

seely hope, that you will let the example in abandoning, as you did in entering the newspapers, by a speedy termination of all this unnecessary waste of words.

Your's, &c.  
A Lover of the Arts.

The objection against Foreigners, in the queries of the writer who calls himself A Friend to Decency, is fully answered by the circumstance of Mr. West, who is an American, having the Presidential Chair of the Royal Academy, in London, at this moment.

To the Editor of the Gazette of the United States.

Sir,  
ONE of the "Academy of the Associate Artists of Philadelphia," under the signature of Philadelphienis, in Mr. Bache's paper of yesterday, has endeavored, with much pretended gravity, to charge the members of the National College for the Improvement of Painting, &c. with duplicity; but until he makes good this charge, (which he is called upon to do) without the aid of a pitiful quibble, this trick may pass unnoticed. But not so the anti-federalism displayed in his *sciu* against government, couch'd in the following terms, viz. "We are not in subordination here, ready to receive any thing which shall be condescendingly pro-pagated from the seat of government." Knowing the men I put my own construction on this antifederal or anarchical sentiment, and have a right to do, until it is explained away. At the same time, I am happy to assure the public, that a liberal and federative principle only pervades the national plan of the Columbianum.

The two impudent circumstances which I have noticed are far surpassed in a declaration, that the Knights of the Museum have now some new intentions of assuming a national ground, which they have hitherto formally and publicly deprecated "as absurd, presumptuous and impracticable," and which has been almost the only subject of misunderstanding between them and the founders of the National College; this, after their many intrigues to reduce the patriotism of the members of the Columbianum, to their particular views, some of which have appeared in public as resolutions of the Associate Artists of Philadelphia at Peale's Museum.— This new cause of quarrel, after all the differences have been stated as at an end, by the distinctly separate ground which each party has registered for themselves in the public papers, would be too farcical to admit of serious comment.

A Friend to the Peaceful Arts.

From the Salem Gazette.

MR. CARLTON.

THE plant employed by Mr. Schmidt, with so much success, in making several sorts of paper, of which you have given some account in your last Tuesday's Gazette, is a native of America and grows plentifully in many of the United States. In your paper there is an error in the generic name. It is *Asclepias syriaca*. The vulgar names by which it is known are *silk-weed*, *silk-grass* and *swallow-wort*. It abounds in this vicinity on hilly land, and frequently by the way-side, where it may be collected in large quantities with little expense. There appears the highest probability that this plant, in the hands of an ingenious paper-manufacturer, may be used to much advantage, and merits, at least a fair experiment. The pappus of the seeds, as well as the membranes of the capsules, may be another useful part in the manufacture of paper.

By mixing it with a small quantity of cotton, it is carded and spun into a wick yarn for candles, much preferable to cotton alone. Many people make use of it for this purpose.— Besides the *syriaca*, we have several other species, some of which, it is presumed, would make finer and much whiter paper. The best time for collecting the capsules will be about the time of the first Autumnal frost. The most of the species of the *Asclepias*, found native in this part of the country, with some of their properties, are described in the memoirs of the American Academy, vol. 1, page 73.

Feb. 20, 1795.

From the Richmond [Vir.] Paper.

Mr. Davis,

The following Letter from John Millbank, Esq. of Change Alley, London, to the Broadback, Esq. of Baltimore, in answer to one that appeared in your paper of the 4th instant, you will please to insert in your very honest, impartial, patriotic and free paper.

DEAR TIM,  
TOM TRICK, and Jack Wiley, unite their thanks with mine, for the in-

formation you give us concerning the happy country Virginia. We are more anxious than ever to embark. If the account you, and our other correspondents, have given us should continue to meet with the same favourable reception they have done, we shall have a considerable accession to our party, in the course of next spring. No less than three practicing attorneys from Gray's Inn, two from Clement's Inn, and one from Serjeant's Inn, have already agreed to join our party. Counsellor Quirk from the Temple, and Orator Smooth Tongue from Lincoln's Inn, will probably adventure with us. They wait for a copy of the Virginia laws, which they expect to receive shortly from their correspondent in Petersburg, before they decide finally: For they are apprehensive that you must have been misinformed respecting them—since, say they, such a system as you tell us of, would make that Republic, in ten years, an asylum for all the petty fogging attorneys, bankrupt traders, broken gentlemen, gamblers and swindlers in the kingdom. Such men, they conceive, must be in high estimation there, and much more likely to be elected governors, senators, judges and counsellors, than your hum drum honest men of education, manners, talents and fortune. Qualifications like these, must be the political death warrant of him who is unfortunate enough to possess them. But a clever fellow of a lawyer, mult in their opinion, make a fortune very soon.—And, if he has but a clumsy address, may acquire so much popularity in the mean time, as to become a senator or Congress, a governor, or a member of the state legislature at least. Let him apply his client's money to his own use, and they see no means by which he can be made to disgorge it. But if at any time he should be pushed hard by some importunate blustering client, he will have nothing to do but to pay him the money of another client, and to keep up his credit and character 'till he has snuggled himself into a good estate in land, lots and houses. Then he may indeed laugh at the fools. When his reputation begins to be a little blown, he may turn politician, get into the Assembly, talk about his republican principles, his love of liberty, equality, &c. &c. and the swindler will soon be merged in the patriot. But they humbly conceive moreover, that if the Virginia code be, as you represent it, no lawyer hardly, except such honest souls as *Lanes*, *Marshall*, *Washington*, *Wickham*, and some others, will be found so blind to his own interest as to undertake a suit against another lawyer: Or if he does, he will favour his brother by continuances, non attendances, errors and delays, as to give him at least an advantage of four or five years over common people.

So that if it be true that money cannot be recovered by fair law, in less than four teen or fifteen years from the honest plauter it cannot be recovered from the honest lawyer in less than nineteen or twenty. This is an advantage that must give encouragement to the bar, and make attorneys swarm like bees. They no doubt are, to a man except such honest fools as I have before mentioned, opposed to the bills making lands liable for debt—for if they were liable how could they cheat their clients and make fortunes? What would be the use of their taking other peoples money if they could not vest it in property that the law could not touch?

Examine the votes of the last Virginia Assembly upon that bill, and they apprehend you will find nine lawyers out of ten opposed to it. If this be indeed the case, we shall rejoice to hear it, because it will ensure the completion of all our objects. I hope the people will continue to elect as many lawyers as they can get to serve in the legislature. Those pretty things called twelve months replevin bonds, of which you speak, will live and do well as long as the lawyers rule the roost. Besides, all the little chicaneries of the law, in which our whole party is well versed, and which were invented that the ingenious knave might keep the honest hard working fool out of his money, will be multiplied to our great satisfaction, fifty fold. What a beautiful device that thing called "only a simple breach of trust" is. How neatly it enables the lawyer, for instance, to rob his client without being guilty of robbery! An ignorant lout would ply on the high way, or break open a house to get a little money, and so be hanged for his pains—but we lawyers know better.—We do the same thing—but in another way. There is great art in knowing how to rob and steal legally, and I am glad to hear that your virtuous republicans are such proponents in the science. I see no difference for my part between you and us monarchy people on this side of the water. Your exemption of lands from the payment of debts is a great encouragement to the art. Go on as you have begun, and you will soon surpass us.

As to manufactures and the slow gains of industry, leave them to other nations. To rob and plunder legally—*Hee tibi erunt artes.* Your sister republic Sparta did so before you; and what brighter example would you have? If I would suffer my pen to run away with my time, I could engage you on this subject for a month. But I hasten to request that you will describe the sort of people that are generally opposed to the bill subjecting lands to debts. I am afraid from what I hear, that the old tory aristocrats, particularly those who have been most remarkable for high living, for their vanity and love of show, for running in debt every where, and paying no where—*I fear I say, that these people are opposed to this bill: If so, their opposition will make it popular, and perhaps bring it to pass at last.*

What must we do in this case? To be sure the exemption of lands from the payment of debts, when our fellow men are liable to be taken into execution for them, to be torn from their wives and children, and all the feelings of humanity shocked—is the essence of aristocracy, tyranny, sin, and the devil.— But we must give our cause a popular turn. There is nothing like a little Irish impudence when a body is hard pushed. Did you never hear of turning the cat in the pan? You must cry out against the bill then, as favoring aristocracy, as tending to a monopoly of all the lands in the hands of a few great speculators; and you must interlard your harangues with a plentiful abuse of aristocrats, of extensive credit, of the funding system, the federal government, Messrs. Washington, Jay, and Hamilton. I think this will do. To be sure it will be pretty bold to charge the measure with a tendency to produce the very evil, which every man of common sense must see it will most effectually prevent—but never mind that.— Be easy, as you say. Stick to that text and it will do. Be easy I tell you now dear honey. Abuse credit with one hand, and get all you can with t'other. This is good Irish reasoning. I tell you, and no bull neither.

Recommend me Dear Tim, to all those honest hearted, unassuming fellows, who are for separating honesty from policy, and pretend to be mighty conscientious christians all the while. O now, by my soul they are clean fellows—tho' some people may think them dirty ones.— Recommend me too to your tender hearted compassionate folks, who talk pitifully about the poor debtor's widow and her dower, and who never think or care at all at all about the creditor's widow and her interests. Oh! these are choice errors!—They whimper and whine, and cry like any crocodile—so that a poor ignorant assembly would almost believe they were in earnest. But you and I know it is all a humbug.— And so we will, when I come over, endeavor to humbug them all round if we can.

Let me hear from you again, and your letter shall not remain a day unanswered.

Yours always,

JOHN MILLBUNK.

Change Alley, London.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, March 3.

Hudson, Feb. 26.  
Lately arrived here, via New York, Captain C. Jenkins, in the brig Thomas, from Dunkirk, after a passage of 75 days of bad weather, and had the misfortune to lose his boat, some of his sails and rigging, was short of water and provisions—in lat. 37 N. long. 69, W. spoke with a British frigate, Capt. James Murray, who after being informed of the situation they were in, very humanely & generously hoisted out his own boat, & fully supplied his wants. In justice to the benevolent commander, it is desired this may be published in the different papers in the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

A letter from Baltimore, received by this Day's Mail, informs that the TREATY between GREAT-BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES, is arrived at Norfolk.

The following is on the Coffee house book.  
Mr. Blaney, with the English Treaty, was in Baltimore, on Thursday night, on his way to Philadelphia.

The Southern mail being filled with letters, the newspapers were committed to the stages—these not having arrived in season, we are deprived of the opportunity of extracting from them for this day's Gazette.

A Correspondent Remarks,

That the Anniversary of the Birthday of the President has been celebrated by the sovereign people with una-

bated testimonials of affectionate attachment to the Father of his Country, any thing in the *Aurora* to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Federal Thanksgiving has been observed thro' the States, so far as information has been received, with such appearances of a grateful sense of the blessings enjoyed by the people, as fully to justify the patriotic recapitulation in the proclamation.

PECULIAR CHARACTER

Jeremiah Kinne, Esq. of Voluntown Connecticut, aged 93 years, within the last two months has broke and swinged 29 lbs of flax. He has had 13 children, 86 grand children, and 137 great grand children. He made his own coffin some years since and still keeps it in his house.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents	19/9
3 per Cents	11/5
Deferred	13/8
Bank of the United States	30
Pennsylvania	30
North America,	45 to 50

BEEF.

400 BARRELS FOR SALE;

APPLY AT

No. 82, South Front Street,

T O

SAMUEL COATES.

March 7

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NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

MARCH 7.

Will be Presented,

A COMEDY, (written by R. Cumberland) called

THE JEW.

Sir Stephen Bertram, Mr. Whitlock  
Frederick, Mr. Morcton  
Charles Ratcliff, Mr. Chalmers  
Saunders, Mr. Green  
Sheba, Mr. Wignell  
Jabal, Mr. Harwood  
Waiter, Mr. Darley jun.

Mrs. Ratcliff, Mrs. Shaw  
Eliza Ratcliff, Mrs. Whitlock  
Mrs. Goodison, Mrs. Bates  
Doreas, Mrs. Frazeris

After which, a Comic Dance, composed by Mr. Francis, called

The Irish Lilt,

Or, MERRY REAPERS.

By Messrs. Francis, Nugent, J. Warrell, Blisset, Darley jun. Mitchell, T. Warrell, Miss Milbourne, Miss Rowton, Mrs. Bates, Miss Willems, and Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added,

A COMIC OPERA, in two acts, called

The PRIZE,

O R,

2. 5. 3. 8.

The Music by Signior Storace.

Doctor Lentive, Mr. Harwood  
Mr. Heartwell, Mr. Morcton  
Mr. Caddy, Mr. Green  
Label, Mr. Francis  
Boy, Master M. Warrell  
Juba, Miss Broadhurst

Mrs. Caddy, Mrs. Bates  
Caroline, Mrs. Oldmixon

On Monday, for the last time this Season, a Comic Opera called the HAUNTED TOWER, with the FARM HOUSE.

Box one Dollar—Pit 2 of a Dollar—and Gallies 8 a dollar.

The Public are respectfully informed that the Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter after five, and the curtain rise precisely at a quarter after 6 o'clock.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre, from ten till one, on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock.

Also at Rue's Bookstore, No. 50, and Carey's No. 112, Market Street.  
No money or tickets to be returned, nor any person on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places by five o'clock, and order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

Vivat Republica!

James M'Alpin,

Taylor,

No. 3, SOUTH FOURTH STREET,  
Returns his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave respectfully to insist a Continuance of their favours.

At his Shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up and finished in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

He will thankfully receive any orders & pay prompt and punctual attention to them.  
Oct. 25 2awtf

From the Minerva.

ON PUNISHMENT.

SOCIETY has no right to punish an individual with death. No government can either give or enforce the life of a subject; then how dare they deprive them of it? It is permitted to every man to form his own moral system, and to admit or reject those already formed, notwithstanding the greater number have doubtless a right to take heed, that a fault of principle in particular individuals should not trip the general repose; consequently it is but just to force some, by the plurality of voices, to observe certain reasonable laws, to which if they refuse to conform, let them be fined, imprisoned, banished, and erased from the list of citizens, but not out of the number of human beings, because they enjoyed that privilege before they acquired the rights of citizens.

Life is a natural blessing, not a political one. The State gives to man a civil existence; if unworthy, it doubtless has a power to deprive him of it; but the right to bereave him of life, appertains alone to the creator who bestowed it. Society can only be authorized to take from a man what it gave him when he ceases to deserve it; but man should not assume the prerogatives of deity and deprive a fellow creature of his natural existence.

REASON.

PHILADELPHIA.

The words NEW-YORK in yesterday's Gazette, should have followed the words *By this Day's Mail*.

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Right Rev. William White, Alexander Mebane, Esq. Member of Congress, from North Carolina; to the amiable Miss Ana Claypoole, daughter of the late George Claypoole, of this City, deceased.

Ship News.

The Ship Alexander, Garman, from Charleston, and the Schooner Befsey, Cushing from Jeremie 42 days, got up to Marcus Hook yesterday.

The Mate of the Brig Fame, Benden, from Savannah, informs, that a Brig he believes called the Befsey, Hathaway, belonging to this port, and from St Marks, put in there in distress, which was to fail in three days after for Philadelphia, and that the Brig Ariel, Gardner, belonging to Philadelphia, was taking in a cargo for the West Indies.

Arrived at New York the 5th instant, the brig Nancy, in 63 days from Dublin.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, March 3d, 1795.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to receive proposals from any person or persons skilled in the art of Stenography, or capable of reporting debates with accuracy, and to report the same to this house, at the commencement of the next session, with his observations and opinion respecting the qualification of the said person or persons for the said duty, to the end that this house may be enabled to appoint one or more persons as officers of the house, for the valuable purpose above mentioned.

Extract from the Journal, JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

Department of State, March 5, 1795.

Proposals will be received by the Secretary of State, in pursuance of the foregoing Resolution.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers to the work, entitled, THE FEDERAL POLITICIAN, are informed by the undersigned, that, on account of several necessary additions, it will probably exceed the number of pages advertised, and hopes, that in regard to the greater expenses attending an improved publication, they will not decline granting a small addition to its price, under the assurance, that the sale of it will be unavoidably enhanced to non-subscribers by a fourth.

He requests, at the same time, all printers and correspondents throughout the United States, who may have procured any subscriptions, to send him, by post, a list of them, together with the names of those editors, who, to their knowledge, have inserted their proposals, in order to make the necessary arrangement. Meanwhile, as the subscriptions obtained in this city are insufficient, tho' numerous, to defray the expenses of the publication, he finds himself under the necessity (being uncertain of adequate encouragement from other parts) to desire the continuance of their exertions for two months longer, at which period, if not before, will be finally decided whether it will be printed or not. At any rate, should he be compelled to lay by the originals of said work, he will pay, or remit, each of his friendly printers the costs of advertising.

James Ph. Puglia.

Those Editors who did not publish in their newspapers the former proposals, are excepted from this address; and it is expected from their peculiar generosity, that no advantage will be taken from it.  
March 6.