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.
Hub-street, No. 313, Nov. 2, 1795. 3

NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

FOR SALE,
at Franklin's Head, Chesnut-street, three doors below Second-street, by

J. ORMROD,

1. Gen. Washington's Official Letters, 2 vols. 2 dolls.
2. Burgh's dignity of human nature, 1 dol. 75 cents
3. Letters on the nature and origin of Evil, by Soame Jenyns, 62 1-2 cents
4. Beauties of Sterne, 62 1-2 cents
5. Melmoth on the sublime of Scripture, 50 cents
6. Patten's answer to Paine's Age of Reason, 50 cts
7. Young Men's Guide, 50 cents
8. Hayley's Triumphs of Temper, embellished with elegant engravings, 1 dollar
9. Pleasures of the Imagination, 50 cents
10. Pleasures of Memory, with plates, 1 dollar
11. Edwards on Redemption, 2 dollars
12. Romance of the Forest, 1 dollar
13. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. 2 dolls. 50 cents
14. Travels of Cyrus, 87 1-2 cents
15. Man of the World, 87 1-2 cents
16. Watts on the Mind, 1 dol. 25-100 cents
17. Life of Col. Gardener, 67 1-2 cents
18. Goldsmith's Essays
19. Homer's Iliad, translated by Pope, 1 dollar
20. Book of Common Prayer, 67 1-2 cents
21. Brown on the natural equality of Men, 62 1-2 cts
22. Life of the benevolent Howard, 75 cents
23. Lucian's Dialogues in Greek, one dollar
24. Trials of the Human Heart, 2 vols. 2 dollars
25. M'Ewen on the Types, 67 1-2 cents
26. Life of God in the Soul of Man, 50 cents

☞ J. ORMROD has just received an elegant collection of Books from London. Nov. 2. 6t

Jacob Johnson and Co.
147 *Market street, Philadelphia,*
HAVE CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,
A very general assortment of
BOOKS & STATIONARY,
Which they offer on the lowest terms.
They have also for Sale,
A large quantity of Demy and Crown PRINTING PAPER.
*** A liberal deduction will be made to Country Store keepers, whose orders will be thankfully received.
7th mo. 25th, 1795. 2aw2m.

Portraits.

ANY Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of having their Likenesses taken, may have them done by applying to the Painter, at No. 112, corner of Union and Fourth streets, where they can be referred to specimens.
October 29. eod

Dancing School.

WM. M'DOUGALL has opened his school for the present season, at the elegant ball room in Harmony-street, leading from Third to Fourth, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets.

Hours of attendance, from ten to twelve o'clock, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, for young ladies; and from six to nine on the evening of the same days, for young gentlemen.

NOTE—In addition to the French and English dances usually taught, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch reels, at present so much admired in Europe.

The weekly practisings will commence on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. and to be continued every Tuesday during the season. October 19. tu,th,s,tf.

Le Breton,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,
Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the
Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.
Patent mineral Teeth, and human and ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth, and preserving the teeth. He also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.
☞ He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street. *Sept.* 19. eod.

James Tiffin,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL HATTER,
No. 70, south Second street, near the City Tavern,
HAS just received by the late arrivals from London and Bristol, a large and elegant assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens fashionable HATS.—Also, a variety of Childrens HATS of different colours, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.
N. B. Ladies Hats trim'd in the newest fashion from London. Oct. 12. §

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 betwixt Walnut and Mulberry-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 Limner at No. 13, north Fourth-street.
November 2. 14t.

A Stated meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the information and assistance of Persons emigrating from Foreign countries, will be held at the College, in Fourth-street, on Wednesday, the 4th of November, at 7 o'clock in the evening.
N. PHILLIPS, Secretary.
Extract from the Constitution.
SECT. 8. Any person by subscribing to the Constitution, and paying the sum of One Dollar, shall become a member: he shall contribute, annually, One Dollar, in half yearly payments, towards the necessary expences of the Society. Oct. 29. t4N.

The highest price in Cash, will be given for
EMPTY BOTTLES,
A preference will be given to Claret Bottles.—Apply to
No. 187, south Third-street.
April 10. d

Canal Lottery.
No. 149, Chesnut-street, between Fourth & Fifth-streets.
TICKETS examined *gratis*, and every information given respecting said Lottery. Also, Washington and Paterson Lotteries. Oct. 28. †

WANTED,
A Smart active young Lad of good education. His parents or guardians are requested to attend with him at No. 149, Chesnut-street, between Fourth & Fifth streets. October 28. §

Canal Lottery Tickets
FOR SALE,
At No. 153, Chesnut Street.
Phila. Sept. 27. §

From the RURAL REPOSITORY.
Printed at LEOMINSTER, *Massachusetts.*

TO PITTACHUS.

SIR,

AS you have stept forward with so much *candor* and *moderation*, to illustrate the character of the President; as you have so amply convinced not only myself but many others, how black is the heart of our Chief Magistrate, how ambitious his views, and how determinedly wicked his motives and intentions; it would be but justice in me, to yield you that tribute of applause which is so justly your due. Depend on it, sir, not only the present age, but the pen of the future historian shall honour his pages with a delineation of your excellencies.—Your patriotic intentions are visible from your condescending to write in a newspaper, to save a falling empire. Such are your virtues, as you have fully proved by a noble independence in asserting them yourself, that we begin to consider you as a rising star in the political sky; and doubtless, sir, you have done the same yourself. But, sir, you have not half done your duty. Fear not the censures of the wise and good. There are more knaves and fools in the United States than you are aware of. Abettors and supporters will flock in from all quarters. We have every thing to hope from the horrid phrensy of your disposition, and those *gentle demons of confusion*, that hover round your soul, assist your enterprises, and direct the flaming pen of venomous cunning. Counselled by these pure spirits, we may say, like Satan to Sin and Death,

If your joint powers prevail, th' affairs of hell
No detriment need fear. Go, and be strong.

You have not half, sir, performed the functions of that office, with which the court of Pandemonium has entrusted you. The follies and vices of the President are far more numerous than you imagine. His military and civil life have ever appeared to me to be one course of ambitious wickedness. Don't you think there is something in him of the tyger kind, or the jackass? I don't see any such traces myself, but the visual ray of my politic eye is not yet purged with that euphrasy and rue, so necessary to a statesman like yourself. I doubt not but by the Linnæan system, or some other, you can prove it to general satisfaction. Then prove that he has endeavored to bribe Congress to present him a Crown. Next prove, that tho' he possesses an honorable fortune, yet he receives a large annual income from England, for services done to that kingdom. Next *assert* that he has hired some physicians to communicate to the people a contagious and deadly disorder for the sake of destroying the jacobins; and after our minds are a little warmed, I doubt not you can *prove* it in your next letter. If you have seen any of his wisdom in the field, say nothing about it. If you have seen any political integrity in his character, say nothing about it. If he be a man of morals, say nothing about it. If of a cool, calm, deliberate judgment; if an head pregnant with watchful cares for the welfare of his country, and an heart with universal benevolence, are conspicuous in him, say nothing about it. If every wise and good man in the world reveres his virtues and abilities, say nothing about it. And, finally, if for all these things you should be brought to judgment, and some patriotic jack tar should so far degrade himself as to kick your backsides, say nothing about it.

I am, Sir,
With sentiments of contempt
and indignation,
MYSELF.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

TO OLIVER WOLCOTT, ESQ.
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SIR,

THE incorrigible obstinacy with which you continue to justify your conduct relative to the charges of the 'Calm Observer,' obliges me (greatly against my inclination) to vindicate the propriety of those charges, and place your mal-practices in a firmer light.

As to existing appropriations, and constitutional laws, they are mere farces, made to impose on our ignorance, and empty our pockets.

You, Sir, stand accused of having granted the sum of more than 1000 dollars to the President of the United States before it became actually his due.

A proper sense of your duty, and an honest regard to the public good, ought to have suggested to you the enormity of such an unfeeling act. Methinks I behold this very moment the President of the United States, with unbecoming dignity, requesting a thousand dollars in advance; and you, sir, (anticipating his wants) pusillanimously complying.

Was this an act of your virtue, or a proof of your patriotism? Mean spirit! Had the Calm Observer been in your place, he would have bid him go borrow and be d——d.

October 31. LAMBKIN.

From the New-York Minerva.

Among the remarkable circumstances that distinguish the revolution in France, are the great changes in opinion which have taken place in rapid succession. The French have always had the character of a volatile people; more distinguished for brilliant imagination, than for solid judgment. The revolution has afforded ample confirmation of the justness of this character.

In the career of their first victories, and in the warmth of their enthusiasm for liberty, they embraced a project of fraternizing with all republics, and waging an eternal war, with all *kings*, which they held to be synonymous with *tyrants*. They declared in convention, they would never make peace with a *Monarch*.

Their measures corresponded with these declarations. They seemed to overlook the inconsistency of their procedings with their own principles. The very ground on which they opposed the combination of powers against their nation, and on which all impartial nations will justify them, was self-defence and the right of self-government. In waging war with all monarchical governments, they espoused the same principle as the combined powers; they directly attacked the right of self-government in other nations. This conduct of the French even justified the combined powers; for what kind of government is best for a particular nation, is to be determined solely by that nation; and on strict principle, the French had no more right to attempt to give England and Spain a Republican form of government, than England and Spain had to attempt to continue the monarchy of France.

But the opinions of the French are wonderfully changed, as well as those of the Combined powers. The kings who united against France are convinced that *force* will never compel the French to change their opinions; and their *right* to attempt this project, was never contended for with even a show of reason. The French on their part have laid aside their *crusades against tyrants*, and formed a treaty with two of the most absolute monarchs in Europe. Instead of French men fraternizing with none but republicans, we see them in a league of friendship with Spain and Prussia, and even with the Ottoman Porte, the most arbitrary prince on earth. Nay, we see them accept the mediation of the Spanish monarch in favor of the Italian States, one of which is the Pope. Strange changes these!

But the French, while they disavow their ridiculous ideas of dethroning all tyrants, will not lay aside the principle of interfering in the domestic concerns of other nations. They cannot divest themselves of their habits of intrigue. Under the monarchy, the French education was directed to this point—to teach the art of dissembling their own thoughts and of discovering those of others. This art, instead of being banished by the revolution, has received new strength and cultivation. It never was practised so much and to so good effect. Indeed the intriguing disposition of the French, is become infinitely more dangerous than formerly; as it is furnished with a most imposing influence and most effectual weapon, in disguising its insidious views under a mask of *liberty* and *patriotism*—a disguise which Richelieu and Mazarine could not use under kings.

Under this specious garb, they have effected a revolution in the free and peaceful city of Geneva, which in fact ruined thousands of its best citizens, and has placed that seat of science and liberty under the control of French politics. It is a mere satellite of France. Holland is in a worse situation. That country has got rid of some feudal evils, but in return she is a mere colony of France; garrisoned by French troops—drained of her money and her arms and military apparatus—her commerce stagnant—and faction and civil war in her bosom. So totally paralized are all the active powers of the Dutch, that it is believed by many, the sea will regain possession of great part of her ancient dominion in that country.

In the United States, French intrigue has been active; its success has been great; but its views have been much thwarted, and they are not yet brought to a final result. A deep laid plan of subjecting this country to the influence of France was formed two or three years ago; and some recent transactions will warrant a belief that a conspiracy against the constitution of our country has existed, which, must astonish and alarm every honest man in America. The united and active exertions of the democratic clubs to defeat the effect of the late Treaty—to bring an odium on the President—and to augment opposition to his measures—the falsehoods circulated with industry respecting the merits of the Treaty and the pretended corruption of its advocates—the riotous proceedings in many parts of the union, at the instigation of the clubs—all announce the views, the determination, and the malignity of the conspirators.

It is a serious fact, that things are ripening to a crisis, in the United States; and my Countrymen, it is yet a question, whether we are to be governed by our own constitution and the virtuous Washington; or by Democratic Clubs.

Beware of petitions now circulating against the Treaty. They are a part of a deep-laid conspiracy against our government and liberty. Reject those petitions, for by supporting them you may sign the death warrant of your Constitution and Independence.

From the (S. C.) Columbian Herald.

Messrs. Printers,

Since your daily paper has appeared, many of your subscribers have expressed themselves much pleased with your address to the public, and with the principles whereby you profess to be regulated in the management of the Columbian Herald.—By such a line of conduct, you will prove yourselves the friends of your country, and make your paper truly instrumental in promoting its welfare.

Never relax in your zeal for the rights of your countrymen; diffuse as much as possible the great principles which form the basis and strength of our independent republic; but discard with care those calumnies which must unavoidably unhinge all order and government.

A tendency to anarchy and confusion necessarily results from every republican government, and perhaps that tendency is strengthened in proportion as the people are free. The checks to it are derived from the virtue, the wisdom, and the natural good sense of the people: but, if any means are successfully employed to blind the people, to corrupt them, and to cloud and obscure their judgment by their passions, those salutary checks are destroyed and liberty soon degenerates into wild licentiousness.

To disseminate the proceedings of government is an essential duty of the press; but is it not a duty quite as essential to the public happiness that they should be fairly and impartially disseminated? the people never fail to act right, when rightly informed; but they sometimes act wrong, from misinformation; misrepresentation, therefore, when wilful, is a species of treason against the people.

All governments, I allow, are subject to error; sometimes they err from depravity; often too, from a mistaken view of the subject in which they so err, even with good intentions. On these occasions, the vigilant checks of the press are indispensable. The public safety; the Editors ought to have the eyes of Argus to watch over our interests, and they should be faithful centinels to sound the alarm; but this power and duty ought not to be abused or prostituted on every occasion to the ambitious purposes of discontent and faction; if these cries of danger are made too common, they will, like the accustomed cry of *Wolf*! lose their effect; they should be reserved for cases of real danger. Have your hundred eyes therefore always about you, and stand always at your post; but do not frighten and terrify your fellow citizens with the cry of enemy, at every wind that blows and every leaf that rustles; do not allow yourselves to be made the *Cat's paw* by every madman who sees danger where none exists, or every incendiary who wants to throw the country into a flame, that he may pick up some thing in the confusion. A blind or implicit confidence in government is unbecoming the dignity of a Free American; but every wise and judicious American must be sensible that a rational and liberal confidence in the constituted authorities, is not only proper, but absolutely necessary in a republic.—Every well intentioned editor, must then feel it his duty, at the same time that he denounces all attacks on our rights, to justify those acts of public administration which have been obviously and wickedly traduced and perverted to the support of unprincipled factions. In allowing full weight to the doctrine, that every transaction of government should be scanned with an Eagle's eye, he should attend to the marked distinction between those charges which are predicated upon existing facts and undeniable proceedings, and are fairly calculated to exhibit both sides of a question; and those illiberal ones, which, having assumed facts and created chimeras, to be found only in the disordered minds of their authors, draw mischievous inferences, tending to alarm and to convulse the public mind. Some have endeavoured to justify those virulent aspersions on the measures of government, by saying, that it puts the people on their guard, and that they should know what is said on both sides of the question; but it is not true that it is shewing both sides of the question. To do this the writers ought to state fairly the facts and then reason from them; but they reason and argue from things which never existed; they fabricate falsehoods and then draw conclusions from them; and thus under the pretence of shewing both sides of the question, they deceive, mislead, and inflame the people.

In the interior parts of the country where the sources of information are more confined, publications of that kind, not being contradicted, have the most inauspicious effect on society; they sour the citizens against their government and laws, and keep alive a perpetual discontent and ill humour against measures which they would approve were they understood and seen in their true colours.—To lessen these evils by the propagation of political truth will be an important effect of your paper, for which you will receive the grateful thanks of every *Real Friend of his Country.*

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL.

Messrs. Printers,

IN the course of a few weeks I have been so fortunate as to meet with several general and regimental reviews, betwixt Boston and this place;—and it is with a pleasure and pride peculiar to a lover of his native country, that I have seen and felt with gratitude, the respectable and formidable state of our militia in most of our large towns in the Union. The review here yesterday, surpasses any thing of the kind I have ever seen, excepting in the horse; and I hope it will not be considered as detracting from their laudable and exemplary conduct, to say, they alone have been exceeded at the reviews under Col. Tracy in Connecticut—Persevere, my fellow-citizens, in perfecting this necessary defence and protection of our country; it is the most sovereign safeguard to our peace, and the only terrible defence to protect us from foreign or domestic war. Let it become a necessary attribute of a good citizen, that he be a soldier; and we have nothing to fear at home, or any thing to dread from abroad.

From an English paper.

The only literary champion for the prince of Wales, who has yet made his appearance in the shape of a pamphlet, is the author of a letter addressed to Mr. Grey, M. P. placing the present subject of parliamentary discussion in a striking and constitutional point of view. This ingenious author has very aptly drawn the prince as the British Timon, with some masterly allusions to his former friends.

We shall only here insert a short extract, where he finely characterises the four great speakers of the house of Commons, Messrs. Pitt, Fox, Dundas, and Sheridan, and likewise Mr. Grey—recommending to our numerous readers the perusal of the pamphlet itself for their further information—

"With nothing of the all-powerful Pitt's resistless stream of eloquence, which like the Mississippi, bears down, with increasing force, every thing that would oppose its overpowering rapidity! with nothing of Dundas's equal tide of eloquence, which like the most loved of all the ocean's sons that flows by St. Stephen's walls, is

"Tho' deep, yet clear, though gentle, yet not dull;
"Strong, without rage, without o'er flowing full!"

With not one drop of the declamatory torrent of Fox, that like the deep and rapid falls of Niagara, overwhelms every unsuspicious bark that is drawn too near its vortex! with not one spark of the eloquent dramatized intemperance of Sheridan, that like the classic cascade of Tivoli, fascinates all beholders with its sublime bursts, and its beautiful meanders, leading us into the most romantic labyrinth!

"You, Sir, (meaning Mr. Grey) have nothing of the foam of their eloquence to boast, but only some of the little gurgling noise that is made in their eddy. But should some of your friends flow