proportion which the aggregate of the other claffes of the citizens bears, in any flate, to that of its huf bandmen, is the proportion of its unfound to it healthy parts, and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption. Whill we have land to labout, then, let us NEVER with to TWIRLING A DISTAFF. Carpenters, malous, finithe are wanting in hufbandry; but, for the general open ration of manufidure, LET OUR WORK-SHOPS RE MAIN IN EUROPE. It is better to carry provision and materials to workmen there, than bring them to the provisions and materials, and, with them them manners and PRINCIPLES. The loss, by the trans manners and PRINCIPLES. The lois, by the train portation of commodities acrefs the Atlantic, will be made up in happinels and permanence of go veroment. The MOBS OF GREAT CITIES, add inll fo much to the fuppert of FURE government as sorres do to the firength of the human body." But notwithftanding this explicit condemnation of the fyftem of domestic manufactures for the

United States, in the year 1782, yet in his commer eial report, in 1793, when precifely the fame caufer exilted, we find a trong recommendation of meafares, calculated to compel the United States to depend altogether for fupply on domeflic manufac tures, there being no other nation, at that time, ca-pable of furnifaing them but Great-Britain, whole

manufactures were to have been interdicted. In that report, page 17,\* he recommends the burdening with duties or excluding fuch foreign ma nufullures as we take in greatest quantity, and which at the fame time we could the foonest furnish to ourfelves, or obtain from other countries, impoling on them duties, lighter at firft, but heavier and heavier afterwards, as other channels of fupply open. He adds, "fuch duties, having the effect of indirect en couragement to domefic manufactures of the fame kind, may induce the manufacturer to come him/elf in-to thele flates; and here it would be in the power of the flate governments to co-operate effentially, by opening the refources of encouragement, which are under their controul, extending them *liberally* to artifle in those particular branches of manufac-tures, for which their foil, climate, population, and other circumflances have matured them, and fofter-ing the pase cious efforts and promets of boulehold felves, or obtain from other countries, impoling on ing the PRECIOUS efforts and progress of household manufacture by fome patronage function to the nature of its objects, guided by the local information they poffefs, and guarded against abufe by their prefere and attentions. The opprefilions on our agricul-ture in foreign ports would thus be made the occa-fion of religing it from a dependence on the occafion of-relieving it from a dependance on the coun eils and conduct of others, and promoring arts,

MANUFACTURES AND POPULATION AT HOME." The glaring contradiction which these recited paffages exhibit furnishes scope for several remarks : a the first place, he has evidently overlooked or forgotten in the commercial report all the injury which, in his notes, he had declared to flow iroth the introduction of domefic manufactures into the United States; and this is not all; in his notes, page 93, "he depresents the importation of foreigners into the United States, becaufe comit " err into the United States, because coming prin-cipally from monarchical countries they will either them off, it will be in exchange for an unboun-ted licenciosfiest, pating, os is usual, fays he, from one extreme to another." And yet in his report he frongly recommends measures, calculated to produce the effect of introducing a mais of for to produce the effect of introducing a ma/s of fo-reigners from that monarchical country, Britain, and the very worfl kind of foreigners, in his effimation, manufadurers a clais of people, the proportion of which, in fociety, fays he, furnifhes a barometer whereby to meafure its degree of CORRUPTION. When he wrote his notes, this country being at war with Great Britain, no fimulus was neceffary to inflame our eitizeus; fufficient caufes then exit

ted, and then " monufacturers were the fource of eor suption, then foreigners were the fource of licentiouf. mefs." But, when he wrote his report, a quarrel I truft we fhall put off the old man next fpring. with Great Britain was a *definable thing*; then it was neceffary to inflame the Legislature of the Uni-ted States, then it was proper that foreign manufac-tures fould be interdicted, that the United States fould manufasure for themfelves, and not content with their own workmen, encourage the importation of manufadurers from foreign countries, altho' they were expected to bring with them permisious babins, or an unbounded liemisuifield 1 -- Such are the in confiftencies in which they tavolve themfelves, who deviating from the line of political truth, purfue special to a subscription of the second second second process provide that the report confifts of only fifteen ways it will be noted that the five first printed pages confit of title page, and introductory letter, &c. Mr. Madijon, in his fpeech in fupport of the Se-cretary's report, makes this observation, fpeaking of the British manufacturers : "Here are three kindred thoujand fouls who live by our custom; let them be be driven to poverty and delpair by acts of their own government, and what would be the configuence 1 moth probably an acquisition of fo many ufeful citizens to the United States." with their own workmen, encourage the importation

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Newton do.	340	63
Nockamixon do.	31	34
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Cumberland County,	251	749
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Delaware	.joining 10/0.	184
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The ratifications of th	e explanator	varticle to h

added to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Narigation between the United States and his Britannic Majsfty, were exchanged at London on the fixth day of October laft. This event is promul-gated in the proclamation of the Prefident of the United States, dated the 4th inftant.

By the proclamation of the governor of Mary-land, of the 2d inft. it appears that the following gentlemen are elected members of the fifth Congrefs for that flate, viz.

George Deat, Elq. for the firft diffrict ; Richard Sprigg, Elq. for the 'lecond ; William Craick, Elq. for the third ; George Baer, Elq. for the fourth ; Samuel Smith, Elq. for the fith ; Wil-liam Matthews, Elq. for the fixth ; William Hind-man, Elq. for the leventh ; and John Dennis, Elq. for the eighth for the eighth.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in Mallachu-fett's, dated 1st November. " The election of Mr. Swanwick will be uleful, if it fhould keep your good men in Philadelphia, (and you know I maintain, notwithstanding you fend us fuch a mon) that you have many good and true mea in your city, if this election thould, I fay, thue mean in your city, it this election inouid, I my, ftir up your citizens to exert then leves to preferve our government, your affliction will be wholefome, tho? not joyous. Excutes for the want of due ex-ertions at elections are at hand, and indeed they are often called for. The fatisfied people are not the fort of folks to ftir. The malcontents do it of courfe and without a refpite. Pretended grievances too, (in ourhappy country none are real) rouic as much (in our happy country none are real) route as much tury, as much again, as actual oppression would en-kindle—as hypocondrical sils are worfe than com-mon difeates, at least the fufferer bears them less pa-tiently. We mult expect it therefore that the fons of confusion will excel us in art and industry. 1 fear that the friends of order are too confident and too indolent in this quarter. Gov. Adams is pro-poled as an elector and Mr. Bowdoin as member of Congrefs. Both would fail if due pains was taken. Col. Dawes and young Mr. Otis will be propoled

ou the federal file.---I hope with fuecets. "There is a four leaven in the vicinity of Bofton which the Chronicle has mixed up fo artfully that

erful clafs of citizens, their power muft be balanc-ed, by an executive and by the people. Thefe idens are not confined to Mr. Adams; Mey are found in the writings and fpeeches of eve ty politician who has fludied the fubject of govern-ment. In the fpeech of Mr. CHARLES PINCANEY, printed in Carey's Mufeum, as delivered in the Con-vention of South Carelius, that gentleman, who had been a member of the Federal Convention, in a panewric on the Conflication, after deferibing the anegyric on the Conflication, after describing the best ingredients of the three conflitment parts of government viz. Monarchy, Ariflacracy & Democracy, proceeds thus : "the citizens of the United States ould reprobate, with indignation, the idea of a Monarchy : but the effential qualities of a Monar-"chy—unity of councel—vigour, and fecrecy, and "difpatch, are qualities effential in every government." Nobody ever thought of accufing that gentleman of being a friend to monarchy, and yet his ideas are precidely the fame as these of Mr. Adams on this subject.

are precifely the fame as thele of Mr. Adams on this fubject. But to prove more fully that Ms. A's fentiments are favorable to the people and that all his views tend to their bappine/s, I will quote fome further extracts from the fame chapter—ipeaking of the inflitutions of Lycurgus, which he reprodutes, he fays, thefe muft be confidered as calculated to gratify his own family pride, rather than promote the happine/s of his people. Merality and humanity, as well as all the comforts, elegancies and pleafuces of life muft be factified to this glaring phantom of vanity, fuper-flution and ambition, as if fighting and intriguing, and not life and happinefs, were the end of man and fociety—as if the love of one's country and of glory were aniable paffions, when not limited by ja/ tice and general benevolence, and as if nations were to be chained together for ever, merely that one fa-mily might reign among them. Lycurgus fluckled the Spartans to the ambitious views of his family for fourteen fueceffions of Herculean kings, at the empence of the continued diflurbanee of all Greece and the confluct this frigid Jy/lem of national and fa-mily pride. Population, the fureff indicator of na-tional happinels, decreafed, &c." A REAL FEDERALIST.

A REAL FEDERALIST.

# BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

#### NEW.YORK, November 8. PERSECUTION.

The English government has ever been censured The English government has ever been centured for requiring a teft of her citizens, as a condition of eligibility to offices. All liberal men reprobate the English teft law; jufily, for it is a flagrant in-fringement of the rights of confeience, and of no more confequence to the fecurity of the government than whether the English wear cocked hats or round

hata. The French, though they join in reprobating the Englifh opprefilion, have fallen into the fame error under another fhape. By an order of the Directo ry, citizens of France are not to be employed is public fervice, unlefs they fay citizen infleed of mon-fieur ; and by a notice of Mr. Adet in this country, no Free human is entitled to the privileges of French citizens, unlefs he wears a tri-coloured cockade. Now matters flood thus for French inflorences

Now matters fland thus. An Englishman can not enjoy the advantages of office in Great-Britain without fwearing a certain oath, and fubscribing certain articles and taking the facrament. A French nan is deprived of the fame advantages, unlets he ays citizen, and wears a cockade with three co-ours. The two cafes are exactly fimilar in princile. It is as much an act of tyranny to compel a man to wear a cockade, as it is to compel him to repeat certain words. Both are opprefive, and tend only to make hypocrites without the fmalleft fecurity to Government. The prerences in both cafes are the fame-to keep out of office all who te not friendly to 1 in church or flate. The refult is, that an external badge, and not principle, becomes the teft of a good and faithful citizen. One is ecclefiaftical tyraany, the other is political republican tyranny ! Rifum teeatis ?

#### CHARACTER OF JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Prefident of the United States.

130

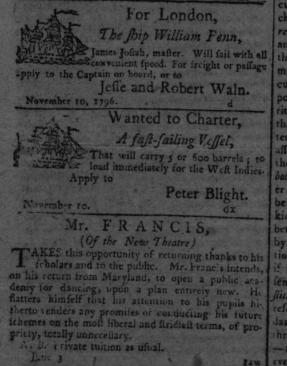
From a Poem just published, and sold by J. Ormrod

YE who have fought in Freedom's facred caufe, Full in the front I fee the Patriot fland, All fire his eye, all energy his hand— Such graceful majefty round Tully flone, When Rome's proud mafter trembled on his throne, " Ye gnardian powers of eloquence divine, " Prepare each foul to grafp the grand defign I " Infpire my tongue the glorious caufe to plead, " Impel each hand to fign the deathleis deed"— He ceas'd—Affent remurpaur'd thro' the throng, " While INDEFENDENCE thunder'd from his tongue."

James M'Alpin, Taylor, No. 3, South Fourth-fireet, RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to folicit a continuance of their favors. He has on hand an extensive affortment of the Most Fashionable GOODS, And of the best quality, fuitable for the foaton. At this fhop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best maternals, and have them made up in the nearest and most rathionable manner, and on the flortest notice—He will hankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them. November ro.

### Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchafed or suchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chefmut-vreet, where a correct Numerical Book is,kept for public infpediton. Alfo Canal Lottery Tickets for fale or ex-hanged for prizes draws in the Wafhington Lottery, of which the 36th and 37th days returns are received.



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 furprifed to fee further attempts to calumniate that virtuous citi-zen, by the hacknied trick of detaching half a dozen, by the hackned trick of detaching half a do-zen words from a particular featence or fubject. The quotation in yefferday's paper, given by a wri-ter calling himfelf a Federalif, fo far from derogat-ing from Mr. Ad ms's republicanifm, when exam-ined, and taken in conjunction with the whole fub-ject, rather proves his fincere and fleady love for the human race. the human race.

It is well known that in the antient republics. their Kings were nothing more than Chief Magi-firates; in the page preceding the one quoted, viz. 254, Mr. Adams tells us that the King of Lace-dzmon was but the fift among equals, having no negative upon the Senate. In page 249, he tells us, that from the days of Homer to thole of Lycurgus, the governments of Greece were monarchical in name and pretention, but ariflocratical in reality, that in Laced 2mon, where there were eightand-twenty archons, contending against two kings, they had brought the whole sountry into the utmost confusion—in page 253, that the whole exe-cutive and the most important part of the legislative power was committed to a Senate—that all authopower was committed to a Seuate—that all autho-rity was thus nearly collected into one centre, and that the nobility—and that it was neceffary to coun-terbalance this dangcrous authority, by inflituting affemblies of the people. In p. 254, he fays, But the Lawgiver faw that the King and people were both too weak, and the Senate would full have pow-er to feramble after the magiltracies which were to be annually appointed; he therefore contrived a kind of folems alliance, to be perpetually renewed, between the monachical and democratical branches, by which the Senate might be awed into modera-tion. In this conflitution, then, were three orders : if the Senate and nobles fhould prevail in one af-fembly of the people, fo tar as to carry any unconfembly of the people, to tar as to earry any uncon-litutional point, the Kings and Ephori would find a refource in the other to lead them back. Mr. A-ever there exifts a nobility, or a wealthy and pow-

# November 9. Yefterday at 2 o'clock, the Senate and Affembly chofe the following Gentlemen electors for this State, of Prelident and Vice Prelident of the U-

nited States.

Lewis Morris, Welt-Chefter, Lewis Morris, Weft-Cheffer, Abijah Hammond, New-Yerk, Richard Thorne, Queen's, Peter Cantine, jun. Dutchefs, Robert Van Renffelaer, Columbia, Abraham Ten Broeck, Albany, William Root, Renffelaer, Charles Newkirk, Montgomery, Abraham Van Vechten, Albany, Johannes Miller, Ulfter, St John Honeywood, Wafhington, Peter Smith, Herkemer. The above named gentlemen compose the Federal Ticket.

#### GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST. PHILADELPHIA, November 10. ARRIVED. Schooner Winthrop, Gilman, Lark, Williams, Days. Bofton , 15 Virginia 5 Lark, Williams, Virginia 5 Sloop Fiannah, Cook, Newbern 9 Nabby, Pedrick, New-York 8 Willing Lafs, Bell, Virginia 6 Induftry, Brown, Charlefton 21 Ship South Carolina, Garman, is at Newcaffle, in 8 rays from Charlefton. She failed in company with 5 or 6 other veffels for this port. Several figuare-rigged veffels are in the river. CLEARED. Ship Voltaire, Bowen, Hamburgh Ship Voltaire, Brig Eliza, Bowen, Hamburgh Amfterdam Harrington, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9. ARRIVED. Brig Commerce, Gardner, Boffen Efperance, Sch. Abigail, Nancy, Milton, Port-au-Prince Malaga Richmond Travefs, Rofs, 37 50 Block, Loring. Curacos Reliance, Gray,

Philadelphia

November 10 ttstf For Sale, FOF Sale, This day Landing from on board the foip Concord, Captain Thompfon, from Amflerdam, Gin, in pipes Empty Gin Cafes Hock in cafes of 4 doz. Glafs Tumblers in chefts Sweet Oil in cafes Patte Graffe Cheefe in boxes, tre. Alfo Landing by the Louifa, Capt. Belh, from Lifbon, 60 Quarter-cafts Lifbon Wine. On Hand. A quantity of Brandy, Hazle-Nuts in facks, &c. Peter Blight. Ostober 17. dzw cozw

Imported in the late arrivals, And to be sold by JACOB PARKE, No. 49, North fide of High-fitreet, Poudelphia, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Incompany, Cutlery, Sadlery, &c. AMONGET WRICH ARE MITH'S Anvils, Vices, and Files; Saw-mill, Crofs-fut, Hand, and other Saws; Carpenters' Planes, Chifels, and other Tools; Carving Chifels and Gouges; Locks, ind other Tools; Carving Chifels and Gouges; Locks, and other Tools; Carving Chifels and Gouges; Locks, and other Tools; Carving Chifels, and Gouges; Locks, and other Mills; Candiaditics; Snuffers; Warming-finges, Belts and Latches; Nails, Sprigs, Tacks, and Screws; Frying-Pans; Smoothing-Irons; Shovels and forgs; Coffee Mills; Candiaditics; Snuffers; Warming-fans; Table Knives and Forks; Riding Whips; Bar-low Pen, and other Poeket Knives; Maggon Boxes; Shifes Weedles; Ivory and Hora Combs; belf Karby Fifth Hooks; brafs Cabinet Furniture; Waggon Boxes; Shifes at the Nails; Girth and Straining Webbs;—with moft ainds of Ironmonogery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Brafs Wares, are destart

#### Osteber 24.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1796. A LL perfons defirous to contract for furnishing of Rations and Quarter-Masters flores, for the croops in Philadelphia or Fort-Mifflin, on Mud Island, during the year 1797-are requelted to find their pro-pofals fealed, on or before the first day of December ext, to TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor: TENCH FRANCIS, Pur The component parts of the Rations, are 1 pound of Flour or Bread 1 pound of Beef or 3-4 of a pound of Pork 1-2 a gill of Rum, Brandy or Whikey 1 quart of Salt 2 quarts of Vinegar 2 pounds of Soap 1 pound of Candles Nor. o For 100 Rations 29 Ner. 9 f&fiD