

Smith Courts. Mr. Jay contended for the present boundaries of the United States, and obtained them. Mr. Adams arrived in time to take a share of the honor in this negotiation, and his firmness and decision were united with those of Mr. Jay; but the principal point were obtained solely by Mr. Jay.

Principally to Mr. Jay's patriotism, zeal and ability, are the United States indebted for one third of their territories and a share in the fisheries. I wish Mr. Greenleaf, these facts to be published in your Journal. For the truth of them, you are referred to the official papers in the Secretary's office.

That the appointment of the chief justice in this business was contrary to the letter of the Constitution, is not true; that it was contrary to its spirit, is a doubtful point with some people. With me there is no doubt; I believe it unconstitutional. Mr. Jay has no office by this appointment: He is gone as a mediator of peace. Just to the chief Justice of Pennsylvania and other judges of Courts were designated and commissioned by the Executives of the United States and of Pennsylvania, to negotiate with the western insurgents. They went on a special embassy, like Mr. Jay to the British Court; and all were mediators. Their appointments bear a great analogy to each other, and neither of them appears to be unconstitutional.

That Mr. Jay's language is too servile may be true; but of this we are not judges. Mr. Jay is on the spot, and best knows the means to be used to obtain the objects of his Embassy. If he uses some unmeaning compliments, at a court where such things are customary, it is rather the custom which is to be censured, than the man who conforms to it.

Besides we know not Mr. Jay's instructions nor the whole train of his negotiations. To form a decisive opinion on his proceedings, upon a single insulated communication, is indiscretion and presumption.

It is certain Mr. Jay's enemies will exert themselves to throw all possible odium on him and his negotiations; but in the present instance it may prove that their exertions are premature.

FAIR PLAY.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 7.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, dated "Camp, at Berlin, Oct. 28.

"Yesterday, we marched 15 miles, and in the route crossed the Allegheny mountain, through mud up to our knees, and one of the most constant rains I ever beheld; but as this is a destiny generally experienced by all travellers, who cross this mountain, which is supposed, from its dividing the waters, to be the highest ridge of land in North America, we have, probably, not much room for complaint; I shall, therefore, add no murmurs on this occasion. Our army, at present, is about 8,000 strong, and all in good spirits, and it is said by the President, to be the best he ever saw in America, and when joined by the Maryland and Virginia troops, will be formidable; at least sufficiently so, to terrify the insurgents into perfect submission, without discharging a gun. No circumstance, of consequence, has transpired since I last wrote."

How far the conquest of Holland by the French would affect Great Britain, the following extract from a London ministerial paper will shew.

Gen. Adv.

It becomes a measure of self defence; and even if no treaty exists between this country and the Seven United Provinces, policy would require us to come forward and stand between them and danger—Let any man examine the position of Holland, and say, how long the amazing commerce of G. Britain would survive the conquest of that country, and whether the maritime trade of England would not be crippled, perhaps destroyed if the French in possession of a range of coast from the Western extremity of the British channel, from Brest to Ostend, should acquire Amsterdam, as they have done Antwerp, and establish their power on what is called the German ocean? These are considerations which cannot be overlooked. They are offered to the cool reflection of men of all parties and of all principles. They are not meant to libel faction, or to flatter Ministers, but to point out the extreme danger which this country has to apprehend, if the French should overrun Holland, and add the Seven United Provinces to their dominion. To rescue that country from a yoke that would

curb it and crush it, and the British empire from a calamity of such direful extent, are duties which we owe no less to sound policy than to humanity. And the Duch taught by the melancholy fate of their neighbours, what they have to expect from French fraternity, will certainly, for their own sakes, join their best efforts to those of a generous and faithful ally—the only faithful ally they ever had to preserve themselves from beggary and slaughter.

By this Day's Mail.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.

The ninth of December, the biennial Election for choosing Representatives in Congress, will be held throughout this State.

We are entitled to ten members; our election districts are, the city and county of New-York, the city and county of Albany, Long-Island, Richmond and Westchester, Dutchess, Orange and Ulster, Columbia, Rensselaer and Clinton, Saratoga and Washington, Montgomery, Otsego, Herkimer, Tioga and Ontario. This last district is computed to contain eighty thousand inhabitants, and will remain unrepresented in the present Congress; their member (Colonel Talbot) having accepted an appointment in the American navy. Why writs for a new election were not issued, we know not; but that there is a fault somewhere is most apparent, and demands of Congress immediate attention; for, notwithstanding the constitution and election law are pointed and explicit on this head, that the Executive SHALL issue writs for a new election in case of vacancy; this district, which comprehends a very extensive proportion of our western frontier, the number of whose inhabitants entitles it nearly to three members, and whose patriotism is not exceeded by any other part of the Union, is, at this important crisis, without a voice in the National Councils!

So late as the 17th ult. the Canandaigua Treaty had not commenced. Cornplanter came in the 6th. The number of Indians is between 15 and 60; they fare sumptuously on the best beef, bread, and West-India, to the tune of from 1.00 to 1.50 dollars per day. Fine time for Indians—Congress pay all.

The recruits for the corps of artillery and engineers, raised in this city, by Lieut. J. McCallen, sailed yesterday for Governor's Island. This young officer merits much praise for his attention to this duty, having in a short time enlisted upwards of 20 as likely young men as need ever to handle a musket. He still continues to recruiting service in this city.

A letter of a recent date, has been received from Capt. Solomon Van Rensselaer, dated at Lexington, Kentucky, which gives his friends and acquaintance the pleasing advice of his having so far recovered from his wounds as to be wholly out of danger. Capt. Slough, also dangerously wounded at the same time with Capt. V. has recovered. Capt. V. with a number of other wounded officers having permission to visit their friends, is expected here in a few days.

NEW-YORK, November 4.

COMMUNICATION.

A correspondent congratulates us on the re-election of Mr. Smith, for Congress, in the district of Charleston, S. Carolina. The fair and candid statement of his late political conduct, has had that effect upon the minds of his constituents, as reflects on them the highest credit. Indeed, none but the weak and inconsiderate could ever have been led to such unmanly and ridiculous measures as disgraced that capital in the last spring.

Mr. Smith has passed the most part of the last recess in travelling through the eastern and northern States; acquiring that general information of the state of his country, which every legislator should possess, who can spare the time, and is desirous of contributing something more in the councils of his country than mere declamation.

His arrival in Vermont was insultingly announced by a Jacobin paper there, intimating, in a pitiful turn, that his situation in his own country at that season would have been too warm for him; while, at the very time, many persons here, and our correspondent among the number, knew that Mr. Smith had every reason then to consider his re-election as a matter extremely probable. This is not the only instance, however, which has occurred, and will yet occur, wherein the pitiful opposers of the steady and manly conduct of the majority of our legislators will be disappointed.

PITTSBURGH, November 1.

We are informed that the federal troops are to rendezvous at Parkinson's ferry, and that the greater part of them have already arrived.

At the General Election held on the 14th instant, the following gentlemen were elected for Westmoreland and Fayette Counties.

Congress.—William Findley.
Senators.—John Moore, William Todd.

Westmoreland County.
Assembly.—Benjamin Lodge, Michael Rugh, George Smith.

Fayette County.
Assembly.—Albert Gallatin, John Cunningham.

At a meeting of the Members of the Committees of Townships of the four Western Counties of Pennsylvania; and of sundry other Citizens, held at Parkinson's ferry the 24th of October, 1794.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.

1st. Resolved, That in our opinion, the civil authority is now fully competent to enforce the laws and to punish both past and future offences, in as much as the people at large are determined to support every description of civil officers in the legal discharge of their duty.

2d. Resolved, That in our opinion, all persons who may be charged or suspected with having committed any offence against the United States or the State, during the late disturbances, (and who have not entitled themselves to the benefit of the act of oblivion) ought immediately to surrender themselves to the civil authority, in order to stand their trial, that if there be any such persons amongst us they are ready to surrender themselves accordingly, and that we will unite in giving our assistance to bring to justice such offenders as shall not surrender.

3. Resolved, That in our opinion, offices of inspection may immediately be opened in the respective counties of this survey, without any danger of violence being offered to any of the officers, and that the distillers are willing and ready to enter their stills.

Messrs. William Findley, David Redick, Ephraim Douglass, and Thomas Morton, were then appointed to wait on the President of the United States with the foregoing resolutions.

Signed,
JAMES EDGAR, Chairman.
Attest,
Albert Gallatin, Secretary.

Citizens of the Army, advancing to the Western Country.

Serious intimations are given me that I am considered by you, as greatly criminal in the late insurrection in this country, and that though I may have shielded myself from the law by taking advantage of the terms of the amnesty proposed by the commissioners, and sanctioned by the proclamation of the President, yet that I shall not escape the resentment of individuals. It would seem to me totally improbable that republican soldiers would fully the glory of their voluntary rising by a single in temperate act. Nevertheless, as it would wound me with exquisite sensibility, to be treated with indignity, by words, or looks, short of violence, I beg leave to suggest to you, that it is a maxim of reason that a man "shall be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved," and I give you a strong presumption of my innocence, viz. that though having the opportunity of relinquishing the country, I stand firm, and will surrender myself to the closest examination of the judges, and put myself entirely on the merit or demerit of my conduct, through the whole of the unfortunate crisis.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE,
Pittsburgh, October 26, 1794.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, November 5

From a correspondent.
On Saturday last, Samuel Potter, Benjamin Bonhel, Nathaniel Little and others went to the dwelling house of the Rev. Mr. Elmer of Turkey, and after some consultation amongst themselves made the most violent attack upon the house, tearing down the doors, windows and shutters; and towards evening carried them off leaving him, his family and a sick woman there upon a visit exposed to the weather, as well as his goods, books and papers. It is hoped that the perpetrators of so much atrocity will meet the reward of their demerit.

LONDON.

Mr. Peele, Member for Tamworth employs, in conjunction with his part-

ners, at his Manufactory at Manchester, comprising all the departments of his trade, from 19 to 20,000 work-people.

Messrs. Philips and Co. employ from 12 to 1500 people.

The late Sir Richard Arkwright, from 8 to 9,200 in his cotton manufactories.

Mr. Wedgewood, in his potteries, about 20,000 people.

Messrs. Darley and Co. in Shropshire, about 1,000 people.

Messrs. Bolton and Co. at Birmingham, about 400.

Mr. Peele, of Manchester, was originally (and we mention it with praise and admiration) a porter, at 18. a day. He gave a draft for 63,000l. when he bought the borough of Tamworth from the present Marquis of Bath. His partner, and Mr. Phips, were common workmen also.

Sir R. Arkwright was a barber at Manchester, in 1774.

John Wilkinson, Esq. now by his successful skill one of the first iron masters and coal miners in the kingdom, was 20 years ago a clerk at Ruabon and Wrexham.

EASTON, Maryland Oct. 28.

If we cannot be governed by law—by what are we to be governed?—No man but he who wishes to see a government of men and not of law will support the converse of this position—That in a free republic law ought to be irrefragable—The converse of that leads to personal power. One hundred and 34 doors are open at our temple consecrated to legislation through which the opinions of their constituents can be heard—and where no law can stand against the mature opinions of the majority of the nation.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friday, November 7.

The Senate assembled—present—The Hon. Ralph Izard, President Pro tem. from the State of South-Carolina.

From the State of N. Hampshire, the Hon. J. Langdon, and Samuel Livermore, Massachusetts, George Cabot, Connecticut, Oliver Ellsworth, Rhode-Island, Theodore Foster, Vermont, Moses Robinson, New-York, Rufus King, Pennsylvania, Robert Morris, Delaware, John Vining, Kentucky, John Brown, North-Carolina, Benj. Hawkins.

The number assembled not being sufficient to constitute a quorum to do business, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The House of Representatives this day adjourned until Monday.

This morning left this City, and fell down the river, the Ship Adriana, for London, Capt. Fitzpatrick, Master.—We understand that Samuel Bayard, Esq. Agent of Claims and Appeals for the United States, and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ketland, Mrs. Edmonston and daughter and others, go as passengers.

The recent intelligence from the patriotic army is of such a nature, as excites the mingled emotions of sympathy, admiration and pleasure in the mind of every man who feels himself an American.

What cannot the love of country do! What obstacles are insurmountable to men engaged in such a cause! Monuments more durable than marble or brass are erected to their honor—the LOVE AND GRATITUDE OF THEIR COUNTRY.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp Bonnets, Nov. 3, 1794.

The right column of the army arrived here 3 days ago, the 6 last days of our march, we encountered un describable difficulties, the weather poured an incessant storm of rain—the men from the impossibility of the Tents coming forward, were compelled to remain several nights exposed, without any kind of covering—the mountains were steep, stony, and one continued slough from the crowd of waggons, rendered nearly impassible.—In short no expedition during the last war, nor even that of Hannibal's passage over the Alps, could equal the almost insuperable hardships we have suffered; yet to the immortal honor of the army, they have sustained themselves under it, without a serious murmur.—To-morrow we take up the line of march, the legion for Washington, and the main body for

Budds Ferry on the Youghhegeny, our furthest point of destination.

Gen. Lee will probably join us at Budds, with the left column.

For the information of the Merchants.

The committee having been notified by the Secretary of State, that the Agent of claims and appeals appointed by the President of the United States is to be embarked immediately for London, and that he is authorized to bind the United States under the direction of Mr. Jay, for the costs and damages, attending the prosecution of the claims of American citizens, that the necessary council will be engaged on the part of the United States; and that if the parties will obtain copies of the proceedings of the Courts on their respective cases, the expense of the records will be reimbursed by the United States.

They are of opinion that measures ought to be immediately taken for obtaining authenticated copies of such records and proceedings in all cases where they have not already been procured, and will undertake to obtain them for all such of their fellow-citizens as shall within 20 days from this date furnish the names of the vessels and masters in the ports of places where tried or condemned with such other information as the circumstance of the case may require.

They recommend to those who have already obtained the copies of the proceedings of the Courts to have them examined by some person of legal knowledge—that if they should be found defective in any respect the deficiency may be supplied at the same time that the records are applied for.

In behalf of the Committee,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
November 6, 1794.

Married, at Bordentown, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Isaac Smith, of Baltimore, merchant, to Miss Mary Hopkinson.

From an English Paper.

When the Duke of Alva saw the Dutch deputies drawing their knives out of their pockets, and dining upon coarse bread and salted herrings, he gave up the cause of the Spanish monarch for lost. As little accommodated, and no less disregarding all the accommodations of convenience and luxury; are the present French. To say nothing of the salted horse-flesh, the following will serve as a specimen, being a return of the cook's and cabin stores, found on board *Le Sans Culottes*, one of their privateers, lately sold by auction at Lloyd's: 1 axe—1 copper boiler—1 ladle—1 flesh fork—7 earthen plates—1 dish.

EPITAPH.

ON
MAXIMILIAN ROBESPIERRE.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum.
INDULGENT Nature, pausing on the page,
That mark'd the vice and madness of the age;
Denied the draught—distorted as it grew,
Nor the spoil'd touches of her pencil knew;
'Till forc'd at last, Conviction mark'd the deed,

And thus in anger she will decree:
"Since efforts honest, and affections kind,
"No sway obtain upon the human mind;
"Since virtue moves nor emulating fame,
"No longer holds on harden'd man a claim;

"Let monstrous vice personified appear,
"And that denied love, shall lead to Fear."
This said, she summon'd from the realms below
Each Demon rais'd as man's eternal foe;
Who each into the mass his portion threw,
Of vice and rancour of the blackest hue;
'Till fill'd at last, the cauldron bubbled o'er,
And the vile essence, Gallia's tyrant bore.
Lo! *Robespierre*, whose parts so well agreed
With all the *jaunts* had before decreed,
That man in horror rais'd his eyes to Heaven,

Seeming to ask why such a scourge was given!

When Nature, wond'ring by his subtle art,
How far this man could over-act his part;
Shock'd at her work, the ruthless monster crush'd,
And as he gave the blow—retiring, blush'd.

RALPH JUVENAL,
[London Paper.]

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLEARED

Ship *Adriana*, Fitzpatrick, Falmouth
Schooner *Betsy*, White, York-Town

BOARDING FOR GENTLEMEN.

At No. 30, Walnut-street, three or four Gentlemen may be accommodated with convenient lodgings for the winter in a small family. Nov. 7. 41*

CIRCUS.

To-Morrow,

the Doors will open at 11 o'clock A. M. Performance will then commence at half after 12, for the purpose of accommodating Gentlemen from the country, who generally have occasion to be in town on the market days.