

William Gardner, No. 62,
SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Has received by the late arrivals from Liverpool
and Glasgow,
An assortment of DRY GOODS,
Which he will dispose of upon low terms, for cash
or the usual credit, by the piece or package—
Consisting of
CAMBRICKS, Printed Calicoes and Chintzes
Printed Handkerchiefs and Shawls
Jaconet and Book Muslins, well assorted
Do. do. tamboered do.
Do. do. Handk's and Shawls do.
White and coloured threads
Diaper and diaper table cloths
Cotton check and check handkerchiefs
Striped and coloured nankeens
Dianities and quiltings
Tapes and garters.
Cotton counterpanes
Mens and womens gloves
Plats and stockings
Ofsnaburgs, bed-ticks and brown Holland
Stationery, &c. &c. &c.
November 3. mts

Any of the Inhabitants
Of this City, who may be disposed to accommodate
Gentlemen with BOARD and LODGING for a few
months, will please to send their names and places of
abode to the subscriber at Congress-Hall—who also
wishes to hear of a well furnished PARLOUR, and
TWO GOOD BED-ROOMS, with Board for a
small Family. THOS. CLAXTON.
Philadelphia, November 12.

City Dancing Assembly.
The first Assembly will be held on Thursday next, the
17th November, at Oeller's Hotel.
By order of the Managers.
Nov. 14. 3

Just Imported,
In the schooner Lucy, Capt. Prows, from Madaira,
and to be sold by
ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,
Best London particular Madeira Wine,
Three years old,
In pipes, hogheads, and quarter casks, fit for im-
mediate use.—They have also for sale,
A few bags of Juniper Berries.
October 28. w&sdw

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. *cod 31

Washington Lottery.
The 36th and 37th days drawing of the Washington
Lottery, No. 3, are received at the office No. 234, Mar-
ket-street, where tickets may be examined.
M. B. ...
lotteries may be procured,
November 10, 1796. d

To be Sold,
The Time of a smart, active Negro Lad,
Who has Eleven years to serve.
Enquire at No. 58, South Front street.
October 18. 3

W. Young, Mills, and Son.
Have for Sale, a large assortment of
PRINTING and WRITING PAPERS
Which will include 500 reams of fine demy wove print-
ing paper,
Imperial
Super-Royal
Royal
Medium
Demy
Thick post in folio
Ditto in 4to
Extra large folio Post
Ditto 4to
Folio Post wove
Quarto ditto
Folio wove post lined
Quarto ditto do.
Ditto gilt do.
Common size Folio Post
Ditto quarto plain
Folio and Quarto Post, gilt,
Small Folio Post, plain,
Ditto gilt
Blossom paper assorted
Transparent Folio Post
Sup. fine Common Foolscap
Marbled papers
COARSE PAPERS.
London brown assorted
Log-book paper
Hatters' paper
Stainers' paper
Common brown
Patent sheathing paper
Bonnet boards
Bookbinders' boards.
ALSO,
A variety of other Stationary Articles:
Viv Wedgwood and glass philosophical Inkstands, well
assorted, pewter ink-chests of various sizes, round pewter
ink-stands, paper, brass and polished leather ink-stands for
the pocket, shining sand and sand boxes, pounce
and pounce boxes, ink and ink-powder, black leather and
red morocco pocket books with and without instruments
of various sizes, counting-house and pocket pen-knives of
the best quality, six-leaf tablet and memorandum books,
red and coloured wafers, common size office do. quills
from half a dollar to three dollars per hundred, black lead
pencils, mathematical instruments, &c. &c.
All sorts and sizes of blank-books ready made or made
to order, bank checks, blank bills of exchange, and notes
of hand executed in copper-plates, bills of lading, manifests,
seaman's articles and journals, &c. &c.
A well selected collection of miscellaneous books. Also,
of Greek, Latin, and English Classics, as are now in use
in the colleges and schools of the United States.
W. Young, Mills, & Son have just published in one
large volume 12 mo. Sheridan's Dictionary for the use
of Schools, 1 50-100 dollars.—Also the same work large
8vo. price three dollars.
Nov. 6. taw3w.

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, MALTRY & Co.
London. Nov 9 wfm4w

FOR SALE,
About 1,600 acres of Land,
WELL situated, lying on and between Marsh
and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in
four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to
Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street.
October 11. mwtif

**PETER PINDAR'S
EXHORTATION TO THE POPE.**
THE French are devils—devils—down right devils;
In heavenly wheat accurs'd destructive weevil
Abominations! atheists to a man!
Rogues that convert the finest flour to bran;
In Vice's drunken cup forever guzzling;
Just like the hogs in mud uncleanly nuzzling.
I know the rascals have a fin IN PITTO,
To rob the holy Lady of Loretto;
Attack her temple with their guns, so warlike,
And thrust the gentlewoman on the parish;
A Lady all so graceful, gay, and rich,
With gems and wonders lodg'd in every sitch.
Heir of St. Peter, kindle then thine ire,
And bid France feel thy apostolic fire;
Think of the quantity of sacred wood
Thy treasuries can launch into the flood;
What ships the holy manger can create!
At least a dozen of the largest rate!
And, lo, enough of sweet Saint Martha's hair,
To rig this dozen mighty ships of war.
Our Saviour's pap-pooon, that a world adores,
Would make a hundred thousand pair of ears.
Gather the stones that knock'd down poor St. Stephen,
And sling at Frenchmen in the name of heav'n;
Bring forth the thousands of Saint Catherine's nails,
That ev'ry convent, church and chapel haile—
For forms, uncork the bottled sighs of martyrs,
And blow the rogue's to earth's remotest quarters.
Such relics, of good mother church the pride,
How would they curycumb a Frenchman's hide!
Son of the church, again I say, arise,
And flash new marvels in their sunner eyes;
With teeth and jawbones on thy holy back,
Thumbs, fingers, knuckle-boxes to fill a sack;
With joint of rump, and loins, and heels, and toes,
Begin thy march, and meet thy atheist foes.
Struck with a panic shall the villains leap,
And fly thy presence like a flock of sheep.
Thus shall the rebels to religion yield,
And thou, with holy triumph, keep the field.

For the Gazette of the United States.
[No. III. concluded.]
To the Electors of the President of the United States.

"If the life of liberty and the only remedy against
self interest lies in the succession of powers and per-
sons," (says Mr. Adams, thus repeating Ned-
hams words) "the United States of America have
taken the most effectual measures to secure that
"life and that remedy, in establishing annual elec-
tions of their governors, senators, and represen-
tatives. This he continues will probably be al-
lowed to be as perfect an establishment of a suc-
cession of powers and persons, as human laws can
make; but in what manner annual elections of
governors and senators will operate remains to
be ascertained. It should always be remembered
that this is not the first experiment that was
ever made in the world of electing to great offices
of state: how they have hitherto operated, in
every great nation, and what has been their end,
is very well known." "Mankind," says Mr.
Adams have universally discovered that chance was
preferable to a corrupt choice, and have trusted
"Providence rather than themselves. First magis-
trates and senators had better be made hereditary at
"once, than that the people should be universally
"debauched and bribed, and that they should be
"arms regularly every year. Thank heaven! Amer-
icans understand calling conventions; and if the
"time should come, as it is very possible it may, when
"hereditary descent shall become a less evil than an-
"nual fraud and violence, such a convention may
"still prevent the first magistrate from becoming
"absolute, as well as hereditary." It is very true,
electors, that this is not the first experiment ever
made in the world of elections to great offices of
state, but it is likewise true that ours are the first
that ever were made in genuine republican govern-
ments of equal birth-rights and of equal representa-
tion. It is also true, that the selection if we may so
speak, of electors of the executive, from the wills
of the nation, by the operation of legislative or popular
choice, and the meeting of all the presidential elec-
tors on the same day in sixteen several places and
boards, which cannot by reason of this separation
be controlled by a mob or an army, or inflame one
another, have never before been tried. The exclu-
ding from the presidency, men, who are too young
to have manifested their characters, the obligation
on the electors to select one person out of two,
from another grand division of the Empire, the ex-
cellent provisions for vacancies and vacated elections
through the Vice-President, the President of the
Senate, and the Speaker of the Representatives, the
strong interest, the duty, and the power of each
of the state governments to protect their respective
boards of electors from violence and interruption,
are new guards and sureties. Similar observations
may be made in regard to our peculiar mode of elec-
ting senators. The rocks on which other nations had
split were fully in the view of the federal convention.
It was a body wise, learned, experienced, inventive,
patriotic, republican, sought no less in the qualities
of its component members, than in its proper objects
and its glorious issue. Hence these tenfold guards of
the tranquillity, the freedom and the purity of our
presidential elections.

Let me not be suspected of disrespect in observ-
ing, that Mr. Adams could do no good, by hold-
ing up in 1788, when the Massachusetts insurrec-
tion was just quelled, any eligibility in "chance"
governors, as he unwarily, though correctly, calls
hereditary magistrates. The argument, in regard
to "mankind trusting Providence rather than them-
selves" appears to be a kind of religious sophistry
—a suggestion, which might rather have been ex-
pected from a person of a superstitious imbecility
than from one of a firm and illuminated piety. It
is a very bad argument, however, because it proves
too much. For, if we are bound by religious duty
to trust Providence rather than ourselves (reviving
the divine rights of civil rulers) in regard to Presi-
dents and Senators, we must beware of taking our
public concerns out of the hands of Providence by e-
lecting representatives.—But it is very far indeed
from true, that mankind have universally become
subject to these "chance" rulers in consequence of
their own discoveries and preferences of the superior
eligibility of the present royal families, as Mr. A-
dams in substance alleges. It is not rather true,
that those demons of popular government, "vio-

lence, corruption and fraud" not annual but daily
have been more frequently the means, by which
most of the present hereditary families of Europe
have acquired all or much of their power. When
the Prussian, Austrian and Russian bayonets gave
an hereditary sovereignty to the unhappy Poles, a
quantum of "corruption, fraud and violence" was
expended, which far exceeded the aggregate ir-
regularities of all our popular elections, during the
whole of our existence, as independent states. Nay,
to give an important and solemn truth its due
weight, there must be a greater degree of "cor-
ruption, fraud and violence" to maintain, even un-
der that most stupendous fabric the British consti-
tution, a government by about ten thousand heredi-
tary and elective individuals, over above two millions
of adult free men, than has occurred in America
from its earliest settlement.

A FEDERALIST.
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.
PHOCION—No. XXII.

WE shall now examine the tendency of the com-
mercial measures, which Mr. Jefferson recommended
to congress in his report.—

In the 17th page he says, "Where a nation
imposes high duties on our productions, and pro-
hibits them altogether, it may be proper to do the
same by theirs, first burthening or excluding those
productions which they bring here in competition
with our own of the same kind; selecting next
such manufactures as we take from them in greatest
quantity, and which at the same time we could the
loosest furnish to ourselves, or obtain from other
countries, imposing on them duties lighter at first,
but heavier and heavier afterwards, as other chan-
nels of supply open." He had previously stated,
that Great-Britain did impose high duties on some
of our productions, and prohibited others altoget-
her: he afterwards stated, that Great-Britain was
unwilling to enter into any friendly arrangements
with us. The propositions introduced by Mr. Mad-
ison, of which citizen Fauchet says Mr. Jefferson
was the real author, and which were in fact a com-
mentary on the report, were directly aimed at the
manufactures of Great-Britain.

Had it been true, that Great-Britain had bur-
dened our productions in the manner stated in the
report, we should have been warranted by justice,
and the principles of self protection, in reciprocating
burdens on their manufactures, and we should have
been warranted by policy also, could we have found
a substitute for their manufactures. But inasmuch
as the commercial system of Great-Britain, so far
from exhibiting those hideous features which the re-
port had portrayed, was found, on examination,
to be at least as friendly to us as that of any other
country, the measure was condemned by justice; and
inasmuch as we could, at that time, find no possible
substitute for the British manufactures, it was also
condemned by policy.

There could be only three sources of supply
to this country of the manufactures annually con-
sumed—the United States, Great-Britain & France.
The United States manufacture but little. Manu-
factures cannot thrive to any extent in a country
like this. Mr. Jefferson, in deprecating their exis-
tence among us, gives himself sufficient reasons, in
his Notes on Virginia, why they cannot prosper.
Experience has sanctioned his doctrine. The cloth
manufacture in Connecticut, the cotton manufac-
ture at Paterfon, notwithstanding the auspicious
patronage under which the latter has been fostered,
and various other attempts, have all failed; and
this will universally be the case, until, as Mr. Jeffer-
son observes, men get piled up in large cities
throughout America. But, while land is in such
plenty, and workmen so scarce, and of course so
dear, in vain shall government, unwisely, heap duty
upon duty, and burden upon burden, on foreign
manufactures, we shall still, for years to come, be
obliged to resort to them. Of what avail have
been all the protecting duties on cottons, on hard-
ware, &c. &c.? Do we find them imported in less
quantities? Let every reader look at his own dress,
and at the furniture and implements with which he
is furnished, and then pronounce what portion of
them is derived from domestic resources.

Mr. Jefferson had stated in the report, that even
of the rough material of bar-iron, we do not make
enough for our own consumption. He had also
stated, that while the manufactures we imported
from France and her dominions amounted to only
2,068,348 dollars, those from Great-Britain and
her dominions amounted to 15,285,428 dollars.

Notwithstanding this immense disproportion, he
proposes, that we shall burden or exclude those ma-
nufactures which we take in greatest quantity, and
which at the same time we could the loosest furn-
ish to ourselves, or obtain from other countries, im-
posing duties heavier and heavier, as other channels
of supply open.

Here it is proposed by the secretary, to burden
or exclude manufactures to the amount of fifteen
millions of dollars, which we imported from Great
Britain, and to trust to domestic supply, or a supply
from some other country. He knew very well, that
we could expect no material substitute from domes-
tic supply; indeed, his principles, in relation to do-
mestic manufacture, were even hostile to such a sub-
stitute; for he had strongly deprecated the intro-
duction of domestic manufactures into the United
States.

It is evident, then, that, under the hypocritical
cloak of friendship for domestic manufactures, with
the artful design of enlisting on his side all the arti-
stills of America, and all the patrons of domestic
manufacture, his real object was, to promote and
foster the languishing manufactures of France, and
the exclusion of those of Great-Britain, at the expense
of the United States. If the manufactures of
Great-Britain had been excluded, according to the
secretary's plan, having evidently no resource at
home, where were the importing merchants to look
for supply for their customers? To France alone.—
Now let us enquire into the situation of France, at
the time the secretary made his report. The re-
port was made in December '93, and was the sub-
ject of discussion during the following months of
January and February. The debates which have
been published inform us, that when the friends of
Mr. Jefferson's system were called upon for a substi-

tute, they invariably resorted to France; and when
they were informed that France was not in a con-
dition to supply even herself, they contradicted this
information, ascribing it altogether to enmity to-
wards that nation, asserting, that France was fully
competent to supply us as well as herself. We will
not depend altogether on the information of the
opponents of the report, but resort to a source of
information, which Mr. Jefferson himself will not
controvert, because he has been always in the habit
of respecting it—I refer to a report made to the
national convention of France, by Robert Lindet,
the 20th September, 1794, about the very time
that Mr. Jefferson's commercial project would have
begun its operation, had it been carried.

This was a report of the joint committees of Pub-
lic and General Safety and of legislation, on the state
of France, and undoubtedly contained the most ac-
curate information: Unfortunately for Mr. Jeffer-
son and his friends, it brought complete confir-
mation of every thing which had been asserted by the
opponents of the report, on the ruinous condition of
the French manufactures. Let us hear the report—
"The commerce of France exhibits only ruins and
fragments; commerce too has been persecuted by
Robespierre; a destroying genius hovered over France
and committed devastations every where; foreign
nations send you their productions, and ask for yours
in return; but you consume every thing yourselves;
will you offer them metals in exchange? What mines
have you sufficient for the purpose? It is industry al-
one that can enable a nation to maintain the bal-
ance of trade with other nations; preserve France
from the misfortune of becoming tributary to o-
ther nations by paying for their productions in mo-
ney: Resort to manufacturers all the commodities
that are now under seals, put in circulation all the
commodities that have been dispatched to different
places, but stopped and detained in consequence of
the decree, which orders the confiscation of every
thing sent to places in a state of rebellion. Turn
your attention to Lyons, put a stop to the demo-
lition of buildings, make the citizens return to their
manufactories, and Lyons will yet rise from her ru-
ins. Marseilles, whose commerce was so flourishing
who prided herself on supplying all her own wants,
and contributing to those of the whole south of
France, subsists at present on the aids granted by
government. With difficulty could a few merchants
be collected there to form two agencies for the rem-
nant of the commerce of the Levant and the coast
of Barbary. At Cette, merchants who were facili-
tating their private fortunes in executing an order
from the committee of public safety, were treated
as counter revolutionists because they were export-
ing commodities to make good the engagements en-
tered into by the Republic. Such is the result of
so many declamations against commerce. Instead
of restraining its errors, directing it to the public
good, punishing the guilty, we have annihilated it.
What can commerce do amid such calamities and
persecutions? To what a condition is the manufac-
ture of Sedan reduced? They there ceased to ma-
nufacture stuffs of luxury, as soon as they were in-
formed of the necessities of the armies: the prin-
cipal magazines are now at the disposal of the nation,
and the commodities under seals. You will resort
to industrious hands, these magazines and commodi-
ties which must feed their manufactures: You will
allow a certain number of persons to be employed
in the manufacture of stuffs of luxury for exportation.
We must tell France, that one of the greatest
obstacles to the restoration of commerce and exports
is the excessive consumption of all the productions
of the soil in the interior. Great consumers are in
a constant state of dependance."

Such was the deplorable picture, given by the
highest authority, of the commerce and manufac-
tures of France, about the very period, when Mr.
Jefferson and his partizans were striving to subject
this country altogether to a dependance on French
commerce and French manufactures.

The object of Mr. Jefferson's report was then
undoubtedly to encourage and give a new spring
to the languishing manufactures of France. We
have seen what was their situation about the time
he sent in his report; no one, acquainted with the
interest which he took in every thing which related
to France, and with his means of information can
doubt his being well apprized of that situation.
Where can a justification then be found, consistent
with a due regard of our national welfare, for his
proposed system?

It requires little knowledge of the course of
trade, to be convinced that his scheme, had it suc-
ceeded, would have been attended with one or
other of these consequences—either it would have
operated as a BOUNTY, paid by the CITIZENS OF
THE UNITED STATES for the revival of the com-
merce and manufactures of FRANCE, attended with
great distress to this country, or it would have il-
luminated the Dutch, the Hamburgers, &c. to send
us circuitously British manufactures, at a very en-
hanced price, and under circumstances of great in-
convenience to our fellow-citizens: we should, in
the former case, have been made tributary to
France; in the latter, tributary to the Dutch or
other carriers, and still consumed British manufac-
tures.

The foregoing considerations are sufficient to
exhibit the ruinous and disgraceful tendency of Mr.
Jefferson's report. There are various other lights
in which this interesting subject might be placed,
all of which would still further reflect censure on
his proposed measures: in particular we might con-
sider the report, in relation to our finances, system
of public credit, exports, neutrality, and peace,

† An abstract of this report was published in Mr.
Bache's paper of the 15th December, 1794, and the
report itself appeared in Webster's Herald of 7th March,
1795.

* We have from time to time been entertained, even
in this country, with declamations against commerce.
Whenever the merchants have supported a measure,
which did not suit the views of a certain party, they
have talked of the aristocracy of commerce. Such
was the case at the time of discussing the constitution,
the report of Mr. Jefferson, and the treaty. See the
opposition prints of the time. Even Mr. Madison, in
his commercial speech, speaking of our merchants, says,
"There are the strongest reasons not to follow the
mercantile opinion in this country; it might be the
opinion of the very country of which we ought not to
take counsel." See speech, p. 62.