

MR. FENNO,

HAVING shewed my good nature by laughing at the weak and idolatrous flattery with which some of your correspondents have bespattered the Government of the United States, of which the Government really stands in no need, and therefore has no reason to thank them for it—and my gall and vinegar in endeavoring to expose the arts made use of, from the brilliancy and wisdom of the administration, to draw off the eyes of the people, from those defects which have been pointed out in the Constitution itself. I shall next endeavor to shew the true meaning of a term, which one of your correspondents accuses us of using improperly, to wit, the word Aristocrat.

He says that men of worth and talents are called Aristocrats—but I am sensible he does not in this instance do justice to the public opinion—for although an Aristocrat may be a man of talents, he can never be a man of worth; nor do I believe there is one instance in a thousand of a man of real worth being mistaken for, or called, an Aristocrat. But as your correspondent supposes that mistakes of this kind do happen, it may not be amiss to attempt to delineate this character in so plain a manner as to prevent such mistakes for the future.

Aristocracy is a word of Greek derivation, and signifies the power of a few, or in the hands of a few, in opposition to Democracy, which signifies the people, or in the hands of the people. An Aristocrat, therefore, must mean one who wishes, or has a disposition, to take the power as much as possible out of the hands of the people, and place it in the hands of the few; and in whomsoever we can discover that disposition, I think we cannot be mistaken in calling him an Aristocrat.

The only powers, in representative governments, like ours, which the people can with any propriety retain in their hands, are those of electing their representatives, and that which they exercise as jurors.

And if any one shall by any means endeavor so to modify the elections, as to put out of the power of the body of the people to exercise that privilege with propriety and safety, we may very safely call him an Aristocrat.

Whoever, therefore, in an extensive country like this, shall advocate large election districts, which will oblige the body of the people to vote under the direction and guidance of a few, you cannot be mistaken in setting him down for an Aristocrat.

If any one shall oppose a numerous representation in the government of an extensive country, you need not be afraid of a misnomer in calling him an Aristocrat.

If any man will support, upon any occasion, a mode of election, whether such election is to be made by Congress, by a Legislature, or the people, which will evidently put it in the power of a minority of the electors to controul a choice, or prevent one, you may be sure that you call him by a wrong name, if you give him any other than that of an Aristocrat.

If you hear any one speak lightly of the trial by jury, or see him consent to, or do any thing which will tend to vitiate or abridge that privilege, you will not be liable to an action of slander for calling him an Aristocrat.

If any one shall hold that bills of rights, and proper constitutional reservations in favor of the people, are rather dangerous restrictions on the power of doing good, than salutary checks upon the power of doing harm, you may write after his name, in capital letters, AN ARISTOCRAT.

If any one should attempt to persuade the people that their rights and privileges are not safe while kept in their own hands, but that they ought to give them up intirely into the hands and custody of the great and the well informed—I don't know what else you could call him but an Aristocrat.

If any one discovers a fondness for keeping up titles and distinctions, which will have a tendency to induce those possessed of them to look upon themselves as exalted above the common class of citizens, you may safely conclude that he is inclined to be an Aristocrat.

If any holds the opinion, that government is designed more to enrich and aggrandize the rulers than to promote the interests and happiness of the people, you may be very sure that he is no enemy to an Aristocrat.

If any one looks upon the word Democrat as a term of reproach, and ventures to make use of it as such, he must undoubtedly be pleased with being called an Aristocrat.

And I think that you cannot possibly be mistaken in setting him down for one, who shall tell you that in this country there is no such thing as an Aristocrat.

If any one should take offence at this publication, so benevolently intended to prevent the public from forming wrong and unfavorable opinions of men of worth and talents, I shall leave the people to determine whether they will or will not call him an Aristocrat. A RESPONDENT.

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 3, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of the United States will be opened on Monday the 5th instant.

Transfers of the subscriptions to the Stock of said Bank may then be made.

On Monday the 12th instant, deposits will be received, and on Tuesday the 20th instant, discounts may be made.

By order of the President and Directors, JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

All Bills or Notes offered for Discount shall be delivered into the Bank on Mondays or Wednesdays, the Discount shall be settled on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and shall be made known the next succeeding days.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,

DECEMBER 6, 1791.

RESOLVED,

THAT the payment of the portion of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States, consisting of Specie which will be due on the several Shares on the first Monday of January next, may be made at the respective Banks of Massachusetts and New-York.

Provided, That any Stockholder claiming the benefit of such payment, shall, on or before the first Monday in January next, exhibit to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, a Certificate signed by the Cashier of the Bank into which such payment shall have been made—any thing in the regulations heretofore established to the contrary notwithstanding.

By order of the President and Directors, JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Bank of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1791.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES are hereby informed, that according to the statute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the second day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And, pursuant to the eleventh section of the By-Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the President and Directors, JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Second fundamental Article of Statute of Incorporation.

“Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year. But the Director who shall be President at the time of an election may always be re-elected.” [cp1]

BOULTING CLOTHS.

An extensive Assortment, of very superior texture, suitable for every branch of the business, just imported from Amsterdam, and for SALE by

DANIEL TYSON,

No. 114, SOUTH FRONT-STREET;

Where Millers and others may always be supplied with the best Cloths, and large allowance made to those who purchase in quantities to sell again.

Also for SALE, a Quantity of Particular

MADEIRA WINE,

Of the first Quality, fit for immediate use, in Pipes.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1791. [cp1w1m]

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Store on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will dispose of by the pipe, hoghead or quarter cask.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old. Old Sherry WINE of the first quality, by the hoghead or quarter cask.

Three and 4 years old Lisbon WINE, of a superior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter cask, or larger quantity.

Choice old Cognac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter chests of first quality Hyson TEA. He has just received by the Pigou, Loxley, malker, from London, a few quarter casks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Irish LINENS, low priced and well assorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and some GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the first quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has also to dispose of, a quantity of dressed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a constant supply of First Quality Madeira and Lisbon WINES, and whoever is pleased to favor him with their custom, may be assured of being well served.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undressed HAND-SPIKES. He is purchasing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the highest price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, just received, and to be disposed of. Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. [cp6w.]

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chestnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the same place.

In the Press, and speedily will be published, HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS;

Consisting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic Documents, tending to elucidate the HISTORY of AMERICA, and particularly of the UNITED STATES.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

** The price to Subscribers will be a Dollar for each Number, containing 160 large quarto pages; or Four Dollars and a Quarter for each Volume in Boards; to be paid as follows, viz. the first and second Numbers, or Volumes, to be paid for on delivery of the first; and each subsequent one (except the last) at the time of delivery.

Subscriptions will be received, in this city, by THOMAS DOBSON, and HAZARD & ADDOMS, (who will exhibit specimens of the work) and in other places by the principal Booksellers there. Philadelphia, November 5, 1791.

The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-Street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the prime cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above. Philadelphia, December 3, 1791.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the Public Debt of the Union, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland Bills of Exchange negotiated; Merchandize of all sorts bought and sold on Commission, and all other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office next door to the Custom-House,

State-Street, BOSTON.

2m

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on Commission,

at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, one eighth per cent.

On ditto at private sale or purchase, one-half per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, one per cent. on the amount of the interest.

For making transfers at ditto, seventy-five cents per transfer.

Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with punctuality, fidelity and dispatch. His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

New-York, No. 57, King-Street.

October 15, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

That pleasantly situated FARM

Whereon the subscriber now lives.

IT lies on the road from Princeton to Brunfwick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 17 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Also a young orchard of 200 apple trees, besides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premises a two story stone house and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finished. Also, a smoke-house, work-shop, granary, waggon-house; barrack cow-houses, two stories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with stabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-Street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior.

Princeton, October 10, 1791. [cp2m]

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, some time in August 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of Nathaniel Wickliff, deceased—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well set, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ankles—by trade a bricklayer, stone mason and plasterer. He is a very handy fellow as a house-waiter, and is fond of such business. He is a great dissembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped so long that no description of his present clothing can be given. It is supposed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person that will secure said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again; and reasonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Administrator.

October 12, 1791. [12w9w]

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the subscriber, at Bordentown, and stolen from the same the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 small box, containing four clocks and one dozen testaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one striped vest and breeches, two shirts and a small bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jersey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other small books; 1 box containing 447 real ostrich feathers, some of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Inlay; 1 barrel pork; 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paste-boards.—Stolen at the same time, a large Batteau, with black sides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the above property, so that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; also a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the security of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that they may be brought to justice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jersey, Sept. 1, 1791. [entf]

A Young Gentleman, of American birth and education (being a graduate) would for a liberal compensation engage as Tutor in a family, or take charge of an Academy, to teach the Latin and English Languages. He has had some experience in teaching, and trusts he can exhibit satisfactory recommendations. Any letters upon this subject, post paid, addressed to A—S—, and the care of the Editor hereof, prior to the 25th December, will be punctually attended to. October 22, 1791. [12w]