

# Gazette of the United States

NUMBER 1078.]

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1796.

[VOLUME IX.]

## FOR CHARTER,

THE SHIP

## EAGLE,

ABOUT 257 tons burthen; is now in complete order to receive a cargo on board, and lays the second wharf below Pine-Street. Enquire of

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

February 8.

## For Sale, or Charter,

THE SHIP

## BETSEY,

John Dankins, master, BURTHEN about 800 barrels flour, in complete order to receive a cargo immediately. For terms apply to the Captain on board, at the subscriber's wharf-or to

JOSEPH SIMS. Who has for Sale, just imported in said ship, Coffee, of an excellent quality, in hhd. and tierces. Sugar, ditto in hhd. and barrels.

February 12.

## Excellent Claret in Casks,

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Anthony & Son.

February 13.

## For SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

IN PENN-STREET,

130 quarter Chests fresh Hylon Tea;  
100 ditto do. fresh Souchong Tea;  
300 Boxes China, containing small tea sets of 42 pieces;  
400 pieces Bandanoes;  
4 Bales English Sail Canvas, No. 4, 5, and 6;

Willings & Francis.

January 30.

## MEDICINES,

JOSEPH HUGGIFORD,

DRUGGIST,

No. 319 Pearl-Street, late Queen-Street,

INTENDING to retire from business, will dispose of his whole stock of Medicines together with a complete shop furnished, which are of the latest imported and best quality.

Any persons inclining to purchase the whole will be only charged a small advance on the original cost and the terms of payment rendered easy. The purchaser will have the advantage (if he chooses) of taking immediate possession of the shop and cellar as the house is engaged for another year, and on the first of May next he may have possession of the whole which is an excellent stand for business and no medical store better established nor more extensively connected in trade on the continent.

Persons not inclining to purchase the whole may be accommodated with any quantity at very reduced prices. Those persons who are indebted to the co-partnership of Peter and Joseph Huggiford, will be pleased to pay the same to Joseph Huggiford, on or before the 15th day of April next, as after that time all outstanding debts will be put into the hands of an attorney.

New-York Feb. 6.

## WILLIAM YOUNG,

No. 52 fourth Second-Street,

HAS FOR SALE,

An extensive assortment of PAPERS, from the manufacturers in Europe, and from his Manufactory on Broadway, wholesale and retail.

WRITING & PRINTING PAPERS, viz.

Imperial, Small folio Post, plain  
Super-royal, Ditto gilt  
Royal, Blossom Paper assorted  
Medium, Transparent folio Post  
Demy, Superfine & common foolscap.  
Thick Post, in folio, Marbled papers, large and  
Ditto, in quarto, small

COARSE PAPERS.  
Folio Post, wove, London brown, assorted  
Quarto, ditto, Lt. g-book paper  
Folio wove Post, lined, Hatter's paper  
Quarto do. do. Stainer's paper  
Ditto, gilt, do. Common brown  
Common size Folio Post Patent sheathing paper  
Ditto, quarto, plain Bonnet boards  
Folio & quarto Post, gilt Binder's boards.

Also, a variety of other STATIONARY ARTICLES, viz.

Wedgwood and glass philosophical ink-stands, well assorted; pewter ink-stands of various sizes; round pewter ink stands; paper, brass, and polished leather ink-stands for the pocket; red morocco portable ink-stands with plated spring locks, gold leaf and embossed papers; shining sand & sand boxes, pounce & pounce boxes, ink & ink powder, black leather & red morocco pocket books, with and without instruments, of various sizes. Counting-house and pocket pen-knives of the best quality, afs-stein tablet and memorandum books. Red and coloured wafers, common size, office ditto. Quills from half a dollar to three dollars per hundred, ready made pens. Black lead pencils. Gum elastic or Indian rubber. Gilt and plain message and conversation cards.

All sorts and sizes of BLANK BOOKS ready made or made to order. Bank checks, blank bills of exchange, and notes of hand executed in copper plates, bills of lading, manifests, seamen's articles and journals, &c. &c.

A well selected collection of miscellaneous books. Bibles and prayer books various sizes and different bindings. Toy books for children. Also, of greek, latin, and english classics, as are now in use in the colleges and schools of the United States.

N. B. Fecht's Spanish flora indigo, moulds, & other articles used in manufacturing of paper, to be had on easy terms. The market price in Cash paid for any quantity of Rags.

February 15.

## PUBLISHED,

Price Three-Fourths of a Dollar,

No. 60,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

STEPHENS'S

## Philadelphia Directory,

FOR 1796.

WITH A PLAN OF THE

City of Philadelphia.

January 18.

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## SPIRITS.

ANY Person may be supplied with Rum, Gin, Cordials, and other Spirits, upon application to the Subscriber, at his Distillery, No. 115 Story, or New-Street, between Third and Fourth streets.

January 25.

THOMAS CAVE,

N. B. Whiskey and Molasses will be purchased upon application as above.

## Just Arrived,

80 Pipes Bourdeaux BRANDY;  
50 Hhds. do. Red WINE;  
50 Casks do. do.  
80 do. Sweet OIL.

For Sale by F. COPPINGER,

No. 221, fourth Front-Street.

Feb. 20.

## WAGNER,

Woolen Draper and Mens' Mercer,

At No. 25, South Second Street,

HAS, in addition, to his assortment of Superfine Cloths and Callimers, Received by the Factor from London, a very elegant assortment of Gentlemen's Waistcoat Patterns; such as Satin, Silk Mole-skin, Callimer, and Merisilles, which will be sold at their just prices.

January 9.

MADEIRA, }  
SHERRY and } WINES.

For Sale by

EDWARD STOW, junr.

No. 4, South Water-Street.

Dec. 12.

## James Tiffin,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HATTER,

No. 70, fourth 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 Gentlemen's fashionable HATS.—Also, a variety of Children's 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. O. E. 12.

THE Copartnership of the Subscribers, trading by the Firm of GILL & HENSHAW, is this day dissolved—all persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make speedy payment to WILLIAM HENSHAW, No. 27, fourth Fourth-Street, who is duly authorized to receive and settle all accounts.

MICHAEL GILL,

WILLIAM HENSHAW.

Philadelphias, Feb. 19.

The Business will be continued by William Henshaw, as soon as a proper situation can be obtained.

## Notes Wanted.

MESSRS. MORRIS & NICHOLSON'S NOTES, for which valuable and well situated Lots in the City of Washington, will be given.

THOMAS NOBLE.

February 18.

## COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMERIDGE having removed from Lodge Alley, to the corner of Eleventh and Spruce-Street, for the advantage of a large, convenient House, in a dry, healthy situation; hopes for the continuance of the encouragement she has hitherto so highly experienced; and for which she returns her sincere acknowledgments.

Mrs. Groomeridge is assisted by Mothers of the first ability; and the *usages*, as well as ornamental branches of education are particularly attended to.

February 8.

## Columbian Gallery,

Chestnut-Street, third Door West of Tenth-Street.

MR. SAVAGE,

INFORMS the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia that the COLUMBIAN GALLERY, containing a large collection of ancient and modern PAINTINGS & PRINTS will be opened on Monday, the 22d inst.

This collection consists of the productions of the first artists, and will doubtless be pleasing to amateurs and admirers of the fine arts. To this collection Mr. Savage has added several pieces of his own, one of which is the President and Family, the full size of Life.

Price of admission to the Gallery, one quarter of a dollar.

The PANORAMA, in High-Street, exhibiting a View of London, continues open for the amusement of those who may be disposed to see that interesting spectacle.

Feb. 20.

## To the Public.

AT MR. O'ELLER'S HOTEL.

A French Miniature Painter respectfully offers his services to the Public, and hopes that the moderation of his terms, the very short time of his sittings, and the rate of his abilities, will induce his visitors to become his patrons.

Feb. 20.

## A HAT.

TAKEN from Mr. Hill's on Thursday evening last, a good HAT, marked in the crown, the name ANDREW ALLEN—Whoever has taken it is requested to return it at No. 68, north Eighth-Street.

Feb. 20.

## Mr. Walter Robertson

BEGS leave to acquaint the Gentlemen, subscribers to the print Portrait of George Washington, President of the United States of America, engraved by Mr. Field, from an original picture painted by W. Robertson, that the Proofs are ready for delivery to the several subscribers at John James Barralt's, No. 19 north Ninth-Street; or at J. Ormrod's, bookseller, No. 41, Chestnut-Street, where the subscribers are requested to send their address.

October 27

## WANTED,

ON Loan, for two or three years—2000 Dollars, for which a mortgage on Land will be given as security. The land is clear of every incumbrance.

Jan. 9.

## Paterfon Manufactory.

A special Meeting of the Board of Directors for establishing useful Manufactures, held at Paulus Hook, January 25th, 1796.—The Board taking into consideration the general affairs of the Society, think it necessary that a meeting of the Stockholders should be called as soon as the Law will permit; it is therefore resolved, that the Stockholders be called to meet on the first Tuesday in March next, at Egerley's Hotel, at Paterfon, by ten of the clock of the forenoon of the same day, then and there to take into serious consideration, affairs of the utmost importance to the said Society; and that every Stockholder be earnestly requested to attend either in person or by proxy.

A true extract of Minutes, P. COLT, Superintendent. New-York, January 26, 1796.

## WANTED,

Several Apprentices to the Printing-Business. Apply at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chestnut-Street.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

November 25.

Mr. SHERIDAN presented a petition against the convention bill from a numerous body of associated men, consisting of printers, hatters, weavers, cordwainers, bookbinders, carpenters, joiners, smiths, &c. &c. &c. to the number of 19,000, which if there had been a longer time allowed, would have amounted to 50,000. He next presented a petition of a similar construction, from the friendly society of working bakers, to the number of 1000. The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Pitt) had asserted that the friendly societies would not be affected by these bills, if they passed into a law; but he suspected that when that part of the bill should be discussed, the right hon. gentleman would be convinced that he had been mistaken. He next presented a petition against the bills from 4000 of the inhabitants of Birmingham. Here again it had been pressed for time or it would have had an astonishing number of more signatures. Such too was the situation of the people who signed this petition, that in consequence of some ministerial manoeuvre, they were denied a public meeting, for no newspaper would publish an advertisement to call a public meeting, nor was a single handbill suffered to be circulated for that purpose. Yet notwithstanding all these discouragements, in a day or two had 4000 signatures been subscribed.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL did not rise to oppose the motion for the petition to lie on the table, but to caution the house how it accepted that petition as the sense of the inhabitants of Birmingham. He was directed to this caution by a petition which lay upon the table of the house, and was presented in his absence by his honorable colleague (Mr. Honeywood) which was stated to be the petition of the mayor, recorder, freemen and inhabitants of the City of Rochester. It was signed by 1500 persons, among whose names there were not more than 130 names of freemen, though Rochester contains 700 freemen, and between thirty and forty thousand inhabitants. He did not mean to cast a reflection on the persons who signed that petition, but he knew there were numbers who did not know they signed. At the same time he had to observe that the conduct of the chief magistrate of that city, was reprehensible in suffering a procession at the same time, which was a disgrace to the city, wherein the effigy of a reverend and respectable bishop was carried about the town and afterwards burnt—(a laugh). He said it was no laughing matter, for not only the person of that prelate, but the church itself was insulted, and he had to remark that many of the persons who signed that petition, were the very persons who conducted that procession. He wished his honorable colleague had given him notice that such a petition was to be presented, as he should then have thought it his duty to attend, and mention the circumstances at the time.

Mr. HONEYWOOD said, that it was not for want of respect or attention, that his honorable colleague had not proper notice given that such a petition was to be presented; but because he himself knew nothing of it till it was sent to him, and on account of the amazing rapidity with which the bills were hurried through the house, he was obliged to deliver it soon. He did call upon his honorable colleague to apprise him of it, but he could not find him, and the urgency of the occasion would not permit delay. The meeting however, as he before stated, to the house, was regular; and, notwithstanding the reflection drawn upon the chief magistrate, he would assert that his conduct had been bold and proper, in coming forward at such an alarming crisis like an independent man. That gentleman was as good, pure, and peaceable a character as the honorable baronet; and in regard to the fuss which had been made about the procession, perhaps it would have been better if it had been omitted. About the time of that procession, Mr. Honeywood arrived in Rochester. The people, having by some means received intelligence of his approach, assembled on the road at the other end of Chatham, and begged his permission to attend him, and draw him without horses to his inn. This he declined, being apprehensive some misconception would be made, and passed through Chatham as usual, attended by the people only, who behaved with the utmost decorum. When he came to the entrance of Rochester, however, they took his horses from the carriage, and drew him to the inn, where he addressed them from the step, and exhorted them to depart in good order, and in less than ten minutes they had entirely departed, leaving the streets of Rochester as quiet as the bar of the house of commons then was. Some time after this he heard a buzz, and upon looking out of the window, he saw some boys leading an ass, with no common figure upon it, and there the matter, so far as he knew, ended. He had occasion yesterday to be at Rochester again, when he was informed that the figure on the ass had been burned, but he heard of no other irregularity, nor had he ever heard, till now, that any of the people who signed the petition were concerned in the procession, an assertion which he was much inclined to misbelieve. Respecting that procession, however, he had to state, that some hand-bills were afterwards distributed, one of which he had not about him, but he thanked his honorable colleague for lending one, wherein the mayor, recorder, and two other magistrates expressed their disapprobation of the procession. He thought it would have been much better if the honorable baronet had attended when the bill was presented; but he was glad that he had now given him an opportunity to explain.

Sir Edward Knatchbull did not mean to throw the most lightest reflection on the mayor, but he thought him reprehensible to let the procession pass by his house; and as to the signatures of the handbill, one of the magistrates (Mr. Maneroft) was not in town at the time, he told him so, and had, therefore, merely signed it to suit his own private purposes.

Mr. Honeywood informed the house that the mayor had no knowledge of the procession till it was over. Sir J. MORBAUNT assured the house, that the petition from Birmingham, did not contain the sense of the majority of the inhabitants there; that it was procured by fallacious means from the lower orders of the people, who were induced to sign it by the connexion of a petition for peace with the petition against the bills, and that no public meeting had been called for the occasion.

Mr. Sheridan reminded the house that he had stated the petition to be signed by 4000 of the inhabitants of Birmingham; and consequently, no man who knew the immense population of that town could imagine it was signed by the majority. If he had brought the letter which he received from a respectable gentleman of that town with the petition, he could have mentioned more precisely the reasons why a greater number of signatures was not obtained. One cause was, the rapidity with which the bills were passed; another was, that an attempt had been made by the opposite party, to promote a violence if the meeting was called; and a third, and very obvious reason, was that which he had stated, that no advertisement had been published, and no handbills permitted to be circulated about the town. Thus the people were deprived of a public meeting. And now he would say a word or two upon

the Rochester tale, which if the case had permitted, would have come with a better grace from the neighboring city of Canterbury, as it was of that species which is commonly called a Canterbury tale. He must remark that it did not at all apply to the petition which he had just before mentioned from Birmingham; and as he was about to present a petition from Warwick, he thought it had better be repeated, for some such ridiculous story substituted, since it would apply equally as well to Warwick as to Birmingham. He conceived the story was not at all entitled to credit, so far as it involved the persons who subscribed to the petition. He deprecated the circumstance, so far as it related to a reverend prelate, but respected it not as marking low much just indignation was shown by the house at one time to irregularities of this description, and how little another. There had been frequent instances of partial dislike towards him, when, because his person could not be attacked, the unfortunate animal, which was of the same name, was condemned to suffer, and yet no notice had been taken. Another instance was that the wife of a reverend person, though not a bishop, who has distinguished himself for the love of science and liberty, and will be remembered so long as science and liberty shall be respected. That reverend person, to the disgrace of this kingdom, has been forced to seek an asylum in a foreign country, in consequence of such indecent outrages—which, to the disgrace of this kingdom, will stain the page of history for having passed unpunished. The person he alluded to was Dr. Priestley, who was not only burnt in effigy, but assaulted in his own house, and against whom three very French principles had been put in practice, which were so indifferently imputed to him. The miscreants who insulted him not only carried an effigy of him about the town, but they enclosed the heart of an animal in it, which they pierced with a pike, and exposed the effigy, and streaming with blood in that horrible condition. They afterwards bore that bleeding heart before the effigy, which they consumed, insinuating thereby, that in that manner they would have destroyed the person himself as a traitor. This was not then used as an argument; but he reminded the house that it was the nature of violence to produce violence, and the nature of insult to produce insult; and that it was not by acts of oppression and cruelty, but by justice, equity and forbearance that the people and the government were to be united. It therefore became the duty to convince the world that it acted with impartiality, and that it should not fly out with indignation at one innocent person, when it disregarded others ten thousand times more detestable. With regard to the admission of the petitions as the sense of the majority of the places from which they came, it was absurd; for they were to be considered only of the persons who signed them, and he therefore thought the title should always be, the petition of the undersigned.

Mr. WILKINSON said of the same opinion. Much also had been said of misrepresentation, but if he had been in the House when the petition from Bath was presented, he should have stated, that no other purpose had been expressed in the public notice of the meeting than an address of congratulation; and that the recommendatory clause for the adoption of additional measures was inserted after, and that gentlemen who signed the petition went away without any idea of such a clause.

Mr. Sheridan presented two separate petitions against the bills from the inhabitants of the town of Warwick, against the respectability of whose names there could be no complaint, since the first signature on the list was Lord Dummer, and soon after followed the name of a person who, tho' no bishop, so long as he remained unworshiped and unreviled learn he were entitled to respect would be respected. It was that of Dr. Samuel Parr.

Mr. Sheridan next presented a petition against the bills from the inhabitants of the town of Kilmarnock. Notwithstanding that the people of Scotland were restrained from a free declaration of their opinions, he had an opportunity of knowing the sentiments of many of them, ever since had the honor of bringing forward a motion relative to the Royal Burroughs, and he could positively assert that there never was a time when the people there were more dissatisfied than at present. It was indeed a silent and silent dissatisfaction, from which the right honorable gentleman opposite might argue approbation, but it was such a mode of reasoning as a man might use who flung another with a blow, and observes, that he expresses no dissatisfaction.

General Macleod informed the House, that if many petitions had not come from Scotland, this was no argument of the approbation of the bills; when we consider the nature and severity of their laws, we need not wonder if the people of Scotland are timid in asserting their rights. He was happy that this petition, of which before he had no knowledge, and which supported another from Paisley, had been presented. He then commented on the distinction which was made of late between the higher and lower orders of the people, and observed that such distinction was most dangerous to social life, to our beloved monarch, and to the constitution. What is it that the rich hold their estates by, but by the sufferance of the lower order of the people; and are not their rents enforced in some degree by law, and their rank in life entirely beholden to that sufferance? He cautioned the house to take care how such opinions got abroad; for if once the lower orders of the people are made sensible of these invidious distinctions, as they are the most powerful of two classes, some fatal consequences may ensue.

Mr. Wilmot stated, that no distinction had been made by any member, but that it came in a letter from Birmingham, which an honorable baronet (Sir J. Mordeant) had read. He then adverted to the Coventry petition, presented the preceding evening by Mr. Fox, the prayer of which he had refused to support, and said it was not the sense of the majority of the inhabitants of that city.

The Speaker submitted to the house, whether members ought not to attend in their places to make their observations at the time the petitions were presented, and not to revert, in the course of other business, to former petitions, the great inconvenience of which was so apparent as not to require his notice.

Mr. Fox said, that the Coventry petition was signed by 2300 persons; and he did not go further when he presented it, than to state it to be the petition of those who signed it. If any one person had a less right, too, to make any objections to that petition than another, he thought it was the honorable gentleman, because the petitioners could not find the noble lord his colleague (Lord Sheffield); and they therefore waited on him, requesting his concurrence, which he refused to give, and of course, they had then a right to apply to any member they pleased, and they applied to him (Mr. Fox) as a person agreeing with their sentiments. The honorable gentleman, therefore, could not complain that he had not complete notice of it; and, Mr. Fox said, he presented it purposely on the night when the call of the house took place, to give the fairest opportunity for any objection, though another time would have been more agreeable.