

obtaining a free communication with all the territories that environ our country from the St. Mary's to the St. Croix.

In this large view of the subject, the fur trade, which has made a very prominent figure in the discussion, becomes a point scarcely visible. Objects of great variety and magnitude, start up in perspective, eclipsing the little atoms of the day, and promising to grow and mature with time.

The result of the whole is, that the United States make by the third article of the treaty, a good bargain—that with regard to the fur trade, with equality of privileges and superior advantages of situation, we strike one against seven, or at most one against six—that as to the trade in European and East India goods and in home productions, we make an equal stake, with some advantages of situation—that we open an immense field of future enterprise—that we avoid embarrassments and dangers ever attendant on an artificial and prohibitory policy, which in reference to the Indian nations was particularly difficult and hazardous—and that we secure those of a natural and liberal policy, and give the fairest chances to good neighborhood between the United States and the bordering British territories, and consequently of good understanding with Great-Britain, conducing to the security of our peace. Experience, no doubt, will demonstrate that the horrid spectacles which have been conjured up are fictitious; and if it should even be slow to realize the predicted benefits, (for time will be requisite to give permanent causes their due effect in controuling temporary circumstances) it will at last prove, that the predicted evils are chimeras and chabts.

CAMILLUS,

From the [New-York] Daily Advertiser.

To those Printers throughout the United States who are friendly to our happiness and existence as a nation.

IT is no longer a matter of conjecture, but of serious fact, ascertained by direct testimony, that there exists in this country an association, the object of which is, the destruction of the Federal Government; with a view possibly, to erect upon its ruins separate and independent sovereignties. The names of some of the traitors are already discovered; and why they have not been set to the bar of justice; is best known to those with whom that power is placed: certain it is, that the great cuprits have as yet escaped, whilst the poor deluded instruments of their wicked machinations, have been apprehended and dragged before the seat of judgment.

To effect a purpose of such magnitude and tenacity, and to form a chain of treason co-extensive with the United States; those who for a time exercised the arts of by intrigue, at length accomplished an open rebellion, and, although this was happily suppressed, it has again assumed the appearance of conspiracy grown confident.

This is clearly evinced, by the undisturbed complexion of certain publications which have appeared in Mr. Bache's paper under the signatures of Hancock and Valerius, and of another at Richmond, inviting the people to insurrection.

Those authors, well persuaded, that if the administration of our government can be rendered unimportant, or contemptible in the estimation of the people, it must of course be inefficient, have undertaken to assail the official conduct, and traduce the character of the first magistrate of the union.

Many considerations present themselves upon a view of this desperate, but I presume abortive effort. These considerations however, with many others, will be referred for a few lines to Valerius and his associates, and an address to the citizens at large.

I have observed that the publications alluded to, are noticed by very few of our Printers.—Altho' this omission may be evidence of their respect for the constituted authorities and happiness of the country, it is deemed by many an ill-judged policy, because every man who reads those publications, will be convinced that, disorganization is their only object, and that it is one great link in the chain of conspiracy. The more generally therefore they are circulated, the more extensively of course will the parricidal designs of the authors be exposed to the observation of the people. 'Tis therefore wished that all the Printers would publish Hancock and Valerius.

Go on Valerius, don't think—he stea ly to your purpose—because much real good will arise out of your evil intentions. You and your accomplices have to be sure been defeated in one great project—but make another, may a third attempt, for nil desperandum must be your motto.

WM. WILLCOCKS.

Sept. 1st, 1795.

From the Maryland Herald, &c.

Mr. Cowan,

THERE are some very cogent reasons why a war would be a good thing—whether the treaty is rejected or not—The whisky patriots of Pennsylvania would set themselves loose from the tax upon their pleasures—and elsewhere the excise must fall—because it would not do to force the payment of it at a time when an external enemy engaged our attention, and might wish to come in to settle 'ny internal convulsion. The tax upon carriages would be unpaid in Virginia—and it would not do to march troops against them—The gentlemen of the sinff box might by some address to get rid of so unhandsome a tax as that which is paid through the nose—These patriots made a good deal of noise upon its adoption—and tried to blind the eyes of Congress by throwing their pungent dust—but as most of the members take snuff I have been told who voted for it, the daily attendance of some of the Philadelphia snuff makers is said to have produced no other convulsion in the house except that of sneezing among the young members.—At present the country is amazingly well supplied with goods—enough to last two years.—The merchant who has the luck to have a good quantity in hand would be very much benefited, as goods would instantly rise perhaps double, and he could buy very cheap of the farmer—and really the farmers have now grown rich enough—and as money is the root of evil they ought

to get rid of it by a good roaring war—besides that all brave nations go to war every twelve years to keep the hand in and get rid of superfluous wealth which is said to make people idle and effeminate.

But the best reason is certainly that during the hurly burly of war and a little internal animation, if men managed their cards well we might get rid of all the federal taxes by amending the constitution: i. e. admitting "old Conti," again with a few other little alterations about funds and national debts, and courts, and the Senate, and a President, and such like, too numerous to mention in the present times, when a word will do to such as belong to the gang.

Yours, Mr. Cowan,

One of the Right Sort.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON, June 30.

The Paris papers, from the 22d to the 25th, both days inclusive, have brought the long expected report of the commission of Eleven upon the Constitution. From the destruction in which the memory of the principal authors of the Constitution of 1793 is now held, it was not to be imagined that much respect would be paid to it by those who have punished their crimes, or supplanted them in power. In the report of the Commission, it is accordingly treated as a concentration of the elements of disorder, the organization of anarchy, and consigned to the same tomb with those under whose influence it was drawn up and adopted.

It was indeed of little value, perhaps even in the opinion of its authors. They had long attacked the party of the Gironde upon their dilatoriness in preparing a Constitution, and drew upon its leaders no small degree of odium, by representing them as wilfully protracting the great work for the sake of prolonging their own power. When they got into power themselves, they were determined not to incur the same reproach. They produced a Constitution which they often boasted to have been the labour of no more than a fortnight; submitted it to the acceptance of the Primary Assemblies; and immediately declared it in a state of abeyance during the continuance of the war. Had they been the best intentioned, and the most enlightened mankind, a constitution put together in such haste, and under such circumstances, could have contained little more than general principles, without the means of practical use.

However dangerous it may be to say a word except in praise of our own constitution, it is yet allowable to comment freely on a plan of constitution for the French. The commission of eleven, by introducing property as a necessary qualification for a legislator fundamentally contradicted their own principles. Property is no where the measure either of talents or integrity. Altho' no where justly entitled to more than protection, it will every where give to the possessor a considerable degree of influence, be his real worth ever so small.

To add to that influence by positive institutions is to aggravate an inconvenience in society, perhaps insurmountable, but which it ought to be the study of the law-giver to render as little felt as possible.—It is to lay a foundation for an aristocracy of wealth, the most ignorant, the most fordid, and the most oppressive of all aristocracies.

The commission has introduced another measure of the legislative capacity, viz. that of age. This, although a very imperfect criterion of wisdom, has been adopted more or less by all societies. It is the best, and the least injurious that has yet been found, and is as applicable to the elected. By proper application of it, the inconvenience of assemblies held for the purposes of election degenerating, from their number, into mobs, might be more beneficially prevented than by any other mode. Our common law does not entrust a man with the management of his own affairs till twenty-one; where would be the injury, in not entrusting him with the management of public affairs till he had acquired a few years experience in managing his own?

It is proposed, at a future period, to restrain the right of electing to such as can read and write, or learned some mechanical trade. These will be good and reasonable limitations, if proper care be taken that every man shall have it easily in his power to qualify himself.

The commission proposes to exclude from exercising the rights of citizenship, servants, and all who are not inscribed in the Register of their Canton, as paying a certain contribution. This is neither more nor less than reviving the division of the constituent assembly into active or inactive citizens. It is liable to all the objections of the legislative qualification, with this addition, that it takes in the lower class of people subject to the payment of direct taxes, in every community the most dependent and the most exposed to improper influence of all kinds, to the exclusion of those who, without being subject to direct taxes, live upon the means of their industry, and are generally the most independent.

The experience of five years has amply proved the necessity of dividing the legislative body into two Sections.

PROVIDENCE, August 29.
COMMUNICATION.

In addition to the entertainment to be derived from the classical exercises on Wednesday next, we may expect the highest gratification from Mr. Harper and Company. The New Theatre, large and commodious, will then be opened; and the lovers of the Drama receive the highest pleasure which that entertainment is calculated to afford. From the accommodations of the Theatre, and the talents of the performers, much may be expected. The man of taste and sentiment is invited to attend at the opening of a Temple dedicated to Apollo and the Muses.

LANINGBURGH, August 25.

The President of the United States has ratified the Treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay with England, agreeably to the mode advised by the Senate. Viewing the United States "as one great whole," without any partial or local reference whatever, the MAN of the People has, by this official act, declared the Treaty favourable to this country—and when it is examined with an impartial eye, every one must acknowledge it the most favourable Treaty we have with any European nation. By the Treaty with France, we are restricted to two free ports in their European dominions, to one or more free ports in the West-Indies, but have no liberty to even call at any of their ports in India. By the Treaty with Holland, we expressly reserve to them the commerce of their East and West-India possessions.

NEW-YORK, September 2.

It was stated in our paper of yesterday that communication with this city is yet open, except in one instance. We are since informed the intercourse with Philadelphia, and one or two towns in Connecticut, is prohibited.

We cannot reason with fear; but we can contradict false reports. The accounts of sickness in this city must be amazingly exaggerated, to justify our brethren in this country in suspending all communication with us. From authentic accounts we can aver that New-York generally is healthier this year than it was the last, and healthier than some of the towns that have prohibited intercourse with this city. What turn the fever may take hereafter, cannot be determined. The fever is the same that has appeared in some parts of this city, at this season, for four years past, it is the same as appears every season in the southern States, but its malignity and the degree of contagion depend on season or local causes. At present it is so little contagious as to afford no ground for serious alarm.

The citizens of Trenton who passed resolutions in disapprobation of the Treaty, have notwithstanding signed a declaration, that they consider it a duty to acquiesce in the constitutional measures respecting its ratification.

Philadelphia,

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1795.

A letter from New-York to a gentleman in this city, dated yesterday, says—that a proclamation was to be made to the Authority here, that a proclamation may be issued to cut off the communication of Philadelphia with New-York, as they conceived that such a measure would be founded in greater propriety on account of danger, than the late proclamation of the governor of Pennsylvania.

HIEROGLIPHICAL.

Extrait of a letter, &c.

IT will not be difficult for u to e that the d mœ rats r z y's in their own i's,

being
vice

in their pugile distinctions. They vent their folly with EE's; but they z the contempt which attends their impotent efforts to exhibit a j in the place of the y, whose conduct is viewed with the highest estimation by every unprejudiced i.—The modern bull's i's have inverted the perspective, which throws the services of the y at z A distance; besides, their i's are too much infected with the political jaundice to e objects as they really r; having taken their g from a pauvre Francois *dit maitre*—These drones in the political hive, would gladly dissipate the earnings of the industrious U's, in their execrable pursuits of plunder on the C's.—Their patriotism being of the hypochondriac kind, they r incessantly seeking e's by the expulsion of wind.—The freemen of America would as soon b governed by the D of Algiers, as by those greedy sharks, who if u give them an inch will take an l. Should they fail of bullying the y's sages of America into their uny's projects, they may b sported to Paris, where their inexhaustible bag of p's will b very serviceable in pelting those refractory anti-jacobin members of the convention, who have impudently substituted Reason and Law in the place of Passion and Faction. Perhaps if they u's their talons adroitly, they may e's the reins of government—a very flattering i'd to those patriots who have endeavoured to e's the Americans out of their senses, by similar artifices, unsuccessfully—when their ammunition is exhausted without effect, they may take up the + and follow Robespierre to the Guillotine; it being reasonable that they who begin with L, and proceed with u, should end with O!

[Osgo Herald.]

S T O C K S.

Six per Cent.	- - - - -	12 1/2
Three per Cent.	- - - - -	12 1/2
Deferred Six per Cent.	- - - - -	14 1/2
BANK		
United States,	- - - - -	32 pr. Cent.
North America,	- - - - -	50 -
Pennsylvania,	- - - - -	29 -
INSURANCE COMPANY		
North America,	- - - - -	13 50 cents.
Pennsylvania, [Int. off]	- - - - -	7 pr. cent.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Days.
 Brig Schuykill, Knox, St. Croix, 16
 Schooner Phæbe, Dickinson, Jeremie, 17
 Two Sisters, Etheridge, Edenton, 5
 Charming Betsey, Lark, Martinique, 20
 Capt. Knox left at Bassend, brigs Newton and William Pannock, of this port.

Arrived at the Fort.

Ship Columbia, Vanise, Port-au-Prince
 Schooner Mary, Miller, Jeremie
 Swedish sloop Stockholm, Barge, ditto

Translated for the City Gazette, from a Paris paper called Nouvelles Politiques.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, 16 Florial, May 8.

Dussaulx. You have honoured by your bounties the last days of the citizen *Barthelemy*. Our successors, it is not to be doubted, will haste to consecrate his memory, when the delay the law has fixed will permit them.

Let his former friend anticipate their kindness, and trace to you, in a few words, the rare qualities of this *Neslor* of French literature; it will be sufficient, perhaps, to say to you, as Xenophon said of the profound learning and simplicity of one of his contemporaries: *Barthelemy was an excellent man in every point of view.* In effect, those who knew him did not know which to admire most, his immortal *Anacarsis*, or the dignified conduct of his whole life.

All his politics consisted in benevolence. The immense treasure of his science served only to purify his manners, to perfect taste, to make mankind more friendly, and contribute to the splendour of his country. A single trait will paint to you the goodness of his philanthropic soul. "Why is not the power given to a mortal," he would often say, "to bequeath happiness?" *Sic utinam* wish! But he suddenly became poor, after having been covered with the favours of fortune, whom he always mistrusted, and who, thought for by him, had found him out. Far from loving by this, he acquired new means of developing himself in a new spirit; and he proved, that industry worthy supported, was not less honourable than beneficent wealth. Soon after, persecuted, as all the enlightened and virtuous citizens were, he carried into the dungeons of

tyranny, which you have so gloriously destroyed, the company and serenity of society. It was there this venerable *Oldenberry* offered to his companions in misfortune the magnificent spectacle of a good man striving with adversity.

I have said he was once rich; but let us not forget that his income was expended for the benefit of the unfortunate. Besides, he adopted all the children of his numerous family; the republic has thereby gained good citizens, who serve her this day in a manner most useful and honourable.

Barthelemy bore the term of his career; he was worn out by long labours, and bowed down under the burthen of years; but all his sensibility awoke on the report of your just decrees, particularly when he learnt that you intended to repair, as much as in your power lay, the unheard-of misfortunes of so many thousand innocent men, reduced to misery the most frightful, and truly worthy of respect and pity; then, lifting his hands to heaven, "Glory to God," cried he, "honor to the national convention; I have lived long enough."

Our country at this time, waits for you to do him honour; I will therefore conjure myself to requesting one favour, which will rejoice the names of the illustrious Barthelemy. One of his nephews, I do not speak of our worthy ambassador at *Hague* but of the citizen Courcey, his brother, who for the space of twenty-five years has fulfilled all the duties of a tender and respectful son, and who has supplied his place a long time as keeper of the medals and antiquities in the national cabinet; I demand that this good citizen be continued in the place which he has exercised with so much assiduity and success.

The national convention decreed the impression of the discourse, the insertion of it in the bulletin, and referred the demand to the committee of public instruction.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

KINGSTON, [Jam.] July 25.

BY the Lucretia, Simpson arrived at this port in 24 days from Grenada, we have the following intelligence: The day before she sailed a vessel arrived, with an account of one of our 74 gun ships having fallen in with, and compelled to strike, after a few shot from the upper tier, a large French frigate, off the island of St. Thomas. On running up along side, and preparing to take possession, the infamous commander of the frigate again hoisted his colours, and fired into the 74, by which several men were killed. Justly incensed at such atrocious conduct, the lower ports were instantly opened, and a broadside poured in, which blew the Republican to atoms, and in a few moments not a vestige of her was to be seen.

The humane conduct of the nobility of Denmark, deserves recording and imitation. After the late dreadful fire in Copenhagen, the hereditary Prince Frederick relinquished his palace in favour of some of the sufferers, and daily had victuals prepared for their sustenance. The Duke of Augustenbergh, on receiving the news of the disaster, sent an officer of his palace. By the orders of the King the magistracy of Copenhagen removed their court to the general post-office; in order to give similar accommodation. We have generally noticed a good understanding to prevail in that kingdom, between the people and the privileged orders.

Arrivals at this port.

Ship Harriot, Thomplon, Cherleston
 Big Two Polly's, Fairchild, Havre de Grace
 Schooner Collin, Robins, St. Marks
 The ship Briseis, Rutgers, is arrived at Bourdeaux.

BOSTON, August 29,

NEWS from EUROPE.

We learn by private letters from Bilbao, in Spain of as late dates as July 6, that the war was carried on in that quarter with the greatest activity and inveteracy. A few days before the date of the last letters, the French attacked and carried the Spanish lines, with great slaughter on both sides; and at the time of writing the letters, the French and Spanish were continually engaged, with various success. The first arrival from that quarter, must we think, bring the details of important advices.

In the North, nothing interesting has occurred since the surrender of Luxembourg. The army under Gen. Pichegru, it is said, has passed the Rhine; and it is expected will attack the Prince de Cobourg.

We are happy to hear that the labour of our industrious husbandmen, is likely this year to be rewarded with large and good crops of every species of grain, and other produce.—This is the best news that can be published.

The British government has granted a loan of one million and an half sterling, to the merchants and planters of Grenada and St. Vincens.

The new constitution of France contains much more efficiency, in several parts, than that of the United States. The election is not, however, so free as in America, as it disfranchises those who cannot read and write their names. Notwithstanding which it was received with loud applause by the spectators who heard it. After it was read, it was ordered to be printed, and sent to the several communes (towns) of the Republic, and the discussion of it in the Convention postponed to the 16th Messidor, (July 4.)

It is rather singular—but we are assured by a gentleman of information, that it is nevertheless true, that the treaty is as much condemned at Halifax, as being altogether favorable to America, as it is on the other hand, in the United States. Mr. Greenville is condemned for being overreached therein by Mr. Jay.

UNITED STATES, }
Pennsylvania District, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trials of criminal causes in the circuit court of the United States, for the Pennsylvania district, will commence on Monday, the twelfth day of October next, at the court house in York Town; when and where all persons bound by recognizances or otherwise to app. are required to attend.

By order of the honourable William Patterson, Esquire, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the honourable Richard Peters, Esquire, District Judge of the United States for the Pennsylvania district.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, Sept 3, 1795.

The printers of newspapers to the westward and northward of Philadelphia, are requested to insert the above.