

Mr. FERRIS,

WITH respect to the effects of a peace in Europe upon our commerce and agriculture, I can see no reason to apprehend any very speedy or important changes; except, as I have before observed, of our own producing. Our commerce extending to articles daily of the first necessity, is not a commerce which can at choice be taken up or laid aside—it is essential to other nations; and therefore in reason we may dictate the terms on which it shall be conducted. Let it be remembered our great mart is the West-Indies; this the war hath almost ruined; houses burned, plantations destroyed, will at the peace require to be reëstablished. In this beneficent office we must be employed: our boards, shingles, and lumber, must be had, and the produce of our soil must feed the islanders. Europe will for many years have little to export; it will be fortunate if she can produce enough for her own inhabitants: we must therefore supply our neighbors in the West-Indies. Now we do this at present, and it forms the richest commerce we have. Shall we then relinquish it—shall we sign an act of cession of this rich possession of our own? I assert that no nation on earth can shut the West-Indies to the free egress and ingress of our shipping but ourselves. I deny that any nation but us can, for a long time to come, be relied on to supply them what is indispensable to their cultivation and existence. God Almighty by placing them in our neighborhood plainly indicates their natural dependence on us; and when he made the passage wide between us, I imagine he did not intend it should be confined to a navigation on our parts in canoes of 70 tons only. If therefore we assert, as we ought, our right to a free navigation to the West-Indies, our vessels will be every day increasing, and our agriculture obtain the highest price from those countries of the world who give us gold, silver, or what is as good, if not better, coffee, sugar, cotton and indigo, molasses and cocoa, in exchange. The planters in the West-Indies have an equal harvest with us in this open trade, because they will by means of it extract the highest price possible for their productions. When, then, is to stand in the way of the interest of the planters in the West-Indies, and of ourselves, the two parties immediately concerned? Is it a power three thousand miles off, occupying some islands in the Atlantic, who is to dictate such hard terms to us? Fortunately we have here too the staff in our own hands. We are the best customer for her manufactures; and we ought to make this circumstance of our importing such immense quantities of European articles, the ground on which we claim a trade open to the West-Indies. Let us then give our import trade in Europe to that nation who shall encourage most our navigation and export trade—not to her who restricts them most; and our interests, commercial or agricultural, will have nothing to fear from a GENERAL PEACE.

A. B.

NORFOLK, July 10.

DIED, on Tuesday last, after a short illness, Mrs. Pollard, wife of Benjamin Pollard Esq. of this Town.

Thou God I who from the dizzying Heights,
Where Angel-Fancy never flies,
Look'd down with untroubled Light
On the great Plan thy pencil drew,
And saw thy sinking Favorite bend,
Her radiant Village to the Dust;
Retire from every Earthly Friend,
And place in thee her only Trust.
From the gay Heav'n thy Presence fills,
Send to each Child a Smile of thine;
Smile them from this World's num'rous Ills,
And guide them with a hand divine.
Cloth'd in the splendid Robe of Day,
Let Uriel * to her Friends appear,
Plant in each Breast a sunny Ray,
And dry the ever falling Tear.
For not a Spirit of the Sky,
Nor one that treads the Barry Road,
Sits happier in the Realm on high,
Than Pollard in her new abode.

JUSTICE.

* The Angel of the Sun.

Norfolk, July 9, 1795.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

TOWN-MEETING.

As it will be no doubt interesting, not only to the citizens of this State at large, but to the citizens of other States, to have an accurate idea of the circumstances, which preceded and attended the meeting of Saturday last, at the City Hall, the following statement is offered as one which may be depended upon.

The intelligence of the Town Meeting at Boston, which had entered into certain resolutions, disapproving of the Treaty lately negotiated with Great Britain, had no sooner reached this city, than a buzz began to prevail that a similar meeting would speedily be had here. It was observed very soon after, that particular characters were very active in going about the city to inculcate the necessity of such a meeting.

On Thursday evening there appeared in several of the papers an anonymous invitation to the citizens, to meet at the City Hall on Saturday at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of uniting their common efforts with their fellow citizens of Boston, who, at two general Town Meetings, unanimously adopted resolutions expressive of their detestation of the Treaty made with Great-Britain.

On Friday a hand-bill was circulated, which contained these sentiments—That the Treaty surrenders rights and privileges ruinous to our commerce; that it yields advantages which we ought never to part with but with our lives; that it makes sacrifices for which we have no equivalent; in short, that it settles principles dangerous to the liberties and happiness of the people, and destructive of our freedom and independence; and urged the citizens to attend the meeting, to express their detestation of the Treaty.

On the evening of the same day, a number of Abolitionists met at the Tontine Coffee-House, and agreed upon an address to the citizens, which was

signed by their chairman, James Watson, and published the next morning.

This address recites the expressions above quoted from the hand-bill—appeals calmly to the judgment of the citizens, whether such a picture of the Treaty can be true—expresses this, among other sentiments, that they, the Merchants, then convened, had not yet been able to discover in the Treaty “those hideous features which are alleged to exist,” and exhorts to calm discussion and deliberation, and to a general attendance of the citizens, that the true sense of the city might appear.

At the time and place appointed, a very numerous body of citizens assembled, among these the principal part of the Merchants, and many very respectable citizens of all descriptions.

A proposition was made for appointing a chairman. Col. William Smith and Commodore Nicholson, were named. The first was appointed, and took the chair.

A proposition was then made for adjourning to some place more convenient for a fair and full discussion of the Treaty! This was opposed on the following grounds: “That the treaty had been for some time in the hands of the citizens; that it was presumable each citizen had come there prepared to give his vote upon it; that if the opinions of citizens were to answer any purpose it must be speedily given, since it was probable a decision by the President of the United States would not be delayed; and that a discussion to be satisfactory and effectual, would require more time than the attending citizens could spare, and would tend to frustrate the objects of the meeting.”

There were many voices for and against the proposal; but a part of the meeting was so clamorous, that no reply could be made to the objections to it, and no decision could be obtained.

While this question was agitated, a proposal was made, that those who disapproved the treaty should draw off to the right—those who approved of it, to the left. A considerable part of the meeting drew off to the right; but the greater part remained where they at first stood.

This attempt also proved abortive and decided nothing.

A citizen present, however, without recurrence to the chairman, proceeded to name rapidly, fifteen persons as a committee. There were a number of voices in favor of each; but this whole affair of the committee was conducted in such a manner that it is impossible to consider it as the act of the meeting.

The meeting became every moment more and more tumultuous and noisy. After the above transactions a motion for an adjournment was made and agreed to. Previous to this “the friends of fair discussion,” as they were denominated, were invited to withdraw, and many withdrew accordingly, and were withdrawing when the motion for adjournment terminated the meeting.

The persons who took a lead in the business of the meeting on the side of those who advocated an immediate condemnation of the Treaty, were Mr. Brockhoff Livingston, Mr. Peter Livingston, and Mr. Maturin Livingston; on the other side appeared Mr. Hamilton; and it is understood that Mr. King, and other gentlemen, stood ready to co-operate in a discussion if it could have been brought about.

In the course of the affair, three stones were thrown at Mr. Hamilton, the second of which glanced his forehead, but without material injury; one of the others struck another gentleman standing by him.

From the beginning, standards were displayed, bearing the colours of the United States and of France.

About this time, a part of those who had drawn off to the right, went round by another street, down Broad-Way, to the Battery, bearing a standard with the American and French colours—burnt the Treaty, and making a circuit, returned with an augmentation of numbers.

While this was doing, according to every appearance, without the knowledge of the great body of the citizens who continued their position before the City Hall, the following matters were going on, viz.

A resolution was proposed, which being handed to the chairman was read by him in the following words:

“Resolved, That it does not appear necessary to this meeting to express any opinion on the Treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great-Britain, inasmuch as they have full confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the President of the United States, to whom, in conjunction with the Senate, the decision of the question constitutionally belongs.”

A question was then taken upon it, by the Chairman—The voices for and against it were numerous and loud—The parties were desirous to signify their assent, by raising their hands. Many hands were raised for and against it; but the noise and confusion were so great, that it was difficult, if not impracticable, to say with certainty where the majority lay: Both sides claim it with equal positiveness.

Immediately after the question on this resolution a proposition was made for appointing a committee to report on Monday next, upon the Treaty. There is good cause to believe that this proposition was not generally heard by the meeting, and it is not ascertained that any question was taken upon it.

The following is a statement of the day by the Chairman.

To the Citizens of New-York.

The inhabitants of this city having been called together, this day, to decide on the subject of the Treaty lately negotiated between the United States of America and Great Britain; it may be considered incumbent upon me, being honored by the voice of my fellow citizens to preside at their meeting, to state to them, with impartiality the business of the day.

The first proposition had in view the adjournment to some place where a full and fair discussion of the Treaty might be had; which was opposed on the ground, that the Treaty had been for some time in the hands of the citizens; that it was presumable each citizen had come there prepared to give his vote upon it; that if the opinion of the citizens were to answer any purpose it must be speedily given; since it was probable a decision by the President of the United States would not be delayed; and that a discussion, to be satisfactory and effectual, would require more time than the attending citizens could spare, and would tend to frustrate the objects of the meeting.

The proposition was advocated and opposed (but no discussion had and a Resolution was then offered in

the following words “Resolved, that it does not appear to this meeting necessary to express any opinion on the Treaty negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, inasmuch as they have full confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the President of the United States to whom, in conjunction with the Senate the decision of the question constitutionally belongs.”

This resolution being handed to the chair, was read though not without interruption, and the question was put upon it. There were many who advocated and many who opposed it; but there was so much disorder that it was difficult to pronounce with certainty where the majority lay.

A proposition in the course of the meeting was made, that a committee should be appointed to report a set of resolutions to be submitted on Monday next, at 12 o'clock at the same place, expressive of the opinions of the Citizens on the subject of their meeting.

A member (not thro' the medium of the chair) then named fifteen citizens as a committee to whom the subject should be referred, and who should be required to report at the time and place above mentioned. The persons named were Mr. B. Livingston, Mr. I. Clafon, Col. H. Rutgers, Mr. F. Nixon, Mr. A. Varick, Mr. I. R. Livingston, Mr. Jno. Broome, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Elting, Mr. Denning, Mr. Osgood, Mr. Gelfon, Mr. W. W. Gilbert, Mr. Brower and Mr. Gurdon Mumford. For each of these gentlemen there were many voices; but the noise was so considerable that it is hard to pronounce with certainty, whether this proceeding was clearly understood by the meeting at large.

A motion for an adjournment, to meet at the same place on Monday next at 12 o'clock was then made; and an adjournment, thereon took place.

W. S. SMITH, Chairman.
New-York, July 18, 1795.

IN the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, the 2d of July 1795, the 19th year of American Independence:

RESOLVED, That the Resolutions of this Society, of the 8th of May, 1794, respecting the appointment of John Jay, as Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great-Britain, be republished in the newspapers of this city.

By order of the Society,
[Signed,] ISRAEL ISRAEL, Vice-President.
GEORGE BOOTH, Secretary.

The Resolutions alluded to are as follows:

1. RESOLVED, as the opinion of this Society, that the constitution of the United States, the sacred instrument of our freedom, which every public officer has sworn to preserve inviolate, has provided, that the different departments of the government should be kept distinct; and consequently to unite them is a violation of it, & an encroachment upon the liberties of the people, guaranteed by that instrument.

2. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that as by the constitution all treaties are declared to be the supreme law of the land, it becomes the duty of the judiciary to expound and apply them; to permit, therefore, an officer in that department to share in their formation, is to unite distinct functions, and tends to level the barriers of our freedom, and to establish precedents pregnant with danger.

3. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that justice requires, and the security of the citizens of the United States, claims an independence in the judiciary power: that permitting the executive offices of honor and profit upon judges, is to make them its creatures, rather than the unprejudiced and inflexible guardians of the constitution and the laws.

4. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that from the nature and terms of an impeachment against a President, it is not only necessary that the chief justice of the United States should preside in the Senate, but that he should be above the bias which the honors and emoluments in the gift of the executive might create; that it is, therefore, contrary to the intent and spirit of the constitution to give him a foreign mission, or to annex any office to that which he already holds.

5. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that every attempt to supersede legislative functions by executive interference, is highly dangerous to the independence of the legislature and subversive of the rights of representation.

6. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that the appointment of John Jay, chief justice of the United States, as Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great-Britain, is contrary to the spirit and meaning of the constitution; as it unites in the same person, judicial and legislative functions, tends to make him dependent upon the President, destroys the check by impeachment upon the executive, and has had a tendency to controul the proceedings of the legislature, the appointment having been made at a time when Congress were engaged in such measures as tended to secure a compliance with our just demands.

7. Resolved, as the opinion of this Society, that after the declaration made by John Jay, that Great-Britain was justifiable in her detention of the western posts, it was a sacrifice of the interests and peace of the United States to commit a negotiation to him, in which the evacuation of those posts ought to form an essential part; that to abandon them is to put at stake the blood of our fellow-citizens on the frontiers, is to give birth to a perpetual military establishment, an endless war, and all the oppressions resulting from excise and heavy taxation.

8. Resolved, That the above resolutions be made public, that they be immediately transmitted to all the democratic societies in the Union, as a protest of freedom, against the most unconstitutional and dangerous measure in the annals of the United States, and as an evidence, that no influence or authority whatever shall awe into a tacit sacrifice of their sacred rights. (paid for.

Philadelphia, July 21.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

By the ship GEORGE from Liverpool

LONDON, June 5.

In consequence of the King of Prussia's declaration to the German empire, the elector of Mentz's minister has made overtures to the Diet of Ratisbon, to commence the deliberations relative to peace, on the 18th, even tho' the Emperor's Imperial commission should not have arrived on that day.

The electoral minister, however, consented to adjourn his proposition for a peace to the 20th, in consequence of notification from the Imperial commissary, of the speedy arrival of the Imperial commission.

From the VISTULA, May 19.

On the 12th inst. the Prussian chamber of war and domains at Konigsberg, prohibited the exportation of grain, as well towards the sea as to foreign countries; those who shall be found in the act of exporting any, will not only lose their grain, but likewise their horses, waggons and ships, which are immediately to become the property of the informer.

MENTZ, May 19.

The tranquillity we have enjoyed since to 30th ult. induced us to believe that a truce had taken place; but to-day we are convinced of the reverse. At midnight, 150 Austrians, supported by other troops from the garrison, carried a redoubt occupied by the French near Gonsenheim, and which has given great uneasiness to the entrenched camp of Hardenberg. This operation was executed with as much promptitude as bravery.

The French redoubt was entirely demolished, after

having dislodged them, with the loss of several killed and wounded, and 10 or 12 taken prisoners. We have only 3 killed and 6 wounded. The camp established by the French in the vicinity of Ratisbon a few weeks since, has lately received considerable reinforcements. A great quantity of cannon and ammunition has arrived there.

RATISBON, May 18.

In the fitting of the Diet this day, many votes have been given on the subject of the required Roman months. A deliberation concerning the Prussian declaration of peace was to have taken place; but a decree of the Imperial court being daily expected in which the Emperor is to make a formal declaration to the whole of the empire, of his intention to enter upon negotiations for peace with France, in order to accelerate an honorable and lasting peace for the whole empire, the above deliberation was postponed.

BERLIN, April 14.

Letter from Prince Henry of Prussia, to M. Bacher.

“SIR,

“The recollection you suggest to the year 1768 excites in my mind very pleasing sensations. It never occurred to me that I had laid you under any obligation. If I had done so, you could not have made me a more noble return than by your letter announcing the thing dearest to my heart—Peace. May this Peace become the object of happiness to the French Republic; may it, as I wish it may, strengthen the bonds of amity between all nations, but more especially between France and Prussia. Such are my prayers, and they proceed from the bottom of my heart. M. Barthelemy and you have given the first sanction to this peace, which will contribute to the public good; might I have it in my power to promote this end! But, if I have not the means, I shall always have the wish, accompanied with that of assuring you of the esteem with which I am, &c,

PRINCE HENRY.”

DUBLIN, May 30.

The military force now in this country amounts to upwards of 40,000 effective men.

So deplorable and wretched is the situation of the unfortunate poor of the Earl of Meath's liberty, in consequence of the train of evils brought on by the present just and necessary war, that a bare recital of instances of their misery must make humanity shudder. In the course of yesterday evening a notice was posted in Andre-Street, by some of the starving inhabitants, written in blood, expressive of the misery of their situation, and couched in terms, which expressed no alternative between death and their present famishing condition!!

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

May 25.

Nineteen persons have been condemned to death, and five to one year's imprisonment in irons.

May 26. The insurgents relied much on their address which they expected would produce a great effect in the suburbs of Paris, and particularly on the poor inhabitants of the suburb Antoine, who afforded them much assistance on the memorable days of the 1st and 2d Prairial. On the night of the 3d Prairial, the members of the Convention charged with the direction of the armed force, profited of the horror which the attack upon the Convention, and the massacre of Ferrand had created. Accordingly on the 4th prairial, without beating the general or ringing the tocsin, the Sections received orders to march against the suburb Antoine, for the purpose of summoning it to deliver the criminals, and to seize the leaders and the cannon, conformably to the decree passed by the Convention. The suburb evinced a determination to resist. The streets were lined with chevaux de frise in such a manner that it seemed to be impossible to avoid the shedding of blood; nevertheless, after several military movements, and arrival of the troops, furnished by the Sections of Paris, who were resolved to conquer or die, the insurgents capitulated. It was at five o'clock, on the evening of the 23d, that the cannon, and the ringleaders, were given up. At eleven o'clock the armed force was permitted to take some repose.

The military commission has been sitting at the National Palace since yesterday, and several of the insurgents have been tried, found guilty and executed.

The guillotine is in a state of permanence on the Place de la Revolution, nevertheless, the insurgents are tried singly, and are allowed all the means of defence.

The assassin of Ferrand was given up at nine o'clock this night. In order to escape punishment he attempted to cut his throat, and failing in this attempt, threw himself from a window three stories high. He did not, however, kill himself, and was carried on a litter to the place of execution.

LONDON, June 4.

Extracts from the Paris papers, from the 24th to the 30th of May, 1795.

COMMOTIONS AT TOULON.

On the 26th the representatives at Lyons write, that they had recorded in that commune the news that a banditti had taken possession of the arsenal at Toulon, and that instantly the citizens had manifested their indignation, and had asked permission to march, if it was necessary, to suppress the revolt.

The next day Doulcet, in the name of the Committee of Public Welfare, informed the Convention, that new crimes had been committed, that the terrorists had made themselves masters of the arsenal at Toulon, and read a letter from Marseilles, written by the representative Jambon St. Andre, dated first Prairial.

“I have just,” said he, “learnt the unfortunate events that have happened at Toulon, and I hasten to inform you of them. Our worthy colleague, Brunel, has lost his life, after having several times braved the sword of his assassins. Niou landed from the fleet to oppose the designs of the insurgents, but in vain. They insisted on the liberation of the Terrorists, detained in the fort Lamelle.

“Brunel could not sur vive the chagrin of having signed the order for their release; and Niou, turning his attention to the naval force, went on board to hasten its departure. They were on the point of sailing, but the brigands succeeded in detaining the fleet in the road. They reported, that 16 emigrants had gained admittance repaired to Souliez, disarmed the inhabitants, brought eleven of them to Toulon, and pushing to the arsenal, got possession of the posts, which made no resistance, and of eighty muskets, with a number of pistols.