

pose for them the elevating condition of political freedom."

The writer evades the second part of the charge, which marks Mr. Jefferson's inconsistency, viz. his letter to Bancker, the Negro, wherein he asserts the equality of the natural genius of the blacks with the whites; he is totally silent in respect to that famous letter, which was a direct contradiction to his opinions, expressed in the notes on Virginia; but he proceeds to explain Mr. Jefferson's emancipation scheme, which he tells us was only to operate in favor of the posterity of the Negroes. This explanation makes the matter worse, as far as it would have affected the interests of the Southern States: the present holders of slaves would not thank Mr. Jefferson for leaving them all the old, superannuated and useless Negroes, and liberating all the young and useful ones; such a scheme would be indeed an aggravation of the injury. What provision is a Southern planter, whose whole wealth is derived from slaves, to make for his children, if all the young Negroes are to be set free, as soon as born, or at the age, when they begin to be useful, and all the old Negroes are to be left on the estate as a burden? If Mr. Jefferson's scheme is to take place, much better to liberate them all at once, old and young.

The writer next attempts to apologize for Mr. Jefferson's transportation project, by asserting that there was to be no seizing and shipping and binding, but they were merely to be colonized, he does not say where, but thinks the interior part of Virginia or Kentucky: this, however, by no means agrees with Mr. Jefferson's views, for he expressly says in his Notes, p. 154, "the slave, when freed, must be removed beyond the reach of mixture;" and therefore colonizing them into the interior parts of Virginia would not prevent the evil apprehended, that of staining the blood of the whites. It is evident then that his object was to ship them to some foreign country, that it was some project like that afterwards adopted by the Sierra Leone company, who sent a number of free persons to the coast of Africa, where many of them miserably perished.—The term Colonizing imports a sending to some remote country; and the other part of this wild project, namely, "the sending vessels, at the same time, to other parts of the world for an equal number of white inhabitants," clearly confirms it. The idea was, to send off these emancipated black children in the vessels which were to bring back an equal number of whites. This very extravagant project the apologist dwells on as an evidence of Mr. Jefferson's humanity and magnanimity. The black children, it is to be observed, were to be, against their consent, separated from their parents, and colonized to some distant region. Suppose they refused to go, must they not be seized, bound and compelled to go?—If not, the project would fall through; and to complete the humanity and magnanimity of this noble scheme, the poor old parents, thus bereft of their children, were to remain in slavery, deprived of that which alone can render old age comfortable, the aid and company of their children.

Such was the project of this great philosopher, philanthropist and philologist!

The writer attempts to retort the charge of inconsistency on Phocion, for accusing Mr. Jefferson at one time of degrading the blacks, and at another of befriending them: Phocion stated the fact, to show Mr. Jefferson's inconsistency; the truth is that Mr. Jefferson has injured his character with many of the friends of abolition by his degrading opinion of the blacks, and he has alarmed many of the Southern citizens by his project of emancipation; and thus it always is with inconsistent characters, who aim at pleasing every body—these half-way politicians must count upon perpetually intruding themselves in contradictions.

The writer is surprized that Mr. Jefferson should be censured for wishing to emancipate the blacks, when all the Southern States, except Georgia, have prohibited the slave trade. Does this writer suppose that the people of those States are so blind, as not to see the difference between prohibiting the importation of any more slaves, and emancipating those already in the country? Mr. Jefferson, he tells us, had proposed an article in the Declaration of Independence, censuring the kings of Great-Britain for annihilating the American laws to prohibit the slave-trade. Mr. Jefferson carried the first law in Virginia for abolishing the slave trade. Mr. Jefferson, in conformity with the equal birth rights of men, proposed in Virginia a plan for emancipating all slaves born after passing the act. Admit all this, yet the same Mr. Jefferson did propose that, when freed, they should be transported or colonized to some distant region, beyond the reach of mixture. Thus it appears from the very explanation given by the apologist himself that the scheme was rather worse than was stated by Phocion, not only as it regarded the master, but as it regarded the slave; for as to the former, all his young slaves were to be emancipated, without any compensation or equivalent, leaving the old ones as a burden on his estate, and, as to the latter, the children were to be torn from their parents, no less volens, transported, shipped off or colonized to some distant region.

PHILO-PHOClON.

Patterson Lottery.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

Prize of 5000	5000
1000	1000
500	500
200	200
100	1000
50	2000
25	4500
10	4125
5	5000

Being all the valuable prizes, besides a full proportion of the 20 dollars.

As the Lottery is considerably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is considerably increased, and it is worth the notice of those who hold tickets in the old scheme, that they can exchange their tickets for those in the above, if they apply soon, and at a moderate advance considering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all sold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery soon finished. November 12.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1796.

GEN. FRELINGHUYSEN'S RESIGNATION.

An obliging Correspondent has favored us with the following letter.

Trenton, November 9, 1796.

Sir,

IMPELLED by the duty which I owe to a large young family, I am constrained to resign, and I do hereby resign my seat in the Senate of the United States of America.

In doing this, I anticipate, with no small degree of pain, the censure of some good men, unacquainted with my circumstances, who may conceive that I was in duty bound to continue in that station until the expiration of the constitutional term. But I trust they will be convinced of the propriety of my conduct when I sincerely assure them that the derangement of my private affairs, by so long an absence from home, and the consequent sacrifice I have made, have so greatly exceeded my expectations, that could I have foreseen them, no existing consideration, at the time of my appointment, could have induced me to accept of it.

I cannot, sir, in justice to my feelings, conclude this letter, without expressing my sincere and lively gratitude for the confidence placed in me by my fellow-citizens—A gratitude which it shall be the study of the remainder of my life to evince, by a persevering attachment to their rights and privileges.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN.

To the honorable James H. Inlay, Esq. chairman of the joint meeting of the Legislature of New-Jersey.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

CHARLESTON, October 25.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Aurora, arrived here in 33 days from Amsterdam, we are informed, that while he lay in the Texel, he received two letters from Amsterdam, dated 19 September, one of which mentioned that it was reported that day, that in consequence of the French army retiring towards the Rhine, after Jourdan's check, the Imperial army had advanced and taken possession of Frankfurt. The other letter gave it as the report of the day, that the king of Prussia and the prince of Hesse Cassel had declared war against the Emperor. The Northern French army, which was in Holland, had received orders to reinforce Jourdan. In consequence of these orders, 20,000 French troops had marched for the Rhine.

When capt. Philips left the Texel, the Dutch fleet, consisting of sixteen sail of the line and eight or ten frigates, was there, completely manned and fitted for sea. There was no appearance of peace being concluded between France and either of the belligerent powers, when the Aurora left Amsterdam.

NORFOLK, November 8.

Latest accounts from Newfoundland, received by the Lynx, British sloop of war, arrived in Hampton road, from Halifax.

HALIFAX, October 22.

Wednesday arrived here capt. Warren, in a sloop from St. John's, Newfoundland, in 21 days passage.—Capt. Warren informs, that on his way here, he touched at the Bay of Bulls—that he found that whole settlement burnt and destroyed, and some of the inhabitants who had fled to the woods, had returned, and were endeavoring to put up small huts to shelter them from the winter. Amongst the vessels destroyed at the Bay of Bulls, was a valuable brig from London, which had touched there and had not discharged any part of her cargo. She belonged to the house Hill & Co.—No accounts had been received at St. John's of the fleet having been at any other principal harbour of the island, or of their having done so much damage as from their force might have been expected.—They have destroyed a number of bankers, and we do not find that they have preserved any of the vessels which have fallen into their hands. At St. John's they have been under no apprehension of an attack from them; nevertheless, every measure had been taken by Sir James Wallace to give them a warm reception, should they have the folly to attempt it. Upwards of 4000 men have been embodied there for the defence of the place. Captain Warren also informs, that intelligence had been received at St. John's, that the Quebec fleet had got safely thro' the straits of Belleisle. A flag of truce, with a number of persons who had been taken by the French, had arrived at St. John's. Captain Warren further informs, that 14 days ago he spoke a sloop from Fair-Island, and learnt that another vessel had arrived at an adjacent harbour, with a number of masters of vessels and others who had been prisoners on board the admiral's ship? By this vessel they were informed, that seven sail of the fleet had gone into St. Lawrence harbour, in the bay of Placentia, and that they were expecting the return of two of their ships, which had been detached to the northward, and immediately after their rejoining the fleet, it was supposed they would quit the coast. They had been into St. Pierre's, and had burnt the church and government-house, which had been left standing.

ALEXANDRIA, November 8.

At the close of the poll opened yesterday for this town and county, to choose an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, the votes stood as follows:

For Charles Simms, Esq. 185
D. C. Brent, Esq. 171

We have not yet heard from the two other counties composing the district.

[Letters from Virginia inform that Mr. Brent is elected—and that col. Powell would probably be chosen for the neighboring district.]

BAITMORE, November 9.
IN CONGRESS—October 5, 1787.

On a report of the secretary for foreign affairs, to whom were referred two letters from the hon. John Adams, of the 24th and 27th January last.

Resolved, That Congress entertain a high sense of the services which Mr. Adams has rendered to the United States, in the execution of the various important trusts which they have from time to time committed to him, and that the thanks of Congress be presented to him, for the patriotism, perseverance, integrity and diligence, with which he has ably and faithfully served his country.

C. THOMSON, Sec'y.

Messrs. Yundt & Brown,

Please to insert the above as the highest proof that can be obtained, of Mr. Adams having served his country to the satisfaction of those who had the best opportunity to judge of his conduct.

A CORRESPONDENT.

BAITMORE, November 10.

As the Election will continue three days longer, it was judged improper to publish a statement of the polls, until finally closed; we learn, however, that the votes for the county stood last evening nearly in the following proportion:

For Col. Howard 303
Dr. Archer, 127

We have not learnt precisely, the number of votes for the town, but are informed that Mr. Duval is considerably ahead.

NEW-YORK, November 9.

The assembly have passed the bill making certain alterations in the appointment of the charter officers of the cities of New-York, Albany, and Hudson. This bill takes away the necessity of appointing those officers on a particular day, and enables the Mayor and Recorder of New-York to hold a court, without the attendance of an alderman, retaining however a right of an Alderman to a seat on the bench as before.

The question of adjournment has this day been taken in the Senate of this State, and carried by the casting vote of the President—should the Assembly concur, the Legislature will remove to Albany.

NEW-YORK, November 11.

The question of adjournment, on the resolution of the Senate, was yesterday taken up in the assembly. The previous question was moved and negatived by a majority of one—The main question was then put, and after considerable debate, was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of three.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.

ARRIVED. Days.

Ship South Carolina, Garman, Charleston 10
Sch. Regulator, Russell, North Carolina 7

CLEARED.

Schr. Lively, Clark, Surinam.
Nancy, James, Frederickburgh
Brig Neptune, Rhodes, from Boston, via Norfolk, bound for Philadelphia, is put into New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.

ARRIVED.

Brig Apollo, Robinson, Savannah
Sloop Romeo, Charleston

CHARLESTON, October 25.

ARRIVED.

Brig Aurora, Phillips, Amsterdam 23
Schooner Joseph, Delhon, Boston 7

Post Office, Philadelphia, 12th Nov. '96.

LETTERS for the British Packet for Fal mouth, will be received at this Office, until Tuesday the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock noon.

EMANUEL WALKER,

No. 70, South Front Street,

Has for Sale,

30 Hogheads tobacco of Richmond inspection.
15 do. do. of Petersburg do.
25 do. do. of Frederickburg do.
50 do. do. of Alexandria.
Nov. 12. mw&fjt.

For Sale by JOHN J. PARRY,

No. 38, S. Second near Chestnut Street,
A few excellent GOLD WATCHES,

From Forty to One Hundred Dollars,
And SILVER WATCHES,

Of various prices—all warranted.
An assortment of Chains, Seals, Keys, and Trinkets,
Eight Day Clocks supplied, and Clocks & Watches repaired with dispatch and great care.
Best Watch Glasses by the groce.
November 12. tuf&sw

To sail the 17th instant,

For Bristol,

The new ship Philadelphia,

1400 tons, master, now on her second voyage; has elegant accommodations for passengers sails remarkably fast.—For freight or passage apply to the master, or to

Thomas and John Clifford.

Nov. 12. tts

Philadelphia, 6th November, 1796.

ALL persons desirous to contract to furnish for the Army of the United States, the following articles, or any portion of them, are requested to send in their proposals sealed on or before the 15th December next to

Tench Francis, Purveyor.

252 Pair of leather breeches,
252 Pair of boots,
1042 Artillery hats,
2108 Infantry hats,
4600 Pair of shoes, No. 1.
8000 Pair of shoes, No. 2.
November 8. tu & ftd

The patterns may be viewed at Samuel Hodgdon's, Esq. public Store on the first wharf above Arch-street.

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,

October 31.

No. 64, South Second-street.
nwitf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
Price 37 1/2 Cents.

The Pretensions of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency,

EXAMINED.

And the Charges against John Adams REFUTED.

Addressed to the Citizens of America in general, and, particularly,

To the Electors of the President.

Sold by

W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON, Corner of Second and Chestnut-streets.

November 5. tts

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 FORTAT;

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 hear 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 splutter."

Paddy Whack.

November 4.

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South Second Street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Pattenon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

* * * * * All Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1796. mth

FOR SALE.

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED TWITTENHAM, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1/2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road; containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Of. at Law Surviving Executor

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for convenience, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishedly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Grubb and Paine, late of Lancaster, or Dauphin Counties, Merchants; are hereby informed that the subscribers are appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, as Commissioners, to audit, settle, and finally adjust the accounts of Mordecai Lewis, trustee, appointed by Peter Grubb, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Peter Grubb and William Paine, as well as the debts and demands of the creditors of the said Grubb and Paine. Therefore, this is to give notice, that we have agreed to meet at the City-Tavern, at Philadelphia, on Saturday the 19th inst. at six o'clock in the evening, when and where, all those that have any demands, are hereby requested to present and establish their claims against the said Grubb and Paine, otherwise they will be excluded from their dividend.

JOHN VAUGHAN,
DAVID H. CONYNGHAM,
FRANCIS WEST.

Philadelphia, 8th November, 1796. eod 31

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION,

ABOUT 12 miles from this City, situate in Abington Township, Montgomery County; containing 70 acres, a new stone house, two stories high, a rooms on a floor, five places in each, a stone kitchen and stone spring house, over an excellent spring of water, a barn, stables, sheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood sufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Possession may be had the 1st of April next. Property in this city will be taken in exchange, or MORRIS and NICHOLSON'S Notes in payment. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street. Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. ttif