

Copy of a letter from Stephen Thore, Esq. to the editor of the Vermont Gazette.

London, Sept. 13th, 1795-

"Dear Sir,

"I have sojourned from Paris hence, where I shall tarry only a few days, and return to France again. This country, as well as the rest of the coalitioned ones, experience a considerable scourge from the war—I believe they are heartily tired of it. The administration indicates a continuation, though vigorous exertions are always made to procure an honourable peace. The Convention in France are assuming the tone of Robespierre, whom history will pen as a warm republican, and the one who made France a republic; without him she would never have been deprived of a king; i.e. by his abilities and uniform perseverance, laid the foundation of the republic, and like most reformers, has felt a sacrifice to the ambition of a few individuals. I feel happy to think that Bartere, Collot d'Herbois, and Billand, have fallen for their perfidy, and Tallien, I think, from many circumstances, is not of long duration. They are persecuting the priests! They, in every country ought to be; they are the blood-suckers of the people, and prey on them as an eagle upon a fish-hawk. The new order of time, which is established, I think is much easier than the old calendar. They pay but little attention to mass on the sabbath. The revolution has made the people the most liberal of any in the world: and what is extraordinary, it has not corrupted their morals: they as usual are generous and humane, glowing with philanthropy—I mean the great mass. Their principles of equality I like much: a poor peasant, if he is oppressed by any officer of government, applies to the head of department, and finds himself immediately redressed: if he has business of ever so small consequence, he can call on the President of this surprising nation, without any monarchical and aristocratic forms. Levees, &c. he has none: all time is applied to his private and public business: he is not gaudily taken up in receiving formal visits for the sake of being seen, as is the case in some other countries. The Dutch republic are in a good way to establish an excellent government, and you may rest assured that they will never re-instate the stadtholder. Poor Poland, alas! is dismembered, and no quarrel will take place at present which will make a diversion in her favour: should the Turks attack the Empress, Prussia and Austria would tend her their interest. I was in hopes, a few days since that Prussia and Russia would be at war—this would be an excellent diversion—their dispute is settled, as we hear. Serious commotion prevails in Ireland—They appear on the eve of a civil war.

"This country is not altogether quiet. John Bull trembles. Spain is not peaceable: some disturbances have appeared in that kingdom: a general hatred of priests prevails: I hope it will continue, and the French motto there be adopted—'War to the chateau and peace to the cottage.'" In France they have converted the principal part of the whole number of churches through the republic, into hospitals, magazines of various kinds, and public storehouses."

"Every American, nay, every patriot I have seen, decry Mr. Jay and his Treaty, he would, was he here, not escape unhurt, so displeased are the people with his perfidy: I think he has done more harm to the Americans than Benedict Arnold, and more to the French than Dumourier, he ought to be proscribed, as they are; though I hear, as a reward for his labors, the aristocracy of New-York, I mean those in the interest and politics of this country, in conjunction with the nabob of the west, have promoted him to the dignified office of governor; the court party in this country are overjoyed at the appointment, and the republicans here, as well as in France, much chagrined."

TROY, January 12.

How pleasing must it be to the scholar, the patriot, and the philanthropist, to see learning rise with our rising republic! to see the wealth extracted from the earth, by the toils of the husbandman, and collected from every quarter of the globe, by the enterprise of the merchant; not squandered in injurious luxury and idle show, to preserve the sons of America in inglorious ease; but much of it is devoted to the education of our youth. While we are enabled to contemplate our country, brilliantly illuminated by the rays of science, we should not pass unnoticed the rising village of TROY.—About seven years ago its site was covered with flocks and herds, and the very spot on which a school is now established, was then possibly occupied as a sheep-fold. The school consists of upwards of 160 scholars, directed by three masters, that do honour to their profession. Here is seen the child of poverty as well as those on whom fortune has shed her kinder influence. The man that has no children of his own to educate, adopts those of indigent neighbours. The bachelor devotes a small part of his fortune to the rearing of society, which otherwise might be spent in corrupting it: He is here seen in his proper character, 'The protector of the daughters of America.'

Money thus used is like the water taken from the cataract, and taught to wander thro' the verdant field, its banks covered with flowers to decorate the lawn, and its glebe with grass to gladden the heart of the swain.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.

Official letters have been received, by the President, that the British ministry have given orders to Lord Dorchester, to surrender the Western Posts, to the American government, agreeably to, and at the time stipulated by the treaty.

It is worthy of remark, that on the evening of the 8th of Jan. the river Hudson was entirely free from ice.

A petition is handing about in this city, addressed to the Legislature, and praying them to erect in this city, a house of correction, on the plan of that established at Philadelphia, where criminals may be confined; and praying that confinement at hard labor, &c. may be substituted instead of capital punishment, in certain cases.

Married] by the Rev. Mr. Mildollar, M. A. ABRAHAM DE SART, to Miss MAGDALEN ENGLIS.

Capt. Rosseter, of the brig Mary Ann, in 65 days from Malaga, who touched at Gibraltar, informs, that 6 ships of the line and three frigates were fitting out there, on purpose to fight a pitched battle, with an equal number of French ships fitting out in Cadiz Bay.

The Ship Apollo, Capt. Foster, from Hamburg, to New York, is cast away, about 45 miles south of Sandy Hook, the ship lost, part of her cargo is expected to be saved.

The Ship Catherine, Starbuck, Albermarle and May Flower, arrived safe at Hamburg, 21st of October.

Arrived at this Port.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date. Includes Ship Henry, Chantley, Middletown 4 days; Barque Leonora, Robinson, Liverpool 63; Brig Metomkin, Thompson, Richmond 19; etc.

CHARLESTON, January 1.

PORT OF CHARLESTON.

Table listing ship arrivals at Charleston with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date. Includes Brig Union, Grant, Marblehead 14 days; Schr. Betley, M'Henry, Wilmington, N.C. 4; etc.

After having met with 14 successive heavy gales of wind, which compelled Captain White to heave the ship to as many times; from the violence of the weather, the ship was so strained and weakened as to oblige Capt. White, for the preservation of the lives of his passengers, crew and ship, in lat. 43, long. 61, to alter her course and steer her southwardly, after having been strongly urged thereto, by all persons on board.

Falling in with the Trades afterwards, and meeting with more favorable weather, Capt. White thought it more advisable to steer for this port for repair, in preference to the West Indies, his first intention.

On Sunday, the 27th Sept. spoke the ship Mercury of Bolton, and bound there, 18 days from London, all well.

28th Sept. ship Friendship of Bristol, bound there 35 days from Jamaica.

Oct. 23. Ship Elizabeth, Cook, 30 days from this port, in lat. 43. 53. long. 23. 30. W. The Elizabeth was in a very dangerous and distressing situation, being very leaky, keeping both pumps constantly going, 50 strokes an hour and increasing; the pumps were nearly choked, from improper storage of the corn round the pumps, and he was fearful of being obliged to throw it overboard.

Oct. 5. A brig from Liverpool, 13 days out, bound to Portsmouth, N. H. in lat. 44. long. 30.

Oct. 8. Brig Catharine of New-York, bound there, in lat. 44.

Oct. 31. Ship Margaret, Harrington, in lat. 43. long. 36. 18 days from New-York, bound to Europe, who informed that on the 29th he shipped a sea, which carried away his head, sprung his cut water, and shattered his stem, which made her leak so much, that he with difficulty kept men to the pump, and despaired making land.

Dec. 9. In lat. 26. 35. long. 55. brig Polly, Capt. White, from New-York, out 13 days bound to Demerara.

Dec. 12. In lat. 27. long. 56. brig Lydia, Capt. Shilleby, from Salem, 15 days out, bound to the West-Indies, leaking extremely.

Dec. 16. In lat. 27. long. 63. brig Minerva, Capt. Philip M'Intosh, of Bolton, from Lisbon to Philadelphia, 41 days out.

Nov. 24. In lat. 42. long. 8. Richmond, of Richmond, from Bristol to Philadelphia, five days out.

Philadelphia,

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1796.

Owing to the indisposition of the SPEAKER, the House of Representatives of the United States adjourned this day, till to-morrow.

The Eastern Mail arrived this day at a late hour, but brought nothing new.

On Monday last arrived in town, Major Lewis, Aid-du-Camp to Major-General Wayne, and Capt. Britts, from the Legion of the United States.—The Major left head-quarters the 11th of December, came by the way of the Ohio—informs, that the troops were remarkably healthy, and that a constant intercourse is kept up with the Indians, who conduct themselves in a peaceable and friendly manner. One of them accompanied Major Lewis to the city, for the purpose of seeing his father, the President of the United States.

Captain Taylor, of the Diagoons, and several other officers, are also in town, and we learn that the Commander-in-chief himself is daily expected, having left the army about the 10th ult. The gentlemen of the three Philadelphia troops of horse will hold themselves in readiness to meet the General a few miles from hence, to pay their respects to him, and to escort him to town.

Extract of a letter from James Simpson, Consul of the United States at Gibraltar, dated at that place, Nov. 14, 1795, and received by a vessel lately arrived at New-York, to the Secretary of State.

"If this vessel has a speedy passage to New-York, she may carry the first news of the treaty between the United States and Spain being signed, which took place at Madrid 27th of last month; and the 3d inst. Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Short, I understand, set out for France."

To Mr. John Benno, Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

SIR, Understanding from my friend Captain B— of Bolton, that your paper is deservedly held in the first estimation, I am ambitious of obtaining the honour of your correspondence.

I now take the liberty of sending you a set of the Asiatic Mirror for the last twelve months, and shall continue to transmit, by every opportunity, the subsequent numbers of that paper, as they are published. In return, I request the favour of you to lend me by every Ship from Philadelphia bound to Bengal, the latest numbers of the Gazette of the United States. Any private intelligence, or new publications, that you can occasionally favor me with, will be most acceptable: and it will give me much pleasure to receive and execute your commands here. It cannot be expected that the quinquid agunt homines of India are of so much general importance as the transactions of a great and free nation like yours. But still they must excite the curiosity, altho' in a smaller degree, of the Citizens of America; who, risen superior to local prejudices, feel an interest in the affairs of mankind at large.

In the persuasion that, from an interchange of correspondence, we shall derive a mutual benefit and satisfaction,

I remain, Sir, your most obedt. Servt.

Calcutta, 24th April, 1795.

Mr. Dundas, in the English House of Commons, on the 4th of November last, brought up copies of the Treaty of Defensive Alliance between Great-Britain and the Empress of Russia; of the Treaty of Defensive Alliance between Great-Britain and Austria; and of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed in November, 1794. They were ordered to lie on the table.

At a stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society held on the 1st inst. for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly chosen, viz.

- David Rittenhouse, L. L. D. President.
Rev. Dr. Nicholas Collin, Vice-Presidents.
Rev. Dr. William Smith,
Dr. Casper Wistar,
Mr. Charles W. Peale,
Dr. Benj. Smith, Barton, Curators.
Dr. Thomas Parke,
Rev. Dr. Robert Blackwell,
Thomas M'Kean, L. L. D. Counsellors for 3 Years.
Mr. James Davidson,
Dr. Adam Kuhn,
Rev. Dr. Samuel Magaw, William Barton, Esq. Sec'ys.
John Bleakley, Esq.
Mr. Robert Patterson,
Mr. John Vaughan, Treasurer.

At a stated meeting of the society, held on Friday the 15th inst. the following gentlemen were duly elected members of the society, viz.

- La Rochehoucault Liancour of the Society of Agriculture in Paris, now of Philadelphia.
Doctor Gassel, late of Bourdeaux, now of Philadelphia.
Doctor Jean Deveze, physician of the late hospital at Bush-Hill.
Doctor Bedford of Pittsburgh.
Mr. Isaac Briggs of Montgomery county Maryland.
Mr. Jacques Marie le Fasseur de Grandpre.
Tesch Coxe, Esq. of Philadelphia.
Mr. Richard P. Smith, of Philadelphia.
M. F. H. Le Comte de Paris.
James Edward Smith M. D. F. R. S. and President of the Lincen Society.
Citizen Adet, Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, to the United States.
William Dandridge Peck, Esq. of Kittery in Newhampshire.
John F. Miffin, Esq. of Philadelphia.
James Woodhouse, M. D. professor of chemistry in the university of Pennsylvania.
Doctor Hugh Hodge, of Philadelphia.
Extract from the minutes, R. PATTERSON, Sec'ry.

Says a Correspondent,

What can be the reason that Congress have never considered the Post Roads of their Country, but still leave them to the management of the State governments? This circumstance has been and will be the cause of much confusion. To the general Government belongs the Post-Office, and of course the Post Roads, upon which the Mail is to be carried, or there results the greatest absurdity in that clause of the Constitution which vests in the general Government the right of establishing Post Offices and Post-Roads. The State of Jersey so patriotic upon other occasions, lays a tax upon all public carriages passing through the great public Roads, which the then owners of carriages acquiesced in, or perhaps solicited, because they thought it would secure them an exclusive privilege; thus the Legislature and these owners conspired against the general interest of the citizens.

The Legislature of Maryland some few years ago, invested one of their own citizens with the exclusive privilege of running public carriages thro' their State; and such may be the case yet, for ought I know to the contrary.—Thus two States have given each a proof of the violation of the Constitution, and of equal liberty and national sovereignty. Would a question of that sort stand the test of examination before the Federal Court?

From a Correspondent,

When one Printer adopts the falsehood and venom of another, does he not make the falsehood and venom his own? But how reprehensible is the conduct of the Editor of a certain rancorous daily paper, who, convinced that what he re-prints is a false and infamous calumny, dares maliciously to ascribe to a gentleman of high rank and irreproachable character a publication which the printer well knows flowed from another pen.

It is no secret who Peter Paragraph is—the author of all the witty and interesting publications beginning with the Observations on the Emigration of Doctor Priedly and ending with the New Years Gift to the Democrats. He is a great friend of the Members of the Democratic Club, and they his warmest panegyrists and disinterested patrons.

An old law writer, describing the rights of the people of England, says, the king, lords, and commons, have three separate voices, the commons being disposed to speak the sense of the people out of doors; but if once the people conceive that those who ought to guard their privileges betray them, they claim the right of a fourth voice, which is sometimes so loud as to drown every thing that is or can be said by the other three estates. [Am. D. Ado.]

Ricketts' New Amphitheatre, CHESNUT-STREET.

THIS PRESENT EVENING, January 21, Will be exhibited,

Surprising Feats of Horsemanship, On one, two, and three Horses, By Mr. RICKETTS and COMPANY.

MR. RICKETTS will, this evening, ride two Horses, in full speed, and Dart through a Blazing SUN, a Feat never performed here.

Mr. Ricketts will also perform the Manual Exercise in the dress of a Roman Warrior. Mr. Langley will, for the second time, exhibit the SLACK ROPE.

Mrs. Spinacuta will perform her pleasing Feats ON HORSEBACK.

Mr. Ricketts will, for the first time, ride a single Horse in full speed, WITH SKATES TASTENED TO HIS FEET.

Mr. Sully will go thro' his Comic Feats on Foot and Horsemanship.

Mr. F. Ricketts will ride on one and two Horses, in full speed, and take several astonishing Leaps over a FIVE BAR GATE, in the character of a Sportsman.

A Leap from two Horses, ten feet high, through a BLAZING SUN—by Mr. Ricketts.

* * * The Doors in future to be opened at FIVE and the Entertainment to begin at SIX o'clock.

There are a number of Stoves placed in the Amphitheatre which render it perfectly comfortable.

* * * Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar.

* * * Those Gentlemen who intend to take places for the Boxes, are desired to send in time.

NEW THEATRE.

On FRIDAY EVENING, January 22,

Will be presented,

A TRAGEDY, called,

ROMEO AND JULIET.

- Romeo, Mr. Moreton,
Erculus, Mr. Beete,
Paris, Mr. Darley, junr.
Moutague, Mr. Warrell,
Capulet, Mr. Morris,
Merutio, Mr. W. Gnell,
Benvolio, Mr. Green,
Tibalt, Mr. Harwood,
Friar Laurence, Mr. Bates,
Balthazar, Mr. Whitlock,
Apothecary, Mr. Warrell, junr.
Peter, Mr. Francis,
Page, Mr. Biffitt.

Juliet, Mrs. Marshall,
Lady Capulet, Mrs. Solomon,
Nurse, Mrs. Kousfon.

In Act I. A MASQUERADE,

In which will be introduced,

A MINUET and GAVOT,

By Mr. Francis & Miss Gilalpie, (Pupil to Mr. Francis) IN ACT V

The Funeral Procession, and Solemn Dirge. The VOCAL PARTS by Messrs. Marshall, Darley, Warrell, Rowson, Francis, Robbins, J. Warrell, T. Warrell, Mitchell, and Solomon. Mrs. Oldmixon, Mrs. Warrell, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Gillingham, Mrs. De Marque, Miss Williams, and Miss Milbourne.

To which will be added,

A COMEDY, in three Acts, called, The

Mid-night Hour.

[Taken from the French of Rufe contre Rufe.]

- The Marquis, Mr. Marshall,
The General, Mr. Harwood,
Sebastian, Mr. Francis,
Nicolous, Mr. Bates,
Mathias, Mr. Biffitt,
Ambrose, Mr. Warrell,
Julia, Mrs. Francis,
Cicely, Mrs. Bates,
Flora, Mrs. Whitlock.

BOX. One Dollar—PIT, Three-Fourths of a Dollar—and GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the Doors of the Theatre will be open at FIVE, and the Curtain rise precisely at SIX o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Front of the Theatre.

TICKETS to be had at H. and P. RICE'S Book-Store, No. 59, Market-Street; and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before five o'clock, and order them as soon as the company is seated, to sit down; as they cannot on any account, be permitted to remain. No money or tickets to be returned; nor any person, on any account whatsoever, admitted behind the scenes. VIVAT REPUBLICA.

Good HAY, for Sale,

Enquire at No. 71, Race-Street.

January 15.

28W.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DROKE Goal, in the city of Albany, on Thursday evening last, two prisoners, who call themselves Matthew Plantain, and James Ellison. Plantain is a native of France, and speaks broken English, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, stout built, dark complexion, cross-eyed, black hair and marked with the small-pox, had on a blue turrit coat and boots. James Ellison is about 5 feet 8 inches high, light complexion, long sandy hair, and is a native of Simsbury, in Connecticut.—The above reward will be paid to any person, or persons who shall secure the said prisoners in any goal in the United States, or 30 dollars for Plantain, and 20 dollars for Ellison, and reasonable expenses, by

WILLIAM GILLILAND, Sheriff

of Rensselaer county.

Troy, 11th December, 1795.

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