

Here Truth UNLICENS'D reigns; - and dares accost even Kings themselves, or Rulers of the FREE! Thompson's Liberty.

Constitution of Pennsylvania.

[Continued from our Last.]

CHAPTER II.

PLAN or FRAME of GOVERNMENT.

Sec. 1. THE commonwealth or state of Pennsylvania shall be governed hereafter, by an assembly of the representatives of the freemen of the same, and a president and council, in manner and form following—

Sec. 2. The supreme legislative power shall be vested in a house of representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth or state of Pennsylvania.

Sec. 3. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a president and council.

Sec. 4. Courts of justice shall be established in the city of Philadelphia, and in every county of this state.

Sec. 5. The freemen of this commonwealth and their sons shall be trained and armed for its defence, under such regulations, restrictions, and exceptions as the general assembly shall by law direct, preferring always to the people the right of choosing their colonel, and all commissioned officers under that rank, in such manner and as often as by the said laws shall be directed.

Sec. 6. Every freeman of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in this state for the space of one whole year next before the day of election for representatives, and paid public taxes during that time, shall enjoy the right of an election: Provided always, that sons of freeholders of the age of twenty-one years shall be entitled to vote, although they have not paid taxes.

Sec. 7. The house of representatives of the freemen of this commonwealth, shall consist of persons most noted for wisdom and virtue, to be chosen by the freemen of every city and county of this commonwealth respectively. And no person shall be elected unless he has resided in the city or county for which he shall be chosen, two years immediately before the said election; nor shall any member, while he continues such, hold any other office, except in the militia.

Sec. 8. No person shall be capable of being elected a member to serve in the house of representatives of the freemen of this commonwealth more than four years in seven.

Sec. 9. The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually by ballot, by the freemen of the commonwealth, on the second Tuesday in October forever (except this present year) and shall meet on the fourth Monday of the same month, and shall be styled, *The General Assembly of Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania*, and shall have power to choose their speaker, the treasurer of the state, and their other officers; sit on their own adjournments; prepare bills and enact them into laws; judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members; they may expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; they may administer oaths or affirmations on examination of witnesses; redress grievances; impeach state criminals; grant charters of incorporation; constitute towns, boroughs, cities and counties: And shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free state or commonwealth: But they shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish, or infringe any part of this constitution.

Sec. 10. A quorum of the house of representatives shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of members elected; and having met and chosen their speaker, shall each of them before they proceed to business, take and subscribe, as well the oath or affirmation of fidelity and allegiance herein after directed, as the following oath or affirmation, *viz.*

"I do swear (or affirm) that as a member of this assembly, I will not propose or assent to any bill, vote, or resolution, which shall appear to me injurious to the people; nor do or consent to any act or thing whatever, that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges, as declared in the constitution of this state; and that in all things conducted myself as a faithful honest representative and guardian of the people, according to the best of my judgement and abilities."

And each member before he takes his seat, shall make and subscribe the following declaration, *viz.*

"I do believe in one God, the creator and governor of the universe, the rewarder of the good and the punisher of the wicked. And I do acknowledge the scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by divine inspiration."

And no further or other religious test shall ever hereafter be required of any civil officer or magistrate in this state.

Sec. 11. Delegates to represent this state in Congress shall be chosen by ballot by the future general assembly at their first meeting, and annually for ever afterwards, as long as such representation shall be necessary. Any delegate may be superseded at any time, by the general assembly appointing another in its stead. No man shall sit in Congress longer than two years successively, nor be capable of re-election for three years afterwards: And no person who holds any office in the gift of the Congress, shall hereafter be elected to represent this commonwealth in Congress.

Sec. 12. If any city or cities, county or counties shall neglect or refuse to elect and send representatives to the general assembly, two thirds of the members from the cities or counties that do elect and send representatives, provided they may be a majority of the cities and counties of the whole state, when met shall have all the powers of the general assembly, as fully and amply as if the whole were present.

Sec. 13. The doors of the house in which the representatives of the freemen of this state shall sit in general assembly, shall be and remain open for the admission of all persons who behave decently, except only when the welfare of this state may require the doors to be shut.

Sec. 14. The votes and proceedings of the general assembly shall be printed weekly during their sitting, with the yeas and nays on any question, vote, or resolution, where any two members require it, except when the vote is taken by ballot; and when the yeas and nays are so taken, every member shall have a right to insert the reasons of his vote upon the minutes, if he desire it.

Sec. 15. To the end that laws before they are enacted may be more maturely considered, and the inconvenience of hasty determinations as much as possible prevented, all bills of a public nature shall be printed for the consideration of the people, before they are read in general assembly the last time for debate and amendment; and except on occasions of sudden necessity shall not be passed into laws until the next session of assembly; and for the more perfect satisfaction of the public, the reasons and motives for making such laws shall be fully and clearly expressed in the preambles.

Sec. 16. The title of the laws of this commonwealth shall be, "Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same." And the general assembly shall affix their seal to every bill, as soon as it is enacted into a law, which seal shall be kept by the general assembly, and shall be called, *The Seal of the laws of Pennsylvania*, and shall not be used for any other purpose.

Sec. 17. The city of Philadelphia, and each county in this commonwealth respectively, shall on the first Tuesday of November in this present year, and on the second Tuesday in October annually, for the two next succeeding years, to wit, the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven, and the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight, choose six persons to represent them in general assembly. But as representation in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants, is the only principle which can at all times secure liberty, and make the voice of a majority of the people the law of the land; therefore the general assembly shall cause complete lists of the taxable inhabitants in the city and each county in the commonwealth respectively, to be taken, and returned to them, on or before the last meeting of the assembly, elected in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight, who shall appoint a representation to each, in proportion to the number of taxables in such returns; which representation shall continue for the next seven years afterwards, at the end of which, a new return of the taxable inhabitants shall be made, and a representation agreeable thereto appointed by the said assembly, and so on septennially for ever. The wages of the representatives in general assembly, and all other state charges shall be paid out of the state treasury.

Sec. 18. In order that the freemen of this commonwealth may enjoy the benefit of election as equally as may be, until the representation shall commence, as directed in the foregoing section, each county at its own choice may be divided into districts, hold elections therein, and elect their representatives in the county, and their other elective officers, as shall be hereafter regulated by the general assembly of this state. And no inhabitant of this state shall have more than one annual vote, at the general election for representatives in assembly.

Sec. 19. For the present the supreme executive council of this state shall consist of twelve persons, chosen in the following manner: The freemen of the city of Philadelphia, and of the counties of Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks, respectively, shall choose by ballot one person for the city, and one for each county aforesaid, to serve for three years and no longer, at the time and place for electing representatives in general assembly.—The freemen of the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, and Berks, shall, in like manner, elect one person for each county respectively, to serve as counsellors for two years, and no longer. And the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland, respectively, shall, in like manner elect one person for each county, to serve as counsellors for one year, and no longer. And at the expiration of the time for which each counsellor was chosen to serve, the freemen of the city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties in this state, respectively, shall elect one person to serve as counsellor for three years and no longer; and so on every third year for ever. By this mode of election and continual rotation, more men will be trained to public business, there will in every subsequent year be found in the council, a number of persons acquainted with the proceedings of the foregoing years, whereby the business

will be more consistently conducted, and moreover the danger of establishing an inconvenient aristocracy will be effectually prevented. All vacancies in the council that may happen by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled at the next general election for representatives in general assembly, unless a particular election for that purpose shall be sooner appointed by the president and council. No member of the general assembly, or delegate in congress, shall be chosen a member of the council. The president and vice-president shall be chosen annually, by the joint ballot of the general assembly and council, of the members of the council. Any person having served as a counsellor for three successive years, shall be incapable of holding that office for four years afterwards. Every member of the council shall be a justice of the peace for the whole commonwealth, by virtue of his office.

In case new additional counties shall hereafter be erected in this state, such county or counties shall elect a counsellor; and such county or counties shall be annexed to the neighbouring counties, and shall take rotation with such counties.

The council shall meet annually, at the same time and place with the general assembly.

The treasurer of the state, trustees of the loan-office, naval officers, collectors of customs or excise, judge of the admiralty attorneys-general, sheriffs and prothonotaries, shall not be capable of a seat in the general assembly, executive council, or Continental Congress.

Sec. 20. The president, and in his absence the vice-president with the council, five of whom shall be a quorum, shall have power to appoint and commission judges, naval officers, judge of the admiralty, attorney general, and all other officers, civil and military, except such as are chosen by the general assembly, or the people, agreeable to this frame of government, and the laws that may be made hereafter; and shall supply every vacancy, in any office, occasioned by death, resignation, removal, or disqualification, until the office can be filled in the time and manner directed by law or this constitution. They are to correspond with other states, and transact business with the officers of government, civil and military; and to prepare such business as may appear to them necessary, to lay before the general assembly. They shall sit as judges to hear and determine on impeachments, taking to their assistance, for advice only, the justices of the supreme court. And shall have power to grant pardons, and remit fines, in all cases whatsoever, except in cases of impeachment; and in cases of treason and murder, shall have power to grant reprieves, but not to pardon, until the end of the next session of assembly; but there shall be no remission or mitigation of punishments on impeachments, except by act of the legislature; they are also to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; they are to expedite the execution of such measures as may be resolved upon by the general assembly; and they may draw upon the treasury for such sums as shall be appropriated by the house: they may also lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time, not exceeding thirty days, in the receipts of the house only: They may grant such licences as shall be directed by law; and shall have power to call together the general assembly when necessary, before the day to which they shall stand adjourned. The president shall be commander in chief of the forces of the state, but shall not command in person, except advised thereto by the council, and then only so long as they shall approve thereof. The president and council shall have a secretary, and keep fair books of their proceedings, wherein any counsellor may enter his dissent, with his reasons in support of it.

Sec. 21. All commissions shall be in the name, and by the authority of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sealed with the state seal, signed by the president or vice-president, and attested by the secretary; which seal shall be kept by the council.

Sec. 22. Every officer of state, whether judicial, or executive, shall be liable to be impeached by the general assembly, either when in office, or after his resignation, or removal for mal-administration: All impeachments shall be before the president or vice president and council, who shall hear and determine the same.

Sec. 23. The judges of the supreme court of judicature shall have fixed salaries, be commissioned for seven years only, though capable of re-appointment at the end of that term, but removable for misbehavior at any time by the general assembly; they shall not be allowed to sit as members in the Continental Congress, executive council, or general assembly; nor to hold any other office civil or military, nor to take or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

Sec. 24. The supreme court, and the several courts of common pleas of this commonwealth, shall, besides the powers usually exercised by such courts, have the powers of a court of chancery, so far as relates to the perpetuating testimony, obtaining evidence from places not within this state, and the care of the persons and estates of those who are *non compos mentis*, and such other powers as may be found necessary by future general assemblies, not inconsistent with this constitution.

WHEREAS NATHAN MILLER, of Poundridge, in the county of Westchester, Province of New-York, and DEBORAH his wife, did by a certain indenture of lease and release, bearing date the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, mortgage to Peter Jay, of Rye, in the county of Westchester and Province of New-York, deceased, in his life-time, all that certain farm, tract, piece or parcel of land, bounded as follows: Northernly by the highway that leads from John Ingerfon's to the Great-Hill; westerly by Richard Law's farm, and by said Miller's own land; southerly and east by land of Eliphalet Seely, and north by John Ingerfon, to the place of beginning; containing in the whole one hundred and seventy-five acres, for the securing of the payment of one hundred pounds current money of the colony of New-York, on or before the first day of May, then next ensuing the date of the said indenture of mortgage, with the lawful interest from the date, until paid. And in case it should so happen, that the said sum of one hundred pounds with the interest for the same, should remain due and unpaid on the said first day of May, then next ensuing the date of the said indenture of mortgage, as aforesaid, in the whole or in part thereof; that then and in such case, it should and might be lawful for the said Peter Jay, his heirs and assigns, at any time or times after the said first day of May, then next ensuing the said date of the indenture of mortgage aforesaid: To grant, bargain, sell, and dispose of the said farm, tract, piece or parcel of land thereby granted, with the appurtenances, at Public Vendue, in such manner and form, and agreeable to the directions of a certain act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly of the then colony of New-York, entitled, "An act for the more effectual registry of mortgages, and for securing the purchasers of mortgaged estates," made and passed the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, to any person or persons whatsoever, to and for such sum or sums of money as should or might be reasonably had or gotten for the same, and out of the monies so arising by the sale thereof, to retain and keep the sum of one hundred pounds, and the interest thereof, together with the costs of such sale or sales, as by the said indenture of mortgage, or record thereof, in the Clerk's office of the county of Westchester, reference being thereunto had, may and will more fully and large appear.

And whereas, the said Peter Jay, deceased, in his life-time, did by his last will and testament, nominate and appoint James Jay, John Jay, Frederick Jay, and Egbert Benson, to be the executors of his last will and testament: And whereas, on the 25th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1785, the said sum of one hundred pounds with the lawful interest for the same, did remain due and unpaid unto the said Peter Jay, deceased, in his life-time, and to them the said James Jay, John Jay, Frederick Jay, and Egbert Benson, executors as aforesaid, of the said Peter Jay, deceased, as aforesaid: Since the death of him the said Peter Jay, deceased; they the said James Jay, John Jay, Frederick Jay, and Egbert Benson, executors as aforesaid, did by their certain writing and assignment under their hands and seals, duly made and executed, bearing date the said 25th day of February, in the year last aforesaid, for the consideration therein mentioned, grant, bargain, sell, assign, and set over unto the subscriber, his executors, administrators and assigns, all the said mortgaged lands, tenements and premises, with the appurtenances whatsoever, in and by the said within indenture of mortgage and demise, granted to the said Peter Jay, deceased, in his life-time: And also, all the estate, right, title, interest and possession, which the said Peter Jay, deceased, as aforesaid, in his life-time had, or of them the said executors, since the death of the said Peter Jay, deceased, as aforesaid, by virtue of the said within indenture of mortgage or demise; and all writings relating thereto or concerning the same, as by the said certain writing or assignment, will more fully and at large appear, reference being thereunto had.

And whereas, also the said one hundred pounds, with the lawful interest for the same, remains due and unpaid thereon.—These are therefore to give notice to the said Nathan Miller, or his legal representative, that unless he or they do discharge the said one hundred pounds with the interest thereof, on or before the twentieth day of October next ensuing the date hereof, that then the said premises with the appurtenances, will be sold by the subscriber, at Public Vendue, at the dwelling house of Zalmon Read, Innkeeper in the town of Bedford, on the said 8th day of November, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, agreeable to the power given him in and by the said mortgage, and by the said law of the late colony of New-York, in such case made and provided, entitled, "An act for the more effectual registry of mortgages, and for securing the purchasers of mortgaged estates," passed the 19th of March, in the year of our Lord 1774. The conditions of the sale will then be published.—The above premises are situate in Bedford, and within two miles of the Presbyterian meeting-house.

JAMES SEELY.

Bedford, April 28th, 1785.

(To be Continued.)

On counting up the ballots, it appeared that the following gentlemen were chosen by a considerable majority.

Council. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
Assembly. William Will,
 Robert Morris,
 Thomas Fitzsimons,
 George Cyster,
 James Irvine,
 Joseph Cowperthwait,
 Jacob Morgan.

Sheriff. Joseph Cowperthwait,
 Jacob Morgan.

The republicans have also, we are informed, carried their tickets for the county of Philadelphia, viz.

Council. H. Hill.
Assembly. T. Miffin,
 W. Robinson,
 Isaac Gray,
 John Salter,
 George Logan.

New-York, October 20.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 29.
 "The people of Jamaica are making strong pushes to have the liberty of being supplied from the United States, on the assertion that the distance of your country, and the infancy of the new settlements, render them most unable to supply their wants. I understand the demand was at first general, but lately they have qualified it to provisions and live stock, in vessels of particular dimensions, and carrying only so many men, which would prevent the effects of smuggling, &c. but this lies yet dormant and unnoticed. I wonder much that some with you, do not exert themselves in opposition to these men, and exert their utmost endeavours to secure the exclusive advantage of supplying the West-India islands, without which I do not see how you are to succeed or flourish. You will receive, with this, a printed pamphlet, which has been distributed to both Houses of Parliament, by which you will observe the temper and pretensions of the people of Jamaica, are not much different from those of the colonies before the war. It may furnish you with ground to urge the most respectable persons among you at least, to use the same endeavours to exist, as the West-India islands are to ease themselves and suit their convenience."

By the pamphlet alluded to in the above extract (which is taken from the Nova-Scotia Packet of the 21st ult.) we find that a very respectable part of Jamaica are in favor of the American trade, by the very ardent and unremitting addresses and petitions to government for a repeal, or at least revival of the navigation act, so far as it respects the West-India islands, setting forth their opinion of the incapacity of the Royal Refugee woods, of supplying them, &c. Government, it seems, has not, nor will it in any manner grant their requests.

Extract of a letter from a master of a ship to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Cadix, August 6, 1785.
 "I cannot close this without relating to you the impediments I met with on my passage from England, by the Algerine cruizers. The first I met with was near the rock of Lisbon, who after a strict scrutiny of my pass and some detention, permitted me to proceed: the next I fell in with off St. Vincent; a large ship then in company with me, drew the attention of the Algerine xebec, who dispatched her boat after me, and pursued the ship. Fortunately a breeze sprung up that gave me the advantage of the boat, who declined her chase, and joined the xebec, who by this time had commenced a running fight with the ship, that was obliged to take shelter under a Spanish fort: the next I fell in with off Cape St. Mary's, who made me hoist out my boat and send my pass on board him, who after a deal of examination and strict scrutiny into the reality of my pass, suffered me to go on. At 12 o'clock at night, not being then 10 leagues from Cadix, was brought too by two more, who served me as before, and the next morning I was joyfully anchored here, where I am told they have extended themselves to the westward of the Western Islands in search of American and Portuguese vessels. At present there is a truce subsisting between them and Spain, but it is conjectured it will not terminate in a permanent peace."

From various quarters we have alarming intelligence of the regency of Algiers having declared vengeance against the United States of America.—"Would, says a correspondent, that we had a CHATHAM to disperse wars in embryo, and to throw aside the curtain of futurity, that we might be prepared equally for peace or war."

We are informed, by a letter from one of the principal houses in Cadix, dated in August, that in consequence of the truce between Spain and the Regency of Algiers, a number of Algerine Corsairs were expedited on a cruise; that the Portuguese had sent out several ships of war in pursuit of them, and that it is believed the corsairs have returned up the straits without doing much damage. It is likewise reported that the truce is become null, and that the Spanish court are adopting speedy measures for the protection of her trade.

It is said that Sir John Temple, consul from the British Court to the United States, of detestable Buonapartian principles, is expected to arrive from London in the Union, which was to sail for this city soon after the Jenny, Capt. Smith, who arrived on Saturday last.

The variety of observations on the very generous donation of our theatrical gentlemen, to the corporation, for the use of the almshouse of this city, has given rise to many serious as well as ludicrous reflections—but, let us do justice, says a correspondent, to all ranks of people.—The ingenious manner in which those gentlemen exhibited their mite, certainly did them honor; and, says St. Paul, "Charity is the fulfilling of the law." The Hon. Court at the City-Hall, were certainly right in rejecting of the donation, in adherence to this very pathetic injunction, "receive thou not the wages of unrighteousness; for," &c.

On Monday morning, the 17th inst. at his house in Beekman-Street, the Hon. SAMUEL HARDY, Esq. a delegate from the Commonwealth of Virginia to the United States. The patriotism, great abilities, and other manly virtues that so eminently distinguished this gentleman, renders his loss a very important one to Virginia in particular, and to the United States in general.

October 17, 1785.
 "CONGRESS being informed that Mr. Samuel Hardy, one of the Delegates for the State of Virginia, died this morning, and that it is proposed to inter him to-morrow evening,
 "Resolved, That Congress will in a body attend the Funeral to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock, with a crape round the left arm, and will continue in mourning for the space of one month.
 "Resolved, That Mr. Grayson, Mr. Read, and Mr. Keau be a Committee to superintend the Funeral; and that the Chaplains of Congress be notified to attend, and one of them officiate on the occasion.
 "Ordered, That the Committee invite the Governor of the state, the Ministers of foreign Powers, the Mayor of the city, and other persons of distinction to attend the Funeral."

Order of Procession.
 Four Servants with Flambeaux.
 Clerk of St. Paul's Church, with sixty Charity Boys, two and two.
 Sexton of St. Paul's Church.
 Two Messengers of Congress.
 The two Chaplains of Congress.
 The Clergy of the different Churches of the City.
 Physicians.
 The Secretary of Congress with the Deputy Secretary.



President of Congress, as Chief Mourner.
 Members of Congress two and two.
 The Governor of the state of New-York.
 The Ministers of Congress in three great Departments two and two.
 Foreign Public Ministers, viz.
 The Minister of the United Netherlands,
 and
 The Encargado of Spain,
 The Charges des Affairs of France,
 and
 Secretary of Embassy of Spain.
 Military Officers of the United States in Town.
 Members of the Senate of the State.
 Members of Assembly.
 Chief Justice and Assistant Judges of the State.
 Mayor of the City.
 Members of the Corporation.
 The Comptroller and Treasurer of the United States.
 The Auditor and Register, and other principal Executive Officers of the Treasury.
 Post-Master General.
 Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
 Secretary in the War Office.
 Commissioners of Public Accounts of different Departments.
 Private Secretary of the President of Congress.
 Secretary of the state of New-York.
 The Treasurer, Collector, and Sheriff of New-York.
 Clerks of the Public Offices of the United States.
 Professors of the University.
 Consuls of France, Holland, and Sweden.
 Strangers of Distinction.
 Citizens of New-York, who were Friends and Acquaintances of the deceased.
 The Body was inclosed in an elegant Coffin, covered with black and trimmed with silver.
 The Pall was borne by
 Mr. David Van Horne,
 Mr. Temple Franklin,
 Mr. James Roosevelt,
 Mr. Carlson,
 Mr. Alexander Clinton,
 Mr. Morris,
 Major Fairlee,
 Mr. Charles Ludlow.

At six o'clock the Procession began to move, from the house lately occupied by the deceased, in Beekman-Street, towards St. Paul's Church, which was properly lighted on the occasion, under a discharge of minute guns from the Battery, and was continued till its arrival at the church: where Funeral Service was performed by the Reverend Mr. Bache, and a Sermon suited to the occasion by the Reverend Mr. Provost, one of the Chaplains of Congress, to a very crowded audience.
 The concourse of people assembled on this mournful occasion was prodigious—the splendor and admirable order of the procession has never been equalled in America, who has, in the death of this virtuous, amiable, and eminently accomplished Senator, sustained a loss exceeding all description.

ELEGY on the Death of the Honorable SAMUEL HARDY, Esq. late a Delegate in Congress from the State of Virginia.

AH! why my soul, indulge this pensive mood,
 HARDY is dead! the brave, the just, the good,
 Careless of censure; on his youthful bier,
 The muse shall drop a tributary tear;
 His patriot bosom glow'd with warmth divine,
 And, oh humanity! his heart was thine;
 No party interest led his heart astray,
 He chose a nobler, tho' less beaten way,
 Nor shall his virtues then remain unsung;
 Pride of the Senate, and their guide his tongue,
 That tongue no more can make ev' truth to please,
 "Polite with art and elegant with ease,"
 Vain would the muse augment the plaintive stream,
 Tho' the most flattering panegyrick's vain
 When the brief sentence—"youthful HARDY's dead."
 We can but mourn, that so much worth is fled.
 AMYNTOR.
 New-York, October 18, 1785.

It is, and ought to be, one of the first studies of a prime minister, or of government in general, of every independent nation, to create and to circulate PREJUDICES against all nations that are their scorn, or natural enemies. The most latent spark being

once introduced it is esteemed a praiseworthy policy gently to fan the fire until the whole combustible body becomes impregnated with this venomous principle, and the breaths of all ranks of men beat high to arms!—Then, only rank and file them and they will fight like bull-dogs!

The dullest observer, let him but travel, and attain to the most trilling knowledge of the men and manners of different nations, and he will discover this: he will see that national prejudice in general is not confined to the nation only but is extended to its individuals, to its manners, and to its productions.

For an instance let us examine the prejudices that exist between France and England: England is a natural enemy to France, therefore national policy dictates that a prejudice be inculcated. A number of articles of French manufacture were prohibited, as were also in France of English manufactures, in order to encourage their own: this augmented the prejudice on both sides, and among the vulgar in England (it has even become a ministerial idea) French goods of every kind were regarded as poor trash!

It was natural for Americans to imbibe the same sentiment while they were subject to Great-Britain; but, that is happily no longer the case. France is now our great friend and ally. We have experienced many striking and never to be forgotten acts of philanthropy and nobleness in the ever to be revered LOUIS XVI, LA FAYETTE, and many other patriots and heroes of that nation; we have seen many proofs of heroism and magnanimity in her troops when interposed in our behalf, and an amiableness of disposition in the French in general; we have seen for ourselves, that no nation can outvie them in profound researches into the polite arts and sciences, such as natural philosophy, metaphysics, mathematics, &c. and finally, we know that their manufactures are superior to the English, even of those articles which necessity obliges us to import (for those who have visited the French manufactories, who are judges of goods, give them the preference) and shall we, notwithstanding all these very forcible considerations, prove ourselves incapable of every sentiment of gratitude or benevolence, by suffering these illegitimate prejudices still to exist? It is certainly high time that we turn the scale; let us divest ourselves entirely of all those prepossessions in favour of Britain and her manufactures, and prohibit the latter, except in our own bottoms, for the encouragement of our manufactures and those of our friends; and, taking our perspective through a true mirror, let us view France in its fair light, and I doubt not we shall properly attend to her loud invitations and turn our commerce to that country, to the detriment of those who are striving to ruin us as a commercial nation.

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 AND
 STATIONARY,
 WHERE country store-keepers, teachers, and others, may be supplied on the most advantageous terms, and orders punctually attended to.
 33 37

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of FRANCIS M'GAUGY, an insolvent debtor, named in the act of the legislature of the state of New-York, passed the 25th day of April last, That the said Francis M'Gaugy has presented a petition to Elisha Martin, Esq. one of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas for the county of Orange; and has filed an inventory and an account in the clerk's office for the said county of Orange, for the inspection of his creditors agreeable to the acts of the legislature of the said state for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Francis M'Gaugy intends to apply to the said judge on Monday the 14th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the Court-house in Goshen, in the county of Orange, for a discharge, agreeable to the directions of the said acts. Dated the 8th day of October, 1785.
 FRANCIS M'GAUGY.

City of New-York, &c. At a common council, held at the City-Hall, of the said city, on Tuesday, the 14th day of October, 1785.
 PRESENT,
 James Duane, Esq. Mayor, &c.
 Richard Varick, Esq. Recorder.
 Benjamin Blagge,
 Abraham P. Lott,
 John Brome,
 Nicholas Bayard,
 William W. Gilbert.
 Jeremiah Wool,
 Thomas Ten Eyck,
 George Janeway,
 Abraham V. Gelder,
 William Malcom,
 John Van Dyck,
 Henry Will,
 Cornelius C. Roosevelt.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to this board, in behalf of Mr. Lawrence Embree, one of the Commissioners of the Alms House, that the company of comedians, in this city, sometime since presented him with forty pounds, for the use of the poor; that although he disapproved of a donation so circumstanced, he thought it his duty to suffer it to be deposited with him until the sense of the magistrates respecting the same, could be obtained.

Whereupon the board came to the following resolutions, viz.
 Resolved, That it appears that the Play-House was opened by the said company of comedians without the licence or permission of the civil authority; which in the opinion of this board, is a thing unprecedented and offensive.
 Resolved, That while for great a part of this city, still lies in ruins, and many of the citizens continue to be pressed with the distresses brought on them in consequence of the late war, there is a loud call to industry and economy; and it would in a particular manner be unjustifiable in this corporation to countenance enacting and expensive amusements, that among these a Play-House, however regulated, must be numbered, while under no restraint, it may prove a fruitful source of dissipation, immorality and vice.
 Resolved, That the acceptance of the said donation, by the advice of this board might authorize a conclusion, that they approved of opening the said theatre, and that therefore it be, and it hereby is recommended to Mr. Embree, to return the same to the person from whom he received it.
 Ordered, That the foregoing resolutions, be published in all the Newspapers of this city.
 Extract from the minutes.
 ROBERT BENSON, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,
 For want of EMPLOY,
 A LIKELY NEGRO lad about
 16 years of age.—He has had the small-pox and the measles, and is remarkably tall and stout for his age. For particulars enquire of the printer.
 33 36

HIGH PROOF
 Grenada Rum,
 A cargo just landing from the Schooner HOPE, Captain CHEVERS, at Murry's Wharf, and
 TO BE SOLD
 By Ludlow & Gould,
 Who have also for SALE,
 Russia Duck,
 The Blue Mark.

TO be SOLD or LET,
 THE one equal half of a Distillery and Lot of Ground, fronting St. James-Street, near the Jew's Burying ground.—If not sold or let by the first day of November next, then it will be sold at Public Auction; the vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the morning on the premises. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars inquire of Nathaniel Seaman at South Hemsted, or of Willet Seaman, No. 56, Queen-Street.
 N. B. The other half of the above said Distillery is now let to Thomas Griewood, until the 1st of May next, who now carries it on, and if it will suit the purchaser better, that half may be had also after that time.
 New-York, Sept. 26. 30-35

THE subscriber having been duly appointed assignee, in trust for all the creditors of Seth Harding, at present of the city of New-York, an insolvent debtor: Doth hereby pursuant to the direction of an act of the legislature of the state of New-York, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this state," passed the 17th day of April, 1784; require all the creditors aforesaid, to produce to him their several securities or accounts against the said insolvent, by the first day of February next, that a dividend may be made of the monies and effects which may come to his hands, in the manner directed in and by the act aforesaid.
 BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON.
 Dated this 19th day of July, 1785. 21-47

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE.
 ON Saturday, the 29th day of October, at Poughkeepsie, all the right that Baltus Van Kleeck died possessed of, in the Plantation known by the name of Part of the old Farm; likewise twenty seven acres that was purchased from Minard Van Kleeck, all living in Poughkeepsie, reserving the widow's thirds during her natural life. The Vendue to begin at twelve o'clock, on the premises, by
 JOHN V. VANKLEECK, } Executors.
 JOHN ALLIN, jun. }
 Poughkeepsie, October 18, 1785. 32-34