

THE CARGO
Of the *Peace Independent*,
Captain Cathcart, fromlicant and Linnon, landing
at the subscribers' wharf—
28 Pipes of Brandy
12 Bales of Spanish wool
3 do. of Annicked
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS.
Sept. 13.

Washington Lottery.
TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or
exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chestnut-
street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public
inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or ex-
changed for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of
which the 40th and 41st days returns are received.
The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.
A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold
on reasonable terms.
November 24

Washington Lottery.
The 40th and 41st days drawing of the Washington
Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 234, Mar-
ket-street, where tickets may be examined.
N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other
Lotteries may be procured.
November 17, 1796

This Day Published,
By **J. ORMROD**, No. 41, Chestnut-street
(Price 20 cents)
AUTHENTIC
OFFICIAL NOTES
From the Minister of the French Republic to the
Secretary of State of the United States
With a Replication to the said Note,
By the Secretary of State.
November 21

PROPOSALS.
By **WILLIAM COBBETT**, opposite Christ Church, Phi-
ladelphia, for publishing by subscription,
ADAMS'S
Defence of the American Constitutions.
CONDITIONS:
I. The work shall be printed on English wove-paper, page
for page, from the best London Edition; of course it
will be completed in three large octavo volumes.
II. For the three volumes, bound in boards, the price to
subscribers is to be only four dollars, and to non-subscri-
bers, five dollars and a half.
III. The subscription shall remain open for ten days, and
if an encouraging number of subscribers are obtained in
that time, the publisher engages to have the work ready
for delivery in six weeks from the present date.
15th November, 1796.
N. B. Subscriptions are taken by the principal book-
sellers of Philadelphia and New York
The subscribers to the History of Jacobinism are re-
spectfully informed, that it will be ready for delivery
early next week.
Nov. 16.

Just Published,
By **MATHEW CAREY**, at No. 113, Market-street,
PART FIRST OF
AN ADDRESS
To the Electors of the President of the
United States,
First published in the Gazette of the United States, in
a series of papers under the signature of
"A FEDERALIST."
Containing some strictures on Mr. Adams's De-
fence of the American Constitutions, and on the
Essays of PHOCION, since published without their
signature, in a pamphlet entitled "The pretensions of
Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency examined, and the
charges against John Adams refuted."
Nov. 22.

W. Young, Mills, and Son.
Have for Sale, a large assortment of
PRINTING AND WRITING PAPERS
Which will include 500 reams of fine demy wove print-
ing paper.
Imperial Folio and Quarto Post, gilt
Super-Royal Small Folio Post, plain,
Royal Ditto gilt
Medium Blossom paper assorted
Demy Transparent Folio Post
Thick post in folio Sup. plain & common Foolscap
Ditto in 4to Marbled papers
Extra large folio Post COARSE PAPERS.
Ditto 4to London brown assorted
Folio Post wove Log-book paper
Quarto ditto Hatters' paper
Folio wove post lined Stainers' paper
Quarto ditto do. Common brown
Ditto gilt do. Patent sheathing paper
Common size Folio Post Bonnet boards
Ditto quarto plain Bookbinders' boards.

Also,
A variety of other Stationary Articles:
Viz. Wedgwood and glass philosophical inkstands, well
assorted, pewter ink-stands of various sizes, round pewter
ink-stands, paper, brass and polished leather ink-stands for
the pocket, shining sand and sand boxes, pounce
and pounce boxes, ink and ink-powder, black leather and
red Morocco pocket books with and without instruments
of various sizes, counting-house and pocket pen-knives of
the best quality, ash-leaf tablet and memorandum books,
red and coloured wafers, common size office do. quills
from half a dollar to three dollars per hundred, black lead
pencils, mathematical instruments, &c. &c.
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,
seaman's articles and journals, &c. &c.
A well selected collection of miscellaneous books. Also,
of Greek, Latin, and English Classics, as are now in use
in the colleges and schools of the United States.
W. Young, Mills, & Son have just published in one
large volume 12 mo. Sheridan's Dictionary for the use
of Schools, 1 50-100 dollars.—Also the same work large
8vo. price three dollars.
Nov. 6.

Brokers Office, and
COMMISSION STORE.
No. 63 South Third Street, opposite the national new Bank.
SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES and **JOHN VAN REED,**
have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of
FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers,
Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and
sell on commission every species of Stock, notes of hand,
bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.
Money procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of
writings in the conveying line, done with neatness and
dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the
most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given.
They solicit a share of the public favor; they are deter-
mined to endeavor to deserve it.
N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.
SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED,
Philad. August 27, 1796.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.
PHOCION—No. XXV.
[Concluded from yesterday's Gazette]
THE pendulum is, however, admitted by Mr. Jef-
ferson to be liable to uncertainties, for which he of-
fers no remedies: How does it appear that these
uncertainties are not more important than the cau-
ses of errors, to which his attention has been di-
rected?

3d. "Machinery, says the report, p. 8. and a
power are necessary, which may exert a small, but
constant effort to renew the waste of motion, but
so that they shall neither retard nor accelerate the vi-
brations."
But it adds in the next page—"To estimate and
obviate this difficulty is the artist's province." What
is this, but to say that the standard of the United
States shall be the pendulum of some clock, made
by Mr. Leslie, or some other artist, thus discarding
at once all reliance upon the principles before ad-
vanced? The difficulty of ascertaining the center of
oscillation, (which he admits to be impossible, un-
less in a rod, of which the diameter is "infinitely
small") he thinks however can be obviated by Mr.
Leslie, the watch-maker.

Mr. Jefferson then proceeds to apply his stan-
dard.
1st. To measures of capacity. These he pro-
poses should be furnished with rectangular sides and
bottom, for which he gives the following reason:—
Cylindrical measures have the advantage of superior
strength; but square ones have the greater advan-
tage of enabling every one, who has a rule in his
pocket, to verify their contents, by measuring them.
Did it not occur to this profound mathematician,
that a man, with a rule in his pocket, could, as ea-
sily measure the diameter and depth of a cylindrical
half-hushel as the sides and depth of a square box?

2d. To weights. The standard of weights is
proposed to be a definite portion of rain-water,
weighed always in the same temperature. "It will
be necessary, says he, to refer these weights to a de-
terminate mass of some substance, the specific gra-
vity of which is invariable; rain-water is such a
substance, and may be referred to every where, and
through all time." But the temperature is not defi-
ned; rain water is varied by several causes; dust,
insects, &c. will create a difference in its weight.
The French, in their late plan, have outdone Mr.
Jefferson; their standard is distilled water, ascer-
tained by a defined temperature.

3d. To coins. The report proposed to change
the value of the dollar, or rather to coin the dollars
of the United States of a different value from the
current dollars. The effect of this system to which
he could not have adverted, would be to make the
debtors throughout the United States pay more for
all existing engagements than they had contracted
to pay, for he proposed to make an addition of five
grains of silver to the proper weight of the dollar,
without a proportional augmentation of its legal
value. The inconveniences of this plan were after-
wards judiciously pointed out in the report on the
mint by the late secretary of the treasury, whose sys-
tem was preferred and adopted by congress.

Notwithstanding the numerous defects and errors
in Mr. Jefferson's report, he seems to have been ve-
ry liberal in his extracts from pre-existing works.
Almost the whole of that part of the report, which
relates to measures, is evidently copied from reports
of committees of the house of commons, which were
made in the years 1758 and 1759, which commit-
tees he states to have been assisted by able mathe-
maticians and artists: he subjoins, "that the cir-
cumstances under which these reports were made,
entirely them to be considered, as far as they go, as
the best written testimony of the standard weights
and measures existing in England, and as such would
be relied on by him."
After making such free use of these reports, and
stating all the varieties of measures in England, he
candidly confesses, "that he is not informed whe-
ther there have been any and what alterations of these
measures, by the laws of our States." Now, this
was certainly a very essential part of his duty; if,
instead of either hurrying his report, to make a dis-
play of prodigious industry and wonderful intuition,
or devoting his time to visionary speculations, or to
the altering and reforming of all his calculations,
to adapt them to the French project, he had sought
for the laws of the American States, relative to the
subject, he might have obtained much useful in-
formation, on which congress would be enabled to
act; whereas, his report contained so little that was
of any real utility, that congress, at the distance
of six years, have not derived the smallest advan-
tage from his labours. It is the more surprising
that he should have neglected this essential duty, be-
cause, on another occasion, when anxious to vindicate
some of the States from the reproach of having
violated the treaty with Great Britain, he was very
diligent in procuring every State law, record of
court, and document which might tend to support
his favorite doctrine.

We shall now take leave of Mr. Jefferson and
his pretensions, as a philosopher and politician.
The candid and unprejudiced, who have read with
attention the foregoing comments on his philoso-
phical and political works, and on his public con-
duct, must now be convinced, however they may
have hitherto been deceived by a plausible appear-
ance, and specious talents, or misled by designing
partisans, that the reputation he has acquired, has
not been bottomed on solid merit; that his abilities
have been more directed to the acquirement of li-
terary fame, than to the substantial good of his
country; that his philosophical opinions have been
wavering and capricious, often warped by the most
frivolous circumstances; that in his political con-
duct he has been timid, inconsistent and unsteady,
favouring measures of a factious and disorganizing
tendency; always leaning to those which would es-
tablish his popularity, however destructive of our
peace and tranquility; that his political principles
are sometimes whimsical and visionary, at others,
subversive of all regular and stable government;
that his writings have betrayed a disrespect for reli-
gion, and his partiality for the impious Paine, an en-
emy to christianity; that his advice, respecting the
Dutch company, and his open countenance of an
incendiary printer, and of the views of a faction,

manifest a want of due regard for national faith and
public credit; that his abhorrence of one foreign na-
tion, and enthusiastic devotion to another, have ex-
tinguished in him every germ of real national cha-
racter; and, in short, that his elevation to the
Presidency, must eventuate either in the debasement
of the American name, by a whimsical, inconsis-
tent and feeble administration, or in the prostration
of the United States at the feet of France, the sub-
version of our excellent constitution, and the conse-
quent destruction of our present prosperity.
PHOCION.

Philadelphia, November 24.
Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Extracts from Paris papers to the 14th of October
brought by the Dispatch from Havre-de-Grace,
translated for the American Daily Advertiser.

COLOGNE, October 3.

The following are the conditions of neutrality
concluded at Neuwied on the 30th ult. between the
French and Austrian Generals.

1. The city of Neuwied, the castle and its ap-
purtenances, cannot be occupied by any troops, ei-
ther French or Austrian.
2. The advanced posts of the respective corps
shall be removed from each other one hundred and
fifty paces, viz. The French to count from the
last house on the right side of the city, and the
Austrians from the last house to the left of the city
and from the fence of the Court Garden.
3. In virtue of the present treaty, the French
troops shall not attack the city, nor the Austrian
generals construct offensive or defensive works, which
may damage the bridge on the Rhine.
4. There shall be a French and an Austrian of-
ficer established in the city, charged to answer for the
infringement of this article.
5. The line of centres in the plain, will be ruled
according to military law, and in a manner compa-
tible with the position of the two corps of troops.
6. All the fortification works constructed in the
city, shall be razed under the inspection of the ma-
gistrate.
7. To avoid all species of misunderstanding, it
is mutually agreed, that no soldier, either French
or Austrian, shall enter into the city, without an
express permission from his chief. The established
officers at Neuwied will take care to have this ar-
ticle executed. A duplicate of the present treaty
has been delivered to the magistrate of Neuwied.

PARIS, October 10.

The Dunkirk floating battery has perished in the
harbour by the explosion of the powder on board.
A single man, out of fifty nine who composed the
crew has alone been saved.

October 12.

Peace is made with the King of Naples. The
treaty was signed the day before yesterday. It re-
sembles not that concluded with the King of Sar-
dinia. The King of Naples is not to make any
cession of territory. He agrees only to allow cer-
tain commercial advantages; he excludes the English
from his ports until a peace, and promises reparati-
on for the outrages committed in 1792, against our
ambassador at Naples.

To this treaty was joined a message by which the
Directory ask for new funds in support of the war.
They announce some hopes of peace; that negoti-
ations with England will be opened; that the Ca-
binet of St. James mean to send an agent; but
that he is not yet arrived. They mention the ne-
cessity of shewing a resolution to carry on the war
with vigour, if the obstinacy of our enemies render
it necessary, in order to insure the acceptance of just
and reasonable conditions of peace.
At one o'clock this morning, the Military Com-
mission sentenced to death, Huguet, Javoguer, Cuf-
fet, Babi, ex-conventionals; Gagnant, painter,
native of Paris; Bertran, ex-Mayor of Lyons;
Bonbon, a shoe-maker, native of Orleans; Pitoy,
joiner, native of Champlitte; Lafond, shoemaker,
native of Montbrison.

Several others were sentenced to imprisonment for
different periods, and some liberated.
Prince Henry of Prussia has published and dedi-
cated to the French Republic a posthumous work
for Diderot. He has been received a member of
our national institute.

OFFICIAL NEWS.
ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

Letter from Jourdan, General in chief, to the army
of the Sambre and Meuse, dated Deutz, third
Vendemiaire (Sept. 25.)

Infirmities, caused by the multiplied fatigues of
the war, have obliged me to solicit my retreat.—
Accustomed to regard you as my children, you may
judge of the regret which I feel in separating from
you. You have been night and day the object of my
solicitudes. Though absent, you will still be so.
My soul, my heart will follow you every where.
One thing alone alleviates my sorrow on quitting
you; it is that I leave you in the hands of an ex-
perienced officer, whose virtues and whose talents
prefigure the most happy success. General Bournon-
ville takes the brave Generals by whom you have
been so often conducted to victory. I shall learn
with infinite pleasure, in my retreat, your glorious
exploits. Preserve your esteem and friendship for me;
I trust I merit them both; and pity me that I
am obliged to be separated from you.
JOURDAN.

Extract of a letter from General Bournonville, com-
mander in Chief of the army of the Sambre and
Meuse.

Head-Quarters, Mulheim, 8 Ven-
demiaire, (Sept. 30.)

The division (lately Marceau's) provisionally com-
manded by the general of brigade Hardy, was at-
tacked the day before yesterday by three columns
of the enemy. One of the columns passed the
Selz at Sickingen-Lech, and posted itself on the
Plateau of Wurstatt; the second posted itself on
Niederhulm, and the third on Oberender. The en-
emy has been repulsed every where. One Squa-

dron of the 2d regiment of hussars, the 11th re-
giment of chevau-lights, and the 6th of cavalry, dis-
tinguished themselves on the right by four charges,
which forced the enemy to repass the Selz. They
have lost many men, and we have made 600 prison-
ers in this attack. Capt. Verwerdt did wonders
with two pieces of light artillery against eight pie-
ces of the enemy, two of which he dismounted.—
The 31st division of the Gendarmerie conducted
themselves well in the centre; and the 108th Gra-
nadiers, the 55th demi-brigades, and the 9th light
infantry did prodigies on the left. The enemy be-
ing harboured in the village of Nidder Ingelheim
we have been obliged to let fire to it to dislodge
them. The combat commenced at five o'clock in
the morning, and did not end till the same hour in
the evening. It was a warm one.

Yesterday evening about 5 o'clock the enemy
presented themselves to the grand guard of the di-
vision of General Lefebvre, and to the division of
Championnet, and a cannonade took place. The en-
emy had 1200 horse, two battalions and 6 pie-
ces of cannon. They had several wounded, 2 offi-
cers killed, and several prisoners. I suppose that
they have taken this measure in order to discover a
movement which I made at that moment.

BOURNONVILLE.
Head-Quarters at Buchon, 10th
Vendemiaire, (October 2.)

The general in chief of the army of the Rhine and
Moselle, to the executive directory.

Citizen's directors,
You have no doubt received general Moulin's ac-
count of the attack of Kehl, and of the check
which the enemy received. I had sent some troops
of the army to him, but they arrived too late by
some days for that affair. I have not yet received
the details. Nearly all our couriers are intercept-
ed, either by the peasants or by the enemy's posts.

General Scherb, whom I ordered to retreat from
Bruchfall to Kehl at the approach of the enemy,
did it a little too late, as he found the enemy es-
tablished behind him in three or four places; but he
maneuvered with ability, and the bravery of the
68th demi-brigade and of the 19th regiment of dra-
goons, freed him from all obstacles. The passage
was opened by the point of the bayonet, and the
small body of troops arrived at its destination, with
all its equipage, its wounded, and more than one
hundred prisoners. This conduct merits the high-
est eulogies. Since this, I have learnt from the
affair of Kehl, that this 68th demi-brigade was
a principal means of preserving that important post.

I have received no news from either the army of
the Sambre and Meuse, or from Strasbourg. This
is extraordinary, though I hear by the German pa-
pers and private letters, that general Jourdan has
been forced to repass the Lahn, and to retire be-
hind the Sieg.

At this moment, the enemy has made an attack
at the abbaye de Schausseried; general Desaix is
at an equal distance between the Federsee and the
Danube. As my letter will not be sent till to-mor-
row, I shall give you the details.

Vendemiaire 11th. After a brisk engage-
ment, the enemy has been repulsed at all points, with
great loss. We have made about 300 prisoners on
the left, amongst which are five officers. As the
enemy are not far from us, I shall attack them to-
morrow, and this is the more important, as I learn
that the corps of general Nauendorff, about 7 or
8000 men strong, marches on Fribingen.

Health and respect,
MOREAU.

Extract of a letter from citizen Hauffmann, com-
mander military from government with the army of the
Rhine and Moselle, to the executive directory.

Citizen directors,
I wrote you yesterday by the ordinary courier,
that of the army has arrived, and has brought me
two letters, dated from the head-quarters at Saul-
gen, the 12th and 13th. They announce, that the
Austrians had been completely beaten, on the 12th
and 13th, in the environs of Buchon. Two ca-
non, 6 cannon, 3000 prisoners, amongst whom
are fifty six officers, were already at head-quarters;
3000 other prisoners were expected in the course
of the day. I have thought my duty to make you
acquainted with this news by an extraordinary cour-
ier. The prisoners report, that the emperor has
no more forces in the interior of Austria, and that
he has sent to the army all the troops which he had
in reserve or in the garrisons.

HAUSSMANN.
ARMISTICE,
Concluded with his serene highness the elector palatine
of Bavaria.

The general in chief of the army of the Rhine
and Moselle, desiring to accede to the inten-
tions of his serene highness the elector palatine of
Bavaria, grants him, for the duchy of Bavaria,
the high palatinate, the county of Neubourg, the
part of palatinate of the Rhine, and the part of
the duchy of Berg, on the right bank of that river,
the bishopricks of Freising, of Ratibon (the city
not included) Passau, the provostship of Bercholl-
gaden, the chapters of Ober and Nider Munder,
St. Emerand, and the county of Ortenbourg, a sus-
pension of arms.

And the following are the principal conditions.
1. The elector of Bavaria shall withdraw im-
mediately, from the collected armies, all the troops
which he is to furnish as his contingent. They shall
continue in arms, and he shall have the disposal
of his army as he shall judge fit, for the interior po-
lice of the country.

2. The French troops shall always have a free
passage through the country of the elector of Ba-
varia; those who, by the chance of war, may have
occasion to march through the above countries, shall
be quartered upon the inhabitants, or lodged in
barracks, according to circumstances, but without
giving to the landholders, or other proprietors, any
right to indemnity for the camps or other field es-
tablishments, which the military operations may re-
quire.

3. The general in chief will be particularly care-
ful, that persons and property shall be respected by
the troops, which the chance of war may force to
pass through the electorate of Bavaria. He will
be careful to avoid, as much as possible, in such
passes, the city of Munich, and other electorate re-
sidences.