

Messrs. Dunlap and Claypoole,

I BEG leave, through the channel of your paper, to inform the public to whom Messrs. B. W. Morris and Robertson have appealed, that these gentlemen are under a mistake in supposing that I have stated to my friends, that the combination laid, to be planned and formed by them would ruin me, or was intended to do so; I have, indeed represented, that from the peculiar nature of my manufacture, it was essential to its prosperity that it should be sold separate from productions of the same kind, manufactured here, where no brewer has had the same experience in making porter: That, without this precaution, all porter purchased from the bottlers, might be consumed as mine, whether brewed by me or not: That, on this account, peculiar agreements were formed, under which it has generally been sold: That very considerable orders were given to me for supplies to be furnished during the ensuing year: That the materials necessary to brew the porter, for these orders, were already provided: That the parties, who had given them, had been, as I was informed, persuaded by Messrs. Morris and Robertson, to transfer a part of their demands to another brewer, and to combine in refusing to adhere to the orders they had given, unless I should relinquish the terms under which my contracts had been hitherto made: That, from the compulsive effect of this combination, I had found myself obliged to acquiesce in the demands of the bottlers, and had agreed to give up the stipulations objected to: That, having declared that this new arrangement would oblige me, for the security of my credit, to bottle myself a portion of what I should manufacture, a new combination was formed, by which the bottlers were engaged not to take from me any specific quantity (and consequently not to adhere to the orders given me) unless I should relinquish this proposed measure: That I could not do this, because I should then have no standard to which I might appeal for the quality of my porter: That in consequence of these combinations, the disposal of my porter, for the present year, was become altogether precarious; whereas, before the interference of these gentlemen took place, I had received written orders for almost all that I could manufacture: That, in consequence hereof, I felt myself discouraged from preparing large quantities of this perishable article: And that, as the price of the principal material purchased for that purpose had already fallen considerably, and was likely to continue to do so, I should unavoidably suffer through this conduct, not only a diminution in the sale of my manufacture, but also a considerable loss upon the raw material: That this conduct did not appear to me to be justified either by any provocation on my part, or by any necessity on their's: That there could be no provocation on my part, as I was not conscious of having done either of them an unfriendly office in my life, nor any necessity on their's, because they were at liberty, if they found my terms inconvenient, to resort for their supplies to other brewers: That there could have been no difficulty, on their parts, in obtaining these supplies on the usual notice because most of the brewers in this town have been for several years in the practice of brewing porter, and this opinion appears to be verified by the publication of these gentlemen, who declare, that, at this time they are able to obtain such supplies in a satisfactory manner.—The gentlemen complain of the agreements under which I have been accustomed to sell my porter; these agreements provided that I should reserve a stipulated quantity of porter for a limited time, which was generally from twelve to fifteen months: That I should, during this time, bear the risk of its becoming spoiled or lost; that I should be paid for it as delivered; and in such quantities, as might be required; and that the other party should not, during the period of the contract, either mix my porter with any other liquor, or vend any other American porter: These agreements were intended, on the part of the bottlers, to secure to them a supply of porter, which, without such agreements, would have been precarious. The intention, on my part, was to be certain of a sale for the porter I should brew, to secure to me the credit of my own manufacture, and to give a steady support to the trade of bottling my porter. The bottlers, who have signed such agreements, have, in consequence, been supplied with porter during many months when others were without it; at which times I was suffering the risk leakage and waste of the porter, together with the inconvenience arising from the want of the funds, cases, and cellar room, occupied by it—at the same time, others were frequently seeking to purchase it from me, and sometimes at higher prices. The parties with whom these contracts were formed were of different descriptions; some of them, persons of property, and well known to me, others often presented themselves, who had very little property, and were strangers to me. With respect to the latter it was obviously necessary to make very cautious agreements, and as distinctions would have been invidious, I was obliged to make nearly the same terms with all. But whatever the terms might be in expression, in practice, they were rendered easy, as these gentlemen well know; I have never enforced them, although I have frequently been told they were not observed; I have not even generally required them to be signed. Mr. Robertson has never been called upon, to sign any such agreement, nor has Mr. Morris, or any other person done so for two years past. The bondage therefore, which these gentlemen have suffered, has certainly not been of a grievous kind; nor was it only light, but voluntary, for neither of these gentlemen, nor any other person, had been pressed by me, to make a contract.

It is true that I meant to have cauded the agreement to be generally signed this present year, for which I had various reasons; as to the conditions of the contracts I have surely a right without meriting the charge of oppression, to prescribe the terms whereon I am willing to contract for the sale of my own manufacture. If these terms were burdensome, the gentlemen were wrong to accede to them at any time, and would have been right in refusing to renew their orders at the expiration of the period of their contract. Had they contented themselves with this, they would have heard no complaint from me. But when I was informed that they went to my other customers, to persuade them to transfer to another brewer, a part of those demands which had been already addressed me, and to combine together first for the purpose of overruling my terms of sale, and afterwards to prevent me from bottling a portion of my own commodity.—It was not to be expected that I should not think myself injured, or should not complain. Nor do I only think the associations themselves injurious to me, but also the terms in which one of them is expressed, for it is therein intimated that I made my own terms, and bound others without being under any obligation myself. Neither of which intimations is founded in fact. I could not make my own terms, because the other party had power to refuse them: I could not bind others, having no power over them, and I was under a heavy obligation myself, viz. that of keeping at my risk during many months, considerable quantities of a perishable article. The gentlemen have stated, that I proposed to increase the penalties of the agreements in proportion to the increase of the orders, and as an agreement for sixty barrels has been published, with a penalty of £ 200, it may be understood that the proposed increase would be altogether exorbitant. Had Mr. Morris published the agreement formed with him, it would have appeared that in contracting for several hundred barrels, sometimes no penalty at all was affixed, and never more than £ 200. This year as greater orders were given than I believed could be consumed, to secure me from the risk consequent on this, I proposed to augment the penalty, but the highest sum I mentioned was £ 500, which would have borne but a small proportion to the value proposed to be contracted for.

They state that I have had an exclusive trade in my hands, of which I availed myself to reduce it to a system; several brewers as I have already mentioned, have constantly manufactured porter for some years past, not only since but before these gentlemen began to deal with me. Persons in the bottling trade, have sold the porter of these brewers during this period, and some of these bottlers have never dealt with me at all. How then can it be said that I had an exclusive trade in my hands, or what preference could I command unless it arose from the commodity itself? They say that my stock of porter has been insufficient to supply them. The winter before last I brewed to the utmost extent of their order, and had a surplus of 500 barrels. At that time I brewed for Mr. Morris more even than he thought it prudent to engage to take. The last winter I was prevented from brewing an adequate quantity by the yellow fever, which kept away

the usual supplies of barley. This winter I was prepared to meet the demand. The plea therefore arising from the scarcity of my manufacture does not appear to be well founded. The gentlemen are mistaken when they state, that upon presenting their resolutions, I said they should have my porter on other terms than those expressed in the printed agreements; though I am far from imputing it to wilful error.—Their first combination is dated 15th January. On the 16th Messrs. Morris and Robertson called upon me, and without mentioning the association, desired an alteration in the terms of the agreement, to which I answered in the negative.—This was the first time an objection was made on the part of Mr. Robertson. I called upon this last mentioned gentleman the following morning, viz. the 17th, when he put into my hand a copy of the association; I desired time to consider of it, and some days after, upon his applying for an answer, I informed him that I would not treat with the association as a body, but that it would always be my inclination to do so with the members of it as individuals. Upon some of the parties applying to me, I informed them, that I was under a compulsion to agree to their terms, tho' contrary to my will and interest; but that I should feel myself obliged to resort again to the practice of bottling a portion of my porter, and this produced a second combination, the object of which was to oblige me to relinquish this intention. Whether such combinations are consistent either with justice or the interests of commerce, and whether the trade of any individual may not be oppressed by them, I leave to the public to determine.

I have been obliged to lay this statement before the public, by the appeal of Messrs. Morris and Robertson; I have done so with reluctance, because I think a newspaper an improper channel for private controversy. I shall feel pleasure in giving information to any individual on the matters advanced either by the gentlemen or myself; but I have no present intention to trouble the public any more upon this subject.

R. HARE.

February 6, 1795.

M'Pherson's BLUES.

THE Gentlemen belonging to this Corps will dine in uniform, at Richardet's, on Wednesday, February 11, at three o'clock. N. B. Those Gentlemen who are in town, and propose attending, will please leave their names in writing with Mr. George Eddy, No. 21, Market street.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 7.

Will be Presented

A TRAGEDY, written by Shakspeare, called

CYMBELINE.

Cymbeline, Mr. Green  
Cloten, Mr. Wigwell  
Posthumus, Mr. Chalmers  
Arviragus, Mr. Harwood  
Guiderius, Mr. Cleveland  
Belarius, Mr. Whitlock  
Philario, Mr. Darley  
Iachimo, Mr. Moreton  
Caius Lucius, Mr. Bates  
Pisano, Mr. Marshall  
Presthman, Mr. Warrell  
1st Gentleman, Mr. Francis  
2d Gentleman, Mr. De Moulins

Queen, Mrs. Shaw  
Helena, Mrs. Cleveland  
Imogen, Mrs. Whitlock

In act 2d the favorite Glee of  
The Lark at Heaven's Gate  
sings.

By Mr. Darley, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Oldmixon, Miss Broadhurst, and Mrs. Warrell.

To which will be added, a COMIC OPERA, in two acts, called

The ROMP.

Watty Cockney, Mr. Francis  
Barnacle, Mr. Harwood  
Old Cockney, Mr. Warrell  
Capt. Slightly, Mr. Marshall

Briscilla Tomboy, Mrs. Marshall  
Penelope, Miss Rowson  
Madame Le Blond, Mrs. Cleveland  
Qualheba, Master T. Warrell

For Hamburg,

The fast-sailing ship

INDUSTRY,

William Bell, master  
LYING at Sims's wharf, will sail in a few days, having on board four hundred barrels of flour, and four hundred barrels of sugar.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN BROWN, at Walnut Street wharf, or

Thomas Newman,

No. 118, South Second-street.

Feb. 7.

A VENDRE,

Une Terre Superbe située dans l'Etat de la Nouvelle York.

LA BELLE Habitation connue par le nom de Scotia située sur le bord du nord de la Rivière de Mohawk et vis à vis la florissante ville de Schenectady qui est à l'extrémité de la communication par eau entre la Canada et autres parties occidentales avec la ville d'Albany dont elle est éloignée de seize milles Anglois ou cinq lieues françaises.

Cette terre est bornée par la dite Rivière environ deux tiers de lieue—les grands Chemins des parties de l'ouest et du nord se joignent en cet endroit avec plusieurs autres et conduisent à l'endroit par où l'on traverse la Rivière vis à vis la dite ville—cette habitation contient plus de mille acres, une grande partie de la quelle est en plaine de la première, qualité et propre pour des prairies ou du grain dont elle produit une grande abondance.

On pourroit la déviser en plusieurs habitations donnant à chacune des situations très commodes à placer des maisons—elle contient à présent deux maisons grandes et bien composées avec des Granges Ecuries, Magazins, modes avec des Voitures et plusieurs autres batimens qui sont très convenables le tout situé sur une elevation au bord de la dite Rivière d'où l'on a une vue bien agréable sur la dite ville, des prairies dans les environs et de la Rivière aussi bien que d'un Reservoir d'environ trente acres, qui est bien fourni de poisson et de gibier.

Il y a aussi sur la dite terre une Monnaie à eau sur un courant qui ne manque jamais, avec une maison pour le meunier; on y pourroit ajouter d'autres moulins, &c.—sur cette terre est aussi un bon Verger des meilleurs fruits de ce pays d'environ mille arbres, entés, les Jardins abondent de toutes sortes de fruit propre pour ce climat—Dependent aussi de cette terre plusieurs tenemens avec des lots de terre dont les baux font d'une courte durée.

Il n'y a point de terre dans ces parties qui soit plus féconde pour toutes sortes de grain d'hiver dont il en a été semé l'automne passé presque deux cents boisseaux ce qui fera compris dans la Vente aussi bien que deux petites Isles dans la Rivière vis à vis la maison.

On pense que la vue de ces terres en donnera une plus haute idée qu'aucune description qu'on pourroit en donner.

Pour les conditions de Ventes il faut se rendre chez le sousigné demeurant sur les lieux ou à Messieurs Oliver Wendell et Harrison G. Otis, à Bolton—Messieurs Cornelius Ray et De Witt Clinton, à New-York—Messieurs James Gordon et Henry Glen, membres du Congrès, à présent à Philadelphie, ou à Monsieur Stephen Bayard dans la ville de Schenectady, qui feront connoître le prix et conditions de la Vente.

JOHN SANDERS.

Valuable Property

For Sale,

IN THE

STATE of NEW-YORK.

THAT valuable and well known Estate

situated on the north bank of the Mohawk river, directly opposite the populous and flourishing town of Schenectady, at the foot of the water-communication from the Western Country, and Upper Canada; sixteen miles from the city of Albany, extending about two miles on the bank of the river above and below the said town; this river is the only water communication in the United States with the great western Lakes. The roads from the western and northern parts of the state of New York, together with a number of other public roads here meet, and lead to the noted ferry kept opposite the said town.

It contains upwards of one thousand acres, a great proportion of which is intervalle or low land, calculated both for grass or grain, producing great burthens annually; it may be laid into a number of valuable farms, affording convenient and handsome building grounds; there is now on the premises two very large and commodious dwelling houses, with large Dutch barns, barracks, hovels, stables, cart and waggon house, carriage house, summer house, and other out-houses, on a commanding eminence near the bank of the river, affording a beautiful and extensive prospect of the river for several miles, the lowland, the town, and a fine lake of water, covering about thirty acres, well stored with all kinds of river fish, fowl, &c. There is a good grist mill in a never failing stream of water, a good frame house, &c. for the miller, also convenience above the mill for erecting more water works; there is a bearing orchard with nearly one thousand apple trees, set out, grafted of the best fruit, the gardens are stocked with all the various fruits the climate will admit; also several tenements with portions of land on short leases.

The land in point of fertility of soil, is exceeded by none in the state; there is now in the ground near two hundred bushels winter grain, which will be included in the above sale.

Also two small islands in the river, opposite the mansion house.

A view of the premises, it is presumed, will fully equal any description that can be given thereof.

For terms of sale apply to the Subscriber, residing on the premises, Messrs. Oliver Wendell or Harrison G. Otis, Esquires, in the town of Bolton, Cornelius Ray, or De Witt Clinton, Esquires, at the city of New York; James Gordon or Henry Glen, Esquires, two of the members of Congress, at the city of Philadelphia; Stephen N. Bayard, in the town of Schenectady, by whom the price & terms of sale will be communicated.

JOHN SANDERS.

Schenectady, Jan. 28, 1795.

N. B. The remaining stock unsold, and all the farming utensils, the purchaser or purchasers may be accommodated with.

Philad. Feb. 7.

For the MINERVA. The appeals of Congress in seventy five to the people of Great Britain, and those of the National Convention to the people of France, were not conceived in more glowing terms of animation or despondence, than the several addresses of the Democratic Societies. A person unacquainted with the true state of things in America, would imagine that we labored under the greatest oppression, or were in an actual state of revolution.

The good sense for which Americans are perhaps distinguished, had already begun to operate powerfully upon the members of these societies.—Many who had entered them, from that principle of curiosity, which is always excited by novel institutions, being once gratified, became indifferent, and either ceased, or neglected them. Others beguiled by the pleasing sound of liberty, and democracy, became members from the best of motives. But some of these, perhaps discovering, that the mere diffusion of political information, and the public good, were rather the pretence, than real object of their leading men—that, like most other institutions they became subservient to party purposes, or the gratification and interest of a few individuals; they also retired in disgust, or attended with reluctance. Others again, men of respectability and science, probably received the fraternal kiss only to acquire influence upon some party occasion; and being once initiated, seldom or never attended again.

Of the residue some have altered to thro' pride, or expectation of office—& this is not wonderful, because the passion for official consequence, it is well known, is so operative on the human mind, as frequently to create a competition even for dishonorable preeminence—others have stood to the present time at their post, from a persuasion that these societies are harmless; others that they are useful, or necessary; but the greater part from party motives, or that spirit of opposition, that will not brook reproach.—Upon the whole, from one cause and another, our fellow-citizen democrats were fast returning to the bosom of their country—and taking again that true and only democratic station, which consisting in equality, places a freeman beyond the reach of jealous apprehensions—a rank in which we would unite, only in doing our duty, and exercising with moderation, and liberality, the privileges secured by our happy constitution, is the most certain and honorable path to Peace, Liberty

and Safety. But it was at this time, unluckily, that the Chief Magistrate announced a censure against those societies, which was perhaps too much reverberated in Congress. Far from thinking, that a fallibility is the lot of any of the human kind, I believe, that if otherwise right it was at least bad policy, in the President, to make them the subject of his official communication. As to Congress, it was not surprising, that among such numbers, and where ever party spirit is too conspicuous, they should have said more than was necessary, or proper. I have no doubt they did both—and in the warmth of debate gave just cause for offence.

The occasion was too favorable to escape the attention of the societies.—It gave them a kind of resurrection—an alarm was sounded, from Penobscot to St. Mary's; followed by a serious declaration of rights and privileges embellished with all the possible ornaments and flourish of language—rights, which no man denied, and privileges claimed by every American.—This was all declaration, if not intended delusion—the old cry of mad-dog and the Church—but well calculated to excite the apprehensions, and engage the passions of that honest class of citizens, who are more subject to irritation and surprize than temperance and caution.

I do not recollect that in a single instance freedom of enquiry, of speech, or the liberty of the press, has ever been questioned, or the strict legal right, to form societies denied.—The abuse, or consequences of them, only have been the subject of fear and censure, by those who have wished to avoid the calamities of anarchy or war.

I would by no means assert that these societies did directly invite the Pennsylvanians to insurrection; because I do not know the fact—on the contrary, I will believe, till it is proved that the greater part of the members would abhor so fatal an alternative, for the suppression of any evil, within the constitutional means of redress. But that frankness of which I dare to claim the merit, obliges me to say that I believe sincerely, there are citizens in the United States, who wish totally to