

proportion which the aggregate of the other class of the citizens bears, in any state, to that of its husbandmen, is the proportion of its unbound to its healthy parts, and is a good enough barometer, whereby to measure its degree of corruption.

But notwithstanding this explicit condemnation of the system of domestic manufactures for the United States, in the year 1782, yet in his commercial report, in 1793, when precisely the same causes existed, we find a strong recommendation of measures, calculated to compel the United States to depend altogether for supply on domestic manufactures, there being no other nation, at that time, capable of furnishing them but Great-Britain, whose manufactures were to have been interdicted.

In that report, page 17,* he recommends the burdening with duties or excluding such foreign manufactures as we take in greatest quantity, and which at the same time we could the soonest furnish to ourselves, or obtain from other countries, imposing on them duties, lighter at first, but heavier and heavier afterwards, as other channels of supply open.

The ratifications of the explanatory article to be added to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, were exchanged at London on the sixth day of October last. This event is promulgated in the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 4th instant.

By the proclamation of the governor of Maryland, of the 2d inst. it appears that the following gentlemen are elected members of the fifth Congress for that state, viz. George Dent, Esq. for the first district; Richard Sprigg, Esq. for the second; William Craik, Esq. for the third; George Bass, Esq. for the fourth; Samuel Smith, Esq. for the fifth; William Matthews, Esq. for the sixth; William Hindman, Esq. for the seventh; and John Dennis, Esq. for the eighth.

Extraet of a letter from a gentleman in Massachusetts, dated 1st November. "The election of Mr. Swanwick will be useful, if it should keep your good men in Philadelphia, (and you know I maintain, notwithstanding you send us such a man) that you have many good and true men in your city, if this election should, I say, stir up your citizens to exert themselves to preserve our government, your affliction will be wholesome, tho' no joyous. Excuses for the want of due exertions at elections are at hand, and indeed they are often called for. The satisfied people are not the sort of folks to stir. The malcontents do it of course and without a respite. Pretended grievances too, (in our happy country none are real) rouse as much fury, as much again, as actual oppression would enkindle—as hypocritical sins are worse than common diseases, at least the sufferer bears them less patiently. We must expect it therefore that the sons of confusion will excel us in art and industry. I fear that the friends of order are too confident and too indolent in this quarter. Gov. Adams is proposed as an elector and Mr. Bowdoin as member of Congress. Both would fail if due pains was taken. Col. Dawes and young Mr. Otis will be proposed on the federal file.—I hope with success.

"There is a four leaven in the vicinity of Boston which the Chronicle has mixed up so artfully that it will be long before we can get rid of it. With such a governor we cannot expect unleased cakes. I trust we shall put off the old man next spring.—You know the whole text."

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES. MR. FENNO, AFTER the full Vindication of Mr. ADAMS's opinions, which has appeared at different times in your paper, your readers must be surprised to see further attempts to calumniate that virtuous citizen, by the hackneyed trick of detaching half a dozen words from a particular sentence or subject. The quotation in yesterday's paper, given by a writer calling himself a Federalist, so far from derogating from Mr. Adams's republicanism, when examined, and taken in conjunction with the whole subject, rather proves his sincere and steady love for the human race.

It is well known that in the ancient republics, their Kings were nothing more than Chief Magistrates; in the page preceding the one quoted, viz. 254, Mr. Adams tells us that the King of Lacedæmon was but the first among equals, having no negative upon the Senate. In page 249, he tells us, that from the days of Homer to those of Lycurgus, the governments of Greece were monarchical in name and pretension, but aristocratical in reality, that in Lacedæmon, where there were eight-and-twenty archons, contending against two kings, they had brought the whole country into the utmost confusion—in page 253, that the whole executive and the most important part of the legislative power was committed to a Senate—that all authority was thus nearly collected into one centre, and that the nobility—and that it was necessary to counterbalance this dangerous authority, by instituting assemblies of the people. In p. 254, he says, "But the Lawgiver saw that the King and people were both too weak, and the Senate would still have power to scramble after the magistracies which were to be annually appointed; he therefore contrived a kind of solemn alliance, to be perpetually renewed, between the monarchical and democratical branches, by which the Senate might be awed into moderation. In this constitution, then, were three orders: if the Senate and nobles should prevail in one assembly of the people, so far as to carry any unconstitutional point, the Kings and Ephori would find a resource in the other to lead them back." Mr. Adams then observes "that this republic possessed the three essential parts of the best possible government"—that is, call it a republic or a monarchy, wherever there exists a nobility, or a wealthy and powerful class of citizens, their power must be balanced, by an executive and by the people.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1796.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Table with columns: Bucks County, Federal, Anti-Federal. Rows include Bristol District, Chapman do., Quaker Town, Newton do., Nockamixon do., Cumberland County, etc.

Majority for Federal Ticket, 3622

PHILADELPHIA, November 10. The English government has ever been censured for requiring a test of her citizens, as a condition of eligibility to offices.

NEW YORK, November 8. PERSECUTION. The English government has ever been censured for requiring a test of her citizens, as a condition of eligibility to offices.

WASHINGTON, November 10. James M'Alpin, Taylor, No. 3, South Fourth-street, RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY. TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chestnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection.

For Sale, This day Landing from on board the ship Concord, Captain Thompson, from Amsterdam.

Imported in the late arrivals, And to be Sold by JACOB PARKE, No. 49, North side of High-street, Philadelphia.

ARRIVED. Schooner Winthrop, Gilman, Boston 15 Days. Sloop Lark, Williams, Virginia 5. Sloop Hannah, Cook, Newbern 9.

ARRIVED. Schooner Commerce, Gardner, Boston 8. Schooner Esperance, Traveis, Port-au-Prince 27. Schooner Abigail, Rofs, Malaga 50. Schooner Nancy, Block, Richmond 5.

CHARACTER OF JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States. From a Poem just published, and sold by J. Ormrod.

YE who have fought in Freedom's sacred cause, Who grace our Senates or expound our laws, Freemen, who deem your country's honors dear, Indulge the Muse, and lend a patient ear.

JAMES M'ALPIN, TAYLOR, No. 3, South Fourth-street, RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1796. ELECTION RETURNS. Bucks County. Bristol District, Federal 94, Anti-Federal 85.

WASHINGTON, November 10. James M'Alpin, Taylor, No. 3, South Fourth-street, RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement.

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