

STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes BANK United States, North America, Pennsylvania, and INSURANCE COMPANY North America.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MINIATURE PAINTING. A Limner from Paris respectfully informs the public, that he paints Likenesses in Miniature, in such striking and pleasing a manner, as will, he hopes, satisfy those who may employ him.

SOCIETY

For the Advice & Assistance of Emigrants. A SPECIAL meeting of this Society will be held at the College in Fourth-street, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Sept. 22.

FOR SALE, or CHARTER,

THE SHIP HARMONY, Ezra Sewell, master. BURTHEN three hundred and thirty-four tons, Philadelphia built, of live oak and cedar, sails well, and may be sent to sea at a small expense.

Sept. 22.

FOR SALE, BY JOHN CRAIG,

No. 12, Dock Street, To Pipes of The very best Madeira WINE, 90 quarter casks of Sherry wine, Bristol window glass of different sizes.

Sept. 22.

And the SHIP PORTSMOUTH, BURTHEN 2000 barrels, now lying at Mr. Thaddeus's wharf, in Southwark. Philadelphia, Sept. 22.

Sept. 22.

FOR SALE, The Schooner MAHALY, BURTHEN thirty-four tons, and sails remarkably fast. For terms apply to James Gambel, or Andrews & Meredith, No. 86, fourth wharves.

Sept. 22.

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any sums of the Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum: 1st, That pursuant to an Act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, 1793, intituled, "An Act making further provision for the support of Public Credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," there will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of January ensuing, the rate or proportion of two per centum of the principal of the debt or stock, expressed in the Certificates issued to the said Creditors respectively.

Aug. 24.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year before-mentioned, pursuant to directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer of the United States.

Aug. 24.

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 260 acres of excellent Land, 45 of which are good covered Meadow, 90 of prime Wood Land, and the rest Arable of the best quality.

June 4, 1799.

PICTURE OF PARIS.

The following picture of Paris in the month of June last has been transmitted by a German traveller, residing in that capital, and published in a German paper.

"Six o'clock in the morning nothing to be seen in the streets but women and children with pale faces, carrying to their respective habitations the allowance of bread for which they have watched one half the night at the bakers. At 9 o'clock the scene is quite changed, then you may see swarms of flock-jobbers, hawking with bags full of gold and silver coins to the palace of equality where they speculate on the fall of Assignats, the fate of the national domains &c. and gain from three to four hundred per cent in a single hour; from the palace of equality, they go to hear the debates of the National Convention. At two o'clock is the usual hour for dinner; almost every inhabitant of this city has become a merchant or shopkeeper and every man of some property has transformed his house into a store where all kinds of merchandizes are found in great quantity. Strangers and friends are well received in these houses, the greatest abundance reigns on the tables and the best wine is drank there. Political topics are so rarely touched at the table, that a body would think the Republic was in peace with all the world. After dinner it is customary to visit the theatres, fifteen of which are daily crowded in such a manner that a little before the beginning of the exhibition, a place is hardly to be found. The ballets and operas are executed with extraordinary pomp and splendor; from the theatre they go to gaming houses, where plenty of gold and silver is to be seen. At the restaurateur's you may have a supper for 50 livres and chule from among 60 to 80 different dishes, you have the whitest bread, the best wines, and even what is called delicacies in such profusion, that you believe yourself transported by some magic power into the regions of plenty. The Greek dress among the females is already out of fashion, they now wear a kind of a chemise with a girdle which is wore very high. Tho' the dress of both sexes is very simple it is nevertheless extremely expensive because of the many particular ornaments belonging thereto; carriages and among these many elegant ones make also again their appearance. All the hotels and even the rooms in private houses are filled with people; strangers who arrive at Paris are often obliged to run from one inn to another before they can find a lodging. In short Paris is still now what it formerly was, the picture of the greatest abundance contrasted by the greatest want.

FROM THE N. Y. DAILY ADVERTISER.

THE ALARM!—No. VI.

"The devil is in the fellow," said one democrat to another on reading a number of Camillus, "for I am sure that he is full of sophistry, and yet I cannot possibly point my finger to the place." "Ah!" said the other, "Jonathan has told us that this writer converses with the wicked one, and I now verily believe it—what he writes is so like truth, that he can be no other than an angel of darkness transformed into an angel of light." Just with this conversation I entered the room, and was immediately asked my opinion of Camillus and the consequence of his writings. Finding that they were extremely perplexed, and fearing lest their dependency might have a bad effect upon others, I addressed them nearly in the following manner: "Gentlemen," said I, "your inability to detect the errors of this writer is no argument that he is sound. His errors do not consist so much in his pieces, as in the foundation on which they rest. He takes for granted that the treaty is good, and then goes about to prove it; whereas the treaty is bad, and thus his whole superstructure must fall. He is like a builder, who instead of laying a foundation and proceeding upwards, begins at the top and works downwards." This last sentence I observed they could not fully comprehend, but it gained their confidence in me, as one able to explain the whole affair, and I proceeded thus: "Gentlemen," you allege that Camillus converses with his satanic majesty; for my part, had Richard Brothers mentioned him in his 'Revealed Knowledge,' I should believe him to be the great red dragon, prophesied of in the Revelation, which deceiveth the whole world." To this they seemed to give entire credit, and I concluded with advising them, that if they had any scruples about the badness of the treaty, to keep them to themselves; that if they could not read Camillus without danger, not to read him at all; and that, above all, they ought to repose unbounded confidence in their leaders, who were as infallible as any Pope who ever filled the chair of St. Peter.

In a future number I may disclose the secret, who Camillus is, and the import of the name. At present, I shall only remark, that some of my brother democrats spell it Camelus, which signifies a Camel, and they apply these words, It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for this author to be right. In this I am inclined to believe, that they are mistaken, and am a father of opinion, that, as it is evident this author can write, that he can also spell and write his name truly. This may require, however, some discussion. Newark. JONATHAN.

FROM THE AURORA,

Published by Benjamin Franklin Bache. To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR, THE proof of your fallibility may be deduced not less from the political heresy I have cited, and to which you have given all the sanction of your name and authority, than from the precipitate and extraordinary manner, in which you have executed the most important act of your life, the ratification of the British treaty. How far cabinet intrigue, which shuns the light, might have contributed to that irresolution of conduct, in which, according to the voice of public fame, having once resolved not to ratify the treaty, you so quickly reverted that determination, must rest on future development. Other circumstances justify the charge of precipitancy and rashness. The Senate adjourned the day of June; a few days after, the treaty was published, and, it is believed, by your order, in

Brown's evening gazette. This publication, as it invited, to it produced immediate public discussion. Town-meetings were quickly convened in Bolton, Charlestown, New-York, this City, Baltimore, Wilmington, Charleston in South-Carolina, and various other places; all of which having testified their disapprobation of it, and actuated by the common apprehension that you would immediately proceed to act upon the treaty, dispatched, by express, addresses and petitions, couched in terms of respectful decency, requesting and urging you to suspend or withhold your ratification. This moment seems to have been seized upon by your cabinet advisers, as the most precious that could occur, to seal the treaty; to discountenance, and if possible, to arrest the progress of public opinion; to censure and insult what then appeared and still appears to be the major public sentiment respecting it; and to invite support from the British faction and all their adherents thro'out the United States. Accordingly your answer to the town-meeting at Bolton, which was the first that you gave, appears couched in terms of intended disrespect and censure; insinuating, that under the impulse of sudden and erroneous impressions they had not consulted the substantial and permanent interests of their country, which, without regard to personal, local and partial considerations, had uniformly directed your system of administration: Then declaring, that "the constitution is the guide which you can never abandon," you boldly advance the political heresy, which I have before cited, and conclude this paragraph of your answer, with another insinuation, that yourself and the Senate have sought the truth through the channel only of a temperate and well informed investigation. In the last paragraph you inform them, that you had resolved on the manner of executing the duty before you, and that to the high responsibility attached to it you freely submit; authorizing them to make known those sentiments, as the grounds of your procedure. Every sentence of this extraordinary answer requires and will receive a particular comment; fraught with contradiction, and bearing indiscriminate censure, equally on those who approved, as those who disapproved the treaty, it carries with it the highest evidence of haste, intemperance and passion. But Sir, it is my present purpose only to remark on the particular contradiction and indecency, arising out of two circumstances of your conduct in this business. The first is, that on the 28th of July, in this original answer to the selectmen of Bolton, you declare, that you had then resolved on the manner of executing the duty before you; and on the 14th of August, the day you ratified the treaty, you transmit to the people of Wilmington a copy of that original answer as applicable to them. Now, Sir, if there be truth in the report which has probably come forth through some leaky vessel of your administration, that, at one time, you had resolved not to ratify the treaty without some further concession on the part of Great-Britain than was advised or recommended by the Senate, it may be inferred from the tenor of your answer to the people of Bolton of the 28th of July, that you had then resolved; and yet, on the 14th of August, when you ratified the treaty, without further concession than was advised by the Senate, you refer the people of Wilmington to the answer you had before given to those of Bolton; a circumstance, Sir, which in connection with what I have before stated, manifestly involves contradiction and evasion. In the other instance, in which I shall remark, I freely applaud, as hitherto I have freely condemned; departing from the odious and contemptuous mode of sending to such portions of your constituents, as, in the exercise of their constitutional right, had disapproved your treaty, the copy of an answer, and yielding to the weight of public censure at a conduct so improper, you have now given an original, and not a duplicate answer, to the selectmen of Charlestown near Boston, published in the Daily Advertiser of Thursday. In this instance, I will presume, that you have acted on your own independent judgment, uninfluenced by the pernicious counsel of those evil advisers, whose private views, party purposes, and inflamed ambition, will always misguide. BELISARIUS. Sept. 19th, 1795.

NEW-YORK, September 19

The following are extracts from a genuine letter from Burton in England, to a citizen in New York, and a member of the Democratic Society, who has kindly handed us the same for publication.

Burton, June 30, 1795.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

"THE war, I'm sorry to say bids fair for continuance; at this very moment a powerful army invades the coast of France, composed of our own Regulars and the French Emigrant Regiments in our service, to act in conjunction with the royalists of Brittany and Normandy, and proclaim the new monarch—What the result will be God only knows, but I regret so many brave fellows going over as a sacrifice to the insatiable demon of war. The general wish in this country seems for a continuance of the war, but on our side only by sea, whilst the Emperor and Russia employ France by land. Certain it is that immense warlike preparations are going on in all our naval ports, and that more numerous and more powerful fleets will be at sea this year, than ever were known. The grand object is supposed to be the final reduction of all the French Islands, and the conquest of the Dutch Colonies in either hemisphere. Thus you see, the towering ambition of our rulers, keeps pace with their power and resources, which the enemy too well know are immense!

I also believe another grand object with our executive, is totally to crush (if possible) the Dutch commerce, and annihilate it, as they have done by that of France! Indeed the war with Holland seems to give almost general satisfaction; her extensive commerce and rich prizes, are strong incentives to that love of plunder so natural to Sailors and Soldiers. And I really believe if Spain should join France, so far from causing alarm, it would be joyful tidings; however the present trade to Spain and her colonies is villy great and lucrative.—At home, the enormous loan of near five millions sterling, to the Emperor, and the Prince of Wales's debts, are very much disliked and reprobated. Yet the ministry and the monarch are

I think more popular than ever! and act just as they please; no wonder, when almost every person of property, in the nation is determined to support their measures—frightened at the excesses and instability of the French, and the idea of a revolution, they rush into the other extreme.

I judge our Peasantry, Sailors, Soldiers, and Merchants, as very loyal, (a term you hate, but expressive of my meaning,) whilst the Manufacturers and Domestic in towns are many of them disaffected, but these latter are effectually restrained and kept in check by the Gentlemen and Yeomanry volunteers, who are regularly trained and accoutred—these, together with the Regulars, militia, Fencibles and Navy, (all valily strengthened,) form between 4 and 500,000 men, in Great-Britain alone! This you may rely on as a fact, and believe me although such numbers have entered the navy, and army abroad, the country wherever I have been (far inland from Dover,) swarms with people! In Manchester alone, near 60,000 persons have been enrolled, chiefly into the army, and yet the county is computed to contain near 400,000 people! (Lancashire) and its neighbour Yorkshire, 750,000.

As for many folks, they really believe England is too populous, and too wealthy—or rather they should say our wealth is too unqually divided,—but that evil inevitably occurs wherever trade and commerce abound, provided good laws secure to every one the fruits of his labors, and the inheritance of his ancestors. Equally true is it, that Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, are flourishing in an astonishing degree! hitherto unprecedented. Yet you will judge rightly if our population and wealth are too great, our ministry are using very effectual methods of diminishing both: And if our exertions in the war are great, it must be allowed, the enemy keeps us in full play!—My good friend, make your own comments on the foregoing plain matters of fact, which I have taken some pains to ascertain, and then decide what credit as a judicious politician, you will give to the many idle and false reports circulated in your American papers (as well as our own,) and fabricated by ignorant, or violent prejudiced persons.—Though you and I disapprove of his measures, we must allow Pitt to be a very clever fellow, yet the minority in Parliament are perhaps equally strong in abilities, though not in power; you must also in candor allow (however unwilling) that the government or constitution of this Island, King, Lords, and Commons, to be far the best calculated for a nation like this—ancient, populous, and wealthy. The security of person and property is equally diffused to all ranks, from the Noble to the Cottager! and the police all things considered is admirable! The energy, and prompt execution, and stability of our executive, are too well known to be refuted. The Church establishment and its Constituents greatly need reform, but I despair of seeing it. Thus have I expatiated for your amusement, (perhaps instruction) on some points, of the political concerns of the country I now inhabit, and where I hope and trust permanently to abide through the remainder of my life! and to confess the truth, the more I've seen and experienced of other countries, the more I love England! next Switzerland, then your own, though I must acknowledge the superior beauty and serenity of your climate and sky, which perhaps amply compensates for the extremes of heat and cold, whereas here we are rarely blessed with a clear day! and throughout this present month of June, good coal fires have been very comfortable! this will surprize you, broiling under an American sky! our spring has been extremely cold and variable—Summer commences much the same, and the winter was the severest for many years; I never recollect so much snow fallen. One of our best advantages over your Columbia, is our freedom from Negroes, Mulattoes, Mellées, and Indians, those hideous and nasty distinctions of mankind; what a pleasing contrast do our lovely, fair and rosy female domestics, prelate to the aforesaid gentry! I should have lik'd America better, had it not been for that horrid and unnatural mixture, which I hope will be the wise policy of your government to lessen, in proportion as the white population increases.—Since I left town I do not recollect seeing a Black or Mulatto! and but one Frenchman! As to our peasantry of either sex, they are certainly the handsomest by far of any nation I know—blossoming and fair, very stout and muscular, they still prove Britons are not degenerated, as Croakers and black-beds pretend; although our common people are stout and handsome, I think yours have more expressive countenances, more indicative of a cote penetration and sagacity, doublets proceeding in a great degree from their superior education, sense of their own consequence, and perhaps in part from the peculiar nature of your climate, keen and clear! The general prevalence of cold weather, plenty of succulent diet, and cleanly habits, easily account in my opinion for the beauty and jolly looks of the English, Scots Lowlanders, Normans, Danes, Swedes, and Saxons—these and your New-Englanders are probably the handsomest nations of the world; the Italians, Poles, Swiss, and Turks, come next in the scale. So much for climate and beauty; perhaps you may deem me a fanciful fellow, but such is the result of my observations.

Remember—a wise regulated republic can only flourish by good morals. France possesses not that essential—and never will consolidate into a "Republique une et indivisible."

I suspect the Sans Culottes, alias "moderates," will return to their old allegiance, and adopt either a limited monarchy, or perhaps degenerate again into despotism. France is too extensive, naturally too wealthy, too populous, and still too much enslaved by ancient prejudices, ever to abide by their new system:—They love novelty, and warfare, & vanity—all materially repugnant to sober republicanism, founded on the Anglo-American example. The Hollanders and ourselves are much better adapted for that popular government than messieurs les citoyens! Time will verify the truth or fallacy of my opinion. What think you of the fate of your old friend Robespierre, and his adherents? I ever thought him an egregious villain, a second Nero! Astonishingly ready and decisive have the Convention been in destroying each other—Party