

of such propositions to be true. And if error may be stated in a treatise of geometry in order to illustrate truth it certainly may be admitted in a newspaper: more especially if at the promulgation of such error we sincerely believe it to be truth.

You charge it home to my conscience to confess my sins of having by omissions or otherwise dishonoured the dignity of virtue, and violated the majesty of truth.

Whether you are now or ever have been a Popish priest, and engaged in the business of auricular confession, I am not certain; but I conceive that it is rather Jesuitical to endeavour to extort from my conscience, a confession of my public political iniquities, when you pretend that you possess all the materials necessary to their demonstration. Come on, my dear sir, open your budget, display those wretched plots and conspiracies, with your facts and arguments; and prove to the public that you have not dealt altogether in assertion, when you have ranked me with Milton's fiend the prototype of iniquity.

The Editor of the Delaware Gazette.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

A Charleston Paper of the 27th ult. having fallen into my hands, I send you a part of it, containing a curious sketch of the state of Politics in this quarter: it may amuse some, and instruct others of your readers. I have made a few remarks on the cover, which you may subjoin to the printed article.

Yours,

CRITO.

From the S. C. STATE GAZETTE.

Messrs. Timothy & Mason,

The following extract throws great light upon our political hemisphere, and cannot fail to be acceptable to that part of the community who are, by local and other circumstances, precluded an open view of governmental measures. They are, therefore, much at your service.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10 1795.

"Much has passed in review since I last wrote to you, all tending to open the eyes of the sleepy, and too credulous. Call to mind my friend the observation, the just observation made by yourself eighteen months ago, 'If we were to relate to our fellow citizens all we know and have witnessed we should be acting imprudently towards ourselves; Those days of idolatry and implicit faith and confidence are fast passing away, even in the eastern states. Men now see, who would not see before, 'Alas, how have we been deceived in Mr. H—n.' He and his faction have nearly ruined our country, and made a tool of our good P—n. Such is the open language of men now, who were friends of funding and bank systems, to treasury influence, and implicit confidence. All this they

see, long ago. Out of evil good oft cometh.—Had men, good and virtuous citizens, seen the certain consequence of Mr. H—n's measures sooner I had they allowed themselves to see that the P—n the government, the country; its welfare, peace, happiness, and honour were in the hands of a set of men, determined to make all yield to their agrandizement and monopoly of power; had they seen this sooner much trouble might have been prevented. That a concussion is at hand I must believe, for these men have, in the monied, and part of the commercial interest, a strong party, leaving nothing undone to suppress and keep under the real voice of the great body of Yeomanry throughout the eastern and middle states. I truly, in this attempt they will be foiled. In my excursion thro' the eastern states, which was made for the purpose of fully satisfying myself; in whatever societies I mixed, and I made a point of mixing a good deal, and conversing with every intelligent man I met with, I found seven eighths of the people not only opposed to the treaty, but disgusted with the administration; firmly persuaded that they have been sacrificing the honor and best interests of the country. I had long conversations with intelligent and influential men and they, one and all, assured me that all the Eastern states (Connecticut excepted) were opposed to the treaty, and that system of intrigue and wicked policy that contrived it. I am at a loss for a rational cause for Connecticut's generally approving of the treaty, unless it is that a very few influential men, such as W—h direct their measures, the likings or disliking of the state. I rode a good deal, up and down, through that state, and remained some time in it. I thought it struck me as the cause; things had too much that appearance. In Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, the efforts of the monied and of a part of the mercantile interest to keep under and suppress the general sentiment of disgust and dissatisfaction are as evident as the sun at noon-day; but I am assured that they will not be able to do it.

A quarrel and open breach has taken place between the President and Mr. Randolph. This breach is too wide ever to be closed. While I was writing this letter the latter called on me with the first proof sheet of an intended publication. When it is out I will send it to you. By this quarrel much cabinet measures will be made public. The cause of the quarrel is an intercepted letter from Mr. Faucher, the French Minister, to the Executive Council of France, in which report says there is an expression conveying some idea of Mr. Randolph having handled French money. This letter was sent by Lord Grenville to Mr. Hammond, and by him given to Mr. Wolcott, who delivered it to the President. He sent for Mr. Randolph, and, in the presence of Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Pickering treated him as he says, so indignately that he instantly resigned the seal of office. Mr. Randolph avers total innocence. In the letter, I am told Governor M—n and Mr. D—n are implicated as having purposely promoted, with Mr. Randolph, the insurrection in the five western counties of this state. I am told there is much curious matter in the letter. Mr. Z. is mentioned in it as having assured Mr. Faucher that the Atlantic states were opposed to the opening of the Mississippi though they pretend otherwise. I believe this intercepted letter and the consequence will disclose many cabinet secrets and what may be useful for the certain development of characters and cabinet measures.

You have doubtless seen or heard of the scanda-

lous publications in a Boston Paper against the chief justice and an intended vindication said to be written by Mr. K—n, and a reply to the defence. I fear a cabal is forming to reject the appointment in Senate.

It is said and I believe it authentic, that the French are so highly irritated at the treaty, that the Americans are disagreeably situated in Paris.—The French government meant to assume a new line of conduct towards America; indeed they cannot be blamed for it? Why should they allow our provision vessels to go to England, while we tamely submit to let Britain capture those bound to France?

P. S. I forgot to mention that the office of secretary, as strong report say, has been offered, first to Patterson the judge, next to Chancellor Livingston, to Pickering, and King, who all refused it. An offer is now gone to Charleston.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

If, according to the opinions of some men, the people of the United States were fully impressed with a sense of their true interests, they would, in order to punish British perfidy, commit the management of their dearest concerns to British debtors! That this description of persons have long viewed, with an evil eye, the pacific system adopted by the Executive, is a truth well known at this day—the foregoing letter may be considered as fully establishing the fact. It can be no mystery therefore, why the immoral man who contracts debts without the least intention of paying them, should differ in sentiment with Mr. Hamilton who has been justly called the restorer of public credit.

The attempt of the writer to give an air of consequence to Mr. Randolph's resignation, is truly laughable. We have seen men of the first respectability for talents and character resign their offices, without prejudice to the funds or exciting public commotions—and why should dread any national calamity in consequence of Mr. R's relinquishing a situation he was never qualified to hold with reputation to himself, or the public, is submitted for explanation to the author of the letter in question. He would do well also to explain his motives for appealing to report on the subject of Mr. Faucher's letter, when he has seen, or might have seen, a correct copy of it now in the possession of Mr. R.

If the writer was disposed to recollect the publications which appeared in the Charleston papers some years since, on the subject of Mr. Rutledge's conduct towards Capt. Thompson, for a supposed insult to his mulatto wench, and which publications were well received by the republican party at that time in Charleston, he would be compelled to acknowledge, that the Judge has been very tenderly handled at Boston.

RUTLAND, (Verm.) November 2.

On Tuesday last the General Assembly of Vermont finished their session at Windsor. In the proceedings of their Constitutional representatives, the people expected calm discussion, sober investigation, wise resolutions, and good laws—and they have not been disappointed. The public business has been transacted with deliberation, wisdom and expedition.

A partial Convention of Bennington county, which met at Shaftsbury on September 30th, resolved, without a dissenting voice, as the opinion of this convention, that the President's negotiating a treaty with the king of Great-Britain, without the previous advice and consent of the Senate, was contrary to the intent and meaning of the federal constitution.

"Resolved, nem. con. as the opinion of this convention, that the said treaty, viz. the pending treaty of amity and commerce between Great-Britain and the United States, is injurious to the interest, and derogatory to honor of the United States. That it is unconstitutional in a variety of instances, supercedes the authority of the legislative and judiciary departments of the said United States, apparently violates the rights of neutrality, clashes with previous existing treaties, and cannot, without violation of the dearest rights of the people, become the supreme law of the land.

"Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the representatives of the different towns in the county of Bennington, represented in this Convention, to promote an enquiry at the ensuing session of the legislature of this state, and obtain the sense thereof on the constitutionality of the said treaty.

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Vermont Gazette as speedily as may be.

"The Convention adjourned until the second Thursday of November next, at noon, then to convene at the house of Lemuel Bradley, at Sunderland.

Signed in behalf of the Convention,

TIMOTHY BROWNSON, Ch.

A true copy, attest,

ANTHONY HASWELL, Clk."

None of the members of Bennington county took any public notice of these resolutions, or moved to have them brought before the legislature. The assembly paid no attention at all to the matter; and the resolves of those individuals remain only as records of an ill judged scheme to obtain power by means of popularity, happily rendered abortive by its own absurdity.

One good effect, however, has resulted from this attempt to procure a legislative censure of the conduct of the first Magistrate of the American people. It has served to ascertain what the public sentiment is in this part of America, and what opinion the representatives of the people entertain of the federal constitution and government. The legislature of Vermont saw nothing in the treaty which required their animadversions; and they discerned nothing in the proceedings of the President and Senate, of which they found it proper to express any complaint or disapprobation.

The merit, therefore, respecting public sentiment in this state, no longer rests on the opinion or representation of an individual, a town meeting, or a partial county convention. The legislature, the constitutional authority of Vermont, is decidedly against an interference with, or an opposition to the federal constitution and government, or to the pro-

ceedings of the President and Senate. Mobs and riots are so odious in this state, that no man dare to mention them but with disapprobation: And we do not hear of any party that does not profess an attachment to constitutional authority and government.

On Saturday, Oct. 24. arrived at his house in this town, Col. John A. Graham. This gentleman was employed by the Protestant Episcopal Church in this state, to wait on the Rev. Dr. Peters at London, the gentleman whom they had elected for their bishop, and solicit his consecration. The archbishop of Canterbury did not esteem it consistent with the act of the British parliament to consecrate Dr. Peters himself, but has left the matter to be determined by the bishops of the Episcopal Church in America. The university of Aberdeen (Scotland) has conferred on Col. Graham the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

NEW-YORK, November 7.

From the Journal of Paris of September 5.

The Conclusion of the Address to the French People.

Frenchmen and especially Inhabitants of Paris, are you not at last weary and undecieved as to the intrigues who have so long led you astray! On the 31st of May, they made you erect with your own hands the scaffolds on which you were to perish by thousands. On that day, they made you forge with your own hands, the fetters with which tyranny has enchained you—on that day, they made you put up all the sources of production, and a long series of virtue, wisdom and peace, is necessary to restore things to their usual channels.

At this moment, they wish you to erect scaffolds again with your own hands, and to light the flames of civil war.

Vengeance and civil war! genius of the country, suffer not such honors to be renewed. Shall France be doomed to form one Vendee? There, towns have disappeared, and the remains of the inhabitants are almost every where reduced to miserable huts for shelter.

Genius of the country, enlighten her children, open their minds to truth, and shut their hearts against vengeance; tell them that moderation, that virtue is not less necessary in Republics, than it is indispensable at the close of a Revolution; that without it Society is but a frightful assemblage of wild beasts. Tell them that those men who so easily obtain a shameful salary from a foreign power to destroy us, invoke the sovereignty of the people only to wrest it from them; they spread honey over the margin of the vessel, to render palatable the deouring poison of discord.

Alas, we will never be their accomplices! The National Convention purified will never partake of their perfidiousness.

Frenchmen, we sincerely believe, it is now a question, whether we shall have peace or civil war; whether a return to life, or the absolute death of the body politic, in the most painful anguish of anarchy without end—Then make your choice.

As to us, whatever decision you make, whether you adopt or reject the measure we propose to you as tranquil in the midst of storms as in the most perfect calm, we will direct with courage all our wishes, and all our efforts to secure peace and happiness to our country.

This address, presented by the Committee of Eleven, was decreed to be printed and sent to the primary assemblies, with the decree concerning the mode of reassembling the Convention.

\* A proper democratic trick. The people are forever gulled by demagogues who preach, the sovereignty of the people that is they spread honey over their own detestable designs, which are to get the sovereignty into their own hands. Greece and Rome were forever harassed with patriots, who would never rest, while any body had more authority than themselves. They were perpetually busy in raising jealousies at the best men, and often persuaded the people to banish their old Generals and Statesmen, without a crime—France is perpetually disturbed with the same mischievous people, and at times has been on the brink of ruin. It is just so in America. Among all the vile fellows that abuse the President and the administrators of the government, there is not a man that believes what he writes; but there are views of a private nature to be answered by such abuse, and the real leaders do not appear.

Philadelphia,

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1795.

On Tuesday last arrived here, after a passage of 7 weeks, the schooner White Fish, built last summer at Presque Isle on Lake Erie. The tediousness of the voyage was owing to the inclemency of the weather. She is only 17 and 1/2 feet keel, and 3 feet 7 inches beam. This small vessel was built and navigated by two young men, citizens of the United States, born in the vicinity of this city; they had neither chart nor compass. Her departure was from Presque Isle, along Lake Erie, to the Falls of Niagara, 110 miles; thence by land, to the landing below the Falls, 10 miles; thence to the Garrison of Niagara, 7 miles; thence along the fourth coast of Lake Ontario, to the river Oswego, 140 miles; thence up the river Oswego to the Falls, 20 miles; thence by land round the Falls, 1 mile; thence up the same river to Three River Point, 12 miles; thence up the Straits leading to the Oneida Lake, 19 miles; thence through the Oneida Lake, 28 miles; thence up Wood Creek, 30 miles, to the landing between Wood Creek and the Mohawk river; thence by land, passing Fort Schuyler, formerly Fort Stanwix, 1 mile into the Mohawk river; thence down the Mohawk river, 60 miles to the Little Falls; thence round the Falls by land, 1 mile, to the landing; thence down the same river 60 miles, to the Schenectady; thence by land, 16 miles, to Albany; thence down the river Hudson, 170 miles, to the city of New-York; thence by sea, 150 miles to the Capes of the Delaware river; thence up the Delaware to this city, 120 miles—making in all, nine hundred and forty-seven miles.

The design of this voyage, (the only one ever attempted in the same way) was a disinterested experiment, to prove some of the great advantages which may in future be derived to the United States, from a speedy settlement in and about the new Town of Erie, in this State. The White-Fish (so named from a luxurious fish, in Ichthyology, peculiar to the Lakes) cast anchor opposite Market Street wharf, and gave the city a Federal salute of fifteen rounds from a Blunderbuss, which was returned by three hearty cheers from a multitude of citizens, who crowded the wharves and

vessels, in this port to receive them, for accomplishing this hitherto unexperienced navigation—the two Gentlemen certainly deserve well of their country.

The writer, who is well known to the Printers, was present at the laying of the keel, the building, launching, and naming of the vessel, and has thought it his duty to make it public, in justice to the merits of the enterprising adventurers. [Am. D. Ad.]

From Paris prints it appears that the wish of the French people is to have General Pichegru, the ambassador Barthelemi, and Bouilly d'Anglas, placed in the executive directory. To complete the number of five members of which the Directory is to be composed, they wish that the Legislature may make choice of a profound lawyer and an experienced seaman.

SHIP NEWS.

Captain Williams of the schooner Susannah, from Martha Brae, informs that the schooner Eagle, Dewar, belonging to this port, lay at Montego Bay. Off Cape Antoine, spoke the sloop Polly, of Newbern, bound to Philadelphia from Port-au-Prince, out 35 days. Spoke the brig Huldah, Capt. Hayes, from New Orleans, bound to New-York. Between Capes Antoine and Coriantes, Capt. Williams was boarded by a French privateer, called the Republican, Capt. Gardin who ordered Capt. Williams on board with all his papers, and sent a boat with a number of armed men on board the Susannah, who broke open her hatches, and took out a puncheon of Rum, a Turtle, and several small articles; for which Capt. Williams received a receipt, he said, drawn on his employer in Charleston, but had no agents name mentioned.

Capt. Gribbin, southward of the Capes of Virginia, was boarded by L'Esperance, sloop of war, in company with the Thetis and Hufar, British frigates.

The ships Governor Mifflin, Church, and the Planter, Perry, were at Boudeaux when Captain Wheeler failed. The former was to take in a cargo for this port; and the latter to sail for Lisbon in ballast.

STOCKS.

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

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Louis, Captain Deal, in 50 days from Nantz. By this arrival we have received Paris papers to the 10th of Sept. extracts from which shall appear as soon as translated. The following truly important intelligence was received at Nantz, extracts from Paris, the day the Louis failed, viz. Sept. 16.

[The passage of the Rhine is alluded to, of which we have already given the Convention account.]

An express also arrived the same day at Nantz, with information, that another debarkation of emigrants, consisting of about 4000 men, headed by the Count d'Artois, had landed in Quiberon Bay, with a few regiments of British infantry; and that the only sensation this fresh influx of British folly had created at Nantz, was surprise that instead of exposing those few troops to certain destruction in Quiberon Bay, they had not landed them nearer the head quarters of General Charette, where they might have been properly supported.

We are further informed, that not a doubt was entertained of the New Constitution being adopted all over France.

TRENTON, November 10.

The Legislature, in joint-meeting, on Tuesday last, appointed Richard Howell, Esq. Governor, and James Mott, Esq. Treasurer of this state—both unanimously.

Delaware Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Delaware, at the Borough of Easton.

Give this Public Notice,

That they will, until the first day of February next, receive proposals of suitable plans or models for the said Bridge; as also for the erection thereof, and the delivery of materials. The length of the Bridge will be at the least 600 feet, and must not be composed of more than three arches.

Any person inclined to engage in the above undertaking, will please to direct their plans and proposals to the Secretary of the Company at Easton.

By order of the President and Managers,

JOHN ARNDT, Secretary.

Easton, Pennsylvania, Nov. 12.

Notice is hereby given that an attachment was issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, in the state of New Jersey, returnable on the twenty-fifth day of February last, against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements of George Hutz (not being a resident at that time within the state of New Jersey) at the suit of Jonathan Ballinger, indorsee of Job Butcher, which was levied by the sheriff of the county of Cumberland "on a certain sloop or shallow called the Fly of Philadelphia" with its appurtenances, as by the return of the said sheriff will more particularly appear—and notice is also hereby further given, agreeably to the direction of an act of the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey in such case made and provided, that unless the said George Hutz shall appear and give special bail to answer the suit as aforesaid instituted against him by the said Jonathan Ballinger, within such time as is prescribed by law, "that then and in that case judgment shall be entered" against the said George Hutz "by default, and that the said sloop or shallow so as aforesaid seized on the said attachment" will be sold for the satisfaction of all "creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to any demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose."

Dated at Salem, in the county of Salem, in the said state, the thirty first day of March A. D. 1795.

Lucius Horatio Stockton, Attorney for the P.M.

GILES, Clerk.