

curity against any further legal attacks upon our commerce. Because such was the nature of our commodities as to be essential to the nations with whom we dealt while a variety of markets could furnish upon nearly equal terms, those that we wanted. To Britain we paid an annual balance of near six millions of dollars, which she must necessarily and perhaps forever, have lost, if by a commercial warfare she diverted it into any other channel. What, however, she did not dare to attempt openly by her laws, she has fully effected by her treaty.

By the 14th and 15th articles we agree that she shall impose upon American vessels, a tonnage duty, equal to what her ships pay here, that she shall also impose a duty which shall counterbalance the foreign duty on American vessels. At first view this appears to be just, for why, say the apologists of the treaty, should the not impose upon your trade the restrictions you impose on hers? Does not France reserve a right to do the same? Undoubtedly; had the article stood at this point, it would have been perfectly just, and the navigation of each nation would have been dependent upon the means they respectively had of building, victualling and sailing their ships, which is exactly the case between us and France. But unfortunately the articles referred to while they affect to be reciprocal, leave in full force the British navigation act, and all their other restrictive laws by this artful appendix to the 14th article, to wit: But subject always as to what respects this article to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively, had the matter even rested here, it might again have been reciprocal (though extremely unwise on our part) since while it left the British trade laws in force it also left ours in equal force. But this was not the intention of the contracting parties. Words of reciprocity were very well to make a parade with; they would deceive the ignorant and superficial reader, but the greatest point was, while it preserved to Britain the navigation and commercial acts, by which they have raised their commerce at the expense of other nations, to beat down the barriers which we fenced ours, and even to take from us the means, by any future arrangements of preventing the ruin of our trade.

Mr. Jay therefore agrees in the 14th article, that all our laws as well as those of Britain shall remain in force, but in the 15th article he evades the provision so far as respects us, and expressly stipulates, that we shall lay no additional charge upon Britain to counterbalance her navigation and other restrictive laws, but that she may, while she preserves them in full force, impose a tonnage and other duties to counterbalance those she had imposed, in order to enable us to bear us against them. I ask then in what this article is reciprocal? Britain had already gone as far as she dare go in oppressing our trade, and now consents that if we will permit her to continue all the burthens she has imposed upon us, and at the same time agree to let her lay such others as she thinks equivalent for our having presumed to relieve ourselves, that she will agree with us that no further partial duties shall be imposed by either. Let us enquire into the effect of these articles upon our commerce and national character. (Remainder in our next)

## GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

Extract of a letter from Boston to a Merchant in this City, dated August 5, 1795.

"I feel particularly obliged and gratified by your esteemed favour of 28th ult. describing the proceedings at Philadelphia, in opposition to the treaty—it confirms the opinion I early formed, that the Jacobins of our country would exert and display their collective force and influence when the treaty became public. Defeated in all their efforts, so various, and unweariedly persisted in, to destroy the Government of the union, and to involve this country in war—this last opportunity to satiate their long accumulated chagrin and revenge against the friends to peace and order; and of renewing their so often disappointed attempts for getting into office themselves, was to be improved with a zeal, and unanimity worthy their infamous principles, and the desirable objects they were to be applied to the attainment of.

Your incendiary Printer is dispatched express to Boston to rally the party, a sketch of the Treaty is published calculated to excite prepossessions favorable to their views, this was sanctioned by the injurious comments of the only minority member from the four N. E. States, on his way home. By the influence of a combination so malignant and desperate; the treaty was represented as originating in the worst motives as containing a surrender of all commercial and political rights to Great Britain, and as declaring hostilities against the French Republic. At a period when the public mind was but too justly irritated by the wanton Spoilings of the British upon our commerce, can it be considered so much a cause of wonder, that a few Good Citizens should have been taken by surprise, and operated upon through the medium of their passions, unwarily to act with the malignants? But independent of such, of whom the number was inconsiderable, nearly the whole of the mercantile interest and of the other respectable citizens absented themselves from the town meeting, which was consequently composed of the former description of strangers, boys and others collected by curiosity, comprising the whole strength of the party, most industriously rallied for the last stroke. For it was expected the example of Bolton, would have a decided and extensive effect; and was therefore to be obtained immediately at all events. In this bold attempt they have too well succeeded, the consequences here have been a great degree of public disquiet, which every art has been resorted to, to keep alive and extend, happily however reflection exposes the fallacy, and the public opinion will repose in a direction very different from what was intended. Acts of outrage and violence will serve to bring forward many in support of the government and to defend the treaty; the public mind will thereby be enlightened as to their true interest, and in the result will be secured against a repetition of such desperate attempts for the destruction of order and good government. A writer in the Columbian Centinel, under the signature "Federalist" in a manly and decent style, has already fully refuted the intemperate, and crude objections of our town meeting, when necessary, many will appear in the public cause, with equal abilities, virtue and success.—Property, probity, patriotism and talents, opposed to bankruptcy, baseness, desperation and intrigue will prevail; but to this end the most blameable supineness must be exchanged for vigilance, union and activity. My prejudices have always been strong against the British government, and in favor of the French Revolution; I fondly flattered myself, that the progress of the latter, guided by wis-

dom, would produce such distinguished blessings as to compel reformation in the former; but unhappily, Jacobinism, execrable Jacobinism has by its baneful influence blasted this fair prospect in Europe, has fatally and forever disgraced the cause of Republicanism and the rights of man, strengthened monarchy, by furnishing it with the most powerful weapons, rendered France a melancholy picture of civil carnage, and of the most complicated distress, and in its consequences endangered the existence of our happy government.

The treaty (by some considered so obnoxious) if not fraught with all that we desire, contains perhaps as much under existing circumstances, as could be expected; as calculated to prevent war, to secure compensation for spoils, to settle contested boundaries, to remove British garrisons from our territory, to open a very advantageous trade with the Indians, and prevent future hostilities with them so much to be desired, it possesses great and invaluable advantages. Its commercial regulations may be considered as an experiment, which good policy dictates to adopt, to be improved upon, or rejected as circumstances hereafter require; every thing by us conceded, is already possessed in fact by the British, either with our consent, or by a power we are not in a situation to control, and which indeed, we have the alleviation of seeing the powerful maritime nations of Denmark and Sweden equally affected by, and that they equally submit to it.

This country is in the enjoyment of the most unexampled prosperity and happiness; why should those be hazarded by engaging in a contest that affords no prospect of advantage, but threatens destruction to all we hold dear. These evils I trust heaven will avert, and conduct us in safety through the perils with which we are surrounded, from the machinations of wicked men."

The Snow Boston from Liverpool bound to Philadelphia was spoke two days ago by Capt. Deatur.

A letter from Bourdeaux, dated 21st June, to a merchant in this city, informs, that a person had arrived there from Brest; who reports, that an English ship of the line and a frigate, captured in the late engagement, had arrived at Brest.

SALEM, (Mass.) August 11, 1795.

On the 17th June a Thanksgiving was appointed in Holland, for the establishment of their government and public affairs. The religious celebration is decreed in a form, more agreeable to the Revolution, than to the ancient manners of their Republic. Mr. Dundas has shown the British nation, that the Revenue of their settlement, in India increases. The year 1794 produced above 7 millions sterling and the sales at home exceed 5 millions, and above one million after charges remained to the Revenue. The debts of the company in India are stated at 7,305,462l. sterling; in England at 6,946,323l. The Revenue of Hanover was reckoned at 916 thousand sterling, expences at 583 thousand, and the surplus at 333 thousand.

We the Subscribers, Passengers in the brig Eliza, of Salem, William Fairfield, master, from Belfast, Ireland, upon our arrival, do testify in the most public manner, our sincere gratitude to Capt. Fairfield, for his constant endeavours to make the voyage agreeable to us, and for his useful services during forty five days till our arrival at Salem 8th of August 1795. We cannot be content to enjoy our own sentiments, without such communications to the world, as may secure to a good man the esteem he deserves, and such as may assist the influence of so good an example, in circumstances which always call for the duties of humanity, and the most lovely offices of life.

Samuel Breed (aged 87) James Tyler, Joseph Ledlie, William Minn, William Lemon, John Lemon, Thomas Wells, Charles Lemon, James Dalrymple, Sarah Dalrymple, John Johnson, Abner Doebeor, Oliver Lynch, John Muir, John Roberts, Robert Beatty, James Smith.

Saturday afternoon, arrived here the brig Eliza, Capt. William Fairfield, in 45 days from Belfast. Capt. F. brought to cabin and about 65 between deck passengers. We are sorry to add that one of the passengers died, and another was drowned about 12 hours before her arrival. The others are in good health.

Capt. George Smith arrived since our last from Gonaives. Left there three brigs, John Russel, Peggy Moffet, of Philadelphia, Diana, Henry, of New-York, Edmund, Rolfe, of Newburyport, and Polly of Baltimore. The last was brought in by a French cruiser. The Captain was unknown, and the mate and people were dead, and the vessel and cargo in a perishing condition. She was in possession of a guard of Blacks, and did no person soon apply for her she would sink at her anchors.

### FOR THE ORACLE OF THE DAY

MR. PEIRCE,  
AS some of us feel a little sore upon Mr. Fenno's publication relative to the further negotiation about the Black Citizens; is not Mr. Fenno justly called upon for an explanation? Let him publish the names of those that voted Pro and Con if he dare, then the true patriots will appear in spite of his pitiful false insinuations.

### A FRIEND TO TRUTH. REMARKS.

THE public are continually witnessing the most palpable attacks on the freedom of the press.—One of the most exceptionable modes lately adopted, is that of pointing out the Editors of newspapers as the authors of their publications. If this mode is persisted in, it will undoubtedly issue in muzzling the press, for it places editors of newspapers in a worse situation than any other person in society.

The writer of "A Friend to Truth" had no reason to suppose the editor was concerned in the publication. "The Insinuation is false and pitiful." And if "A Friend to Truth" will furnish the names of those who voted Pro and Con, he shall see them published.

From the COURIER of New-Hampshire.

"Tell it not in Gath," that the people of the United States of America have outraged the very authority which their own free Government empowered them to constitute!—Since Mr. Jay's return,

and the publication of the Treaty, the most shameful and riotous practices have been committed in several places, not only against the Envoy who negotiated it, but against those persons who were constitutionally appointed by "We the People," to accept or reject it, merely because they recommended the ratification of a Treaty which they supposed more beneficial to the country in general than a state of War! If such outrages are to be connived at, who that has any principle or abilities, will hazard his reputation as a patriot by accepting a commission in the service of his country?—He who would assist in erecting an effigy, would also, but for the want of courage, stab a man in the dark—Must we suppose, that these excesses have been committed by good citizens—or, by an ignorant, unthinking rabble, excited by ill designing men? It is sincerely hoped, that the PEOPLE of the United States will order these things better in future.

PROVIDENCE, August 8.

Thursday last the workmen began to raise the New Theatre erecting in this Town—the Building is to be 81 feet by 50, and will be completed with all expedition.

On Monday Morning last John Earle and Sons caught with a Seine, at one Draught, in Bristol Ferry, 719 Drum Fish, weighing upwards of 50 pounds each, making in the whole about 36,000 weight.

### ARRIVALS AT NEW-YORK.

Brig Eliza, Whyte, Port au Prince  
Schr. Nancy, Alexander, New Providence  
Annapolis, Morrison, Annapolis Royal  
Pocket Aurora, Cahoon, Newport  
Barque Neptune, Miller, from this port to Jamaica is taken and carried into Aux Cayes, by a French Privateer.

Brig Betley, Caulkins, from New London is taken by a French privateer, and carried into Petit Coave.

### REPUBLICAN TOASTS.

On the 2d July, 1795, a number of the electors of South-eastown, assembled at the house of Mr. Ithamer Weed, to congratulate each other on the issue of their late contested election: and while sojournally regaling themselves on the pleasing subject, the following federal toasts were drank

1. The State of New-York. May political faction no longer distract its councils.
2. His excellency John Jay. May our cheerful submission to his administrations, render his public station agreeable.
3. The hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer. May every ripening period of his age, be as fruitful as the blooming of his youth has been promising.
4. The hon. Judge Yates. May those who have not favored his election as their governor still respect him as their Chief Justice.
5. May the governor of our state ever be an advocate for a free exercise of delegated powers, and may every idea of checks thereon, fly before the light of political information, like nocturnal vapours before the rising sun.
6. May we always remember that a successful administration of government, very much depends on the disposition of the subjects, and that a forward can never be a happy people.
7. May we beware of an undue distrust of our rulers, knowing that the most perfect rectitude, will hardly bear the inspection of a suspicious eye.
8. May we never complain of defects in our constitution, while their removal (if any) waits on the voice of the people, nor of public measures, while we are unacquainted with public exigencies.
9. May the citizens of our several states, conceive of themselves as members of one family, and as drinking at streams from the same fountain.
10. May we always remember: that our political safety depends on the firmness of our union, and on the free exercise of the powers vested in Congress by the constitution.
11. May the constitutional decisions of a majority ever meet the approbation, and the clamours of a minority the contempt of the people.
12. May the electors of the several states, compose their respective representations in Congress, of characters who have the first claim to their confidence, and thereby render democratic societies as useless as they are novel.
13. May one and all enquire whether enormous allowances to public officers, have not, in all ages of the world, been a source of evils which we ought to deprecate and provide against.
14. May the leaders of the bloody combination of Europe be convinced, that the cause of freedom is the cause of God, and may a review of the fields they have deluged with the blood of their subjects, forbid them any further to add to the horrid sacrifice.
15. May the year '95 be the happy period when political discord shall begin its declension, and may it soon fall below our western horizon, and be happily succeeded by the beamings of those orient rays which may present the same object in the same colors, to a thousand different eyes.

### FOR SALE,

A very valuable ESTATE,

Called TWITTENHAM.

SITUATE in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1/2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road; containing 230 acres of excellent Land, 45 of which are good watered Meadows, 90 of prime Wood Land, and the rest Arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story Brick House, with 4 rooms on a floor, and Cellars under the whole, with a Pump Well of excellent Water in front; a large frame Barn, Stables, and other convenient buildings; a Smoke-House and Stone Spring House; two good Apple-Orchards, and one of Peaches. The Fields are all in Clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of Water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for Grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the Land, the good neighborhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a Gentleman's Country Seat.

The foregoing is part of the Estate of Jacob Hissman, deceased, and offered for sale by

MORDECAI LEWIS

Surviving Executor.

June 4, 1795

FRESH TEAS,  
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, viz.  
Imperial, or Gunpowder  
Hyson Gomee,  
1st quality Hyson,  
2d. do. do.  
Young Hyson,  
Hyton-Skin, and  
Souchong.

A few Boxes of each, for sale at  
No. 19, Third Street, South.

Dec 22 1795

Department of War, July 22, 1795.

Information is hereby given,

To all the MILITARY INVALIDS of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th of March, 1795, and which will become due on the fifth of September next, will be paid on that day by the Commissioners of Loans, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with Legal Evidence of their respective appointments, and of the time of the decease of the invalids whose pensions they may claim.

Hereafter, all Invalids on the pension list are to apply to the respective Loan Offices for their pension on the fifth of March and September in every year without farther notice.

By Order of the President of the United States,

Timothy Pickens,

Secretary of War.

July 27 1795

### TO BE SOLD,

THAT large Grazing FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. John Pullan; containing about 471 acres, more than 200 of which are meadow of the best quality; the remainder consists of cedar and maple Swamp, upland, and outside marsh, mostly fit to be taken in. It is situated on the river Delaware, with a commodious and excellent landing, direct opposite to Chatter, and between Repapa and Ra-con creeks, in Gloucester county; from which creeks public market boats go every week to the city. This Farm may be conveniently divided into two, leaving two dwellings in good situations; has barns and stabling for feeding 60 head of cattle; and, from its many advantages, must be an object for any one extensively in the grazing or dairy way. For terms or more particular information, apply to Richard Whitehead,

No. 62, Vine-street.

June 30. 1795

Ladies and Gentlemen, are respectfully informed,

THAT the Subscriber keeps an Elegant Coach to hire, at a reasonable rate, which he drives himself as usual. He also keeps an elegant Coach, to hire without horses, either of which may be engaged at his dwelling, No. 174 Arch street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, at his Stable in Eighth near Market Street, or at his usual stand, the corner of Market and Fourth streets.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors.

HENRY MOSES.

July 16 1795

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,  
By THOMAS DOBSON, at The STONE HOUSE,  
No. 41 South Second Street,

### ENCYCLOPEDIA.

VOLUME XIV.

CONTAINING, among a variety of other articles, Passions, Pastime, Pasture, Patagonia, Patriarch, Paul, Pearl, Pegu; Pekin, Pelew-Islands, Peneluan, Pennsylvania, Pergamus, Persea, Perspective, Peter, Petriladion, System of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Philip, Philology, Philosophy, Phoenicia, Phosphorus, Physics, Physiognomy, Physiology, Pictis, Pica, Planet, &c. illustrated with sixteen copperplates.

The fifteenth volume is in the press, and considerably advanced.

Such Subscribers as have not completed their sets up to the present time, are very particularly requested to take away and pay for the volumes now ready, which they have not received.

T. Dobson, has on hand a few copies of this valuable work, to be disposed of, at one hundred and ten dollars, the set of 18 volumes, the whole money to be paid on delivering the volumes now ready, and the remainder of the work to be furnished to the order of the purchaser, when ready, without further charge.

The sale will continue for three months on these terms, if any copies should then remain unsold, the price will be increased ten dollars.

August 4 1795

### SHOT,

OF all sizes, from 32 lb to Grape, Cambooles, Pots, and other callings executed at the shortest notice. Nail rods, from 10d to spike, Hoop Iron, of all sizes, for casks or cutting into nails, from a brad to 12d nails, Anchors, from 17 Cwt. to 100lb. Bar Iron, A Quantity of James River Tobacco, Carolina Pork, Herrings in barrels, Kill-dried corn meal in Hhds. and Bbls. Rye flour &c. to be sold by

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

Aug 4 1795

### TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a mulatto girl, of about 16 years old, who has between five and six years to serve, and who is capable of the duties of a chambermaid or a plain cook. Enquire of the Printer. Aug 6 1795

### PROPOSALS

By FRANCIS & ROBERT BAILEY,  
For printing by Subscription (in six large octavo volumes) PLUTARCH'S LIVES.

With Notes, Historical and Critical, and the Life of Plutarch, by John and William L. Nisbet.

THE Editors think it would be in most common understanding, to expatiate on the merit of this work; they content themselves with giving the following quotation from the Preface:

"If the merits of a work may be esteemed from the universality of its reception, PLUTARCH'S LIVES have a claim to the first honors of literature. No book has been more generally sought after, or read with great avidity. It was one of the first that was brought out of the ruins of the learned, and translated into the modern languages."

### CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed in weekly numbers, number of subscribers in proportion to the price of the work will be published in the work. II. That who prefer, may subscribe for six copies, receive them in volumes, of three hundred and eighty-four pages, bound in one volume, and at one dollar and seven-fifths cents each. III. As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear on the lists, the work will be put to press. IV. That who prefer, may subscribe for six copies, receive them in volumes, of three hundred and eighty-four pages, bound in one volume, and at one dollar and seven-fifths cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Editors, No. 116, High-street, Mr. John Parker, No. 6, North Eighth Street, Messrs. Carey, Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Crutcher, Stevens, Young, and Ormsd, Bookellers, Philadelphia, and by the principal Printers and Bookellers throughout the Union.

August 17. 1795

1795