law whenever seven freeholders may find it necessary to ask their opinion on some other subject. As these meetings can be called immediately on government's taking any important step, the aristocrats will have neither time nor opportunity to infuse doubts, and raise arguments, their insidious projects may be defeated before they are mature for execution. The public mind at such a conjuncture will be like a clean sheet of white paper, without any, or with very few arguments pro or con. We shall then have its opinions without prejudice or biass.—If, on the other hand, by the arts of placemen the meeting should be delayed or adjourned, a variety of objections and answers, replies and rejoinders will be published by anonymous writers; the people may not be able to discover whether the respective writers are aristocrats or democrats, public creditors, or insolvent debtors, and thus may be induced either to give no opinions at all or to give such moderate and mistaken ones, as will grieve the righteous soul of every zealous patriot, and strengthen the hands of the government, to the utter subversion of our liberties. By the unfair discussion above mentioned, a cloud of darkness and obscurity will be thrown on the subject, the public will be divided, and unanimity, the glory of a democratic town meeting, will be frittered away to a small majority. When the debate is carried on in open town meeting the audience can see who support, and who oppose, whether they are whigs or tories, members of Congress or candidates; weight will be given to their several arguments accordingly; the friends of the people will be applauded, their enemies will be hissed, or driven with deserved contempt from the hall, showers of stones will testify the indignation of all honest and candid men against British agents, and public robbers, while resolutions couched in the animating language of modern declamation, and calculated to rekindle the expiring flame of patriotism, shall meet the loud repeated acclamations of a free unanimous multitude. A numerous herd of aristocratic cavillers, some in verse and others in humble prose, have lately unmasked their newspaper batteries upon the town of Boston for giving their opinion of the treaty before they had read it. I ask why should they have read it when they were satisfied they could not give it their approbation? were not many of them oppose to entering into any negociation at all, and could it be supposed that they who were opposed to the negociation would sanction it when finished? had they delayed [illegible] their resolutions till they had formed an estimate of the treaty upon calm enquiry and cool deliberation, the President might have ratified it before their sense of the measure could have reached him. They were therefore obliged either to vote their resolutions hastily, without regard to the merits of the question, or to delay them till they would have failed of their effect.

But so patriotic was their zeal, so industrious were they to prevent the impending ruin, that great and pressing as was the curiosity of many who had not seen the Treaty to know what its contents were they nobly preferred the salvation of their country to the gratification of an inquisitive disposition; they immediately condemned the odious bargain in the most pointed and unqualified terms. Mark now ing all the citizens from their respective advocations in order to discuss the *demerits* of this ignominous Convention, they passed their vote of censure, and then a respectable committee voluntary offered to furnish sufficient reasons for their conduct: this offer was accepted, and the citizens returned with unexampled regularity to their respective habitations. The members of the Democratic Society were influenced by some particular reasons to urge an immediate decision. Ever watchful for the common weal, they saw that by delay the public mind might cool; they were apprehensive, that supineness and indifference to their own interests might creep upon the people, and that their enemies might take the opportunity to persuade them (as they had done with regard to other obnoxious measures of government) that the Treaty was not so very bad, as it had been represented: So careful were the friends of the People to counteract the treacherous wiles of Aristocracy. I think then that all good men and true republicans are convinced with me, that Town-Meetings are wholesome and easy remedies for all disorders in the body politic. That they administer salutary correction to the faults and errors of men in Power. They are in truth powerful checks and balances in our republic. A republic is preserved in its genuine purity only by checks, oppositions, factions and contradictions: So said the grandfather of the patriots BACHUS. By the expedient of of town-meetings, after the officers of government have with great study and consideration devised some scheme to promote our political welfare, we can without interrupting our private business, without even troubling our heads with reasoning give our sanction to their conduct, or if we think proper can blow up a fire from New-hampshire to Georgia, which wil consume to the uttermost the plan and its Authors. Happy country, the guards, the checks, the controls of whose constitution are so numerous and well contrived, that no motion can be made in one part of the machine without exciting a contrary motion in another The congress is the centripetal, the town-meetings are the centrifugal force, which compel the government to move in its orbit, with a never ceasing whirl. Congress cannot destroy our Freedom, because town meetings can fetter their hands. Town-meetings cannot change the constitution because they have no right to act. Though envy and British gold have barred out from the supreme legislature all incorruptible patriots, yet unmindful of ingratitude, neglect and *even* contempt, they watch without weariness, to detect the machinations and expose the corruption of our rulers. If they have yet discovered nothing, they have the more to discover. Though our six dollar watchmen, whom we have constitutionally appointed, lulled by the opiate of British influence, may sometimes nod upon their posts, yet our volunteer Guards, the democratic societies, will never rest nor slumber 'till they have pounded to dust the fetters of aristocracy, and have secured our liberties beyond the possibility of subversion.

Fauxbourg de St. Antoine.

A NURSE, WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
To attend on a sick man.——Enquire at this Office.

F R A N C E.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

July 13.

Doulcet, in the name of the committee of public safety, communicated two dispatches from the commander in chief of the western army. The first was dated head quarters of the 5th division, 20th Messidor, (July 8,) and stated that the English and emigrants, were blocked up at Quiberon. They had made a sortie the evening before, but were vigorously repulsed. They lost a howitzer and a camp waggon, having on it the English arms — La Hauffaye, and several other emigrants, were left dead in the field.

The second inclosure was from the administrators of Morbihan, dated Vannes, 20th Messidor, and stated that general Hoche had blockaded Quiberon in such a way, that there was no possibility of the Chouans forming a junction with the emigrants and English by land.

Bailleul, in the name of the committee of general safety, made a report on the internal manœuvres of the enemies of the republic, who, he observed, lavished the highest praise on the sagacity of our enemies. They had circulated a rumour that one of our ports was in their hands, and maintained that in six weeks the government would no longer employ itself about supplies, and would deliver up the subsistence of the people, to the perfidious speculations of jobbers. Lastly they asserted that the committees had deliberated on a revival of the infamous system of terror, and that there had been two votes only against this proposition: but what added the report, will they not say? however absurd these rumours may be, your committee has thought it expedient to contradict them. [Insertion in the Bulletin.]

Goupilleau stated, that at Avignon the royalists and the aristocrats assassinated all those who voted in 1790 for the union of the Comtat to France. The dogs eat in the streets the bodies of the dead patriots.

The national institution of music entered. The hall instantly resounded with those airs so dear to the friends of liberty; the Marseilles hymn, Ca-ira and several others excited the loudest applause.

Jean de Brie—"Let us restore to the public spirit all its energy, by those songs which were a prelude to the victories of freedom. I move that the Marseilles hymn, which contributed to gain the first victory over the combined slaves, be inserted in the minutes of the day, and that the military committee issue orders that it be performed every day on the mounting guard." Decreed.

Legendre, "On the day of the festival of the 14th of July, it becomes a friend of liberty to speak to patrons. I invite the committee of general safety to separate among the prisoners, those who are patriots in their hearts, and whose hands are pure, from the drinkers of blood. Undoubtedly the sections have acted well in denouncing the terrorists, but it is possible that some trival injury, some private animosity, may have led to the arrest of particular citizens; and it is not fitting that the tyranny of the oppressors should be succeeded by the tyranny of the oppressed. We ought not to let loose those who may be dangerous to liberty and the public safety; but we ought not to leave in prison those who have served their country, and who may still be serviceable." Applauded.

Bailleul—"The committee of general safety have anticipated the wishes of our colleague.—They were last night engaged in discussing the means of restoring to liberty, those true patriots who have been unjustly arrested." Applauded.

The discussion was then opened again on

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Daunou.—"Your commission of eleven persist in proposing to you the adoption of the article, that from the 12th year of the republic, it shall be necessary to be able to read and write, in order to be inscribed on the civic register, and admitted into the primary assemblies. These objections which have been urged might have some weight, if we wished to demand such a qualification in the present moment: but against whom will this regulation now apply?—Only against those who, being now minors, shall refuse, at the age fixed, to acquire arts so useful in all the situations of life. Is there any citizen who has not had an hundred times reason to regret his ignorance of reading and writing? Despotism might dread the propagation of knowledge; liberty ought to call in the aid of instruction. The diffusion of knowledge is the best mode of producing a proper equality, which is not an absurd levelling, but an instrument of protecting the citizens from the despotism of intrigue. How can citizens be worthy of taking part in the choice of their legislators and magistrates, if they cannot read the laws of their country; and, remark, there is no intention to exclude those from whom our old government withheld the means of reading and writing. All citizens of 21 years or upwards will be inscribed on the civic register, and cannot be struck out from it. There is no doubt that the young people placed in your primary schools, better distributed and better organised, will be able to acquire that simple and elementary instruction. Those will be without excuse who refuse to learn what you put within the reach of all. I move, that you adopt the article, in the following terms:

VIII. Young persons cannot be inscribed on the civic register, if they do not prove that they are able to read and write, and to exercise the mechanical profession—the manual operations of agriculture are included in the mechanical professions. This article shall not be in force till the twelfth year of the republic.

The article was decreed.

A member called the attention of the convention to title 3. relative to the primary assemblies:—he stated the necessity of substituting electoral bodies instead of the immediate elections of the primary assemblies, such as the commission of eleven had proposed.

Bentabol—"This will have place in article 14. I move that the order of discussion may not be interrupted, and that we first dispose of the thirteen articles before we discuss this motion." Decreed.

The first eleven articles of title 3. were decreed without alteration.

Goupilleau de Montaign, just returned from his mission to the south—"You have already been told citizens, that a new system of terror was the order of the day in the south, where the enemies of the republic have made every effort to stifle liberty. Assassinations, calumny, lies, false intelligence, every expedient, in short, has been resorted to, to accomplish this aim. A longer silence on this head would be a crime, the new terrorists have shed more blood in the space of a few months than was shed by Robespierre and his agents. Children, old men, women and girls—neither age nor sex is spared by the homicidal sword. The assassins murder without mercy all those who have displayed any patriotism."

The president announced that the mayor and public accuser of Lyons were present. He then addressed himself to them and testified the indignation of the convention, at the assassinations committed in their commune. He demanded of them an account of their conduct.

The mayor replied that the assassinations alluded to originated with foreigners, who had kindled up the resentments excited by the recollection of what the citizens of Lyons had suffered under the reign of terror; the constituted authorities did every thing in their power to repress these excesses; but their means were insufficient. I myself, continued he, seized one of the instigators, when, in an instant, another made his appearance, a man of a very tall stature, wearing a mask. In one hand he held a sword, in the other a pistol, but in spite of his arms I apprehended him, and delivered him up to the Gens d'Armes. These acts will prove to you unquestionably, that we were very far from peaceably suffering these excesses to which these terrorists proceeded. He next recurred to the sentiments which animated the inhabitants of Lyons, whose inviolable attachment to the convention he attested. He urged, that they had replied by their conduct to the calumnies circulated against them, and cited a trait truly honorable to them. They were each of them reduced to four ounces of rice per diem, when 50,000 quintals of corn arrived from Marseilles for Paris; money was needed for the transport; the national chest was empty; of this circumstance the merchants of Lyons were apprized, and they did not lose a moment in tendering 600,000 livres for the purpose of the transport.

The mayor concluded by declaring that he was ready to reply to any charge that might be bro't against him.

Rovere bore testimony to the patriotism of this citizen, and moved that as well as the public accuser, he should be admitted to the honors of the sitting.

This was opposed by several members, who observed, that the investigation was not yet concluded. The convention referred the affair of Lyons to the committee.

Fermond, in the name of the committee of general safety, made a report on colonial affairs. He observed, that notwithstanding their small number, the republicans of St. Domingo had resisted the efforts of the English and Spaniards. The report was terminated by a decree, that the brevet of general of division should be sent to general Lavaux; that the ranks granted by that general to several officers are confirmed; and that there shall be no colonial assemblies, until it shall have been ordered by the constitution. This decree to be dispatched instantly to St. Domingo, with the [illegible] circumstances will allow.

It was decreed, that the convention should meet at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, when the national establishment of music should execute airs analogous to the festival of the 14th July, to be then celebrated.

28 Messidor, July 16.

The Convention proceeded to the discussion on

THE NEW CONSTITUTION;

The following articles were decreed:

IV. The primary assemblies are provisionally constituted under the presidency of the senior member in point of years. The youngest is provisionally to fill the office of secretary.

V. They are definitively constituted by the appointment by ballot of a president, a secretary, and three scrutineers.

The convention terminated by decreeing, as a principel, that the electoral bodies are preserved. By the plan of the committee of eleven they were suppressed, and the primary assemblies allowed the right of all the elections.

Philadelphia,
SATURDAY EVENING, *SEPTEMBER* 26, 1795.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are greatly obliged by the friendly sentiments expressed by "*a Federalist.*" We are sure that the time will come, (in any event, as to pending political questions) when a discerning public will sanction his observations. On reflection he will conclude that the publication in this Paper would be improper.

Arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia.

Brig Vigilant, Small,	Porto-Rico 22 days
——Phœnix, Jemmeny,	Great Egg Harbour
Schr. Sally, Tupman,	Fredericksburgh
—— Gov. Brook, Hilton,	James River
—— Delight, Bird,	New-York.

Arrived at the Fort.

Schooner Hope, Bartlett,	Boston, via, New-York
—— Rensselaer, Wendell,	Lansinburgh, via N. Y.
—— Triton, Waite,	Kingston, (Jam.)
Sloop Delia, Watson,	New York.

☞ *The Letter-Bag of the brig Lavinia, for Falmouth, will be taken from the Post-Office on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.*

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, September 25.

Committee of Health.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and spreading of Infectious Diseases in this city,

R E P O R T,

That Fourteen persons have died in this City, and Five at Belle-Vue, of the present Epidemic since their report of last evening.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 24, 1795.

Died, yesterday morning, Mr. *James Rhodes*, merchant, of this city, of the house of James Rhodes & Co. 25 years of age. He obtained and *merited* the esteem and love of a respectable circle of friends and acquaintance.

Arrived at this Port,

Ship Neptune, Cambridge,	Halifax.

ALBANY, September 8.

The treaty with the Oneidas was concluded on Wednesday—particulars we have not obtained.—The quantity of land purchased of them is about 100,000 acres.

The treaty at Fort George, opens this day—The commissioners of the United States and this state left this city on Thursday. It is expected as many as from four to five hundred of the St. Regis or Caughnawaga Indians have arrived at the place of treating.

Died—on Monday last, after a few days illness, *Henry Ten Eyck*, Esq. of this city. He was a citizen much respected and esteemed—and in his death the public have sustained an irreparable loss.

——, at Schenectady, Mr. *Nicholas Yates*, brother to his honor the Chief Justice.—His funeral was on Wednesday last.

——, in this city, on Tuesday last, Captain *John*, one of the Oneida Sachems, and the principal orator and public speaker of that nation; and on Wednesday, his remains were interred in the Presbyterian cemetry. The deputation of chiefs and sachems of the Oneidas, then in this city, attended the funeral, and performed the solemnities thereof according to the custom of their nation.

Shenandahoi has recovered.

September 21.

On Wednesday last the commissioners appointed by the legislature, to negociate with the Cayuga, Onondago and Oneida nations, completed their business. They have purchased from the Cayugas about 60,000 acres, from the Oneidas upwards of 100,000 acres, and from the Onondagos their common right of the Salt Springs and the lands adjoining. These several tracts (except what belongs to the Salt Springs) are to be surveyed out into lots of 250 acres, and maps and field books filed in the office of the surveyor-general in Albany, in the office of the secretary of the state in New-York, and in the office of the clerk of the county in which the lands lie, and public notice thereof to be given in the newspapers in each great district of the state, for the space of two months, immediately after the survey shall be completed. And afterwards the day of sale is to be advertised in like manner for the space of two months, to the end that all persons inclining to purchase may have time to view the land and make their arrangements.—The terms are very easy, viz.—Ten Pounds to be paid down on the purchase of each lot, and ten years credit given for the remainder of the purchase money—Interest at six per cent. per annum.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 3.

A most melancholy accident happened here last Saturday afternoon. Master Thomas Wayne, son of Richard Wayne, Esq. a fine promising boy of about 9 years of age, unfortunately fell into the river at Cuningham's wharf, and instantly sunk. Every attempt made during the afternoon and evening to recover him proved ineffectual; he was not found till next morning, consequently too late to restore him to life, and afford relief to his afflicted parents.

Died, on Monday last, Capt. David M'Cullough, of the ship Wilson. He was an inhabitant of Philadelphia, and had fallen down with his vessel to Five Fathom Hole, bound for that city; but Fate had determined him for a voyage to that port from whence no traveller returns. His remains having been brought to town were on Tuesday decently interred, after being respectfully attended to the grave by many of the principal citizens of this place, who remembered in Capt. M'Cullough, while he commanded the Rattlesnake armed ship, which lay in Savannah river for some time during the Revolutionary War, the old Patriot and Friend.

So daily drop the Fathers of the Land,
And soon must all that Patriotic Band
Mingle with dust, resign their martial breath,
Tho' victors once, be conquer'd all by Death.

For Falmouth, *to sail on Thursday next,*

THE BRIG
LAVINIA,
John Charnock, Master,

SHE is sheathed with copper, and has good accommodations for passengers.——For passage only, apply to the Master on board, at South-street wharf; or to

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

Sept. 26th. 1t.

For HAMBURGH,
THE SHIP

AMERICAN,
William Shallcross, master,

AT Mr. Russell's wharf—She is in good order, and now ready to take in on freight, and intended to sail on 20th October.—Apply to the master on board, or to

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

September 26. 5

LOTTERY OFFICE,
N°. 64, *south Second street,*

CANAL Tickets for sale, and cash or tickets given for any shares that may be drawn.

Information given respecting Washington lottery, and cash or Canal tickets given for shares that may be drawn. Both lotteries commence drawing September 28th.

BOOKS will be kept of each day's drawing in both lotteries, and open gratis to the enquiries of the possessors of Tickets purchased at the OFFICE.

☞ Halves, quarters, and eighths of Tickets may be had at the above Office. *Sept.* 26. 5

This Day is published,
BY ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 40, south Second-street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 12½ CENTS.]

A narrative of the British Embassy to China,
In the years 1792, 1793, and 1794,
Containing the various circumstances of the embassy, with accounts of customs and manners of the Chinese, and a description of the country, towns cities, &c.
BY ENEAS ANDERSON,
Then in the service of his excellency Earl Macartney, K. B. Ambassador from the king of Great-Britain to the Emperor of China.

Sept. 22. 6t t&f.