

right to do the one or the other, has a most inimical aspect towards commerce and credit.

Let us resume this view of the subject. The credit, which our merchants have been able to obtain abroad, especially in Great Britain, has from the first settlement of our country to this day been the animating principle of our foreign commerce. This every merchant knows and feels;—and every intelligent merchant is sensible that for many years to come the case must continue the same. This, in our situation, is a peculiar reason of the utmost force, for renouncing the pretension in question.

The exercise of it, or the serious apprehension of its exercise, would necessarily have one of two effects.—It would deprive our merchants of the credit, so important to them, or it would oblige them to pay a premium for it proportioned to the opinion of the risk. Or to speak more truly, it would combine the two effects; it would cramp credit, and subject what was given to a high premium. The most obvious and familiar principles of human action establish, that the consideration for money or property, lent or credited, is moderate or otherwise, according to the opinion of security or hazard, and that the quantity of either to be obtained, on loan or credit, is in a great degree contracted or enlarged by the same rule.

Thus should we, in the operations of our trade, pay exorbitantly for a pretension, which is of little value, or rather which is pernicious, even in the relations to which its utility is referred. What folly to cherish it? How much greater the folly ever to think of exercising it. It never can be exercised hereafter in our country, without great and lasting mischief.

Instead of cherishing so odious a pretension, as "our best only weapon of defence,"—Wisdom admonishes us to be eager to cast it from us, as a weapon most dangerous to the wearer, proscribed by the laws of nations, by the laws of honor, and by every principle of sound policy.

Every merchant ought to desire that the most perfect tranquility, on this point, in foreign countries, should facilitate to him on the best and cheapest terms the credit for which he has occasion: And every other citizen ought to desire that he may be thus freed from a continual contribution in the enhanced price of every imported commodity he consumes, towards defraying the premium which the want of that tranquility is calculated to generate. CAMILLUS.

#### NEW-YORK, October 30.

We congratulate our fellow-citizens on the disappearance of the fatal fever which has so long afflicted this city. It gives us peculiar pleasure to take our returning brethren by the hand, and to see business, activity and cheerfulness, reviving.—We felicitate ourselves that the disease did not generally assume that deadly aspect, which has characterized it in some other parts of the United States, and that it did not extend its desolating effects to every part of the city. Nearly one half the city has either wholly escaped, or experienced only here and there a scattered case. It has also been marked with a less degree of contagion, than in Philadelphia; the physicians, (whose indefatigable attention to the sick deserves our warmest praise) the clergy, and other attendants, having generally escaped.

We trust, in a few days, to see people from the country visiting the city without apprehension, as they may undoubtedly do it without danger.

At Shaftsbury, in Vermont, a meeting of representatives from sundry towns in Bennington county, Timothy Brownson in the chair, and Anthony Haswell, printer, chosen clerk, voted that "The Treaty is injurious to the interests, and derogatory to the honour of the United States."—This is all the work of one restless, troublesome fellow, who is always insolvent, and who neglects his own household to take care of the United States. No people are such bad citizens as those who officiously obtrude themselves into every kind of business but their own.

On the motion of Kernmann, in the Convention of France, for submitting all bills to the Executive Directory for approbation, before they pass into laws, and if objected to, then two thirds of the members of the two legislative branches to be necessary to pass them, the Convention exclaimed—"The American Veto! No Despot! No American Veto!"

This reminds us of a proposition made in a speech, not more than 6 months ago, in the same Convention, for instituting a legislature with two branches, at which all the members rose and exclaimed with one voice, "No, No!"—Now two branches are proposed and all France is in favour of the division. Such fickleness of opinion, such rapid transitions from one extreme to another, were never found in any other legislative body; and they indicate a remarkable instability of character, as well as a total want of that pure genuine wisdom, which flows from experience and fixed principles. Experience alone will lead the Convention to truth, and experience will probably point out the defects and errors of the Constitution as fall as a future Convention can repair them.

The French Emigrants enlisted recruits for the British service, in Hamburg; but this was opposed by the populace, who attacked the recruiting-house and demolished the windows, which put an end to the practice.

#### Philadelphia,

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, 1795.

To-morrow Evening, at 7 o'clock, for the accommodation of the Welsh Families in this city, a SERMON will be preached in their language, by the Rev. MORGAN J. RHEES, in the Baptist Church in Second Street; the substance of which will afterwards be given in English, for the sake of those who do not understand the Welsh language.

#### From Correspondents.

A paragraph in the Aurora of Friday last, contains an assertion, that the Editor of the G. U. S. "is a declared enemy to Republicanism." It is said, that the Aurora junto have adopted a kind of cant flag, in imitation of a certain set of men, who thereby evade the laws, in many of the European cities. Perhaps

in this cant language *Republicanism* may mean anarchy, or Jacobinical opposition to the Constitution of the United States.—If so, the writer may repeat his assertion: In any just sense, it is a fallshood.

Pittacus & Co. of this day, in worse English than usual, contains denunciations against the Constitution, and a sneer at checks and balances.

Why do *The Hollow Ware Co.* one day abuse, and the next day pretend to advocate the same principles? This conduct is altogether mysterious.

Pittacus, of this morning, is very badly translated—the foreign idiom is left scattered through the whole piece.

One part of the plan now in operation, to subvert the Constitution of this country, is to induce the people to despise the officers of Government. This nefarious scheme has been tried twice with partial success. The insurrection of Massachusetts, which cost three hundred and thirty thousand dollars to quell, was not produced till the lies and misrepresentations of incendiaries had effaced from the minds of the people all respect for their civil rulers.

It is well known to every volunteer on the Western expedition, that the insurrection in that quarter originated principally in a blind credulity on the part of the people in the writings and proclamations of the disorganizers and clubs. That insurrection cost the people of the United States ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS—one advantage has, however, resulted from it: The latest intelligence from that quarter gives the most flattering assurances of the attachment of the people to the government which protects them, and which has been the source of countless blessings to the people of the United States.—The Father of his Country in a particular manner is revered, nor would it be prudent in any man in that quarter, slightly to arraign his administration.

The foregoing facts afford a clue to the motives of those attacks on the President of the United States, and almost every other distinguished officer of the government.

DEAD] At Charleston, (S. C.) on the 11th October, of a bilious fever, Major TIMOTHY OLLCOTT, son of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont.—A gentleman whose amiable manners had highly endeared him to his friends; and whose loss will be deeply regretted by a numerous and respectable acquaintance.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If the person who handed us the Translation from M. Mignard has committed an error, he is requested to send a correction of it.

The piece signed B, we conceive is liable to cavil.

#### Arrived at the Port of Philadelphia.

Ship	Days
Mary, Whelen, Bordeaux,	42
Clothier, Murphy, Havre-de-Grace,	43
Happy Return, McCauley, Londonderry,	91
Brig Florida, Brown, Turks Island,	19
Ann, Talbot, Dublin,	54
Schr. Kitty and Maria, Mun, Bordeaux,	63
Two Brothers, Hall, Richmond,	13
Sloop Widgon, Bolton, Petit Trou,	20
Prudent, Thompson, Surinam,	27

#### SHIP NEWS.

The Clothier left Havre the 18th September; no newspapers by this arrival. A report prevailed at Havre, that Metz had fallen into the hands of the French.

The following vessels failed in company with the Clothier:—Ships Active, Blain; Dispatch, Hathaway; Woodrop Sims, Hodgson; all for this port.

The Sally, Handy, of Philadelphia, failed in company with Capt. Bolton from Petit Trou.

The ship Glasgow, of Philadelphia, failed in company with the Ann, Capt. Talbot:—Left at Dublin, the ship Draper, Collins, for New-York; the brigs Orange, Carberry, and Friendship, Pride, for Philadelphia. On the Banks of Newfoundland spoke the ship Concord, Thompson, for Hamburg, 14 days out, all well. In the Ann, came eighteen passengers.

The schooner Widgon, Capt. Bolton, from Petit Trou, was condemned there, vessel and cargo, but bought in by the captain.—Off Cape Nicholas-Mole, was boarded by Lieut. Stewart, from the Swiftsure man of war, Capt. Boyle, from whom he received the following intelligence:—Sept. 23, a brig for Philadelphia was retaken by the Sampson man of war, and sent into the Mole.—Oct. 3, the brig General Wayne, Captain Crawley, from Bolton to Surinam, was retaken by the Leviathan man of war, Capt. Duckworth; also the Danish ship Malleville, Capt. Stokes, was captured by the Gullstone privateer, which turned 17 of the crew adrift in a small boat, who were afterwards picked up by the Leviathan, which retook the ship on the 8th Oct. and sent her into the Mole, and would have taken the privateer had it not been for saving the crew and retaking the ship.

Two French armed ships from the Chesapeake, are arrived in the river.

#### BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

#### NEW-YORK, Oct. 31.

List of American vessels remaining on the 29th Sept. in Demerara; handed us by Capt. Samuel Lathrop, of the ship Sally, arrived yesterday.

Sloop Nancy, Capt. Jos. Chapman, of Norwich, Connecticut.

Brigantine Folly, Capt. Gray, Boston, to sail in a few days.

Schooner Sally, J. Harlow, Plymouth.

Ditto Cleopatra, Swaine, Charleston, S. C.

Sloop Sally, J. Church, Philadelphia.

Schooner Friendship, Woodbury, Cape Ann.

Brigantine Rising Sun, Paul, Portsmouth.

Schooner Harmony, Lincoln, Boston.

Ditto Indultrious Mary, —, Norfolk.

Sloop Lucinda, Wm. Wilson, Philadelphia.

Sloop Nancy, Capt. S. Ripley, Boston.

#### Arrivals at this Port.

Brig Maryann, Pollard, St. Ubes.

Elizabeth, Howel, Cadix.

Ship Sally, Lathrop, Demerara.

Schooner Federal King, Richmond.

Sloop Peterburg Packet, Rice, Platform.

Hope, McDowal, Richmond.

The sloop Nancy, Burchin.

Schooner Chatham, Marshalk, are arrived at the West-Indies.

Capt. Lathrop, on the 13th October, spoke the brig Polly, Capt. Hamilton, out 3 days from Porto Rico, bound to Baltimore, lat. 34, long. 62.

Oct. 20, spoke the brig —, from Baltimore, bound to Martinique, out 2 days, lat. 15.

Died at Demerara, on the 16th September, the Hon. P. H. COOPERS, Esq. His death is greatly lamented by his friends, and the public in general. He has left to lament his death, an amiable widow and several children. His sickness was supposed to be occasioned by his early exertions to quell the negro insurgents.

#### BOSTON, October 24.

In the Charlestown, arrived yesterday from Peterburg, Russia, came passengers, Mr. John Bulkeley, merchant, of Lisbon—of the firm of Bulkeley and Son.

Capt. Foster, from Peterburg, saw a Fleet of 7 sail of the line in the North-Sea—but of what nation did not learn.—Reports were in circulation at Peterburg, of the capture of several vessels by the Dutch fleet—but no positive evidence.

#### THE WEST INDIES.

Capt. Easterbrooks arrived since our last from Martinique, informs, that on the 23d September, a fleet consisting of thirty seven sail of transports, conveyed by a 64, a 44, and a sloop of war, and bringing 2,400 troops, with considerable war apparatus, arrived there from England.

Capt. E. also informs, that he saw a person, just before he sailed, direct from St. Vincents, who said the French had landed there during a storm of Thunder and Rain, and taken by surprize, the chief fort of the Island.

Capt. Cook from Antigua, relates a nearly similar circumstance, with respect to St. Lucia.

Extra of a letter from Martinique, dated September 23, 1795.

"On the 24th inst. 37 transports arrived at Port Royal from England, under convoy of a ship of the line, and two frigates, and bringing out with them four regiments, making 3000 men. They left England the 6th of August. We now feel tolerable secure here."

#### PRICES CURRENT—MARTINIQUE.

Codfish, per quintal,	5 dollars.
Herring, hbl.	5
Salmon	10 to 12
Boards pr. M.	20
Staves,	20
Flour, super. ber hbl.	12 to 13
Tobacco, pr. C.	8 to 10
Rice,	6 to 7
Corn, pr. hbl.	4
Oil, gal.	3s.
Candles, sperm. lb.	3s.
Beef, Pork and Butter, are prohibited.	

#### October 26.

[We had to stop our press to give room for the following particulars, which were handed to us by an obliging correspondent.]

Arrived yesterday, brig Polly, John Bofon, jun. master, in 26 days from Demerara:—Left there the following American vessels, viz. brig Polly, Grey, sloop Nancy, Ripley, schooner Harmony, Lincoln, all of Bolton, and ship William and Henry, Capt. McNeil, the latter to sail in 18 days: also schooner Sally, Harlow, of Plymouth, brig Rising Sun, Pool, of Portsmouth, schooner Friendship, Woodbury, of Cape Ann, sloop Nancy, Chapman, of New London, sloop Sally, Church, of Philadelphia, ship Sally, Lathrop, of New York, schooner Swain, of Charlestown, and schooner Industrious Mary, Boyd, of Norfolk. Having been at Essequibo, Capt. Bofon left there Sept. 12, the brig Elizabeth, capt. Caswell; schooner, capt. Bailey; do. capt. Appleton; do. Rover, capt. Johnson; and a sloop, Capt. Wheelwright, all of Bolton.

Capt. Bofon informs, that the disturbances at Demerara, occasioned by the insurrection of the bush negroes, were entirely quelled; and that it was very sickly there.

Arrived this morning, ship Adventure, Capt. Lombard, 50 days from Havre-de-Grace; left there the brig —, capt. Smith; do. capt. Peafe, of Bolton; also, barque, capt. Graham, who failed out of Havre, with capt. Lombard; the ship Sally, capt. Chipman, sailed for Hamburg 15 days before the Adventure; and Neptune, capt. Hazard, 10 days, bound to Bolton.

By the Adventure, we have received, a number of French papers; from which the following articles are extracted:

Arrived at Havre, Aug. 26, schooner Columbia, capt. Butler, from Bolton; Sept. 4, arrived the brig Britannia, capt. Young, from London. Sailed from Havre, Sept. 2, bound to Copenhagen, the Sally, capt. Liffon; the same day the Eliza, capt. Polihsee, for Alexandria, also the Dolphin, capt. Graham, for Hamburg, and American Hero, capt. Warden, bound to New York; the ship Plato, capt. Atkins, was to sail for Bolton, immediately after capt. Lombard.

Arrived at Helvoetsduys, Aug. 21, capt. G. Fernald, from Havre; also, capt. D. T. Fowler, from Dunkirk.

Arrived at Nantz, 4th Sept. the Pilgrim, capt. Thorndike, from Salem; also the Harriot, capt. Homans.

Arrived at Bourdeaux, from the 21st to 28th Aug. the Favourite, capt. Dinsey, from Salem; capt. Kemp, from Philadelphia; Emilia, capt. Hubbel from Baltimore; Maria, capt. Lindley, from Marblehead; Brifels, capt. Rutgers, from New York; Adventure, capt. Richardson, from Salem; the Nancy, capt. Smith, from Bolton; the Iphigenia, capt. Maxwell, from Philadelphia; the William, capt. Lunt, from Newbury Port; the Diana, capt. Pelor, from Charlestown; the John, capt. Lee, from Baltimore; the Minerva, capt. Curtis, from Norfolk; the McGillivray, capt. Gimmell, from Baltimore; the Peggy, capt. Cumber, from Charlestown; the Hero, capt. Blunt, from Charlestown; the Pomona, capt. Bing, from Philadelphia; the Mercury, capt. Todd, from Bath; the George, capt. Wilson, from Baltimore; the America, capt. Irving, from Philadelphia; the Hagen, capt. Fonden, from Bolton; the Betty, capt. Price, of Bolton; the Felicity, capt. Brown, of Portsmouth; and the Juno, capt. Noble, of Bolton.

#### Prices at Havre, Sept. 4.

Green fish,	800 livres per quia.
Dry do.	700 do.
Pat and pearl ashes,	1300 a 2000.
Rice,	15
Tobacco,	14000 at 15000
Coffee,	58 a 62
Candles,	45 a 84
Whale oil, per pot	80 a 85
A Louis d'or was worth 970 livres, in France	

Aug. 27.

It is said, that a number of worthy citizens, shocked and indignant at the infamous scandal, falsehood, and as they think, treason, which continually issue from the Chronicle, against the Federal Government, and against every measure it adopts; have serious thoughts of presenting a memorial to the General Court, at next Session, solemnly and formally to demand of them, whether this Commonwealth is at war with the Federal Government or not: As never since the creation of the world, was there seen or heard such malicious wicked, and causeless slander on some of the best of men and the best of governments as is every day circulated through the country, by means of a newspaper, which is supported by the government of this State, and the Editors killed, Printers to the General Court of Massachusetts.

#### WILMINGTON, October 30.

Last Tuesday arrived here the brig Sally, Capt. Mitchell, in 42 days from Nantz. Capt. Mitchell has favoured the editor with Paris papers to the 8th of September, from which the following extracts are translated for the Delaware Gazette.

#### CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.

The terrible fire which has lately reduced to ashes a third of this capital, is, perhaps, the most disastrous of all those of which it has been so often the prey. It broke out the 8th inst. at 9 o'clock at night, in a store-house near the canal. A fresh wind which arose unhappily spread the flames, and from the first hour of the fire, rendered abortive all attempts to extinguish it. At midnight it communicated to some large store-houses of oil, butter and lard: it was a dreadful sight to see all those matters running through the streets, like lava, in flames, spreading fire and desolation, and overtaking the unhappy fugitives endeavouring to escape. This running flame soon arrived at the store-houses of wood and coal: it was then that the conflagration was at its height: the burning heat of the atmosphere kindled from afar every thing combustible. All the store-houses of rice, barley, tobacco, and above all of coffee, of which there had arrived lately a considerable quantity, became a prey to the flames, and extended wider the ravages. The conflagration lasted 36 hours, and did not cease while any thing remained to feed it in the direction it took. It is supposed that at least five or six thousand houses were burnt, exclusive of public edifices and shops, among the latter of which are fifty shops of workers in amber. The loss is estimated at twelve millions of dollars.

#### PARIS, September 2.

The committee of public safety, by an arret dated August 29, enjoins the general of the army of the west, and the commandants of Nantz, to cause to be apprehended and delivered to the tribunal of the second rounding of the army of the west, the instigators, authors and perpetrators of the detestable events which have taken place at Nantz. Official knowledge of this business has reached the committee, by which it appears that of the number of victims doomed to massacre on this occasion, more were by citizens of Nantz than soldiers. These citizens are the same which not long ago formed the company of Marat, all agents of Carrier, all regretting his horrible tyranny. These monsters had endeavoured to persuade the volunteers that the laws authorized this excess. This information also states that the signal of murder was given by a young man of Nantz, who suffered himself to discharge a pistol in a simple scuffle which did not seem to promise bloodshed.

#### \* Arrondissement.

† Capt. Mitchell says, that shortly before he left Nantz, the soldiery had taken a dislike to the citizens tucking up their hair behind, alledging that it was aristocratical; and attempting by force, to cut the hair of such persons, much mischief ensued, and many lives were lost.

#### Sept. 4.

A letter from an American, inserted in the bulletin at Havre informs us that it is not true as has been announced that the late treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been ratified by the President and Senate. On the contrary the effigy of Mr. Jay the late envoy extraordinary to the court of St. James, has been burnt at Boston, New York, and Charlestown, and all the inhabitants have declared against the treaty. The same letter announces that the inhabitants of Bolton have been so discontented with repeated borrowings of their property in the channel by the English, that they have burned several English vessels in the port of Bolton.

#### A MOST EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF LAW BOOKS, LATEST IRISH EDITIONS.

#### GEORGE DAVIS,

Informs the Gentlemen of the Bar, that a part of his large fall importations is just arrived, Per the Ann, Captain Talbot, from Dublin. The remainder he hourly expects per the Glasgow. As soon as opened, Catalogues will be prepared and delivered gratis, of which notice will be given. High Street, No. 313, Nov. 2, 1795.

#### WANTED.

On or before the first of December next, A FURNISHED ROOM, on the first or second floor, on a northern or western view, and situated between Front and Fifth streets, and between Walnut and Malberry streets, for which a liberal price will be given. The furniture required are only tables and chairs, and chimney apparatus, as it is intended for Miniature-Painting business. Apply to the Linner at No. 13, north Fourth-street. November 2. 1795.

An adjourned meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the promoting of the Abolition of Slavery, &c. &c. will be held the 2d of the next month, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

WALTER FRANKLIN, Secretary.

October 31.