

American Landscapes  
PROPOSALS  
OR PUBLISHING AN AQUATINTA  
TWENTY-FOUR  
VIEWS.

Selected from the most striking and interesting Prospects in the United States; each of which VIEWS will be accompanied with a descriptive account of its Local, Historical, and other Incidental Peculiarities.  
By G. I. PARKYNS,  
Author of the "Monastic Remains and Ancient Castles in Great Britain."

CONDITIONS.

- I. That the work shall be published by Subscription; and that each Subscriber shall engage to take the whole set of Views, and shall pay for each engraving, if black or brown, 2 Dollars; and if coloured 5 Dollars.
- II. That the dimensions of each engraving shall be 24 by 17 inches, executed in aquatinta, and published upon paper of a superior quality. The publication to commence immediately; and one engraving to be delivered to the Subscribers, on the first Monday of each succeeding month, until the proposed series shall be finally completed.
- III. That with the last View of the series, shall be delivered an engraved title-page; an elegant characteristic vignette; a map of the route, connected with the prospects exhibited in the course of the Work; and an Alphabetical list of the Subscribers.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. Harrison, at his Print-Shop, Maiden Lane, New-York; by Mr. Carey, Book-Seller, No. 118, Market Street, Philadelphia, and by all the principal Book-Sellers in the United States.  
February 28.

Jamaica Rum.

A CHOICE PARCEL,  
Will be landed to-morrow morning, at Jeff and Robert Wall's wharf,  
Also at South Street Wharf,  
The CARGO of Schooner INDUSTRY, Captain Flint, from JAMAICA

COFFEE,

In Hogsheads & Barrels,  
Pimento in Bags,  
FOR SALE BY

Peter Blight.

March 26

ON MONDAY

Will be landed on Walnut-Street Wharf, the Cargo of the Brig *Alphigenia*, Captain Thompson, from Bourdeaux,

Consisting of

- Sixty Pipes choice Cogniac Brandy
- Thirty Nine Tons
- Twenty Hhds. Bottled } CLARET.
- Ninety Three Casks

For Sale By

George Meade.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

35 Pipes of  
Bill of Exchange Madeira Wine.  
May 2, 1795.

EXHIBITION.

THE Society of the Columbianum or American Academy of Painting, &c. inform the public in general, and Artists in particular, that an Exhibition of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Modelling, Drawing and Engraving, will commence on Monday the eighteenth day of May next, and continue open every day, Sunday's excepted, during the space of six weeks. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may favor the Exhibition with their performances, are requested to send them, framed, from the 11th to the 13th of May inclusive, to the Senate Chamber in the State House, (which has been kindly granted for the purpose) in order for arrangement. Original Paintings, Drawings, &c. only, can be admitted, which have never appeared in any Exhibition in the United States, and which may be judged fit for the public eye.

Exhibitors are requested to send Descriptions of their Works, together with their Names and places of abode, for insertion in the Catalogue. Those who may wish to conceal their Names, shall be termed "Honorary Exhibitors."

All possible care shall be taken of every piece of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Modelling, Drawing and Engraving; and at the conclusion of the Exhibition, to be delivered to persons duly authorized to receive them.

The Society being much occupied in preparing for the Exhibition, and the Evening's shortened, the Academy of Drawing from living Figures is closed. Due notice shall be given of its opening the next Season.

By Order,

SAMUEL LEWIS, Secretary pro tem.  
Philosophical Hall, April 29th, 1795.

N. B. A stated meeting of the Society will be on Monday next the 4th of May, at 7 o'clock in the Evening.

Patent Nail Manufactory,  
No. 120, South Front-Street,  
Philadelphia.

THOMAS PERKINS & Co.  
HAVING by the use of Machines, for which they have a Patent from the United States, been enabled to make 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. and red. NAILS, equal to the best drawn ones, (and superior to them for many purposes) and from 15 to 30 per cent cheaper for orders in that line, which shall be executed with fidelity by Thomas Perkins and Co.

N. B. A large assortment of the above kinds of Nails on hand at reduced prices—also Nails for Sugar Hogsheads.

March 31

110,000 weight of  
Green Coffee,

In 87 Hhds. 40 barrels, and 200 bags, entitled to be sold as such, stored on Melius Willing & Francis's wharf.

1st 2d & 3rd Proof

Bourdeaux Brandy,

30 pipes of London particular Tenetiff, and London particular Madeira WINES, in hhd's, pipes, and quarter casks, Malaga Do. in quarter casks, Antigua and other RUM in hhd's, St. Croix SUGAR of the first quality, St. Marks MOLASSES, Hyson TEA, Jamaica SPIRITS, Holland GIN, in pipes, LOAF SUGAR, in hhd's. PEPPER, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

Levinus Clarkson,

No. 216, South Water Street.

D. C. 4

The highest price

In Cash, will be given for  
EMPTY BOTTLES,

A preference will be given to Claret Bottles.

Apply at

No. 187, South Third Street.  
April 10

JOHN MILLER, jun.

No. 8, Chestnut-Street,

Has just received from New-York part of the Cargo of the *Diana*, from Calcutta,

CONSISTING OF

- Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
- Taffeties,
- Muslin Handkerchiefs,
- Calicoes,

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

- Russia Sheetings,
- Fine Tickenburgs,
- German Linens,
- India Mullins,
- Nankens,

And a general assortment of

British Goods, Irish Linens, &c.  
May 6.

NEW-CASTLE 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.

Low prizes exchanged, and high prizes cashed. The 34th day's drawing is arrived. No higher prize than one of 20 Dollars—the wheel is rich.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY.

The Public are informed by authority, that this Lottery will positively commence at the close of New-Castle 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

IMPORTED,

In the Ship *MANCHESTER*, Capt. Cox, just arrived from Liverpool, and for Sale (by the package) by the Subscribers, upon every reasonable terms, the following GOODS, judiciously assorted, and of the most fashionable patterns, viz.

PRINTED Calicoes, purple, dark and light chinz, &c.

Mullins and L-mities, a variety of elegant patterns, white and coloured.

Quiltings, white and printed

Nankens, striped, clouted, twilled, and silk striped

Thicklets and Corduroys, twilled and plain

Fancy do. and do. do. do.

Velvets and Velveteens

1-2 yard and 1-2 ell pillows and jeans

Cassimers, mixt, plain and printed, common fine and superfine

Broad and narrow cloths, first and second quality

Figured cloths

Beaverets, silk beaverets

Calimancoes, ribbed and plain

Pruned and Calimancoe lings

Mullins, plain, checked, striped, tamboured and book

Muslin handkerchiefs, plain and coloured borders

A few boxes of youth's, girl's, men's and women's hats, well assorted

A small assortment of silk and cotton hose

Do. do. sewing silks

JOSIAH ROBERTS,

No. 62 South Second Street.

May 2

THE CARGO

Of the brig *Dolphin*, Capt. Stutton, from Jamaica, will be landed on Monday morning, at South-Street wharf,

CONSISTING OF

High proof Rum, & Sugar.

FOR SALE BY

Peter Blight.

May 2, 1795.

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 solicit 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

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NEW-YORK, May 5.

It is said the provinces of Holland are delivered from the "shackles of slavery" by the French. This is true—they have rid themselves of the Prince of Orange and his party—but it is believed that they will wear other shackles, which by and by will be very troublesome. We are very much mistaken if they have got rid of ALL their matters.

That the Dutch should be a free and independent nation, is a very desirable event: and we rejoice sincerely that they have cast off the yoke which lay heavy on their necks. As the power and claims of the Stadtholder were considered by the Dutch themselves as oppressive and unfounded, it was certainly right to expel him and choose their own mode of governing themselves. All this is well; but whatever superficial observers may suppose, this is not the whole of the change. Instead of ridding themselves of all tyranny, the Dutch have only changed Masters. The French, while they permit the people of Holland to model their government by their own representatives, at least in appearance, will in reality direct all their political transactions. Their new allies, with their usual address, will sweeten the subjection of the Dutch, with flattery, civility, festivals and songs; but the Dutch, after dancing round liberty poles a short time, and singing *Ca ira* with their allies, will find they are NOT an independent nation.

Many people seem not to understand the real nature of the revolution in Holland. The Dutch have expelled an officer of their government, whose usurpations they could not bear patiently: and their new Legislative authority will doubtless amend the laws of the country and remove many oppressions. But human nature does not authorize us to suppose that their deliverers will leave them entirely independent. Deplorable is the state of that nation, which is compelled or which submits to the alternative of calling in the aid of a foreign power to alter or reform their government or to resist oppression. Many nations have resorted to this alternative; and generally have had cause to lament it. The Greek states had recourse to the Romans—those brave and generous republicans—for protection. The Romans did protect them—but once engaged in the affairs of Greece—having once gained a footing in that country, they never left it, till by force and intrigue, they had subjected the whole to their power.

The Romans, in their decline, too corrupt to defend themselves, put their country under the protection of foreign mercenaries, who assisted in conquering their employers. The Saxons played the same game with the Britons, when invaded by the Picts and Scots.

But not to mention examples of barbarous ages, as we are pleased to file them, [though in martial and political affairs, ancient ages were never more barbarous than the modern] let us come nearer home.

What is the whole system of American policy with respect to the Indian tribes? Is it not to assist one tribe to vanquish another, that we may become masters of both?

The French assisted us in the late war, to throw off the English yoke; and lately sent a minister to make demands upon our gratitude, and establish an influence in this country, which would have placed it wholly under the direction of the French government. And however we may boast of our executive, in counteracting the insidious attempt, it has been our *diffidence*, more than our *firmness*, which has averted the snares prepared for us. And even now there is a powerful party in this country, more under the influence of the French, than the American government. Were the powers of government in the hands of this party, we should be little more than a province of France.

But say our enthusiastic patriots, no conclusions drawn from former examples can be applicable to the present enlightened period of the world. Men are growing wiser and better! improving in wisdom and policy, and liberality!

What process have we of this? Let the assertions be supported by one substantial fact, and the question will be acknowledged to be decided. Nations are composed of individuals, who have the same predominant passions, as men have had for 3000 years past. Government, fashion, local circumstances give these passions various directions, and appearances somewhat different; but the passions are radically the same. The love of money, the love of fame, and the love of power, the great predominating passions of the human heart, are as strong and as active in a Frenchman or an Englishman, as they were in a Greek or a Roman! and there is no reason to believe, that these passions are more chastized and disciplined by principle in the moderns, than in the ancients. Under similar circumstances, these passions every where break forth in violations of laws, of justice and good order, now as formerly.

Nay more, we see the passions as strong, as turbulent and licentious in republicans, as in nobles or monarchs. Under the Roman commonwealth, the tribuneship was the stage for popular demagogues to act on—Ambitious men who wanted to govern, courted the people to make them tribes—In this office they exercised POWER, which was the object of their ambition—They kept in favor with the people by attacking the Senate, and in this way made themselves *masters* and *tyrants*; this was all the most of them wanted—This is the way in which popular demagogues now mount into eminence, by claiming against men in the higher offices.

The Roman Senate, a body of men as respectable for talents and dignity of mind,

as ever existed, stood like a Macedonian Phalanx, for centuries, resisting the attacks of the tribunes, and thus preserved the government of Rome from Revolutions. Had it been otherwise, and no such body to restrain the ambition of the popular demagogues, Cæsars and Robespierres would have sprung up in thick succession—faction would have divided the commonwealth, and the age of Scylla and Marius, and the reign of Cæsar, would probably have taken place as early as the fourth century, instead of the seventh or eighth.

The French have no Senate, and the nation have suffered severely by republican intrigue. Cromwell found it very convenient to get rid of a branch of the Legislature which he could not controul; and the great object of certain mock-patriots in America, is to abolish the Senate of the United States, that they may have full scope for their ambition.

But say our enthusiasts, the plan of a representative government is a novelty, and an improvement which will preclude the evils of the ancient democracies. Heaven grant the idea may be just—it is perhaps the last resort of republicanism. It is unquestionably a most fortunate discovery, and a most excellent expedient.

But what confirms all that hath been said of the fate of the human heart and the little prospect of ever seeing it amended, is, that the very men who admit this principle of representation, as the first excellence of government, are the very men to destroy all its advantages. The Democrats, or most zealous partizans of republican principles, while they admit representation to be a natural and excellent remedy for the turbulence and instability of democracy, are striving to prevent this effect by creating an external popular influence in private associations. If wisdom then has improved on the democracy of the ancients; faction has also refined on the means of defeating the end of those improvements. And this is a strong proof that men are neither better now than formerly, nor more qualified to institute and preserve free governments. Even admit that men are improved in point of talents and understanding, which is very questionable, the experience of every day proves, that in point of *virtue* men are not improved. Their hearts are the same—their selfish passions as strong, and their views as wicked, as they were two thousand years ago.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I read in your paper of Tuesday, last that my brother mess-mate JACK OAKAM has been palvering about what happened at Oeller's:—Now Jack is not the tight thing I thought him to be, or he would not never have leaked so much flinking bilge water on a poor SNIP, who, between you I, was the most elevated fellow of 'em all, in any boddering kind of argufication; for whoever his cheek-jaw ran foul of, he founded him, and never spared a ropes end to keep him from Davy's locker. So Jack should not be a overhauling an honest gemman, whose calling (may be, as a body may say,) smells a little too much of the *Gusto* of Goose and Cabbage:—Speaking of Cabbage, now I remember when at school in learning latin hieroglyphics, we always said to a Taylor 'Satia te caule quem semper cupisti!' but we never gave him any hard knocks.

Now Mr. Printer why, as Jack was under way, did he hoist out a thingumbob or two about the *journeyman Snub the Devil's printer*, (but not from your office) and the other lantern-jaw'd looking gemman whose nose was for all the work *shaped like a Sawgelder's horn*; and then, that there *little squatty*, who, every now and anon, fired off his Bomb-shells, in all directions that we could hardly hear what the spokesman said at the top of the mess—that *Jack* knows the little corporal as we used to call him, who sat between us, tipp'd me the wink and said as how, that it put him in mind of his being a *Skunk hunting*, which made Jack and I laugh so loud that we was called to order, in order to hear something about an *Aristocrat*, which mess-mate thought, was skewing at him,—So 'e got up, and hail'd the Gemman who spoke last, and told him as how he was no *Nafly-cat*, nor any that there sort of a thing, that his christian name was *Oakam*, and cautioned him to take care how he emptied his stink-pots,—bekase—avaft says he,—I be no mortal man's enemy:—A Frenchman who was ranged in the fame tier, not understanding what Jack said, got up and told the Company 'dat he was a very good fans-culotte and had swore dat he was to all tyrants a mortal enemy'—this explanation put all to rights, and the great gun was fired off, which *little squatty* echoed with his Artillery.

Now Mr. Printer I must belay my subject and heave to,—may be, these anecdotes may look better in black and white. Tell Jack who is gone a coasting voyage how I have touched them off.  
[JACK SWIPES.]

From the BELF ST NEWS.

"Revelation is necessarily limited to the first communication. It is a revelation to the first person only, and hearty to every other: and consequently they are not obliged to believe it." PAINÉ.

AN obligation on a man to believe any thing, for which there is not what appears to his own mind to be sufficient evidence, is an absurdity; where he thinks a sufficient degree of evidence is given, belief necessarily follows, and it is then not in his power to withhold it. Call it revelation, or hearsay, or what we will, if the proof be sufficient, assent is the natural consequence.

Were we to admit only those things that happen in the world, to which our own eyes and ears have been witness, human knowledge would be limited within a narrow span and history unfold its instructive page in vain. We would then discard nine hundred and ninety nine parts out of a thousand, of the things in which all mankind from the creation have been agreed. The son might question whether he ever had a father, provided the child had not come into the world before the parent went out of it, and consequently never had the evidence of his own senses to the fact.

Limited by such unmeaning trammels in our search of truth, an oran outang would be nearly on a level with a human being. The thousand convictions respecting things neither seen nor heard by ourselves, which happen every hour, in all the affairs of business, and in the most common occurrences of life, are refutations drawn from the natural operations of the human mind. They are arguments impressed by the hand of God himself on the spirit of man.

If we will not credit any revelation, merely because the miracle declaratory of it has not been performed in our presence, we deny the power of the Deity to give any supernatural testimony of his will that should deserve credit among men; unless he were pleased to perform a distinct miracle for every child that is born, or for mankind at large, assembled in one spot from all the quarters of the Globe. The latter case is impossible; in the former one a miracle would be necessary for every moment of time from the attention of our Saviour, to the present hour; and in every other moment from this, through the countless ages to come. Calculating that a soul is born every moment in the circle of a day, and that a miracle is required for its conviction of the truth of any religion; the laws of nature must be suspended near nine thousand times in the twenty four hours, and thirty millions of times in a single year!

So inadequate is human knowledge to the government of an universe; so differently would human reason act from divine power; and to such extravagancies will we run ourselves, as often as we presume to direct the Almighty hand.

The absurdity may be rendered still more evident.—Suppose it had pleased God, on the appearance of the Messiah to confirm his mission by a perpetual miracle, visible to every region of the earth; and that it was to commence at, and continue from, the birth of Christ till the general dissolution of nature. Had this miracle been the addition of a second son or moon to our system, it could not at this day, according to the modern doctrine of infidelity carry the slightest evidence to the mind. It would only be a miracle to the existing generation among whom it was performed; while this it could merely be, what has been termed hearsay; and as such, null by a parity of reasoning be scouted with contempt.

After the original revelation, exhibited in the creation itself, the new doctrine is—that Almighty Power, cannot by any means, attest his will to a benighted world, and that no revelation could be proved by the most stupendous miracle that imagination in its boldest flight ever conceived; while the attempt requires the Deity to break through that beautiful simplicity which runs through all his works, and is as visible in the formation of a flower, as of a world. And all this for what purpose? To accommodate the ways of infinite perfection to the folly of man; though the wisest philosopher, so far from comprehending the general plan of Providence, knows not by the boasted light of Nature, why he was born, whether he is to live after the present spark seems extinct, or is to perish for ever. When we see erring mortals drawing lines for the conduct of their Creator, and pretending to limit his powers, we have to lament that reason, though so prime a gift, begins to verge upon a curse.

To use language suitable to the meanness of the idea, our ingenious infidel saves our maker the trouble of any extraordinary declaration of his will; for in the plainest terms he tells him, he would not believe him, if he made it. A miracle, he says, is "a show" and "implies a lameness or weakness in the doctrine that is preached;" "instead of being evidence of the truth of any religion, it ought to be considered as fabulous," and "it is with prophecy as with miracle—it could not answer the purpose even if it were real." Of course God would be losing time in performing them.

It is hard to determine whether the absurdity, or impety, of this declaration, be greater. Were it even not nonsense in its own nature, the history of that very religion that is attacked, exposes the error. Christianity, standing besides its internal evidence, on the evidence of prophecy and miracle—from the preaching of a few illiterate men, spread over a great portion of the habitable globe. Those who could