

worth's opinions in Connecticut so for the opinions of one individual; that there are hundreds of others equally capable of judging; that a very great portion of the people are exceedingly well informed about public matters, and think for themselves, and that individual influence has probably less to do there than any where on earth.

So much for the "unequivocal voice" of Connecticut.

Vermont consists of seven counties, and contains 85,000 inhabitants. Bennington, one of these counties, contains, 12,000, about one seventh of the people in the state. There are nineteen towns in this county, and in each town some persons, I never heard how many, met and appointed certain delegates to assemble at Bennington, and consider the "Bennington County Convention." They passed resolutions condemning the treaty, and recommending it to the members from Bennington county to bring the matter before the state legislature which was shortly to meet. The legislature met; but so far was this act from being considered as the act of the people of Bennington county, that the members from that county took no notice of the resolutions, and neither they nor any other person in the legislature said one word about the matter. The rest of the state was equally silent.

This is the "unequivocal voice" of Vermont.

The state of New-York contains 340,000 souls, of which number 32,000 reside in the city of New-York; 2000 of these are slaves, which being deducted leave the number 30,000. Six thousand of these according to the actual computation, are capable of bearing arms. A meeting took place on the subject of the treaty at New-York, and several thousand persons attended; perhaps three thousand. On the first day there was a division, one party for, the other against the treaty. Both sides claimed the majority, confusion ensued, and the meeting after some stones had been thrown at those who attempted to speak in favour of the treaty, broke up, without coming to any final resolution. The next day, the favourers of the treaty did not appear, for though they were willing to discuss, they did not choose to fight; and the opposers, having the field clear, proceeded to sentence of condemnation. In this sentence it may perhaps be admitted that three thousand persons concurred; and this is a large allowance. This is hardly a majority of the freemen in New-York; the other half was opposed to the proceedings, and all the rest of the state, the other 62,000 freemen which it contains remained in silence.

This is the "unequivocal voice" of the people of the state of New-York.

In Jersey, which contains about 184,000 people, about seventy or eighty persons met at Trenton, called themselves the people of Trenton, and condemned the treaty. Soon after, nearly or quite an equal number met at the same place and disavowed the proceedings. A few persons afterwards assembled at Bordentown, echoed the Philadelphia resolutions, and burnt in effigy the Senators of that State, who had voted for the ratification. Some persons met about the same time at Flemington and approved the treaty, the rest of the state was silent.

This is the "unequivocal voice" of the state of Jersey.

Pennsylvania contains 434,000 inhabitants, of whom 42,000 are in Philadelphia. The state, according to the actual calculations has 86,000 men capable of bearing arms, and the city 8,400. In Philadelphia there was a meeting on the subject of the treaty, at which it is probable, from taking the medium of the different accounts, that about 300 persons attended and voted; I say attended and voted, because it is certain that a very great number of those who attended, did not vote, or mean to vote. They were drawn to the place by curiosity and remained as spectators without the least intention to approve the proceedings. This three thousand, and supposing the number to have been so large, which is by no means certain, it is very far from being a majority of the freemen of Philadelphia, call themselves the people of Philadelphia and condemn the treaty. Four hundred and seventeen citizens, including almost the whole mercantile interest met some time afterwards and disavow the act. York-Town, a very respectable borough has a meeting and approves the conduct of the Senate. All the rest of Pennsylvania, with her numerous, her populous towns, and the 86,000 freemen, remain in silence. Yet the act of these three thousand Philadelphians is the "unequivocal voice" of Pennsylvania.

At Wilmington in Delaware, a meeting took place and condemned the treaty. In another part of that state, at Dover, there was a meeting, much less numerous however, that approved it. The rest of the state was silent. The number assembled at Wilmington may have been about 300, probably less. The freemen in the state amount to about 6000. These 300, a twentieth part, speak, some contradict them, and the rest are silent.

This is the "unequivocal voice" of Delaware. There was a meeting at Baltimore which is said to have been numerous. Allowing it to have been in proportion with that of Philadelphia, which we state at 3000, it must have fallen short of 1000 persons, for Baltimore contains but 13,000 souls; less than a third of the numbers in Philadelphia. We will say, however, that it was 1500. These 1500 spoke; the rest of Maryland was silent.— That state contains 319,000 souls, and according to the actual computation, 63,000 freemen: 1500 speak, 61,500 are silent.

This is the "unequivocal voice" of Maryland. If we take the states North of the Potomack, from Maryland to Maine, inclusive we shall find them to contain 2,555,000 inhabitants, which is very nearly or quite three fifths of the whole population of the United States, and at least two thirds of the white population. According to the usual computation they must contain about 470,000 men capable of bearing arms, adding together all those who have expressed their disapprobation of the treaty in those states, and allowing 200 for the Bennington Convention, the number amounts to 10,770. This handful of individuals, not amounting to the fortieth part of the freemen in those states, have declared against the treaty, since the

declaration was made the legislatures of New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland have been in session. The House of Representatives of New-Hampshire, has unanimously approved the conduct of the President and Senate. The Senate of Pennsylvania has declared its unabated confidence in the President and its approbation of his proceedings. The Legislature of Maryland have declared, in the warmest terms their unpaired confidence in his wisdom, virtue, and patriotism. The other Legislatures have thought it proper to be silent.

And this is the "unequivocal voice" of the people in the States North of the Potomack.

It will be observed that I take numbers as stated by the census. It is certain, however, that they have very much increased since, especially in the large towns. The increase however is in favor of my position because the number of the opposers is fixed, and the greater the number of the citizens becomes, the greater also becomes the disproportion between them and the opposers. Philadelphia, for example, is said to contain 60,000 inhabitants instead of 32,000, the number assigned to it by the census, but the opposers are still but 3000, which is a tenth part of 32,000, but only a twentieth part of 60,000.

As to the States south of the Potomack, there is reason to believe that the dislike to the treaty is far more general. In them, however, it is certainly not universal, it being admitted on all hands that there are considerable diversity of sentiment; nor are the indications of its being "general" by any means unequivocal. North Carolina has hardly spoken at all. There has been, that I have heard of, but one meeting in that state, and that not considerable. In Virginia, they have been more general; as also in South Carolina and Georgia. Less so in Kentucky. In all, however, there have been sufficient indications of dislike in a great part of the people, but will any man say that the general and unequivocal voice of the people, even in those states, has been declared! Combine them with the other ten states, and then it will appear that this "unequivocal voice" of the people from Georgia to New-Hampshire, is in fact the voice of a small part of the people; very small in most of the States, and not general in any.

CIVIS.

REPORT

From the DEPARTMENT OF WAR, Relative to the FORTIFICATIONS OF THE PORTS AND HARBOURS OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATE OF THE FORTIFICATIONS.

PORTLAND in the district of Maine.

THE works consist of a fort, a citadel, a battery for ten pieces of cannon, an artillery store, a guard house, an air furnace for heating shot, and a covered way from the fort to the battery.

The works are substantially executed, excepting the covered way: to complete this, the earth on the spot being of a bad quality with the necessary supports of stones and feds, is estimated at four hundred dollars. Levelling the earth round the works, fencing the land pertaining to them, a pump for the well painting the wood work, and rendering the whole perfectly complete: the estimate is four hundred and seventy-one dollars, in the whole eight hundred and seventy-one dollars.

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire.

The works consist of a fort, a citadel, an artillery store, and a reverberatory furnace. These are completed, excepting a little carpenter's work, suspended to let the wood season, and which may cost about fifty dollars. But a small and trifling expense must be incurred for a drain to carry the water from the magazine, and may cost one hundred dollars.

GLOUCESTER, (Cape Ann.)

The works consist of a battery and a citadel.— These are completed. But to in case the fort towards the town, the cost is estimated at one thousand four hundred dollars. This, however, may be postponed till circumstances require it to be done.

SALEM.

The works consist of a fort and a citadel, have been erected. A gate remains to be made, and some repairs to the walls.

MARBLEHEAD.

A battery and a citadel have been erected. Any other works may be suspended until circumstances shall change.

NEWPORT, Rhode-Island.

For the defence of this harbour, there have been erected on Goat Island a fort, a citadel and an air furnace. The excellency and importance of this harbour in the time of war, recommend a farther expenditure to render the defence complete. To finish the fort, erect an artillery store and make a covered way round it, as a regular fortification, the expence is estimated at about six thousand dollars.

There have also been erected a citadel on Tammany-hill, back of the town of Newport, for the protection of its inhabitants; and a battery and guard house at Howland's ferry, at the Northern end of the island, to keep open a communication with the main, in case of an invasion. But to secure effectually this communication a citadel should be erected on Butt's hill, that position commanding Howland's ferry and Bristol ferry. The cost of it is estimated at eighteen hundred dollars.

NEW LONDON.

The works consisting of a fort and citadel on the Groton side of the harbour, and of a fort, a citadel and an air furnace on the New-London side. They remain incomplete. Under present circumstances a small expenditure may be proper merely to preserve what has been done.

NEW-YORK.

Governor's Island has been fortified with a fort made of earth and two batteries under its protection, partly lined with brick masonry, two air-furnaces, a large powder magazine, and a barrack for the garrison; the whole completed.

PHILADELPHIA.

A large pier, as the foundation for a battery on a sand-bar opposite Mud-Island, to make a cross fire, has been completed. A fort on Mud-Island

is about half done, and a citadel has been erected. To complete the fort, and on a plan much more circumscribed than was at first projected, the expence is estimated at fifteen thousand dollars.

WILMINGTON, in Delaware State.

Nothing has been done. The project of erecting a fort there has been abandoned as useless.

BALTIMORE.

A battery and barracks have been constructed, and some guns are mounted.

ANNAPOLIS.

Some progress had been made in the construction of a fort and battery, and a barrack has been erected. But an examination of the works by an engineer, other than the one first employed, produced an unfavorable report of the plan of the works; and under actual circumstances induced a relinquishment of them.

A similar report as to the plan and situation of the work at

ALEXANDRIA,

induced a like relinquishment.

NORFOLK.

Two forts intended to cross their fire, are erected on the opposite sides of the harbour. The one on the Norfolk side, with barracks and a powder magazine, is completed. The other, Fort Nelson, on the Portsmouth side, is very far advanced, and a powder magazine has been erected. The principal work remaining to be done, is the opening of seven embrasures, completing one ditch of three hundred and sixty feet long, cutting another eleven hundred feet long, completing the glacis, and removing the earth from within side of the fort where it is two feet and an half too high. The expence of doing this, and completing the fortification, may be estimated at five thousand dollars.

OCRACOCK, in North Carolina.

The defence proposed, was to erect a fort on Beacon Island. The foundation was laid in 1794. The situation is so far removed (about ninety miles) from any inhabitants as to expose any work to injuries from storms, that nothing but an impending or actual war would seem to authorize the construction of a fort there, and furnishing it with a proper garrison.

WILMINGTON, in North Carolina.

The battery on the whole front of the fort has been completed, and a barrack and powder magazine has been erected.

GEORGE TOWN South Carolina.

A battery was begun, and materials collected, when the work was suspended; the owner of the land previously desiring to ascertain the terms, on which it was to be occupied for the fortification, and for the road of communication with it. The unhealthiness of the situation, and other circumstances, authorize an abandonment of the work, until war, actual or impending, shall require it to be resumed.

CHARLESTON, South Carolina.

The work planned for Sullivan's Island, of which the foundation only was laid in 1794, being on a scale supposed too extensive for the funds destined to this service, was directed to be left as it was.— For the same reason, a new work proposed by the engineer on a point on the opposite side of the harbour from Fort Johnson, was not attempted. A battery has been erected in the town by the mechanics.

There remained only Fort Johnson, on which directions were given to make such repairs as would preserve the works already constructed, and render them serviceable. The engineer omitted the work. The officer in command at the fort, has undertaken to make the necessary repairs for the works and barracks; and his intelligence and experience leave no room to doubt but these will be done.

SAVANNAH, in Georgia.

The work consists of a battery, at present destined only for six guns, made of timber filled with earth, inclosed behind with pickets, with a guard house for the garrison, which were in train to be completed early in the last autumn.

St. MART'S, in Georgia.

The work consists of a battery made of timbers filled with earth and encloved with pickets. By the personal report of the superintendent it must have been completed.

GENERAL REMARK.

The few Ports of the highest importance to the Commerce of the United States, in situations to demand for their security, fortifications of such kind and extent as cannot suddenly be erected, prudence may require to have fortified in time of peace, and with durable materials.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

War-Office, January 16, 1796.

CHARLESTON, January 11.

Saturday arrived the ship Carolina, Hilton, Philadelphia, 12 days; brig Fair American, Butman, London; schooner Lovely, Malden, Edenton, 9 days; schooner Cleopatra, Swaine, Demerara, 26 days; sloop Polly, Smith, Savannah, 7 days; sloop Camden Packet, Flood, St. Mary's, 9 days, and the French corvette Le Brutus Francois, Capt. Garifcan, from a cruise of 90 days, during which he did not see an English vessel.

Capt. Butman left London the 10th of Oct. but, owing to contrary winds was obliged to put back twice to Ramsgate, which place he left the 20th of Nov. A very heavy gale of wind took place on the 7th of Nov. which he thinks must have proved fatal to many vessels then in the English Channel. As he came out of Ramsgate, met the brig Eagle, Capt. O'Driscoll, belonging to this port, going in, dismasted and otherwise damaged.

The General Pinckney was to sail for this port, shortly after Capt. Butman.

Philadelphia,

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1796.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President of the United States, with the concurrence of the Senate, has appointed

WILLIAM CUSHING, Chief Justice of the United States;

SAMUEL CHASE, of Maryland, Associate Judge,

and BLAIR, resigned; and

JAMES M'HENRY, of Maryland, Secretary of War.

MARRIED! On Sunday last, by the Rev. Father White, Mr. JOHN PERIE, to Miss EVE WAUCE, both of this city.

A CAUTION.

As several Votes were lost at the last Election for Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, by the introduction of printed Tickets with names thereon in—A Stockholder recommends, in order to avoid similar errors, that each Stockholder, or Proxy, write his own Ticket before he attends the Election—by this mode he will also avoid the influence or persuasion of friends, who wish to support any particular Ticket.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL,

BALTIMORE, January 25.

Yesterday arrived, the ship Ardent, Capt. John Smith, in 12 days from Jamaica.

Vessels left at Jamaica:

Schooner Little Pegg, Capt. Aiman, of Baltimore.

Brig Fox, of New-York.

Brig Nymph, Capt. Webb; schooner Fly, Capt. King; and several other vessels, names unknown—all of Philadelphia.

Brig —, Captain Bunbury, and schooner May Flower, Capt. Smith, of Norfolk.

At Caymettes—

Brig Nymph, Capt. Sullivan, and two other brigs, names unknown; schooner Fair American, of Philadelphia.

Also arrived, the ship Anthony Mangin, Stafford, from Bremen.

The brig Polly, Philips, in 10 days from Legon, who saw the ship Sydney on her homeward bound passage.

The brig Chance, capt. Goddard, from Hamburg.

The three masted schooner, captain —, from Nantz, and several other vessels, particulars of which in our next.

Ship London Packet, captain Smith, was spoke off the Cape, by captain Langdon, 15 weeks from Hamburg.

The whole of the crew of the ship Ardent, as mentioned in our last, is not dead—three have died.

Admiral Murray in the Resolution, 74, was lying in Hampton Roads, and one or two frigates—on Friday last.

Rickett's New Amphitheatre, CHESNUT-STREET.

TO-MORROW EVENING, January 28.

The Friends of the Amphitheatre will be presented with a variety of Feats of Manly Activity and bold Horsemanship, one of which is

Mr. Rickett's Horse, Cornplanter,

Will leap over another Horse fourteen hands high, which is nearly his own size—a thing never before exhibited by any Horse, and which has engaged Mr. Rickett's attention for some time in training him to perform this extraordinary Feat.

The rest of the Equestrian Exercises will be performed by

Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Sully, Mr. F. Ricketts, Mr. Langley, and Mrs. Spinauta.

THE STAGE PERFORMANCES, by

Mr. Sully, Mr. Langley, Mr. Reano, Mr. Donald, and Master Sully, Mrs. Spinauta.

†† 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 29,

Will be presented,

A COMEDY, (performed but once) called, The Wheel of Fortune!

[Written by Richard Cumberland, Esq. Author of The Well-Indian, Jew, &c. and performing at the Theatre, Drury Lane, London, with unbounded applause.]

Sir David Daw,	Mr. Francis,
Tempest,	Mr. Bates,
Penruddock,	Mr. Whitlock,
Woodville,	Mr. Green,
Sydenham,	Mr. Wignell,
Henry Woodville,	Mr. Moreton,
Weazle,	Mr. Harwood,
Woodville's seryant,	Mr. Beete,
Officer,	Mr. Warrell,
Jenkins,	Mr. Darley, jun.
James,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Richard,	Mr. Morgan,
Harry,	Mr. Mitchell,
Thomas,	Master T. Warrell,
Mrs. Woodville,	Mrs. Morris,
Emily Tempest,	Mrs. Marshall,
Dame Dunckley,	Mrs. Rowson,
Maid,	Miss Rowson.

The EPILOGUE by Mrs. MARSHALL.

With new Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, in two acts, called,

The First Floor.

Whimsey,	Mr. Francis,
Monfort,	Mr. Beete,
Young Whimsey,	Mr. Moreton,
Furnish,	Mr. Bates,
Simoo,	Mr. Blissett,
Tim Tartlet,	Mr. Harwood,
Frank,	Mr. Warrell, jun.
Snap,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Landlord,	Mr. Warrell,
Post-Boy,	Master Warrell,
Mrs. Pattypan,	Mrs. Rowson,
Charlotte,	Miss Oldfield,
Nancy,	Mrs. Harvey.

‡ A new Ballet Pantomime is now in Rehearsal, and will be speedily produced.

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

THE STOCKHOLDERS

In the Insurance Company of North America, are desired to meet at their Office, on Wednesday, the 17th February next, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

By order of the Directors,

EBEN. HAZARD, Secretary.

January 28,