

191  
**JOHN MARKLAND,**  
Printer, Bookfeller, and Stationer,  
No. 97, South Front Street,  
received by the last arrivals from London, an assortment of Stationery, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, consisting of—  
A great variety of copper-plate printing paper, from 33 by 27 inches to the smallest size; superfine, imperial, super-royal, royal, medium, demy, folio, and quarto post, foolscap and post writing paper; marble and blotting paper, large and small message cards, and post boxes, shining sand, ink and ink-powder, pencils, quills, crown, half crown, and common size Irish wafers, coloured and red; India rubber, pen-knives lead and pewter ink-balls, do. chests, cork foies, copy books, slates and pencils, Entick's dictionary, Watts' psalms, &c.  
Also, some elegant prints, an assortment of blank-books, American manufactured writing paper, do. playing cards of a superior quality; and a collection of BOOKS, London and American editions.  
Nov. 12. 56t.

**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. 1796. 17s

**THE Partnership of JONATHAN HARVEY & Co.** being this day dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted to said firm are requested to make speedy payment to Jonathan Harvey, who is authorized to receive the same, and those who have any demands will please to bring in their accounts to him for settlement.  
**The Business will be Continued**  
By **Jonathan Harvey,**  
AT HIS STORE NO. 106, N. FRONT-STREET;  
Where he has for Sale,  
A general assortment of **DRY GOODS.**  
November 14. 1796. 51m

**EMANUEL WALKER,**  
Nov. 73, South Front Street,  
Has for Sale,  
30 Hogheads tobacco of Richmond inspection.  
15 do. do. of Petersburg do.  
25 do. do. of Fredericksburg do.  
50 do. do. of Alexandria.  
Nov. 12. mw&fgt.

**To be Let,**  
A large cellar, in Walnut-street just above Fourth-street, that is floored with two inch plank, and will hold upwards of 100 pipes of wine.  
Also, a Stable and Coach-house, that will hold four horses and two carriages; and several floors in Fourth-street—  
Apply to  
**George Meade.**  
Who has for sale,  
25 boxes of Castile soap  
Red Lisbon Wine  
A few pipes of bill of exchange wine  
A few barrels of Irish mutton beef  
And a few barrels of ship bread,  
Nov. 4. 1796. 17s

**FOR SALE,**  
**A very Valuable Estate,**  
**CALLED TWINTENHAM,** 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 2 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,**  
Surviving Executor.  
Nov. 12. 1796. 17s

**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, stable, 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. 17s

**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. 17s

**Mr. FRANCIS,**  
(Of the New Theatre)  
TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his scholars and to the public. Mr. Francis intends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himself that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any promises of conducting his future schemes on the most liberal and strictest terms, of propriety, totally unnecessary.  
**N. B. Private tuition as usual.**  
June 3. 1796. 17s

**FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

**Mr. FENNO,**  
In a publication in your gazette, a writer denies that Mr. Jefferson countenanced the emancipation of the slaves now existing in the United States, alleging that his scheme only extended to the children which were to be born after the passing of the act; but as the act was proposed in the year 1780 or thereabouts, it is certain that had it passed, all the young negroes in Virginia would be now free. To shew however that Mr. Jefferson's ideas have always been favorable to emancipation generally, I request you to publish the following fraternizing correspondence between Benjamin Banneker, a negro almanac maker, and Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state of the United States of America.—They were published in the American Daily Advertiser of this city in 1791.

*From the Virginia Gazette.*  
**Mr. DIXON,**  
You are requested to insert the following letter from Benjamin Banneker, a black man, to the secretary of state, with his answer thereto, and you will oblige a number of your readers.

Maryland, Baltimore county, near Ellicott's Lower Mills, Aug. 10, 1791.  
**To THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq.**  
SIR,

I am fully convinced of the greatness of that freedom which I take with you on the present occasion; a liberty which seemed to me scarcely allowable, when I reflected on that distinguished and dignified station in which you stand; and the almost general prejudice and prepossession which is so prevalent in the world against those of my complexion.

I suppose it a truth too well attested to you, to need a proof here, that we are a race of beings who have long labored under the abuse and curse of the world, that we have long been looked upon with an eye of contempt, considered rather as brutish than human, and scarcely capable of mental endowments.

I hope I may safely admit, in consequence of that report which has reached me, that you are a man far less inflexible in sentiments of this nature than many others, that you are measurably friendly and well disposed towards us, and that you are willing and ready to lend your aid and assistance to our relief from those many distresses and numerous calamities to which we are reduced.

Now, sir, if this be founded in truth, I apprehend you will readily embrace every opportunity, to eradicate that train of absurd and false ideas and opinions which so generally prevail in respect to us, and that your sentiments are concurrent with mine, which are, that one universal Father hath given being to us all, and that he hath not only made us of one flesh, but that he hath also, without partiality, afforded us all the same sensations, and that however variable we may be in society or religion; however diversified in situation or colour, we are all of the same family, and stand in the same relation to him.

If these are sentiments of which you are fully persuaded, I hope you cannot but acknowledge, that it is the indispensable duty of those who maintain for themselves the rights of human nature, and who profess the obligations of christianity, to extend their power and influence to the relief of every part of the human race, from whatever burden or oppression they may unjustly labor under, and this I apprehend a full conviction of the truth and obligation of these principles should lead us all to.

Sir, I have long been convinced, that if your love for yourselves, and for those inestimable laws which preserve to you the rights of human nature, was founded on sincerity, you could not but be solicitous, that every individual of whatever rank or distinction, might with you equally enjoy the blessings thereof; neither could you rest satisfied, short of the most active diffusion of your exertions, in order to their promotion from any state of degradation, to which the unjustifiable cruelty and barbarism of men may have reduced them.

I freely and cheerfully acknowledge, that I am of the African race, and in that colour which is natural to them of the deepest dye, and it is under a sense of the most profound gratitude to the supreme ruler of the universe, that I now confess to you, that I am not under that state of tyrannical thralldom, and inhuman captivity, to which too many of my brethren are doomed, but that I have abundantly tasted of the fruition of those blessings, which proceed from that free and unequalled liberty with which you are favored, and which I hope you will willingly allow you have received from the immediate hand of that being, from whom proceedeth every good and perfect gift.

Suffer me to recall to your mind that time, in which the arms and tyranny of the British crown were exerted with every powerful effort in order to reduce you to a state of servitude; look back I entreat you on the variety of dangers to which you were exposed; reflect on the time in which every human aid appeared unavailable, and in which even hope and fortitude wore the aspect of inability to the conflict, and you cannot but be led to a serious and grateful sense of your miraculous and providential preservation; you cannot but acknowledge that the present freedom and tranquillity which you enjoy, you have mercifully received, and that it is the peculiar blessing of heaven.

This sir was a time in which you clearly saw into the injustice of a state of slavery, and in which you had just apprehensions of the horror of its condition,—it was now that your abhorrence thereof was so excited, that you publicly held forth this true and invaluable doctrine, which is worthy to be recorded and remembered in all succeeding ages. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Here was a time in which your tender feelings for yourselves had engaged you thus to declare; you were then impressed with proper ideas of the great valuation of liberty, and the free possession of those blessings to which you were entitled by

nature; but, sir, how pitiable is it to reflect, that although you were so fully convinced of the benevolence of the father of mankind, and of his equal and impartial distribution of these rights and privileges which he had conferred upon them, that you should at the same time counteract his mercies, in detaining by fraud and violence so numerous a part of my brethren under groaning captivity and cruel oppression, that you should at the same time be found guilty of that most criminal act, which you professedly detested in others, with respect to yourselves.

I suppose that your knowledge of the situation of my brethren is too extensive to need a recital here; neither shall I presume to prescribe methods by which they may be relieved, otherwise than by recommending to you and all others, to wean yourselves from those narrow prejudices which you have imbibed with respect to them; and as I proposed to his friends, "put your soul in their souls stead"—thus shall your hearts be enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards them, and thus shall you need neither the direction of myself or others in what manner to proceed herein.

And now, sir, although my sympathy and affection for my brethren hath caused my enlargement thus far, I ardently hope that your candour and generosity will plead with you in my behalf, when I make known to you, that it was not originally my design; but that having taken up my pen in order to direct to you as a present, a copy of an almanack which I have calculated for the succeeding year, I was unexpectedly and unavoidably led thereto.

This calculation is the production of my arduous study in this my advanced stage of life, (59) for having long had unbounded desires to become acquainted with the secrets of nature, I have had to gratify my curiosity herein through my own assiduous application to astronomical study, in which I need not recount to you the many difficulties and disadvantages which I have had to encounter.

And although I had almost declined to make my calculation for the ensuing year, in consequence of that time which I had allotted thereto for being taken up at the federal territory, by the request of Mr. Andrew Ellicott, yet finding myself under several engagements to Printers of this state to whom I had communicated my design, on my return to my place of residence, I industriously applied myself thereto, which I hope I have accomplished with correctness and accuracy; a copy of which I have taken the liberty to direct to you, and which I humbly request you will favorably receive, and although you may have the opportunity of perusing it after its publication, yet I chose to send it to you in manuscript previous thereto, that thereby you might not only have an earlier inspection, but that you might also view it in my own hand writing.

And now sir, I shall conclude, and subscribe myself with the most profound respect, your most obedient humble servant.

**BENJAMIN BANNEKER.**  
N. B. Any communication to me may be had by a direction to Mr. Elias Ellicott, merchant in Baltimore town.

**B. B.**  
**To Mr. BENJAMIN BANNEKER.**  
Philadelphia, August 30, 1791.

SIR,  
I THANK you sincerely for your letter of the 19th instant, and for the almanack it contained. Nobody wishes more than I do, to see such proofs as you exhibit, that nature has given to our black brethren, talents equal to those of the other colours of men, and that the appearance of a want of them is owing merely to the degraded condition of their existence both in Africa and America. I can add with truth that no body wishes more ardently to see a good system commenced for raising the condition both of their body and mind to what it ought to be, as fast as the imbecility of their present existence, and other circumstances which cannot be neglected, will admit.

I have taken the liberty of sending your almanack to Monsieur de Condorcet, secretary of the academy of sciences at Paris, and member of the philanthropic society, because I considered it as a document to which your whole colour had a right for their justification against the sentiments which have been entertained of them.

I am with great esteem, sir,  
Your most obedient  
Humble servant,  
**THOMAS JEFFERSON.**

*From the Daily Advertiser.*  
**To the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES.**

IT cannot have escaped your observation, that Providence seems, in a remarkable manner, to have promoted your prosperity, by the very means which unprincipled men have, at various times, intended to effect your ruin.

The unbounded usurpations of the British government, compelled us to the contest, which terminated in independence. Their insatiation became our salvation; and, for a series of years, the blessings of good government, with foreign and domestic peace, have raised us to a pitch of national importance and prosperity, for the time, perhaps, never equalled in the annals of mankind.

The first appearance of the French revolution, must have excited the most lively feelings in the breasts of those solitary individuals throughout the world, who, though oppressed by the hard hand of tyranny, had formed a just estimate of the rights of man.

But, in this western hemisphere, a whole nation of freemen, exulted as if animated by one common spirit, at the prospect that twenty-six millions of people, who had no other idea of liberty than that of idolizing the grand monarch, were about to shake off the shackles of slavery, and become a free and independent people. That we should have a sister republic, which, contrary to the insidious and interested policy of other governments, would rejoice in our prosperity, and maintain a friendly and fraternizing intercourse, untainted by wild ambition, and motives of self-interest alone.

These pleasant imaginations, however, were dispelled, by the arrival of a minister, charged with powers and instructions to involve the United States

in an European war. The happiness of a whole community—a total derangement of all fiscal concerns—and an accumulation of immense debts and taxations upon, probably, our children's children, were to be the sacrifice on the part of the United States, without one single object of advantage. Very different, indeed, were the inducements which prompted the de-viant government of France to take part with us in our contest with Great-Britain—being nothing less than the severation of all the colonies of the dominion of their ancient rival. The grand monarch and his ministers would never have lent us one livre, nor have spilt one drop of blood on that occasion, merely from their love of liberty—And the then miserable people of France, had no idea of the true principles of civil and political liberty; much less did they, as a nation, offer or risk their lives for our independence.—Hence it is, that I have ever been at a loss to conceive how we are bound in gratitude to the PEOPLE of France. If there is any gratitude in the case, it must be certainly due to the names of that monarch, and a few individuals, upon whose destruction the nation have since erected the guillotine of liberty.

I cannot conclude this digression without observing, that in the adjustment of a treaty of peace between Great-Britain and America, the French ministry had by the subtlety of intrigue, at which they are proverbially dexterous, so managed certain members of congress, as to get instructions from our government to their commissioners, to do nothing, but in concert with Mr. Vergennes.—These dupes to French politics, have been the pests of this country to the present hour.

Mr. Vergennes used all his cunning and influence to induce our commissioners to enter into negotiations without the acknowledgement of our independence—to rob us of the fisheries—and to limit our boundaries westward by the Ohio.

By what means, fellow-citizens, were we rescued from the base designs of these perfidious Frenchmen—these boasted friends and allies—these apostles of liberty, to whom we are bound by eternal ties of gratitude? By the penetration and firmness of that man, principally, who negotiated the British treaty, and saved us from being again involved in all the calamities of war.

By Mr. Jay, and Mr. Adams, who, superior to the artifices, corruption, and intrigues both of the French and British ministry, at the hazard of an impeachment for a breach of orders, nobly and firmly opposed the ignominious and treacherous devices of our good French allies, until they were compelled to grant us, as a preliminary, that independence we now possess. But for them, we should, at this day, probably, have enjoyed Batavian liberty—the liberty of obeying the commands of a Marat, a Robespierre, a Jacobin club, or that five-headed monster, the DIRECTORY. These commissioners were the second traitors of their country—and, like the first, have received a poor and ominous specimen of republican gratitude.

But to return—Providence, for this time, falsified the designs of our allies, by the intemperance and indiscretion of their minister, who, being deceived by Mr. Jefferson, and the party who threw themselves into his bosom, left him exposed—and excited that spirit of national pride and indignation which should forever fire the soul of every honest and independent American, at any impudent attempt of any European nation or minister to influence our government, or practise deceptions upon free and enlightened republicans.

It would have been supposed, that the checks and mortifications given to Mr. Genet, would have afforded some direction for the conduct of his successors; that our internal enemies, being repeatedly defeated in all their machinations with the French to disorganize the government, or break the union, or involve us in war; after a full discovery, upon repeated proofs, that the great mass of Americans were determined, and were able, to support the laws and administration of their country, against both foreign and domestic violence and intrigue; would have been covered with shame and remorse, and have desisted from their wicked pursuits.

It would have been supposed, that the government of France, however safely they might presume to insult and controul the deliberations of people within the immediate vortex of their power, would have sense and discretion enough not to make similar attempts upon a government, separated by an ocean of three thousand miles; and upon a nation, such as, since the flood, never existed upon the face of the earth—a nation, I mean, of independent freeholders—the nation, which first shewed them the road to freedom—a nation, which respects the original principles of their revolution, and which, at this moment, wishes them, most ardently, a return of peace, with all the blessings attendant upon a free, equal and independent republican form of government.

But all these considerations notwithstanding, the government of France seems insatuated, or determined to convince the world, that names are empty things; that republicans who have power, will exercise it, with as much abuse as despotic princes; that they are as much influenced by pride, ambition, injustice and self interest, as the people of any other governments; and that where the last prevails, they make no discrimination between friends or foes, allies or neutrals, republicans or anti-republicans.

Of these things, we have a specimen in the late conduct of the Directory, respecting the American commerce, and the consequent extraordinary behaviour of their minister, Mr. Adet; both of which will be the subject of another address, from  
**WM. WILLECKOCKS.**

Nov. 10, 1796.

**FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.**

**To the Electors of the President of the United States.**  
Altho the merits of the candidates for the Presidency have been very amply discussed, the papers have been nearly silent on the subject of Vice-President. This officer is by the constitution directed to perform the duties of President of the Senate, a very important station, and, is, moreover, to fill the Executive chair, in the event of the death or resignation of the President, which may be for a term of nearly four years.