet and Morris, (printed Correspondence) in which the exercise of this right is clearly and incontrovertibly proved to belong to Great-Britain, and in which reasoning, the French republic have apparently acquiesced for three years.

Moreover, on reference to the 17th article of our treaty with England, it will shew that, so far from having granted this right, the United States have obtained a relaxation in the exercise of it; the law of nations having authorized a more vexatious exercise of the right, than is permitted by the treaty.

France then, well apprized of this right, enters into an express stipulation with the United States, that she will not exercise it towards them, when they shall be at peace, and she at war.

And yet, after a long acquiescence in this exemption, and a formal recognition of it, (by the repeal

of a decree which had for a moment suspended it, she now chooses to consider it as working unequal, and assigns that as the reason for its throated violation.

The executive directory, (taking a very different ground from the Apollignin in the Aurora,) states the threatened violation, to rest "on the detriment which France may receive from the advantages which she had by her treaty secured to the United States."

The law of nations furnishes no justification of the kind; the books, on the contrary, say, "that the injury a nation may sustain from a treaty, is not a justifiable reason for such nation to refuse complying with its conditions."

Martian's law of nations, p. 52. "Real treaties never cease to be obligatory, except in cases where all treaties become invalid."

"The maritime powers have begun to issue declarations to advertise the neutral powers, that they shall look upon such and such merchandizes as contraband; but the effects of these declarations cannot by any means be extended to those neutral powers, with which the powers that issue them have treaties of commerce, in which this matter is settled."

"One of the parties has not a right to sever from a treaty, otherwise valid and obligatory, except in the case of a collision, or in that of an infraction by the other."

Besides, France, herself previous to her treaty with us, had always exercised the same right, as resulting from the law of nations, by seizing enemy's property in neutral bottoms, where not secured by treaty. (See Marine Ordinances, under the article, prize.)

And at the very moment that she complains of the exercise of this right on the part of Great-Britain, she has made a practical comment on the laws of nations, in this respect by seizing enemy's property, EVEN ON NEUTRAL TERRITORY; in the case of the seizure of British property at Leghorn.

Thus we see that before and subsequent to her commercial treaty with the United States, she has practised upon the same principle which she seems now disposed to force the United States into a War to compel England to renounce.

The foregoing remarks, and the authorities which have been referred to, leave no room for doubt in the mind of every independent American, that if the threat of the French government shall be carried into execution, the United States will have learnt a new lesson in politics—that the most liberal, sincere and faithful observance of treaties, the most generous construction of the laws of neutrality, say, even an exposure to danger, by measures not warranted either by our treaty or the laws of neutrality, are not sufficient to retain the friendship of that nation and to preserve inviolate her stipulations when she feels from them a momentary inconvenience, which she had fully contemplated at the time they were made.

AN UNSHACKLED AMERICAN.

This Day is published, For the Author, (price 25 cents) And Sold by B. DAVIES, No. 63, High-street, and by the other Bookellers in the City, TIT FOR TAT; Or, A Purge for a Pill.

Being an answer to a scurrilous pamphlet, lately published, entitled, "A Pill for Porcupine."

To which is added, A Poetical Rhapsody on the Times, Describing the Disasters of an Emigrant.

"To bear an open slander is a curse, "But not to find an answer is a worse." "This you get, Booby Squirt, "Because you would chatter; "Since you're for flinging dirt, "We'll try who best can spatter."

[Paddy Whack.]

EZEKIEL FREEMAN,

HAVING succeeded to the distillery in New-street, No. 115, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Cave, informs the public that he has for sale,

Rum, Gin, Brandy, &c.

All persons having any demands upon the said distillery or indebted thereto are requested to apply to him for settlement, he being duly authorized for that purpose.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4th, 1796. d1f

To be Let,

A large cellar, in Walnut-street just above Fourth-street, that is floored with two inch plank, and will hold upwards of 100 pipes of wine.

Also, a Stable and Coach-house, that will hold four horses and two carriages; and several stores in Fourth-street.—Apply to

George Meade. Who has for sale,

25 boxes of Castile soap Red Lisbon Wine A few pipes of bill of exchange wine A few barrels of Irish mofs beed And a few barrels of ship bread.

Nov. 4. d1gt.

GLASS ENGRAVER.

Mrs. DESCAMPS, from Paris. Informs the Public that she has just opened her store, North Third Street, No. 95, where she engraves with borders, flowers, garlands, cyphers, figures, escutcheons, &c. in the most elegant, fashionable, neat, and new style, all sorts of glasses, and glass wares on the most reasonable terms. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

M. Descamps executes any thing in the line of a Glazier. Nov. 2. d3t.

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land, WELL situated, lying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Millin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn, No. 64, South Second-street. mwtf

NANKENS, Of the first quality, FOR SALE BY, RID. and JAS. POTTER. For any quantity above Five Thousand Pieces, a liberal credit will be given R. & J. P. September 13. T. 15