

truth were admitted to be on their side. Nothing, which can be prepared, for example, to manifest all the errors of "Phocion," can possibly reach in time the distant Electors.

The opinions of Mr. Adams in favor of an hereditary President and of an hereditary senate, and his desire to see them introduced among us, are the great objections to him, which prevail copulatively with all the friends of the Federal Constitution, who are opposed to his election. Hence we see, that though Mr. Pinckney is understood to be set up by the same persons, no objections whatever have been made to him. This gentleman gives rise to no alarms even among the friends of other candidates, because he is universally admitted to be a friend to representative or elective government. Nay, even the papers, characterized as Anti federal and Jacobin, have not founded any alarm concerning the Republican Pinckney.

The friends and enemies of the Federal Constitution have been accustomed to believe, that GENERAL WASHINGTON is a lover of representative government. It has been a cause of a devout thankfulness to Providence in the minds of serious and anxious men, that this friend to Republics was in the chair, when the combined powers allied to restore Monarchy in France, and particularly in 1793, when the king of Great-Britain issued within the same week (Oct. 31, and Nov. 6, '93) a public proclamation to suppress Republican government in France, and secret orders hostile to the resources and naval organ of our offending Republic. Here we might offer exculpatory remarks concerning the dispositions, which a concurrence of circumstances like these might naturally excite in the bosom of Secretary Jefferson, perhaps we might fully establish his merit on the occasion; but it is only necessary to our present argument to observe, that the friends of our Republican Constitution felt great comfort, at a moment so awfully eventful, in the knowledge, that our chief magistrate was an indisputable enemy to every modification of hereditary domination. If the friends of representative government cherished with thankfulness this comfortable truth, what will they now think and feel, if they behold the high presidential authority in the hands of one, who has no faith, no confidence in representative or elective government, who believes, with the jealous enemies of our Constitution abroad, that a Monarchical Constitution is not only better than our Federal Constitution, but that a mixed Monarchy is "the best of all possible governments." Alk yourselves, respectable but highly responsible trustees of a deserving nation's peace, before it shall be too late, can the people of America be hoped to confide in such a constituted authority?

The letters of "Phocion" have been principally confined to the rejection of Mr. Jefferson. He says enough, it is true, to cover himself from the charge of neglecting Mr. Adams. Yet he certainly has not taken up and explained any of the passages, in favor of hereditary government, which a wife and zealous advocate would (if he could) have openly seized and refuted. This is a case in which the very horns of the adversary, if we may use the expression, should have been taken hold of with intrepidity. "Phocion," instead of referring almost entirely for Mr. Jefferson a pen, which alas he has unconsciously steeped in the acridulated gall of self-deceiving prejudice, should have explained the many passages like the following, which are to be found in Mr. Adams's three volumes.

In treating of the Lacedemonian government, which was hereditary in the kings and senators, in the two hundred and fifty-fifth page of the first volume, Mr. Adams writes the following words—"The Lacedemonian Republic may then, with great propriety, be called Monarchical, and had the three essential parts of the best possible government; it was a mixture of Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy." This passage is unequivocal and goes to the whole length of the principles in question. Mr. Adams does not merely say, that it is good—not merely that it is better than the existing Constitution of Massachusetts or New-York—not merely that it is better than such a Constitution, as this Federal Constitution, under which a beneficent creator has placed us, a second chosen people,—but Mr. Adams, without any the least qualification or reserve whatsoever, expressly says, that this Lacedemonian mixture of Monarchy—Aristocracy—and Democracy, had "the three essential parts of the best possible government." To frame a declaration of monarchical and aristocratical faith more unequivocal and explicit, all the words of our language, nay, all the ideas of the human mind would be vainly applied.

A FEDERALIST.

For sale, freight or charter,



THE BRIG Lilly,

STEPHEN SMITH, Master.

AN entire new vessel, ninety-three tons burthen, completely found, and may be sent to sea without any expense. For terms, apply on board, at Clifford's wharf, or to JOSEPH ANTHONY & CO. NOV. 9

Patent Shot.

THE general consumption of Patent Shot having been prevented by the high price it has hitherto been sold at, the Proprietors take this method of informing the Public that they may in future be supplied with that article at the same prices as common shot, by ordering their Correspondents to apply to WALKERS, MALTY & Co. London. NOV. 9

GRAND PATENT AND OTHER PIANO FORTES.

JUST arrived; uncommon attention has been given to the finishing of these instruments, which are in a style entirely new, and superbly elegant. Added to which, purchasers will have an opportunity of selecting from a greater number than was ever offered for sale, by any person in this city—and being a consignment, and the object of the consignee a speedy return of the proceeds, they will be sold on liberal terms, at W. POYNTELL'S store, No. 70 Chebnut Street, November 9.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1796.

STOCKS.

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Six per Cent., Three per Cent., 4 1/2 per Cent., 5 1/2 per Cent., Deferred Six per Cent., BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance Comp. North America, and Pennsylvania par.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for London (at 30, 60, and 90 days) and Amsterdam (at 60 and 90 days).

COMMUNICATION.

MR. FENNO,

The following sentiment has been broached in the Aurora:

"When parties run high, the good cause must be supported with enthusiasm and absolute violence."

By some late transactions of an electioneering nature it would seem that this sentiment is not only cherished, but reduced to practice.

Vive la Liberte!

Return of Chester County Election.

Table listing names and votes for the Chester County Election, including Whelen, Miles, Wyukoop, Arndt, Eckhart, Bull, Coleman, Carson, Pofflethwaite, Hay, Wilson, Elliot, Douglas, Woods, Stokely, M Kean, Morgan, Hanna, Hartzell, Heitler, Boyd, Whitehill, M'Clay, Browa, Spith, Smit, Irwin, Smilie, Edgar, and Muhlenberg.

A letter from Charleston to a merchant in this city, mentions, that the ship South-Carolina, Captain Garman; brig —, Brewer; Ah's Harriott, Switzer; Lovely Lads, Cribbing; and the Eagle, all of and from Philadelphia, were detained there for nine days by head winds, and no prospect of a change.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To DELLA CRUSCA.

Blest "genius of the god of day" Escaped the twining furies roar, Receive a grateful tribute lay, That haile thee welcome to our shore. In Britain's isle, subdued by love, Thy magic muse in moving verse Enrich'd thy songs;—with every grove Was taught "Matilda" to rehearse. Resume once more thy "golden quill"— A nobler theme demands thy song. Quickly, our hero's virtues tell; To Washington thy strains belong. If aught can more illumine his fame, Which soars above the eagle's wings, Or nations more admire his name, It is that Della Crusca sings.

Sing the great chief, who to his fields withdraws— Oh, sing whilst worlds shall listen with applause! LAURA. Delaware state, Nov. 6th.

Governor JAY'S Speech to the Legislature of New-York, at opening the Session on the first inst.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly, When it is considered how greatly the happiness of every nation depends on the wisdom with which their government is administered, the occasion which has called you together at this early season, cannot but be regarded as unusually important.

The period fixed for the election of a President of the United States is approaching; and the measures preparatory to it in this state, are now to be taken. In every possible situation of our national affairs, whether of peace or war, of tranquillity or ferment, of prosperity or misfortune, this object will not cease to demand the utmost care and circumspection.

Hitherto the embarrassments arising from competitions, and from the influences incident to them, have not been experienced: they have been excluded by the uniform and universal confidence reposed in that illustrious patriot, who, being distinguished as the father and ornament of his country, by a series of great and disinterested services, was also eminently qualified by an uncommon assemblage of virtues and talents, for that important and exalted station.

But that extraordinary man, having with admirable wisdom and fortitude conducted the nation through various vicissitudes and unpropitious circumstances, to an unexampled degree of prosperity, is now about to retire. Mankind has not been accustomed to see the highest military and civil powers of a nation received, used, and resigned, as they have been in this glorious instance. Every reflection and sentiment connected with this interesting subject, will naturally arise in your minds. May the same benevolent, wise, and overruling Providence, which has so constantly and remarkably sustained and protected us, preside over the public deliberations and suffrages.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that, at a treaty held in this city under the authority of the United States, a final agreement has been concluded between this state and the Indian tribes who call themselves the Seven Nations of Canada. Altho' their title to the territory they claimed was not unquestionable, yet it was judged more consistent with sound policy, to extinguish their claims and consequently their animosities by a satisfactory settlement, than leave the state exposed to the inconveniences which always result from disputes with Indian tribes. Besides considering our strength and their

comparative weakness, every appearance of taking advantage of that weakness, was to be avoided.

The claims of the Mohawks to certain other lands, still remain to be adjusted; but there is reason to expect that these may also be amicably settled; and that the period is not far distant, when the Indians on our borders, having convincing proofs of our justice and moderation, will by good offices and a friendly intercourse be led to rely on our benevolence and protection, and to view our prosperity as connected with their own.

I submit to your consideration, whether the payments to be annually made to the different tribes who are entitled to them by contracts with the state, should not be so ordered, as that they may be punctually paid, in a uniform manner, and at a fixed expence.

Difficulties were experienced in executing the benevolent intentions of the Legislature respecting a Lazaretto in the vicinity of this city. Ground conveniently situated could not be purchased; and the placing it on Governor's Island, where it could not have been erected at a proper distance from the garrison, was liable to strong objections. These difficulties have been removed by the liberality of the Corporation of the city. They have gratuitously conveyed Bedlow's Island to the state, for this, and such other public uses as the Legislature may from time to time direct. Certain buildings, erected there by the French Republic, have been purchased, and prepared to serve the purpose of a Lazaretto for the present—but as additions and alterations will be necessary; and as precautions should be taken to prevent that island from being further diminished by encroachments of the water, the appropriation of some money for these objects will be requisite.

The measures prescribed by law to prevent the bringing and spreading of infectious diseases in this state, have been taken, and faithfully executed. It is however to be lamented, that cases of the like fever with that which in the last year proved so fatal to this city, have occurred; and there is at present very little reason to doubt whether that disease may be generated here. The subject of nuisances therefore, having become important to the safety as well as to the comfort of our fellow citizens, well deserves the notice and interposition of the Legislature.

Precarious is the peace and security of that people who are not prepared to defend themselves. Permit me to observe that this state has but one port, and that, important as it is to the whole state, its situation cannot yet be secure. The fortifications that were begun are still unfinished; and it appears to me to merit consideration, whether this port can otherwise be secured than by skillfully fortifying the passage at the Narrows. It cannot be too frequently recollected, that seasons of peace and prosperity are the most favourable for measures and works of this kind.

Considering the funds which the state possesses; the appropriations which have been and will be made for various public uses, the accounts consequent to such appropriations, and the evident utility of so arranging and conducting our fiscal affairs, as that the funds may be advantageously managed, accounts with individuals regularly settled, and the balances due to and from them punctually paid.— I think it my duty to suggest whether more adequate provision for these objects should not be made.

Although our taxes have for years past been inconsiderable, and although there is at present no prospect of our being pressed by any necessity to increase them, yet it is to be presumed from the vicissitudes which attend human affairs, that at some future period more ample contributions may become indispensable; would it not therefore be prudent, at this calm and tranquil season, to adopt and establish such rules and regulations for taxation, as being perfectly consistent with the principles of justice and rational liberty, and gradually acquiring the advantages of experience and usage, may relieve this delicate subject from many of the perplexing questions about principles, mode and manner, which at all times are difficult, and which are particularly embarrassing in times of anxiety and agitation.

The distressed situation in which the French refugees from St. Domingo arrived here, induced the Legislature to provide for them in a very beneficent manner. The sums allotted for their support have been expended, and the accounts audited and settled—many of those unfortunate persons have left the state; but it is represented to me, that a number of old persons and children are still here, and in a situation so destitute and wretched, that I cannot forbear mentioning it to you. They cannot with propriety be considered as the poor of any particular district—their fate is peculiar as well as distressing, and they appear to me as having become by the dispensations of Providence the poor of the state.

It often happens that persons not urged by circumstances equally pressing, come into the state, from distant parts, and in many instances become burthenome to it. This subject seems to call for some regulations, especially as the law heretofore passed relative to it has ceased to operate.

I ought not to omit informing you that the honorable Mr. King having been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Great Britain, and accepted that place, his seat in the senate of the United States has become vacant.

In the course of your deliberations on the affairs of the state, and the means of preserving and increasing the public welfare, many interesting subjects will rise into view—such as these among others.—The manner in which the salt springs may be rendered most useful, and the woods in the neighbourhood of them best preserved. The facilities and encouragement that may be proper towards obtaining an accurate map of the whole state.—The necessity of rendering the laws respecting roads and bridges more effectual—and of revising and amending those which relate to the militia, and which direct the inspection of certain of our staple commodities. As these and various other objects derive importance from their relations to the general welfare, they will I am persuaded receive a proportionate degree of your attention; and I assure you that it is no less my desire than it is my duty to co operate with you in guarding and promoting the prosperity and happiness of our fellow citizens.

MR. FENNO, Please to give a place in your impartial paper to the following extract from a poem, annexed to a pamphlet just published, entitled, *Tis for Tat, &c.* and you will oblige

ONE OF YOUR CUSTOMERS. After describing the disappointment and disasters of an imported patriot with pointed wit, the poet turns with pleasure from the disagreeable theme, to the groves of Mount Vernon, to contemplate the virtues of the American chief in his retirement.

IN Vernon's Groves, whose shade unites The active joys and calm delights, The victor's wreath and civic crown, Content, Love, Friendship, and Renown; Where endless smiles Potowmac wears, The halcyon PEACE her nest prepares. The Patriot Chief who there presides, As down the stream of life he glides, She hovers round, and foosth his ears With music of the heavenly spheres. When late she heard the distant cry Of War, and spread her wings to fly, 'Twas he who charm'd her fears to rest, And foosth'd her on his parent's breast. Yes, Peace, 'twas he who kindly strove To wed thee to our Eagle's love. Then still, with all thy faithful train Of golden blessings, haunt the plain: Bid Beauty loose her musky hair, Bid Pleasure, wreath'd in smiles, be there;— The Muses sport, thy beams among, And jocund plenty laugh along. While safely, in thy Olive shade, At ease her careless limbs are laid.

Blest Saint I at thy enlivening word The voice of gladness shall be heard; And, all our joyous vales along, How charming sweet thy Turtles' song: 'Till War, amidst his wild career, Suspend his whirlwind rage to hear, And every weary realm rejoice To echo back thy angel voice.

AND thou, "immortal Freedom's fire" I Whom all revere, esteem, admire; With all that Gratitude can give, Forever in our breasts shall live. If, like the Theban chief, condemn'd For standing forth thy country's friend, Reflect 'us by the breath of thee Who rank amongst thy country's foes; Whose dark cabals and factious cry Would raise the civil tempest high, That they, amid th' ensanguin'd broil, Secure might fatten on the spoil: Like famish'd Vultures on the shore, With joy survey the labouring oar, The pench'd wretch on land that's cast, And scream, and feed amid the blast.

LIVES there a man who, of thy toil, Enjoys the corn, the wine, the oil; Whose serpent tongue would streak with blame, The virgin whiteness of thy name; May Heav'n's command the tiger far To some bleak, blasted island bear, Whose leafless spray no shade provides For household heads and unfed sides. There may he press the dreary mould, Within all comfortless and cold; In horror fix his haggard eye On the pale Moon and winter sky; And, haled by the Good and Just, In moody madness sink to dust.

THE Flatterer's labours I condemn, I leave the venal song to them; But honestly commend I will, And love the smile of virtue still; I'll say thy name, wherever it goes, Exalted sage! no rival knows; And that thy services command The praises of a grateful land. If, worn with toil, with care oppress'd, Thou seek'st for solitude and rest,— The deep'ning shade, sequester'd cell, The hill, the plain, the musing dell, And rosy blush of flow'rets sweet, Shall bless thy last, thy lov'd retreat. Thy gentle ear at last shall there No rude and thankless scoldings hear; No, nor the rill that rippling flows, Shall murmur at thy calm repose; But still, at ease, may'st thou recline Beneath thy own o'er-mantling vine; And, as thy years and fame increase, Be shadow'd with the wing of Peace.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

HARRISBURGH, November 7. On Thursday night last, the large and commodious tavern at Silver Springs, 6 miles from this town, the property of Oliver Pullock, esq. and occupied by Mr. Briggs, was entirely consumed by fire, together with all the furniture, wearing apparel, liquors, &c. There were near forty persons asleep in this mansion, when the accident was discovered, which had made such progress, as to render even their escape impossible, any other way than from the different windows: by which means, a young man, aged about 18, who slept in the upper story, bruised himself in such a manner, as only to survive a short time; one of Mr. Briggs's daughters of 10 years, was so much burnt before she could be extricated, as only to live about two hours. Many others were very much hurt, but it is hoped not past recovery. The loss is estimated at above 6000l. By the returns which have come to hand, in this county, it appears that Adams's ticket has had a decided majority of votes.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.

ARRIVED.

Table listing arrivals of ships and their masters, including Sehr. Rofs, Morrow, North Carolina 11; Betsy, Barnett, Norfolk 4; Fanny, Baum, North-Carolina 10; Sloop Favorite, Sage, do. 25; The brig Active, Williams from Philadelphia, arrived at St. Kitt's, Oct. 9, and was to sail for this port on the 18th; A sloop from New-York, and one from Boston were seen in the Bay yesterday.

Boarding and Lodging

TWO GENTLEMEN may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, in a private family and pleasant situation.