

her, from a vain pugnacity of obliging her to strike to us. We then employed ourselves in making the necessary dispositions for affording such assistance as might be in our power, in the event of the obstinacy of the enemy obliging the admiral to attack them, as well as such as would be expedient in case they should run their ships on shore, neither of which, however, I thought probable.

I was accordingly informed, by a letter from Sir George the following morning, that the whole had surrendered themselves to him.

The means by which this event has been accomplished, Sir, has not afforded any opportunity to his Majesty's troops of displaying that bravery in his service, which I am confident they would have shown, had the occasion presented itself; but if the utmost alacrity and cheerfulness, under almost every privation, except that of meat, during a march of ninety miles, through so barren a country that there exist but five houses in the whole line, have any merit, I can with truth present them to his Majesty's notice.

This march, Sir, has never yet I believe been attempted by any body of troops, however small, and, permit me to assure you, has been attended with such uncommon difficulties, that it never could have been accomplished but by the display of the qualities I have mentioned in the troops, and a union of extraordinary exertions in all the departments concerned. In these all have equal claim to my acknowledgements; but I cannot dispense with particularizing the intelligence and activity with which, regardless of the uncommon fatigue which attended it, Lieutenant M'Nab, of the 98th regiment, with about twenty of his mounted men performed the service allotted to him of watching the enemy, and preventing any communication with them, from the first moment of their coming into the Bay, till our arrival.

It is, Sir, with very particular satisfaction that I have further to report, that I have received, on this occasion, every possible assistance from his Majesty's subjects of the Colony.

The Burgher Senate have discharged the duty imposed upon them with the greatest readiness, impartiality and activity, whilst their requisitions and orders on the inhabitants for their waggons, cattle and horses, have been complied with, with a cheerfulness which could, I am satisfied, only proceed from a conviction of the preference to be given of his Majesty's mild and paternal government over the wild system of anarchy and confusion from which they were furnishing the means of being effectually defended.

This will be delivered to you, Sir, by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Baynes, who has been in this country since the first arrival of his Majesty's troops under my command, and to whose intelligent and active assistance I have been, on every occasion, highly indebted. I beg leave, Sir, most humbly to recommend him to his Majesty's notice.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,
Sir, &c.
J. H. CRAIG.

[To be continued.]

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PARTY SPIRIT.

The numerous virulent pieces that pass between men of different parties, cannot but be disgusting to every unbiassed reader; and indeed these effusions of spleen have become so common, that they seem now to be generally passed over without regard, and serve only to fill the corner of a newspaper without any benefit to those who read them.

The liberty of the press, which ought to be prized by every freeman, should at the same time be used with such moderation as to exclude all unnecessary satire. One of the great purposes of a free press is to secure the liberty of a country, in any critical time, by a candid and ingenious display of principles, and to warn its citizens of any dangers that may chance to threaten them from ambitious men; but it is sometimes so much abused by the little politicians of a country, that many who are otherwise well disposed to the public welfare, are led to wish that no such liberty of the press existed. This is not indeed a wish cherished by myself, nor even by a majority of society; but such intemperance will sometimes be attended with this consequence, and if these fierce political champions have really the happiness of their country so much at heart as they pretend, it might afford some inducement for them to suppress their acrimony, to consider how easily mankind are sometimes prevailed upon to give up a privilege for the sake of safety, and how frequently nations are enslaved by ambitious men, who take advantage of their evils to enforce the necessity of more restraint.

I have been led to these remarks, Mr. Printer, by the numerous "hints" and "communications" that have struck my attention upon taking up a newspaper. If the motive of these writers be to reform errors, and do away prejudice, there is to be sure some excuse for them; but still we are left to lament that such inadequate means should be used, as the method they take has quite a contrary tendency; and the breach between different parties, instead of being closed, is made wider. The natural pride of man induces him to reject advice, even though he knows it to be given with good intentions; but when it is accompanied with insult, it will lead him to embrace the most palpable errors with more eagerness than he did before, and to disseminate them amongst others, in order to vindicate his own undervaluing in having first admitted them.

But I am inclined to think, Sir, that their views are different. They probably mean nothing more than to give to the public some bright specimen of wit, or power of sarcasm; but let me ask any one who thus frivolously wastes his time and paper, whether he himself has ever received any pleasure from the perusal of similar pieces? If their object is to entertain, they should be more pointed; for no person is amused by general censure. Is any criticism against aristocrats or democrats (terms that comprise great numbers) calculated to please a reader who understands not to whom they are particularly aimed? I believe not, and if the writers who are so ready to show their smartness, would apply the enquiry to their own feelings, the event would be sufficient to baffle their hopes of distinction from this source, and spare the public the task of perusing compositions that yield neither pleasure nor information.

In future that is personal, the case is different; for here we are perhaps acquainted with the characters; and we are gratified in watching the arrows of reproach that fly from side to side, because we know the object on whom they fall, and their fate is interesting.

Thus it appears, Mr. Printer, that no man ought to present his essays to his fellow citizens, unless it be to communicate something valuable, or something pleasing. For this reason I have always been led to despise the productions of a writer, that deals in mere abuse without argument, and look upon it as nothing more than a prostitution of the purposes for which the freedom of the press is designed. I may by this means indulge my own malignity against a particular party, but cannot hope to convince other men; and for what other purpose is it that I publish my resentment? The man who wishes to avenge an injury received from his neighbour, must expose the baseness that dictated it, otherwise his hearers cannot join in his enmity. If he wishes to recommend any proposed system or plan, let him trace its operations, and designate its effects; for it is necessary that the public, to whom he offers his opinions, be made sensible of their justness before they adopt them, and without this procedure not even his name, however respectable, will succeed in recommending it, much less his anonymous sentiments, delivered without argument and without order.

PACIFICUS.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1797.

MARRIED, on Saturday evening, 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Handell, Mr. JOHN STREM to the amiable Miss POLLY KUHN, of New-Jersey.

—, on Monday evening, 9th inst. by Michael Hillegas, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL ARCHER, merchant, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH WEST, of Mount-Holly, New-Jersey.

—, on Monday evening, 16th inst. by John Bartholemew, Esq. Mr. JOHN BOYLES to Miss MAGDALEN RUTH, both of Chester county, Great-Valley.

—, on Tuesday evening, 17th inst. by Jacob Servois, Esq. Mr. BENJAMIN CHAPMAN to Miss MERCY GILPIN, both of this city.

—, last evening by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. WILLIAM M'CHESNEY, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to Mrs. SARAH BARNES, of this city.

Mr. FENNEL.

The readings and recitations of this gentleman may be considered as a school of rhetoric and morality. Young persons particularly will derive great advantages from an attendance. To read well, is an endowment, as rare, as it is valuable, and is to be acquired perhaps only from good examples. Mr. Fennell has not perhaps been equalled in this line. We are pleased to observe that he has reduced the price of tickets which will admit children, to 25 cents.

This will doubtless induce parents and guardians to improve the opportunity—A better never has, and never may occur of acquiring that species of improvement which will last through life.

NEW THEATRE.

The entertainment announced this evening of the Mountainers, and Seeing is Believing, promise a rich and various repast of sentiment, humor and taste.

It is reported that three English frigates have arrived in the Chesapeake.

Edward Livingston, Esq. is re-elected member of Congress for the State of New-York, by a majority of 550 votes.

Major Pierce Butler was held up as one of the electors from the State of South-Carolina, but declined serving. We are well informed, as the members of the Legislature who appoint them, required of the candidates to pledge themselves to vote for Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Pinckney. [Aurea.]

Extract of a letter from captain J. H. W. dated at Cape-Francois, Dec. 10, 1796, to his owners in Philadelphia.

"I have been detained here on account of a law suit with a man who robbed me of goods and cash to the amount of about one thousand dollars. Notwithstanding every proof I cannot get any satisfaction, but on the contrary my life is threatened, and captain B's likewise, he being an evidence in my favor. The administration take all American cargoes, which come here by force, without any mode of payment whatever, and likewise take all American vessels to and from English ports, and condemn them without a hearing."

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, to a house in this city, dated December 20, 1796.

"This government seems determined to lay every obstacle in the channel of American commerce, it now not only refuses paying old debts, but contracts (if it can be so called) new ones, without so much as a promise of ever paying—its armed vessels have sent in all Americans, bound to or from any British ports, either in this island or real English colonies, which have been condemned, without so much as the ceremonies of a trial; such as have come here with their own accord, have had their cargoes taken by force, some have abandoned their vessels and gone home, depending, as I suppose, upon the insurers for indemnification, others whose cargoes have been partly taken, stay, but to no purpose: In addition to this, a duty is laid (as they say by orders from France) on the importation of goods imported in American bottoms, which is high on every thing, except beef, pork, and flour—these are free; as the duty on dry goods is ascertained by weight, it is extremely unequal, on the finest linen one dollar per piece, on Russia sheeting two and a half dollars per piece, both being 105 lb. p. 100th. All kinds of provisions are high and in demand, but cannot be brought without falling into the hands of administration."

Last evening arrived here by land from Cape May, Mr. M'Kim, of Baltimore, who, having been robbed of his property by the French at Cape Francois, where his vessel was carried in, being taken on her passage from one French port to another—he took his passage in the schooner Amy, Capt. Woodman, for this port, who left Cape Francois on the 24th of December, and arrived off our bay on Sunday last; when, being told that our river was frozen, Capt. Woodman landed

Mr. M'Kim, and stood for New-York. By him we learn, that on the 15th December a cutter arrived at the Cape in 35 days from France.

He also mentions that the coast of St. Domingo swarms with privateers, from one gun upwards, who take and send in every American they can lay hands on under various pretences.

Among the vessels sent into Cape-Francois and condemned, are schooner Catherine, Story, and brig —, Lillibridge, both of Philadelphia; and the brig Nancy, May, and schooner Zephyr, Hanford, of New-York.

The ship Active, Whitehouse, from Norfolk to Jamaica; the brig Dispatch, Lunt, of Newburyport, from Port-au-Prince to Portland, with 150 hogheads of molasses; and a schooner belonging to Charleston, with ballast, from Jaquemel, are all carried into Port-de-Paix; and into Leogane they have carried 20 or 30 of our vessels.

The ship Liverpool Packet, from Savannah, for this port, passed our capes for New-York on Monday last, as she found the river frozen.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The traitors by whose advice the French continue to seize on our commerce, now tell us we deserve this for having tamely suffered the British to do the like; and have the impudence in the same breath to say we cannot help ourselves: Against the Republic, they say, we can do nothing.

SEASONABLE REMARK.

A canning set of men are at work to impose silence on the independent language of the country respecting its violated rights, which at last, though very late in the day, issues through the newspapers. We are told the power of France is not to be resisted and must be soothed, courted and conciliated. We must not use any language but conciliation, &c. The answer to this hypocrisy is plain and short; plundered men will complain and have a right—nor can the editors of newspapers smother it. When Britain seized four millions, these very men, who now speak in whippers, would have thundered from the cannon's mouth. Eight or perhaps ten millions are seized by France, now they say supplicate. Inconsistency! But the chief remark to be made is this—the belief of the Directory that we are more French than American, has misled them to act in this violent way. The American renegades in Paris, and their associates the club here, have made the French imagine that all America would turn Jacobins and the government would tumble down into the very mire, if they, the French, would threaten a good deal, and if that failed would plunder the merchants who promoted the British treaty. This being the case, it is the duty of the crisis on every real patriot to shew a merited support of the government—an indignant sense of the injury, and a spirit that will ask for redress, though it may refrain from either menaces or reprisals. If the Directory of France should see as they must, that our people are friends to our government and no longer their dupes, they will change their system which was produced by, and founded on, the mistake false-hearted Americans have led them into.

House of Representatives of the United States.

Thursday, January 19, 1797.

The following communication was received from the President of the United States; together with very voluminous documents therein referred to, which after some debate on the propriety of the measure, were ordered to be printed without being read:

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

At the opening of the present session of Congress, I mentioned that some circumstances of an unwelcome nature had lately occurred in relation to France; that our trade had suffered and was suffering extensive injuries in the West-Indies from the cruizers and agents of the French Republic; and that communications had been received from its minister here which indicated danger of a further disturbance of our commerce by its authority, and that were in other respects far from agreeable; but that I reserved for a special message a more particular communication on this interesting subject—This communication I now make.

The complaints of the French minister embraced most of the transactions of our government in relation to France, from an early period of the present war; which therefore it was necessary carefully to review. A collection has been formed of letters and papers relating to those transactions, which I now lay before you, with a letter to Mr. Pinckney, our minister at Paris, containing an examination of the notes of the French minister, and such information as I thought might be useful to Mr. Pinckney in any further representations he might find necessary to be made to the French government. The immediate object of his mission was to make to that government such explanations of the principles and conduct of our own, as by manifesting our good faith might remove all jealousy and discontent, and maintain that harmony and good understanding with the French Republic which has been my constant solicitude to preserve. A government which required only a knowledge of the truth to justify its measures, could not but be anxious to have this fully and frankly displayed.

Go: WASHINGTON.

United States, January 19, 1796.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the subject of future revenue. Mr. Dent in the chair, when a long, but somewhat irregular debate took place, in the course of which two or three different amendments were proposed and negatived. At length the question on the resolution for laying a tax on land was put and carried by a considerable majority, there being 56 in favour of it, and 54 in favour of that for laying a tax on slaves. The committee rose, reported the resolution, and obtained leave to sit again. The house resumed, and a motion was made to take up the resolutions, but it was negatived 47 to 37.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 19.

Arrived, schooner Hawk, Hunt, Barbadoes, 27 days.

List of vessels left at Barbadoes 21st December, by captain Hunt, arrived yesterday.

Ship Mercury, captain Roberts, belonging to Boston—brought in by an English privateer—her trial had not yet commenced, but some part of the cargo being perishable, captain Roberts had a permit for landing it.

Ship Minerva, of New-London, captain Hull, with the loss of almost all his cattle.

Brig Joseph, of Alexandria, capt. Taylor.
Brig Three Friends, of Boston, capt. Gilmore.
Brig Nabby, of New-London, capt. Gardiner.
Schooner Janny and Hannah, from New-London, with the loss of her mainmast, after a passage of 28 days.

Schooner Rebinfon Cruizer, Wilmington, N. C. captain Church.
Schooner Ely, from Kennebeck, capt. Drummond.

Captain Hunt informs, that when he left Barbadoes, every thing was peaceable and quiet among the windward islands. The people were anxiously expecting the arrival of the packet from England, confirming the news of a peace between that kingdom and France. The English frigates and privateers, from their different settlements to windward, had taken a number of very valuable Spanish prizes and sent them into port.

Several French vessels of force were cruising to windward of Barbadoes, and had taken four or five ships from England, and several American vessels with provisions bound to Barbadoes, and sent them into Guadeloupe.

ON TUESDAY NEXT WILL BE PUBLISHED, PORCUPINE'S POLITICAL CENSOR, FOR DECEMBER, 1796.

CONTAINING
Remarks on the Debates in Congress, particularly on the timidity discovered by the House of Representatives in their language towards the insolent French.

ALSO,
A LETTER to the infamous TOM PAINS,
In answer to his brutal attack on the character and conduct of General Washington.
January 20.

WANTED,

A middle-aged Woman Servant,
Who is a good Seamstress, and capable of taking some charge in a family. None need apply without good recommendations.
Enquire at No. 83, Spruce-street.
January 20.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JAMES CAREY, No. 83, North Second Street, and JOHN MARKLAND, No. 91, South Front Street, Printers, have entered into partnership, under the firm of CAREY & MARKLAND, for the purpose of publishing an Evening Newspaper in this City, under the title of

The Daily Advertiser,

The first number of which will appear on WEDNESDAY the first of MARCH next.

PROSPECTUS of the WORK.

I. Besides the usual selection of intelligence, foreign and domestic, THE DAILY ADVERTISER will be enriched with such other articles as may tend to the improvement and extension of our commerce, agriculture, manufactures, arts and sciences, &c. &c. nor shall the less profitable, though highly pleasing walks of POLITE LITERATURE, be wholly unfrequented; as its pages will occasionally be variegated and enlivened from the stores of history, travel, biography, anecdote, &c. as well as the lighter effusions of sentiment, wit, humour, and pleasantry, in prose and verse.

II. The DAILY ADVERTISER will be open for candid and liberal discussion, on both sides of every political question which may interest the public mind. It will likewise contain such extracts from party papers and pamphlets, on both sides, as may serve to develop the plans and conduct of each—This part of the general design, should it even fail of effecting its prime object, that of lessening the fervor of political zeal, will, at least, disseminate that general knowledge of the best interests of society and the public weal, so essential to every citizen of a free and enlightened country.

III. The DAILY ADVERTISER will contain a full and regularly digested MARINE LIST formed upon the plan of the LONDON LLOYD'S LIST, and a variety of other commercial intelligence; so that the mercantile reader may obtain at a single glance that information which he has hitherto been obliged, and often in vain, to seek thro' a large and confused mass of miscellaneous matter.

IV. The pages of this paper will be numbered, and the Subscribers furnished yearly, with A COMPLETE AND COPIOUS INDEX.—This part of the plan, which will be faithfully executed, must render a volume of these papers of more value than the original subscription.

Thus have the Editors briefly sketched out the LEADING FEATURES which shall mark their intended publication, to which they solicit a share of that patronage and encouragement without which the most judicious plan and the greatest exertions must become equally abortive and unprofitable.

To deserve that support which they now solicit, they will leave nothing untried which may be compassed by the most unremitting industry and liberal expenditure.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The DAILY ADVERTISER will be neatly and correctly printed in Folio, on fine royal paper and with new types. It will be distributed every day (Sunday excepted) at the usual hour in the evening.

The ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION will be only six dollars—the first half years subscription to be paid on subscribing or in three months from the commencement of the paper. Afterwards to be paid half yearly in advance.

3. ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously displayed, carefully corrected, and inserted upon moderate terms.

Until the editors can procure a convenient central situation to consolidate their business, they will receive subscriptions and advertisements at their respective houses No. 83, N. Second-street, and No. 91, S. Front-street, from the latter of which the paper will be published.

N. B. They will issue an AVANT COURIER of the size, type, paper, and plan of the Daily Advertiser, a week or ten days before the publication of the first number, which will be distributed gratis, to enable the public to form a decided opinion on the merits of the undertaking.

Jan. 19.

JAWAW.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Gloucester, and State of New-Jersey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a suitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On said plantation there is a genteel two-story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-house. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the best kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard consists of about three hundred grafted apple-trees. Any person inclined to purchase said premises, may be informed of the terms by applying to

ANDREW HUNTER.

July 29

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