

From the Vermont Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

Among the papers at Democracy, Self-created Societies, and Jacobinism, in the typographical line, none bellow so loud as Rufel of Boston; so constant as Andrews of Stockbridge, or so loudly as Penno of Philadelphia. The Robespierian enormities, in France, are exhibited by Rufel as the wish of American democrats, the accusation is echoed by Andrews, and re-echoed by Penno, with the addition of the charge, of their having fomented rebellion already, in the western provinces of Pennsylvania.

Strange, indeed, that contemptible creatures, as Rufel calls them, the creatures of an hour, as Andrews describes them; the open enemies of order, as pointed out by Penno, (seconded by editor Webster of New-York) should occasion so great a rumpus among these government printers; and stranger still, that in the most enlightened legislature on earth, the opposers of democracy should be dwindling to a decided MINORITY.

LONDON, February 14.

On Friday and Saturday last, a Council, at which Mr. Pitt was present, sat, and several respectable tradesmen were examined, when it appeared that starch and hair-powder are the produce of the very best wheat that can be procured, and that the quantity consumed is at least one twentieth of the whole consumption of the metropolis.

That throughout the kingdom not less than Fifty thousand persons are employed as barbers in using the hair-powder; and that they become useless to the state, both in agriculture and for public services, consequently so many useless persons are fed out of the public stock. On the other hand, it is truly urged, that it would be the extreme of cruelty to throw such a number of industrious persons entirely out of bread.

But to this it is answered, that the exigencies of the state are in want of their assistance, and that they may all find immediate employment either in the army or the navy, more particularly in the latter service, which it is intended in future to keep up to a very high establishment.

Says a Correspondent

In a former paper it was inserted that the Managers of the New Theatre had under consideration for performance an ingenious Dramatic piece written by an American and citizen of Philadelphia. We are now happy in announcing for a certainty their determination to bring it up, and that the ensuing week is positively fixed for its performance. From the character we have had of this Essay, we can safely anticipate to the public much entertainment.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Sally, Burrows Washington 9 Sloop Regulator, Griffin, New-York 8 April 10.

Capt. Stoy filled with the brig Yorick Moody and sloop Wincy Oswald for Philadelphia—schooner Colley, Robinson for New-York and sloop Maybee for Wilmington.

Lat. 39, long. 74, spoke the brig Juno from Turk's Island bound to R. Island 15 days out—all well.

ERRATUM.

In the first line of the third stanza of "Batavia, an Elegy," for ferry meads, read fenny meads.

Civic Festival.

The Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, to testify their satisfaction at the late glorious successes of the French Republic, and the emancipation of the people of Holland, intend dining together on Friday the first day of May, at Oellers' Hotel, when all those who rejoice in events so important to liberty, are invited to attend.

Tickets at one dollar and a half each, may be had at Israel Israel's, and at the Office of the Aurora.

Those persons who wish to provide themselves with tickets, are requested to apply for them early, as the subscription will be closed on Tuesday the 28th inst.

Newcastle Pier Lottery.

The returns of the drawing arrive daily at the OFFICE, No. 149, Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets—Where a correct Numerical Book is kept; also, the slips of each day's drawing regularly filed.—Information given where a few remaining tickets may be had, warranted undrawn. Loss prizes exchanged, and high prizes cashed.

Washington Lottery.

The public are informed by authority, that this Lottery will positively commence at the close of Newcastle Lottery. Information given where tickets may be purchased, value 8 dollars each. Also, a few quarter tickets in the above lottery, signed by Samuel Blagden which will entitle the holder to one fourth of the prize drawn to its number. April 16.

A FEW COPIES

Of the celebrated Performance under the signature of

MANLIUS,

May be had of John Ormrod, No. 41, Chestnut street.

PRICE—25 CENTS.

when they came on board the said brig, he the said Cornwall, speaking to the master of the press gang, said those are the two rascals take them; and upon John Crouch declaring he was an American, and had a pass or certificate to that purpose, he the said Cornwall replied, it was all a forgery and that he was (meaning the said Crouch) an Englishman; upon which the said James Bently, and John Crouch were forced into the press boat and from thence carried into English Harbour, where the said John Crouch was confined until the tenth day of March following, when he made his escape, after having had the yellow fever while in confinement. The foregoing are facts, and we leave the public to determine if the flagrant violations of the rights of an American citizen be suffered to escape unpunished, because the sufferer is a poor sailor, in what does his situation differ from a Negro in Africa, whose liberty is at the will of an unprincipled master; but we hope and believe the grand jury of Baltimore county will take the case of this poor fellow into their consideration, and cause that justice to be done him which his case requires.—Signed by us at the port of St. John's, March 12th, 1795.

- Samuel P. Moore, state of Delaware. Tobias E. Stansbury, Maryland. James Smith, state of North-Carolina. Isaac M'Key, ditto. David Terry, do. Ralph Pyle, Harford county, Maryland. Samuel Easton, North-Carolina. Antigua, March 7th, 1795.

ORIGINAL BON MOT.

NOT long since, two Sailors passing along in C—street, observ'd a Taylor at work with his coat off—and having the back of his waistcoat patch'd with different colours of cloth, induced the sons of Neptune to crack a joke upon the poor fellow—When one of them observ'd to the other "Damm'e Jack, did you ever see so many sorts of Cabbage grow on one Stump before?"

PRICE OF STOCKS

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. Includes 6 per Cents (20/), 3 per Cents (11/9), Deferred (13/10), Bank of the United States (39), Pennsylvania (37), North-America (45).

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND SOLD BY Mr. THOMAS DOBSON, South Second-street, PRICE 2/4.

A Rub from Snub;

OR, A CURSORY ANALYTICAL EPISTLE, Addressed to Peter Porcupine, author of the Bone to Gnaw, Kick for a Bite, &c. &c.

Containing, Glad tidings for the Democrats, and a word of comfort to Mrs. S. Rowson.

Wherein the said Porcupine's moral, political, critical, and literary character is fully illustrated. April 23. 4c.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

April 24.

Will be Presented,

An OPERA, called

Inkle & Yarico.

(With the Original Overture and accompaniments.)

- Inkle, Sir Christopher Curry, Medium, Campley, Trudge, 1st Planter, 2d Planter, 3d Planter, Waiter, Mate, Sailors, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Whitlock, Mr. Francis, Mr. Moreton, Mr. Bates, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Warrell, Mr. T. Warrell, Mr. Darley, Messrs. Price, Mitchell, Bliffett, Darley jun. &c.

- Yarico, Narcissa, Wowski, Patty, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Willems, Miss Breadhurst, Mrs. Shaw.

To which will be added,

THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON,

A Comical Tragical, Operatical FARCE, called

Tom Thumb the Great.

With the original Music, Scenery, &c. TOM THUMB, Miss SOLOMONS, King Arthur, Mr. Bates, Lord Grizzle, Mr. Harwood, Noodle, Mr. Francis, Doodle, Mr. Bliffett, Merlin, and the Ghost of Gaffer

Thumb, Mr. Darley, Queen Dollalola, Mrs. Warrell, Princess Huncamunca, Mrs. Oldmixon, Cleora, Miss Oldfield, Mustacha, Miss Willems, Glumdalca, (Queen of the Giants), Mr. Rowson

Box one Dollar—Pitt 3 of a Dollar—and Gallery 1/2 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.

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.

forests of New-York; but I was selected from all other trees in the forest, and adopted by my patrons to fill this place. My opponent wrongfully says I am a mere May-pole, and that my roots take no hold of the ground, and are liable to be blown down by every gust of wind, and caterpillars eat my leaves—But he seems to know very little of my origin or the qualities I possess. I've roots sufficient to support my branches, nor am I more liable to be eaten off by caterpillars than any other tree. And, I belong to that species of plants, which produces a tall Ramofissimus stalk, and nature has made my leaves of a triangular form, suspended to a long fast stalk, and still vibrating in the air, that even in sultry weather, I make a gentle breeze before the windows—And though I am not a native here, I hope I shall never be supplanted by either Wynch, Elm, or Catalpa, which can claim none of my qualities.

L. P. TREE.

By this Day's Mail.

NEWBURYPORT, April 14. 1795.

Yesterday arrived here the Brig Edmund, Capt. Rolf, in 10 days from Port de Paix. By Capt. Rolf we learn that a fleet of war arrived at the Cape about the 20th March, which informed that a fleet of 10 sail of the line and a number of transports, with 10,000 troops were ready to sail for the West-Indies, and might be expected immediately.—The French had also made a descent upon Port-au-Prince with 20,000 men. Capt. R. says he would advise no Americans to Port de Paix, as they will be obliged to sell their cargoes at reduced prices for produce, for which they must wait a long time. Provisions plenty and cheap. On his passage spoke a New Providence Privateer, who treated him with politeness and said that he took no American unless suspected of having French property on board. He had then a ship intow, from Aux Cayes, belonging to Providence, which he was carrying in for trial, but the Bermudans (said he) take all without exception.

The public are informed that a large raft of boards are now landing here which came through the Locks and Canals on Merrimack river—the proprietors are congratulated on the arrival of the first produce of their expensive and arduous undertaking. This and the neighbouring towns will be particularly benefited by this inland navigation. It is wished that those of a public spirit, and friends to the trade of the river would lend their aid in forwarding the subscriptions for clearing the river Merrimack below Patucket falls.

BOSTON, April 15.

In the French newspapers, Mr. JAY and his measures are spoken of in the highest terms of respect.

A letter from Shelburne, (Nova Scotia) observes, "The treaty between England and America has put the final signature to the death warrant of this place."

Since our last, above sixty thousand pounds in specie, have arrived at Salem from France.

Mr. RUSSELL,

If citizens of the United States can go to the West-Indies, purchase Negroes, and carry them from one island to another, in direct opposition to existing laws; return here with their cargoes, and openly sell the same! Why may not others evade any laws, when it may be for their interest so to do? A. B.

PORTLAND, April 13.

Captain S. Clough, in the ship Success, arrived at Wiscasset the 6th, in 46 days from Havre. He brings a confirmation of the taking Amsterdam, &c. and adds, that the French have gained a complete victory over the Spaniards, in which they killed and took 10,000, and to the value of six millions sterling in images of Gods, Virgins, &c. from their churches and other places.

From the Maryland Journal.

THE Subscribers, Americans, now in the Island of Antigua, beg leave to address the public and the merchants of Baltimore particularly, on the following occasion; the beginning of February a Captain James Cornwall, arrived in this port from Baltimore, in the brig Clio, laden with flour; two or three days after some difference with his mate, a Mr. Thomas Burguison, happened, and he was discharged, and immediately taken by a press-gang and put on board the ship Matilda at English Harbour, James Bently, an Englishman by birth, and John Crouch, a native of the state of Maryland, two of the men shipped at the port of Baltimore, in said brig Clio, were treated in the following manner: Captain Cornwall went on shore and brought off with him, the master of the press gang and two others, and

pleas'd to proffer, I mean to do myself the honor or waiting upon you, before I depart from which I anticipate much satisfaction—having ever been induced to hold your reputation, both as a soldier, and as a citizen in perfect esteem.

With every sentiment of personal respect, and with warm wishes for the continuance of that prosperity, which so conspicuously marks this flourishing state, over which you have the honor to preside,

I remain your Excellency's Most obedient servant

JAMES INNES.

His Excellency Isaac Shelby.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

BY his excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Esq. major general and commander in chief of the legion, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for establishing a permanent peace with all the Indian tribes and nations north-west of the Ohio.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I, the said plenipotentiary, in virtue of the power and authority in me vested, have entered into certain preliminary articles with the following tribes and nations of Indians, viz. The Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pattawatimies, Miamis Shawanoes, and Delawares, for a cessation of hostilities, and for the mutual exchange and surrender of all prisoners of every description, as well as for holding a general treaty for settling all causes of controversy, and for establishing a permanent peace between the United States and the aforesaid tribes of Indians, on or about the fifteenth day of June, next ensuing.

Wherefore, I do hereby, in the name of the President of the United States prohibit and forbid all and every person and persons, from killing, insulting or injuring any Indian or Indians, belonging to the aforesaid tribes or nations, or either of them, (unless in their own defence.) And I do hereby also forbid any party or parties, citizens of the United States, or either of them, from entering the Indian country north west of the Ohio, with hostile intentions (without permission from proper authority first obtained) between this period and the end of the pending treaty, as they will answer a contrary conduct at their peril.

And to the end that the treaty may be carried into complete effect, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the preliminary articles: the said plenipotentiary enjoins all and every person and persons having in his or their possession any Indian prisoners, belonging to those or either of those nations, to surrender them and each of them at this place, on or before the said fifteenth day of June next, and for which reasonable expences will be allowed by the Public.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal, at Head-Quarters, Greenville, this 22d day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

ANTH. WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief, Wm. H. Harrison, Aid de Camp.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO,

FINDING that many persons misunderstand the design of the meeting of the Library Company, announced by the Directors for Monday next, as published in your paper—I have sent you, for publication, an extract from memory, of the application upon which this call is founded, and wherein the deficiency appears, though it constitutes the principal design of the meeting.

Also, "to consider of the propriety of repealing so much of the Laws of said institution as authorizes absent members to vote, by proxy; or of limiting the number of proxy votes to be given by any one member."

It is evident from this part of the application, which issued from a respectable meeting of the Company, that the intention thereof is to prevent the contemptible farce being repeated upon us, of a single member, with proxies in his hand, outvoting sixty attending members: It is, therefore, with confidence, I hope that every member of the Company, who regards the usefulness or respectability of the institution, will give his personal attendance at said meeting.

P. P.

Philad. April 22, 1795.

LOMBARDY POPLAR TREE.

From the New-York Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

There was a piece in your last Saturday's Gazette, which seems to have been printed with an intention to defame my character, without any just cause. It is true, I have made my appearance in the

To prove that every measure compatible with the situation of the United States, has been adopted to reclaim it, will fully appear by recurring to the joint votes of assentation on that subject, of the two Houses of Congress which have been forwarded to your excellency on a former occasion.—The energetic language of the popular branch of that body, I mean of the House of Representatives, cannot fail to strike the attention of the most cursory observer. If therefore, when all the modes of honourable negotiation, shall be pushed to their ne plus ultra, and fruitlessly tried, and the executive shall be found to have essayed in vain, all the pacific measures belonging to that department of government, and no other alternative remains, but a resort must be made from the mode of an amicable adjustment of our claim, to the means constitutionally belonging to the legislature of the union. Let it not be forgotten, that the united hearts and arms of the confederated republic of America, achieved its independence, and can alone vindicate, and establish all the privileges adhering to it. Precipitation and partial acts of unauthorized violence, will tend only to weaken our efforts, and instead of accelerating, will undoubtedly retard the attainment of our end.

From this view of facts (and trust me, Sir, it is a just one,) I hope it will appear manifest, that the wishes of this country as expressed in your excellency's letter, have been amply complied with, and that it has ever been considered as making part of the American people, and a component part of the American government, and that the same care has been taken of the just rights of Kentucky, as has been taken of the acknowledged rights of any other part of the United States, among which no distinct and appropriate political rights exist, they being made by their government the common property of them all.

Yes, Sir, the American citizens on the eastern and western waters, form one people and one government, and he who wishes them separated, is a sinner against the happiness and prosperity of the present and future generations. The great author of nature has founded their union on the broad basis of reciprocity, which will remain as it ought to be (on the pure principles of representation, ingrafted in our government) eternal, unless disordered by the wicked machinations of mad and deluded ambition.

This retrospective view of the transactions which I have presented before you in the train, in which they have happened, attended with a few observations which grew out of them, I trust, will shew that the government of the United States, has neither under its former or present organization, abandoned, or been inattentive to our right of navigating the Mississippi. That right was brought under negotiation at the very first moment in which the political circumstances of the United States would permit it to be done. The negotiation respecting it, altho' attended with some unlucky events, did not expire with the former congressional government, but was turned over among the other inchoate, and uncompleted acts of that body, to the new governmental system of America, since the operation of which, it has never been one moment dormant, when from uncontrollable circumstances, this subject might have rested for a short time from the absence of the national agents, who were to negotiate it, to keep it still in action, the interference of the only foreign court, on whose friendship America could depend, and the only one, the most likely to have weight with the court of Madrid, was solicited to give aid and effect to the exertions of our own agents, who have been instructed to treat with Spain on no other terms, than the previous ratification of the southern boundary, and the right to navigate the Mississippi, from the source to the ocean. A succession of political events have taken place in Europe, which has retarded the progress of the negotiation, and prevented its being brought as yet to a favorable issue. To obtain it, however, measures correspondent to the importance of the object, have been assiduously resorted to, and are now in action.

It must be peculiarly obvious to a candid and impartial mind, and such an one I have now the honor to address, I am sure possesseth that from the commencement of the administration of the present chief magistrate of America, which happened at a period, when our national affairs were in a perfect state of disorganization, among the number of momentous considerations, which have engaged his attention, he has without cessation pursued the navigation of the Mississippi.—But on this head, I am sure it will be necessary for me to say nothing. No apology is required for his conduct. He has too fair a claim to our confidence, to be accused of a partial inattention to any of our rights, and will, I trust be boundlessly confided in, and venerated, until gratitude ceases to be an American virtue.

Before I conclude this letter, I cannot refrain from returning you my cordial thanks for the flattering and polite manner in which you have been pleased to express yourself of me, personally. The motives which induced the President to depute me hither, were most pure and patriotic, being in conformity to a maxim he has observed in his administration, to satisfy his constituents by a proper information of his measures, that none of their interests have been unattended to.—There may be reason to lament, that an agent more competent to give proper effect to such laudable intentions, had not been sent; yet, in zeal faithfully to execute the trust confided to me, and in sincere attachment to the happiness and interests of my fellow-citizens, residing on the western waters, as a portion of the great American republic, I hope I shall be soon I second to no man.

For the purpose of cultivating that personal acquaintance between us, which you are