

to the policy of the measure—Savannah, he said, was the only considerable port, except Charleston, which the United States had in that quarter. It was situated at the mouth of a river which watered a space of country containing a thousand square miles. The average revenue of this city was 76,000 dollars. Was not this, he asked, an object of importance? Was it not an object to foster to relieve the distresses of such a place? Many great statesmen had employed themselves in founding cities, and should they not hold out a helping hand to one in distress? Peter the Great founded a city upon a morass, and Louis the XIVth attempted to build one in the English Channel. He trusted the American government would have more wisdom than to see one of her's sink for want of a little timely assistance.

The question was put on the amendment and negatived, there being only 26 in favour of it.

Mr. Baldwin said, he had doubted whether to make any observations on this motion, not that he was insensible to the calamitous situation which was the cause of it, but from an apprehension that it might be thought he was too strongly affected by it. Though it might be disagreeable to one to give his judgment and to urge his opinions when his own relation to the question was different from that of others, yet some of the reflections might not be useless to those who were to determine it. He was sure it was not a want of disposition to relieve the unhappy sufferers, that had or would draw forth an observation on this occasion, but merely doubts as to the powers of the Federal government in money matters. The use of a written constitution, and of that provision in it, which declared that no money should be drawn from the Treasury but under appropriations made by law, was very manifest from the caution which it gave in the expenditure of public money, and in laying burthens on the people; yet he believed it impossible to obtain absolute directions from it in every case. The objection is, that Congress is empowered to raise money only to pay the debts and to provide for the common defence, and the other purposes, exactly as specified in the 8th section. The objection has often been made, but many laws have passed not exactly specified in that section. He mentioned the private acts before alluded to, the laws for establishing light-houses, to aid navigation in the improvement of harbours, beacons, buoys and public piers, establishing trade houses with the Indians, and some others, to show that though the constitution was very useful in giving general directions, yet it was not capable of being administered under so rigorous and mechanical construction, as had been sometimes contended for. He begged leave to ask and to urge the question, whether there was no possible accumulation of calamity and distress, that might be brought upon some part of the country, which would justify the Federal Government in granting some relief? No doubt the usual pressure of private misfortune is relieved by the poor laws and other aids of the state government; but, suppose a state belonging to this Union, the greater part, or perhaps the whole, was situated on an island, and that at once, by some of the great causes which we know operate in Nature, by tremendous convulsions and earthquakes, it was to be thrown into such a situation as some parts of the world have been, not only the whole property of the wretched survivors destroyed, but their place no longer habitable, would the Federal Government think they had no powers even to grant them some of their new land as a place of refuge? He was sensible he had put a case so strong that the bare mention almost seemed improper, and that the mind of no gentleman could follow him to that extent. He only wished to establish the principle, that there were possible instances in which it would be the duty of the Federal Government to interpose relief. Whether the present calamity was so great, and the distress so pressing, that proper relief was scarcely to be expected from the state where it had happened; was a question which he must leave to their determination. He was sure they could not wait for inducements from the nature of the scene, or from their own disposition; he could not wish to heighten the colouring in which it stood before them.

[To be continued.]

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

INASMUCH as the government has been frequently reproached in certain newspapers for basely submitting to the vile treatment of a captain Jessup by captain Bigot, commanding a British ship of war in the West Indies. I have made what enquiry I could into this business since I have been in this city, (for I felt the indignity and reproach becoming the character of an American) and I find, much to the honor of the British minister here, that as soon as the account of the transaction was published in one of the newspapers, on that authority alone, he made a representation of the abuse to his government, who have readily promised that justice shall be rendered on the facts being substantiated. And further, by enquiry at the office of state, if any statement or evidence had been furnished by Capt. Jessup or any person in his behalf, by which our government could found a complaint for such villainous treatment (as Capt. Jessup I have no doubt received) I was informed that they had heard, that Capt. Jessup has some time since been at New-York, and that they had been expecting to have received from him the necessary proof, but not a syllable from him or any other person had been received there on the subject. I will further add, it has been reported (with what truth I will leave to every one to determine from the circumstances) that a compromise for some consideration had taken place between the two captains, and I confess Capt. Jessup's silence after receiving so severe and as I presume outrageous chastisement, creates a strong suspicion that something has hushed him. Under this view of the circumstances in this case, and I am persuaded in every other which is made the constant theme of abusing our government by our disorganizers for tamely submitting to British insolence, an investigation would prove to be equally groundless if not malicious. Would not such declaimers evidence their attachment more to their country's honor and interest if they were alike watchful in eradicating the abuses we are continually receiving from another foreign nation?

To undeceive the public I have made this communication, which by enquiry will be found to be the TRUTH.

LADIES' CONCERT.

The subscribers to the Ladies' Concert are respectfully informed, that the Concert is POSTPONED till To-morrow Fortnight—Mrs. Grattan being so indisposed with a cold as to render it impossible for her to perform.

January 2.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1797.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31st, 1796.

The officers of the army are to respect the memory of the late Major-General WAYNE, commander in chief of the troops of the United States, by wearing the usual mourning of black crape around the left arm, and the hilt of the sword, for the term of thirty days after the receipt of this order.

JAMES WILKINSON, Brig. Gen.

Attest,  
CAMPBELL SMITH, Lieut. and Brig. Maj.

Extract of a letter from Massachusetts.

"I live retired, as usual; but, notwithstanding, I hear, much of Adet's manifestoes. All accounts agree, that it opens the eyes of the people, and provokes their resentment. I am confirmed in my expectation, that the measure will ultimately serve the government."

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, December 24.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived the Snow Pacific Trader, captain Barnes, from Liverpool, via Vineyard, 51 days.

By this arrival we have received London papers to October 26: But they contain no intelligence of moment. The accounts of military operations are no later than those some time since received from Paris: They are however of a very different cast—so different, that it is impossible to reconcile them. The French army of the Lower Rhine, under Gen. Bournoville, remained between the Sieg and Lahn; while that under Gen. Moreau continued in the vicinity of Buchau, in Suabia, though some accounts state, that his vanguard had arrived at Straßburg.—The archduke Charles was advancing by the Rhine towards Suabia, and the Austrian divisions in that circle formed a line of posts from the Lake of Constance, to the vicinity of Fort du Kehl. The capture of Gen. Buonaparte is frequently mentioned in these papers; but without the least authority. The prospect of peace does not appear to brighten. Lord Malbunry had arrived at Paris, but there were no accounts of his reception. The British parliament appear to contemplate another campaign, by the votes of credit they pass; the provisions they have made for the support of 195,177 men; and the grant of 360,000l. for the recruiting service of 1797. The number of Austrians in Mantua, is said to be 30,000, but many of them sick; and Gen. Buonaparte was drawing thither all the reinforcements he could muster in Piedmont. The naval equipments in England were not in the least relaxed. The fleet chased by the Spaniards into Gibraltar, it appears was admiral Mann's, who lost some transports.

Gravesend, Oct. 19. Passed by, the Nancy, Stone, from America.

Vessels at Bordeaux, Oct. 21. Britannia, Ball, Bolton; Recovery, Ropes, Salem; Sea Horse, Gridley, Cloucceller; Leopard, Goodrich, Bolton; Fanny, Smith, Salem; George, Price, do. Hope, Very, do. Rosaunah, Archer, do. Vulture, Baile, do.

At Martinico, Nov. 12—Capt. Noble, of Portsmouth; Hammond, of Ipswich; Low, of Haverhill; Sally and Betty, of New York; Aurora, Bartlett, Plymouth; Capt. Kimball, of Boston, arrived from France about the 10th November.

The capt. and crew of the schr. John Jay, of this port, which they were forced to desert Nov. 6, were saved by capt. Barton, of the brig Camilla, of Providence, who was attentively humane in his care of them.

We are now to congratulate the citizens of America, on the choice of his Excellency John Adams to the distinguished office of President of the United States; an event which must give joy to every friend to the peace and prosperity of our country.—His wisdom and experience, his unshaken republicanism, and ardent love of peace, order and good government, have made him the successor of our beloved WASHINGTON; and will secure the respect and prolong the prosperity of our country.

In eight states our worthy fellow-citizen John Adams has had the unanimous suffrages of the electors. This fact, in the eyes of the world, will outweigh ten thousand obloquies which some have endeavoured to cast on his principles. In no state from which intelligence has yet been received, has Mr. Jefferson received an unanimous vote.

It is worthy of remark, says a correspondent, that the British papers, at no period of the revolution, ever teemed with more sheer abuse of the administration of the government of the United States, than the Jacobin papers do at this very moment. The sycophants of the most inveterate royalist at Mr. Washington, one Greene, &c. do not equal those now attempted to be played off against the respectable personages who have filled, and now fill, the high departments of government. What must the world think of a government which is thus traduced by its citizens?

It will be amusing to the public, to recur to the various statements of the said to be expected votes of electors of President and Vice-President; especially those which originated in Philadelphia.

Yarmouth, Dec. 19.

This morning, at Bass river, was consumed by fire, the whole of a large store, together with all the property it contained, amounting in the whole to 13,000 dollars, consisting of cash, dry goods, grain, &c. the property of Sylvanus Crowell and David Killey. All the shipping at the wharves would most undoubtedly have been consumed, but for the extraordinary exertions of Messrs. Kelly and Buncker, who both got badly wounded, but it is hoped not mortally. What makes the loss the more lamented, is that the sufferers were gentlemen, who did not keep their interest in a napkin, but let it have circulation, to employ the poor in labor, to get their daily bread.

NEW-YORK, December 30.

We learn, that the vessels which have arrived these few days past, give accounts that many vessels are on the coast, endeavouring to make ports, but driven off by contrary winds, some of them in real distress for want of provisions or water, and the

people's limbs frozen. Is it not possible for the citizens to send out vessels for the relief of such as are near this port?—[Minerva.]

December 31.

To Masters of Vessels, Mates, and Seamen in general.

The Underwriters of the City of New-York, having received credible information, that a great number of vessels are in great distress on the coast, have provided the brig Dean, Joshua Sanford, master, to give immediate assistance to the sufferers, and do hereby invite the Masters, Mates, and Seamen to embark in so laudable an enterprize.—Those who are disposed to undertake the cause of humanity, will please to give in their names at the counting room of Ebenezer Stevens, who is authorized to make arrangements for their compensation. Dec. 31.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated December 22, 1796.

"Within a day or two past, it has been discovered, that there are a great many forged 50 and 5 dollar bills of the United States bank, in circulation. They are exceedingly well executed. This is written to caution you against remitting me any of either of those denominations, as you cannot pass them here at any rate."

New-York, Dec. 31.

ARRIVED.

Days.  
Ship Patty, Kenney, Aux Cayes 58  
Sch'r Hopps, Parson, St. Croix 28

COMMUNICATIONS.

The saying of a noted prime minister, that every man has his price, seems to be demonstrated as to the Democrats: for at the very moment when some of them are bawling American honor and independence, five thousand French crowns a-year are found powerful opiates.

Adet's insults, treating our country like Poland, and the threats of an American, Frenchified by his commission, in our very ports, are blisters to a dead man. Mr. Bache's patriotism is more excellent than Job's patience—or Job had faith with it. What must the faith of the partisans of the Aurora be, if their own principles should prevail? Not that America would enjoy independence, but that (and this is supposition against analogy and experience) we should be subject to kind matters. The Democrats have chosen their masters and are faithful to them. We chuse to be free.

FOUR MILLIONS.

Mr. FENNO,

SOME of the wife-wives of Baltimore have thought proper to compliment a man, who has publicly announced, that he has orders from the French Directory to destroy even the trade of their city—and who is an avowed agent in promoting measures unfriendly to the peace and independence of his country—Do these complacent know, that should captain Barney seize the property of citizens of the United States on the high seas, in following a trade authorized by treaty with France, and send their vessels into French ports for adjudication, and should ever return to this country; he may share the fate at last of the English admiral who seized the property of English ships at St. Eustatia, during the war between the United States and Great-Britain.

Does Capt. B. think that he can take off and put on as an interest or caprice may dictate—the character of an American citizen?

It is said that some influential characters in Baltimore have hinted at the propriety of the citizens joining generally in an address to the intrepid captain Barney, (who has orders to take our vessels) for the important services which he has informed them he proposes to render to his country. The following will probably be the patriotic address—

SIR,

We the merchants, shipbuilders, rope-makers and others concerned in the trade and prosperity of Baltimore and the state of Maryland rejoice to see you again in your native country, and to hear from your own mouths that you are so truly patriotic as to have engaged to the French Directory, to take our vessels in case the plan of France in our choice of a President and in our going to war for them, should not succeed.

We lament exceedingly as we ought, that a majority of the people have been so perverse as to have declined the opportunity that has been just afforded them of following the counsels of the French Directory, your present master, and that neither the fraternal doings of a Genet, the half tempting lures of the confessor, the Pere Fauchet, nor the sublime declamations of an Adet, with their American co-adjutors, have made them sensible that to be submissive to the mandates of our dear young sister Republic is the only way to secure the affections and friendship of the terrible nation.

Some years ago, persons who thought the opinions respecting France fanatical and nonsensical in the extreme, were disposed to take ground boldly against popular folly and absurdity. What will newspaper speculations signify, said their opponents. Speeches in Congress are lost—straws make no dams against torrents and freshets. The flood water must run off. All passions may be attacked with success in their ebb, none in their strength.

Fact has verified the truth of the hypothesis. At last the country has thrown off the magic power of enthusiasm and infatuation.

The cause of Liberty and Republicanism.

These words, tho' addressed to the understanding impeded it's powers. The fever and delirium lasted till we can wake and see how the fact has turned out.

The fact is—pretended republicanism acknowledges the king of Spain? Nay, worse—it acknowledges the king of Spain not a whit the worse for being a king. (See the late curious State paper in the United States Gazette) The king of Prussia is a king also—the German princes save their bacon and their titles and cash. Poor Democrats, your notions are forever plausible and forever wrong. France to far from driving Europe through the revolutionary mill, it hops grinding to save Prussia, Spain, &c. &c. Democrats, experience is a sober teacher, if you are not taught that republi-

anism, liberty, rights of man, and forty other cut-throat words, have nothing to do with France, you are incorrigible. Experience has birch in her school and you smart for nothing.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A new method of keeping Bill Books, Adapted for the ease and convenience of merchants in general; but particularly for those who are extensively concerned in trade: exhibiting at one view, all the bills which a merchant may have to receive or pay, in the course of the whole year, for each month separately. And thereby preventing the trouble and inconvenience attendant on the mode now in use, of selecting the bills due in each month from the promiscuous entries of several months.

To which is prefixed,

A table shewing the number of days from any day of any month, to the same day in any other month. Philadelphia, printed for and sold by R. CAMPBELL & Co. January 2. tawit

Bank of North-America,

January 2, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a Dividend of Six per Cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th instant.

By order of the Board.

JOHN NIXON, President.

Bank of the United States,

January 2nd, 1797.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Sixteen Dollars on each Share for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 15th instant.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

OLD THEATRE.

Cedar-Street.

TO-MORROW EVENING, Tuesday, January 3, 1797.

Signior FALCONI

Will continue his Philosophical Performances, when, by particular desire, will be exhibited, the so much admired experiment, which was performed the last night, viz. The DOVE.

The performer will request any person to write any question they please on paper, who will be at liberty to put it into a loaded pistol, and discharge out of the Theatre; the exhibitor will neither see nor touch the paper; and to the astonishment of the spectators, the dove will instantly appear with an answer in his bill.

Sign. FALCONI, being ambitious to contribute as much as is in his power to the amusement of the generous citizens, takes this opportunity of improving his performance, by the lively representation of

An Engagement between two Frigates,

Or, A SEA FIGHT.

This exhibition, in shades, will undoubtedly be very interesting to the spectators. They will be able to distinguish the manœuvring of the two ships, of the guns as they are firing, with the concomitant noise; the rigging and sails made ragged by the shot; the continuation of the battle, with the one losing her main-topmast, the roaring of the sea, and the smoke of the guns; the view of the boats, and wounded men on the surface of the water, will give to any person who has not seen one, a perfect idea of a sea-fight; while the conclusion of it, together with the ingenuity of the performance, will be highly pleasing to every American.

With several other Experiments, and Scenery, very entertaining.

To conclude with the celebrated DANCING MASTER. To begin precisely at half past six.

Tickets to be had at Mr. North's, next door to the Theatre.

N. B. Box three quarters of a dollar, Pit half a dollar, Gallery one quarter of a dollar.

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED TWITTENHAM, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1/2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peach-trees. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are laid out to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Oct. 31. LAW Surviving Executor.

Notice.

THE Advertiser is a person regularly bred, and has carried on in an extensive manner for these 36 years past, the various branches of Goldsmith's and Jewellery, plated and hard-ware Cutlery, and Ironmongery business, and has general knowledge of the Dry Good and many other businesses. He has a particular taste for building, has built extensively for himself, has conducted buildings for others, and is of opinion that his services to any gentleman that might be in want of a person to conduct any of the aforesaid businesses, would not only be useful but an acquisition, as he will engage on liberal terms, either as a salesman or to sell on commission as an agent, act as a partner or take the care of a manufactory, or superintend building, &c. He is a married man, and having no family but his wife who would act as a saleswoman or house-keeper. No objection to any part of the Southern States, or to take a voyage to Europe as a supercargo.

A line directed to J. C. to the care of the printer, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. He is well acquainted with most of the English, Irish, and Scotch manufactories, as he carried on business for ten years in London, but on account of unavoidable misfortunes in his country, he is now forced to seek for a living for himself and wife in this way, and he flatters himself that he will give entire satisfaction to his employer. And as he is well known in this city, and to the most respectable characters on the continent, doubts not but his character, morality and indefatigable industry, will bear the strictest enquiry.

Dec. 28.

law if

Any PERSON

Who is well acquainted with the River MISSISSIPPI,

And will give Directions for falling into the same, that can be depended on, shall be generously rewarded for his information, provided he will leave the directions with Mr. John Fenno, printer, Philadelphia, or Edmund M. Hunt, Newburyport.