UR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

I'ms a common remark, that there is in all fanotices one black theep at least. This observation however fallacious as a general rule, is strictly serifield in the great family of the United States, con-fitting at this time of lifteen fifters. Some of them andced are lefs modell in their deportment than others, but there is one of the ladies, fo loft to all fense of shame as to pride in her own diffolute habits. This huffy carelefs of reputation, fets no bounds to her appetites—the drinks peach brandy, swears, gambles, rides races, fights cocks, fre-quents houses of ill fame, pays no debts and domiteets over three of her fifters, who, to fay the truth are not much better than herfelf. A perfect Semirimis in difpoficion, fire is constantly humming revolutionary airs in praife of liberty, which being a bleffing in her opinion, too great for common people to enjoy, the very prudently withholds from the major part of her family. Always in want of money, the thicks at nothing to obtain it. One of laws, whereby the fpirit and letter of the confitu-the means to which the lately reforted to replenith tion is diffregarded t is it not evident that the fact his dragoons, applied to this lady for a fupply—the proposition was accepted with avidity, and all the old horfes on the farm, whether lame, blind, or fpavined were collected and delivered to his agents, but the moment fhe had pocketted the money, fhe af-fected to difcover, that those horses might injure the cause of liberty and forbid John Bull's takings them away at his peril. If John Bull had been as well verfed as herfelf in the modern doctrine of appropriations he would have avoided this dilemma, but always a dupe to fools and knaves at home, it is no wonder he fhould be outwitted by a female fharper abroad.

There is a firiking fimilarity of character be-tween this Lady and the prefent Empress of Ruf-fia. Catharine admites a good Confliction—Catha-rine adores the will of her people, but at the fame time, Catharine knows how to convert a good confitution and the will of the people to her own benefit. Just fo it is with our immoral fifter, who equally in love with a good conflictation, becomes frantic when it refufes to yield to her inordinate defires; and clad in the habiliments of the goddefs of liberty, threatens destruction to the oppreffors of markind, at the very moment perhaps that numbers of her own family are felling by the ham-mer to the higheft bidder, to fatisfy debts of ho-mor contracted at the laft night's debauch.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

AS we live many hundreds of miles from the feat of Government, our knowledge of its ads, and its negledts, is principally derived from the periodi-cal publications; and observing many negledts which give pain to the best friends of the federal government, we defire you to publish this address to the powers that be-

" Watchman, what of the night ?"

The government of our country flourishes like a "green bay tree," but its branches are too extenform of war, or infurrection, will, if it remains in its prefent weak flate, flake it, if not lay it prof-trate,—No free government can long exift without an eftablihed character for GOOD FAITH.—This effential, this all import at principle, is not yet re-garded as an univerfal rule in the federal legiflature.-A ftriking and notorious inftance occurs in the delay to fulfil one of the most binding contracts ever made by the United States, viz. "To pay the intereft on certain bills which are lodged in the Treafury." A demand has been made for the ful-filment of the promife of the United States, which these bills bear, and repeated every feffion of Congreis for five years paft ; during which time a com-mittee has reported that the interest on them must

has ample means to establish fully the public credit ? Fo hear repreferitatives declaim in favour of liberty, and at the fame time neglect or difregard public promifes, is an infult to all the common leafe of the people-it demonstrates that their heads are weak, or their hearts are corrupt.

Thefe are fymptoms of death to our Republic. — In all human probability, had good FAITH AND JUSTICE, been inviolable principles in the govern-ments of Rome, and Carthage, they might have exifted in perfect freedom to this hour. And fhould this facred principle forever guide our Republic, it may remain and rife in fplendor for thoulands of years-this is the ardent defire and the afpiring with of every honeft heart; but when we view the figns of the times, the blifsful hope falls back upon the mind. When we observe paffion, and party views, produce long debates, while preffing concerns for the public welfare remain from period to period little regarded ; and citizens petition five or fix long years for the payment of bills which bear the foemn promile of government. When we fee ftate legislatures make expost faile

tion is difregarded; is it not evident that the first and great principle of our conflicution, " that it fhall be a government of LAWS, and not of men," is violated ? and confequently we are treading the downward road. And if the Union difregards fome of its obligations, and fome of the flates do likewife, will not fuch examples have a powerful ten-dency to lead the people to a violation of laws?---This is the way, governments have in past ages corrupted the people, and the people in return del-troyed the free governments !--. Hence arose mo-narchies, flanding armies, and all the evils which have overwhelmed the world. And whatever a the fice flattery, or flumbering minds may fuggelt, all thele evils await our country, unlefs every public promife is held facted by the government.

Cilizens of America.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES. No. IV.

THE last part of the fentence quoted in No. 3' is yet to be examined, viz. " the independence of "each branch is effential to the very existence of a "free government."

At length, after wading through a number of paradoxical and highly erroneous politions, we come to a plain maxim, which can not be contro-verted. But what does this prove ? Does it lend any fupport to the exposition given of the fuprema-cy of the treaty making power, and to the fufpi-cions endeavoured to be inflilled into the public mind against the most numerous branch of their representativ s? Cha ly the reverse.

Is it neceffary to the "independence" of the Senate, that they, with the Prefident, fhall poffefs the power of repealing laws, to the exaction of which the con urrence of the reprefentatives has been effectial? Is it neceffary to their "indepen-dence" that they shall poffers the power of obliging the Houle of Repretentatives to pairs whatever laws they pleafe to involve in treaties? Is it neceffary to their "independence" that tho, as I obferved in my laft number, they cannot originate a money bill for a fingle dollar, they may be able to compelthe Reprefentatives to open the treasury to any a mount they please? If this be all neceffary to the "independence" of the Senate, it is entious to af-certain how the "independence" of the Houfe of Reprefentatives, which is unquelionably, according to our author's own words " effential to the veing to our author's own words "effential to the ve-ry exiftence of a free government," is to be pre-ferved. A firange and fhadowy kind of "indepen-dence" it must be, that robs of the powers of deli-beration a deliberative body—and this too, on the most important points that can politibly occupy their attention. To heighten the doctrine, their pow ers of deliberation are to be taken away on thofe wely cardinal objects, which were specifically en-trufied to the care of Congress collectively, not to the Prefident and Senate. The regulation of commerce with foreign nations, is one of the most momentous concerns that ever came before a legifla ture. On the just exercise of this power, depends ture. On the juit exercise of this power, depends the profperity and refpectability of a nation. Yet if the confiruction which the minority in the Houfe of Reprefentatives advocate, is juft, this power muft wholly and exclusively fall to the province of the Prefident and Senate; for the fame right that exifts to make a final treaty of commerce with England and Spain, exifts as to all other nations with which we have any intercourfe-indeed, few now remain to treat with; and if the commerce with each is finally and irrevocably " regulated" by treaty, it cannot be denied, that the power vefted by the conffictution in Congress " to regu-late commerce with foreign nations" is abfolutely annihilated as far as respects the house of representatives.

Philadelphia, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1796.

Letters from New York, received by this day's mail inform that the February packet is arrived there in 29 days from England, and brings an account that a fulpenfion of hoftilities had taken place between France and Great Britain.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high re-fpectability in the flate of Georgia, dated Augusta, March 1796.

" You will have learned before this reaches you of the adjournment of the legislature, and of the general plan of their proceedings. All concerned in the Yazoo purchale, and those who were in the habits of intimacy with them, were excluded from office. How far those who have been appointed in their flead are qualified for their respective offic-es, you are a sufficient judge. The act is repealed or, in Sicilius's words, declared unconstitutional and ulurped, with a volume of whereafes; and the public records have been mangled and burnt. In most instances, where party refertments and prejudices are the ruling motives, however attempted to be difguiled, the actors defeat the object they have in view, and very juilly fall into the pit they in-tended for others; and I think there is a fair profpect of this being the cale with the little general and his party. Appearances promife at this time for the late legislature being more executed by the citizens of Georgia than the former; their conduct being generally condemned, and that of the other only in one aft.

"The flate at prefent is in a perfect calm, ex-cept the abufe levelled agains, the members of the legislature ; and, amongit the improper transathe intrure 1 and, amongit the improper transac-thous with which they are charged, one is, paying themfelves out of the money for the fale of the lands, after having enacted that it should be return-ed to the purchafers. The commissioners for the Creek treaty have also been changed, and Jackson is placed at the head of the new commission."

The following new Comedies are now acting in

The following new Comedies are now acting in London with great applaufe : The Way to get Married, by Mr. Morton-fold to the manager of one of the Theatres for £.300 Speculation, by Reynolds-fold for £.500. The Man of Ten Thousand, by Holcroft. Days of Yore, by Cumberland.

COMMUNICATION. They knew at Paris as long ago as Dec. 6th, (if the Aurora is to be believed) the footing that (if the Abrara is to be believed) the looting that the call of the Houle of Representatives for papers should be placed upon. What if more difp tches should be intercepted ! More precious confessions ! A second choice offered, on proper terms, to decide on civil war or peace. Devil of sufficient, be gone. No one can deux that the foreign influence in this country is all on the fide of our laws and conflitution, all tending to make the excife law popular, to prevent refiltance to it, to difcountenance clubs, mobs and priva cering.

The treaty with Algiers, every one knows, was owing to no merit of our agents-not to our money, nor the dread of our having 6 frigates. Mr. Pinck-ney made the treaty with Spain in three minutes. Why, becaufe, tho' a man of fenfe and integrity, he could work mitacles, could quicken Spanih flow-nefs, foften their pide and arrogance ? O, no, he could make treaties just as fast as any other good man and no faster. For he was in London helping Mr. Jay for fome months to make the British trea-ty, which he heartily approved. We are not to thank him for the Spanish treaty? Who, pray? Guefs.

If our treaties are all (the British treaty excepted) the bleffed fruit of the true love and affection of our friends, ought we not to give them glory for marring that horrid treaty and preventing its going into eff. at ? The word of our democrats is still as much a currency as affignats: Accordin the treaty making power of the United States ex ifts in France.

In confequence of the determination of the royal family, and the nobility of Great Britain, to eat bread, made of two parts wheaten flour and one part barley or rye, the practice has become very general in that country.

The French emigrants that were thip-wrecked on the Coast near Calais, are to be tried by a military commission.

So violent was the difpute in the flates general of Holland relative to the callling of a convention to frame a New Constitution, that Sordent, a member from Overyffel role and wrefted from the Prefident the hammer, used to keep order. Holland, Guelderland, Utrecht and Overyffel

were in favor of the measure ; Zealand, Friefland

and Groningen. against it. It is stated that the municipality of Amsterdam have shutup the Clubknown by the title of "Friends of Liberty."

The two gentlemen, Mr. Bird and Mr. Kil-erafh who were fent by the British to intercede for the emigrants who were cast ashore near Calais in the storm of November, went to Paris but returned on the 18th December unfuccefsful.

Gen. Jourdan's army has been reinforced, not only with great numbers of young men of the first requisition, but with large drafts from the troops in garrifon in Holland and Flanders.

The court of Denmark acted as mediator between the Emperor and the French republic, in making propositions for peace-the French rejected them.

The British court have never made propositions of peace to France—the king's meflage flates only, that there was a "disposition to meet any overtures that might be made by France, for peace on honorable terms."

The king of Poland, Staniflaus, figned the par-tition of that country on the 25th of Nov. He retires on a penfion of 200,000 ducats.

The meffage of the Prefident this day published, is another example of the purity of heart and great-nefs of mind, which have always diffiguished that hero and patriot. Firm as a majeflic rock in the ocean, he braves the tempeft of popular clamor and the attacks of ufurpation, fupported by the recti-tude of his own heart, and firongly defended by Conffitutional principles: This is the fecond time he has strefted other

branches of the government in the career of vio-lating the Conflictation. He refused his affent to the bill apportioning the representatives of the United States, according to the cenfus, confeffedly unconflicutional.

Long may that good man live to blefs his country !

The prize money for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, is flated to amount to the nett fum of two million and a half fterling. The fhare of a poft captain in the navy would be 10,000], and that of all other officers in fimilar proportion.

Ricketts's Amphitheatre. For the Benefit of Mr. SULLY. On TUESDAY EVENING, the 5th of April, Will be exhibited, A variety of New Entertainments. HORSEMANSHIP. The Sailor's Frolic on Horfeback, The Sallor's Fronc on Florieback, By Mr. Ricketts, in which he will introduce a Harn-pipe, ride blindfold in a Sack, And change to a Sailor's Doxy, Various FEATS by Mr. F. Ricketts. COMIC FEATS in the character of Mr. Merryman, by Mr. Sully. The Horfemanfhip to conclude with the COMIC SCENE of

The Taylor riding to Brentford. On the HUNTER & ROAD HORSE, by Mr.

be paid; the late Sceretary of the Treafury in his report made it appear as evident as the fun in the Heavens that the United States are bound to pay it.

Why then is the delay of payment, continued? This can answer no better purpose than to leffen the confidence of the people, and of all differning foreigners, in the promises of our government— and to encourage its enemies to attempt its ruin.— The enemies to our free government, have their first wish gratified, when they fee public faith difregarded, as this tends to monarchy-and every deviation carries us one flep nearer to the precipice. When we reflect that all the free governments which have exifted from the first era of time have perifihave existed from the first era of time have perish-ed, and that the world now prefents nothing but the ghofts of departed republics,—it certainly ought to be a ferious inquiry with Americans, what has been the *eaufe* of fuch mighty ruin ?—Among the *caufes*, affigned by hiftorians, the *leading and mighty* one, was violATIONS of pledged faith—which def-traved all confidence in government, whereby its troyed all confidence in government, whereby its injured friends became its enemies

Altho the character of the Biltifh government has for ages been flained with innumerable crimes, yet the invariable principle of fulfilling all money contracts, has kept her head uppermoft among the nations. Her undifputed credit, is the fource of her wealth and power, and was this impaired by any arts, her mighty power would immediately de-eline. All monarchies, and despotisms, generally fulfil money contracts, as their power depends upon faith in them. How then can a republic exift without preferving its faith in every money concern ?-THIS IS THE SOUL OF a free government :--- it is the all pervading all attracting principle, which draws to itfelf the confidence and the wealth of nations ;---it is the great cement of fociety, diffu-fing a fpirit of juffice and good faith among the ci-tizens ;---it is the laft refuge in the calamity of war ;--- it is the moft impenetrable fhield in every time of public diffrefs.---It is then a truth as ob-are fulfilled. How extremely dangerous then is the delay; and how unpardonable, when government

That the confiruction of the treaty making pow-er, contended for in favor of the Prefident and Se-nate, at the expense of the other branch, cannot, therefore, be made to harmonize either with the conflitution, or the "independence effential to each branch" is incontrovertible, and, as fuch, will not, I truft, be acquiefeed in by the houfe, or by their constituents.

HARRINGTON.

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FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. FENNO

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IN confequence of the notification given by the Sheriff, for holding an Election, on Tuefday next, for the choice of fifteen Aldermen, a number of perfons have agreed to recommend the following Ticket to the confideration of their fellow-citizens.

ALDERMEN.

Baker,	Joseph Ball,
pWiger,	John Barclay
ael Hillegas,	George Robe
hew Clarkfon,	John C. Stoc
y Baker,	James Afh,
Howell,	Gunning Bed
han Bayard Smith,	Jefeph Swift.
old Kecn,	Jeicph Switt.

This Ticket contains the names of all the prefent Al-ermen except that of ROBERT RALSTON, Efq. who, is faid, has declined firving—The name of JAMES Ass. is fubstituted.

A flated meeting of the Peinfylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. &c: will be held at the ufual place, on fecond day next, the 4th inft. at half paft 6 o'clock in the evening. BENJ. KITE, Secretary.

4th Mo. 1ft, 1796.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Fanno,

IN confequence of the notification given by the Sheriff, for holding an election, on Tuefday next for the choice of fifteen Aldermen, a number of perfons have agreed to recommend

John Jenningr, to the confideration of their fellow citizens for one of the fifteen, and to support him at the election.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

DATS Ship Rebecca, Hughes, London 43 Liberty, Ramage, Brig Georgia Packet, M'Kever, Schooner Nancy, Barnes, No Favourite, Hill, do. Turks Ifland North-Carolina 12 Richmond 7 Sloop Mary, Hill, Fredericksburg 12 The Swedifh Ship Kapperen, Bloom, and the brig Sophia, Knapp, both from Philadelphia, have arrived fafe at Leghorn.

A brig was feen in the bay laft Saturday night, oound up, name unknown. The February Packet, from England, is arrived

at New-York.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NFW-YORK, April 1. Count Carletti, the perfon who negociated the Treaty with France, for the Grand Duke of Tufany, has been receiving leffons of Republicanifm in France, together with fome others, his agents, who are to plant the feeds of that kind of government in Italy. He is fulpected to be a fpy.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling, In which will be difplayed a variety of Manly Feats, By Meffrs. Sully, F. Ricketts, Langley, and Reano, Mafter Sully. Clown to the tumbling—Mr. Spinaeuta. The tumbling to conclude with Mr. Sully's throwing a Row of Flipflaps acrofs the area of the Circus, with Tireworks tied to his Feet !

In the course of the Evening, for this night only, Mrs. SULLY will perform A Concerto on the Grand Piano Forte. She will introduce a favorite Scots Air, with variations.

To which will be added, (for this night only) a NEW PANTOMIME, called Harlequin's Olio; or,

MIRTHS MEDLEY. MIRTHS MEDLEY. Harlequin, Mr. Sully. Genius, Mafter Sully. Pantaloon, Sig. Reano. Clown, Mr. Spinacuta. Lover, Mr. Macdonald. and, Dwarf, Mafter Schnyder. Columbine, Mrs Spinacuta. Magioian, Witches, Millers, Servants, &c. by the reft of the Company.

In the course of the Pantomime will be displayed the following TRICKS and MACHINERT. The Dwarf outwitted; or, Harlequin turn'd market-

womag. The Magic Band Box; or, Harlequin's aid-de-camp. The Necromantic Hat; or, Clown's Flight in a Balloon. The Transforming Chair; or the Lover defeated. A grand change from the Sea to the Grotto of Minth and Good-Fellow/kip.

The entertainments of the Evening to conclude with The entertainments of the Evening to conclude with Goldfmith's Epilogue, By Mr. Sully, (in the character of Harlequin) who will, for that night only, take a flying Leap into The Crater of Mount Veluvius. At the moment of Eruption.— The Fireworks by Monfieur Ambrofe, In Arch-fireet.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Sully at Mr. Wadman's orner of Race & Front-fireets, and at the ufual places. 1'4 The Doors in future to be opened at SIX and the Entertainment to begin at SEVEN o'clock.

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