

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.
By a gentleman who left New-York on Sunday evening, we have received the following account of the TOWN-MEETING.

AS it will be no doubt interesting, not only to the citizens of this state at large, but to the citizens of other states, to have an accurate idea of the circumstances which preceded and attended the meeting of Saturday last at the City-Hall, the following statement is offered as one, which may be depended upon:

The intelligence of the Town Meeting at Boston, which had entered into certain resolutions, disapproving of the treaty lately negotiated with Great-Britain, had no sooner reached this city, than a buzz began to prevail that a similar meeting would speedily be had here. It was observed very soon after, that particular characters were very active in going about the city to inculcate the necessity of such a meeting.

On Thursday evening, there appeared in several of the papers an anonymous invitation to the citizens to meet at the City-Hall on Saturday at XII o'clock, for the purpose of uniting their common efforts, with their fellow citizens of Boston, who, at two general Town-Meetings, unanimously adopted resolutions expressive of their detestation of the treaty made with Great-Britain.

On Friday a hand-bill was circulated, which contained these sentiments—That the treaty surrenders rights and privileges ruinous to our commerce; that it yields advantages which we ought never to part with but with our lives; that it makes sacrifices for which we have no equivalent: In short, that it settles principles dangerous to the liberties and happiness of the people, and destructive of our freedom and independence; and urged the citizens to attend the meeting to express their detestation of the treaty.

On the evening of the same day, a number of merchants met at the Tontine Coffee-house, and agreed upon an address to the citizens, which was signed by their chairman, James Watson, and published the next morning.

This address recites the expressions above quoted from the hand bill—appeals calmly to the judgement of the citizens, whether such a picture of the treaty can be true—expresses this among other sentiments, that they, the merchants, then convened, had not yet been able to discover in the treaty, "those heinous features which are alleged to exist," and exhorts to calm discussion and deliberation, and to a general attendance of the citizens, that the true fence of the city might appear.

At the time and place appointed, a very numerous body of citizens assembled, among these the principle part of the merchants, and many very respectable citizens of all description.

A proposition was made for appointing a chairman—Col. Wm. Smith, and Commodore Nicholson, were named—the first was appointed, and took the chair.

A proposition was then made for adjourning to some place more convenient for a fair and full discussion of the treaty! This was opposed on the following grounds: "That the treaty had been for some time in the hands of the citizens; that it was presumable each citizen had come there prepared to give his vote upon it; that if the opinion of the citizens were to answer any purpose it must be speedily given; since it was probable a decision by the President of the U. States would not be delayed; and that a discussion to be satisfactory and effectual, would require more time than the attending citizens could spare, and would tend to frustrate the objects of the meeting."

There were many voices for and

against the proposal; but a part of the meeting was so clamorous, that no reply could be made to the object—and no decision could be obtained.

While this question was agitated, a proposal was made, that those who disapproved the treaty should draw off to the right, those who approved of it, to the left. A considerable part of the meeting drew off to the right, but the greater part remained where they at first were.

This attempt also proved abortive, and decided nothing.

A citizen present, however, without recurrence to the chairman, proceeded to name rapidly, fifteen persons as a committee—There were a number of voices in favour of each, but this whole affair of the committee was conducted in such a manner that it is impossible to consider it as the act of a meeting.

The meeting became every moment more and more tumultuous and noisy. After the above transactions a motion for adjournment was made and agreed to. Previous to this "the Friends of Fair Discussion as they were denominated, were invited to withdraw, and many withdrew accordingly, and were withdrawing when the motion for adjournment terminated the meeting.

The person who took lead in the business of the meeting on the side of those who advocated an immediate condemnation of the treaty, were Mr. Brockholst Livingston, Mr. Peter Livingston, and Mr. Maturin Livingston; on the other side appeared Mr. Hamilton, and it was understood that Mr. King and other gentlemen, stood ready to co-operate in a discussion if it could have been brought about.

In the course of the affair three stones were thrown at Mr. Hamilton, the second of which glanced his forehead, but without material injury, one of the others struck another gentleman standing by him.

From the beginning standards were displayed bearing the colours of the United States and France.

About this time, a part of those who had drawn off to the right, went round by another street (down Broad Way) to the battery, bearing a standard, with the American and French colours, burnt the Treaty there, and making a circuit, returned with an augmentation of numbers.

While this was doing, according to every appearance, without the knowledge of the great body of the citizens who continued their position before the City Hall, the following matters were going on, viz.

A resolution was proposed, which being handed to the chairman, was read by him in the following words:—

"Resolved, That it does not appear necessary to this meeting to express any opinion on the Treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great-Britain, inasmuch as they have full confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the President of the United States, to whom, in conjunction with the Senate, the decision of the question constitutionally belongs."

A question was then taken upon it, by the Chairman. The voices for it and against it were numerous and loud. The party were desired to signify their assent, by raising their hands. Many hands were raised for and against it; but the noise and confusion were so great, that it was difficult, if not impracticable, to say with certainty where the majority lay: Both sides claim it with equal positiveness.

Immediately after the question on the resolution, a proposition was made for appointing a committee to report, on Monday next, upon the Treaty. There is good cause to believe that this proposition was not

generally heard by the meeting, and it is not ascertained that any question was taken upon it.

The following is a statement of the day by the chairman.

To the Citizens of New-York.

THE inhabitants of this city having been called together, this day, to decide on the subject of the treaty lately negotiated between the United States of America and Great Britain; it may be considered incumbent on me, being honoured by the voice of my fellow citizens to preside at their meeting, to state to them, with impartiality, the business of the day.

The first proposition had in view the adjournment to some place, where a full and fair discussion of the treaty may be had, which was opposed on the ground, that the treaty had been some time in the hands of the citizens; that it was presumable each citizen had come there prepared to give his vote upon it; that if the opinions of the citizens were to answer any purpose, it must be speedily given; since it was probable a decision by the President of the United States would not be delayed, and that discussion, to be satisfactory and effectual, would require more time than the attending citizens could spare and would tend to frustrate the object of the meeting.

The proposition was advocated and opposed (but no discussion had) and a resolution was then offered in the following words: "Resolved, that it does not appear to this meeting necessary to express any opinion on the treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, inasmuch as they have full confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the President of the United States, to whom in conjunction with the senate, the decision of the question constitutionally belongs."

This resolution being handed to the chair, was read, though not without interruption, and the question was put upon it. There were many who advocated, and many who opposed it: But there was so much disorder, that it was difficult to pronounce with certainty where the majority lay.

A proposition in the course of the meeting, was made, that a committee should be appointed to report a set of resolutions to be submitted on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, at the same place, expressive of the opinion of the citizens on the subject of their meeting.

A member (not thro' the medium of the Chair) then named fifteen citizens as a committee, to whom the subject should be referred, and who should be required to report at the time and place above mentioned. The persons named were Mr. B. Livingston, Mr. J. Clafon, Col. H. Rutgers; Mr. F. Nixon, M. Varrick, Mr. I. R. Livingston, Mr. Jno. Broome, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Elting, Mr. Denning, Mr. Osgood, Mr. Gellston, Mr. W. W. Gilbert, Mr. Brower, and Mr. Garden Munford. For each of these gentlemen there were many voices, but the noise was so considerable, that it is hard to pronounce with certainty, whether this proceeding was clearly understood by the citizens at large.

A motion for an adjournment to the meeting at the same place on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, was then made; and an adjournment thereon took place.

PETERSBURG, July 31.

Accounts from Barbadoes of the 20th ult. mention that the Island of Grenada presents one continued scene of the most dreadful destruction—and such is the general calamity, that the colony is reduced to little short of total ruin.

The Citizens of Petersburg, and of the neighbouring counties, are requested to meet on Saturday next, the 1st of August, at eleven o'clock, at the Town Court-house. The object of the meeting is, that the People should express their opinion on the late Treaty, between the United States, and Great-Britain.

Messrs. Connolly, & Co.
Gentlemen,

FOR the information of the good citizens of the county of Robeson, you will please to insert in your impartial gazette, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to me by a certain JOHN WILLIS, of Lumberton, Robeson county; also the copy of a letter which I have forwarded to Jacob Rhodes, esq. of Lumberton, and oblige your obt. servant,
GEORGE JAMES.

RALEIGH, 8th February, 1795.
Mr. JAMES,
SIR,

I HAVE understood that you have on hand, a large amount in the certificates issued by the state of North-Carolina, which you wish to vest in entering vacant lands: this may be done, and as I am further informed you have a partner in this business, I will undertake to furnish one million of acres, if you will furnish the bounty to the state. The fees to surveyors, &c. I think may be done with about five hundred pounds, as these officers have heretofore done this business for 1-4 of the lawful fees: it will be understood that if we go into this business, we are to be three equal partners, paying out the whole expences and the nett proceeds divided into three equal shares—if you accede to this, you'll inform Sir,
your humble servant,

JOHN WILLIS.

N. B. The bounty to the state is fifty shillings per hundred acres, which you are to furnish. The entry takers and surveyors, I will settle with them; every thing advanced and expended to be charged to the company account.—You will direct to the address of John Willis, Lumberton, Robeson county State of North Carolina.

J. W.
** The above proposition was acceded to, at Raleigh, 8th February 1795.
GEO. JAMES.

Fayetteville, August 6, 1795.
SIR,

A few days ago I was in the County of Richmond, the surveyor of that County informed me that he did not believe there could be ten thousand acres of vacant land found in that county since the large surveys made last summer, "what could Mr. Willis flatter himself with, in wishing to take from me the sum of 55cl. to enter on my account two hundred thousand acres of land in the county of Richmond, one hundred thousand acres in the county of Robeson; 200,000 in the county of Bladen?" knowing at the same time that there was no such quantities of vacant land in the counties of Richmond & Robeson. do the people in the county of Robeson put up with such tricks of villainy as this? what induced Mr. Willis to suppose such a game could be played upon strangers. I hope that the people of Robeson county will at the next election take care to send a man that will not make it his business to propose a contract for a million of acres of land when it will be found to be totally out of his power to comply with such an engagement—I wish you to shew this to the people in the county of Robeson. I shall be at the next election in your county & shew to the people Mr. Willis's proposition, and ask Mr. Willis to prove to the people, where this million of acres of land was to be found; if he can do so, I must confess it is