

A Pocket-Book.

LEFT, yesterday morning, at or LOST coming from the lower ferry inn to Philadelphia, a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, containing one ten dollar bank note, sundry papers, letters, instruments, and two promissory notes, drawn by C. Jackson & Co. dated 1st November, 1796, at 120 days, for 505 dollars each, and indorsed by the person in whose favor they are drawn. Any one who will deliver the book with the papers, letters and notes, to the printer hereof, shall have the money for their trouble, without any questions asked.

N. B. The papers can be of no use to any one but the owner, the means of negotiating them being stopped.

January 23 3

The Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Population Company

Are requested to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, on Wednesday, the 1st of February next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proceedings of the Company, and of making further assignments on the shares, in order to defray the expences of the Company agreeable to the 20th, Article of the Constitution.

By order of the Board, SOLOMON MARACHE, Secretary. dtFeb. 1. January, 23d, 1797.

NOTICE.

Persons having Goods on board the Ship Perseverance, James Williamson, master, bound from Hamburg to this Port, and lately put into New-York, where the Vessel is discharging, will please apply to THOMAS and JOHN KETLAND. Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1797. tf

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25, South Third-street, Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fofdick, via London, an assortment of Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine. December 15. \$

Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of Dessert Sets, Tea-Table Sets, Separate Cups and Saucers, Groups and Figures, Alabaster Vases, Looking Glasses, in gilt frames, Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables and Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co. No. 91, South Second-street. December 4th. tt

NOTICE.

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern—to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not sooner sold. January 4. \$

Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this state, to supply the defect in my Title to a lot of ground, situate on the West side of Fourth-street, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Westward, by ground of the subscriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eastward by Fourth-street, occasioned by the loss of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Molloyneux.—All parties concerned, are required to appear before two of the judges of the said court, at the house of Thomas McKean, esq. the Chief Justice of the state, on the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their answer to the bill of the subscriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, esq. Prothonotary of the said court. WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun. Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797. dt30th

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 exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received. The Business of a Broker carried on as usual. January 17. test

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street. November 5.

Lost or Misaid,

At the Bank of the United States, Joseph Higbee's Note, dated 29th December last, for twelve hundred dollars, payable at 60 days to Nathaniel Lewis & Son. Whoever may find the same will please return it to said Bank, or to the subscribers, who will allow a reward. Payment being barred, it cannot be of use to any other person. NATHANIEL LEWIS & SON. January 5. J. 21, 31

For Sale,

Two Convenient BRICK HOUSES, Three stories high, 26 feet front, and 40 feet deep each, and adjoining; situated on the east side of Front, between Race and Vine-streets; Nos. 161 and 163. They will be sold on very reasonable terms, either separately or together. Apply to JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO. January 13. daw

A CARD.

If Monsieur G. H. Scholz, Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chestnut-street, who will give him some information of importance. December 24, 1796. \$

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76, HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals, A Well Selected Assortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods, Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms; Amongst which are

- Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rafe Blankets assorted—&c. &c.
October 26. d

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—in PENN-STREET, 65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine, Imported by the Eagle. WILLINGS & FRANCIS. Nov. 30. w&f

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY, SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER, Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co. If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above. October 31. d

For Sligo and Killbegs, The American Ship NANCY, Cuthbert Riggs, master. Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to William Bell; Who has for sale,

- 4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.
Also,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.
November 11, 1796. mwff

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship DIANA, SAMUEL PILE, Master, Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a complete out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence. For terms apply to Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for sale on board said vessel, 27 casks of fine yellow paint, 9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing flates, 1 box ink stands and note presses, 14 bales of sail canvas. And on hand,

- Imperial Hyion, and, } TEAS.
Souchong
40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality,
19 tubs Quicksilver,
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs,
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thickets, Gingham, Muslins, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk,
150 crates Queens ware well assorted,
10 tons flint lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London Particular, } Madeira Wine in pipes
London Market, } and hogheads,
New-York Market, }
40 pipes and to hogheads Teneriffe wine,
8 tierces Snake Root,
250 logs Mahogany.
Nov. 7. mh&ff

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Post Roads, will be received until the first day of March next inclusive: I. From Charleston, S. C. by Jacksonboro' and Coofahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the mail at Charleston every Tuesday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. Returning, receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wednesday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleston the next Tuesday and Friday by noon.

Proposals for this route will be received by the post-master at Savannah. 2. From Coofahatchy to Beaufort once a week—Receive the mail at Coofahatchy every Thursday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. Returning, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Coofahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M. Proposals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the post-master at Beaufort. Note 1. The Post-master General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed by contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state the alteration desired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without such alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800. JOSEPH HABERSHAM, Post Master General.

General Post Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1796. \$

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST, Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris, Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentifrice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

\* He lives in Chestnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street. November 26. ttt

BALL.

New Cotillions, Scotch Reels, and Contrè Dances. Messrs. Francis and Byrne beg leave to inform their scholars, friends, and the public in general, that their first Ball for this season will be on Tuesday, the 24, at O'Ellers's assembly-room; at which a variety of new Cotillions, Contrè Dances, and the most celebrated Scotch Reels, will be introduced.

Messrs. Francis and Byrne propose to give gratuitous attendance at their school room, for the instruction of those Ladies and Gentlemen in their new dances, who mean to honor the ball room with their presence,—attendance for this purpose after their school hours, on Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Francis and Byrne No. 70, North Eighth street, or at O'Ellers's Hotel. Ladies are requested to apply to their female friends, scholars of Messrs. F. & B. or as above, at their residence.

N. B. The new dances will not infringe upon the usual routine of the evening.

The days of teaching for their young pupils are Thursdays and Saturdays, from three o'clock in the afternoon till six—and on Tuesdays & Thursdays, from six till nine, for those of a more advanced age.

\* Private tuition as usual. January 11, 1797. sawt24.

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fofdick, from London, And FOR SALE by GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE, Corner of Walnut and Second-streets, A most capital and extensive Assortment of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

- Among which are,
Five kinds Asparagus Thru kinds Cresses
Four Berceole Twelve Onion
Twenty-five Beans Thirteen Radish
Six Beets Fifteen Turnip
Eleven Brocoli Fifteen Peas
Twenty-six Cabbage Six Savoy
Six Carrot Four Parsnip
Three Cauliflower Twenty-three Melon
Five Celery Twenty-one Lettuce
Ten Cucumber
Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and fringed Parsley
Pot Marjoram Pot Marjoram
Bala Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.
With a curious collection of the most esteemed FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS, Being the most extensive ever imported into this city. The above are from a capital Seedsmen in London, and are warranted fresh and good. Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above. Dec. 17. \$

In order to comply with contracts, I will sell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments, A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Frederickburg, beginning opposite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-street, and running up to the cross street leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-street. This square I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-street, and 12 on Sophia-street. Nine of those on Caroline-street I have leased on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaser could enhance the value of by building small houses, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or garrets will Martins in the spring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their cost than large buildings. Those who incline to purchase may know the terms by applying to HENRY FITZHUGH. Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.daw

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, (his supposed to Philadelphia) about four years since, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the highest importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS, No. 313, High-street December 31. w & f 1m

Bank of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1797. At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inst.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier. Jan. 3. dtf.

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars. He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 12 feet. He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drunk some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the sorks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit. December 31. d

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting, For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street. December 15. dtf

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic. [Continued from yesterday's Gazette.]

But Mr. Adet says, "That Mr. Jay's negotiation was enveloped from its origin in the shadow of mystery." And to whom was our government bound to unveil it? to France or to her minister—Mr. Adet should answer or not have complained. And was it for this to make us a dependance on the French empire that our alliance was formed? Did we stipulate to submit the exercise of our sovereignty (if it is not a contradiction in terms) to the direction of the government of France? Let the treaty itself furnish the answer. "The essential and direct end of the present defensive alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty, and independence absolute and unlimited, of the said United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce." So likewise the treaty of Amity and commerce in its preamble, declares that his most Christian Majesty and the United States willing to fix the rules which ought to be followed relative to the correspondence and commerce which they desire to establish between their respective countries, have taken "for the basis of their government, the most perfect equality and reciprocity"—and referring withal to "each party the liberty of admitting at its pleasure other nations to a participation of the same advantages." Corresponding with this declaration in our treaty of Amity and Commerce with France, is the declaration of the Marquis de Noailles, her ambassador at the court of London, on the 13th of March 1778, five weeks after the treaty was signed. Some passages in this declaration are so pertinent to the subject in discussion I shall quote them at length.

"He undersigned Ambassador of his most Christian Majesty, has received express orders to make the following declaration to the court of London.

"The United States of North America, who are in full possession of Independence, as pronounced by them on the 4th of July 1776, having proposed to the king to consolidate by a formal convention, the connection begun to be established between the two nations, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed a treaty of friendship and commerce, designed to serve as a foundation for their mutual good correspondence."

"His majesty being determined to cultivate the good understanding subsisting between France and Great Britain, by every means compatible with his dignity, and the good of his subjects, thinks it necessary to make this proceeding known to the court of London, and to declare, at the same time, that the contracting parties have paid great attention not to stipulate any exclusive advantages in favor of the French nation, and that the United States have reserved the liberty of treating with every nation whatever upon the same footing of equality and reciprocity." Why after all this, do we hear from Mr. Adet the complaint, that the negotiations of the British treaty were secretly conducted? In other words, that in exercising their absolute and unlimited rights of "government and commerce" the United States did not lay open to the French minister or his government the instructions to our envoy for settling our own disputes and regulating our own commerce with Great-Britain? So far as candor and friendship required, a communication was made to the French minister. He was officially informed, "That Mr. Jay was instructed not to weaken our engagements to France." This instruction was obeyed, Mr. Jay having taken care to insert in the 25th article of the treaty this explicit stipulation, that "nothing in this treaty contained shall be construed or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns or states."

The government gave a further proof of its candor and friendship by communicating to the French minister the treaty itself, prior to its ratification, "in order to enable him to make such observations thereon as he might judge proper." These observations you will see in Mr. Adet's letter to the secretary of state, of June 30th, 1795; and the refutation of his objections in the secretary's answer, dated the 6th of July following.

With these facts in view, facts of which the chief are drawn from our treaties with France, and from her own acts and laws, what opinion is to be formed of Mr. Adet's declaration, "That the executive directory regards the treaty of commerce concluded with Great-Britain as a violation of the treaty made with France in 1778, and equivalent to a treaty of alliance with Great-Britain?"

I will now advert to the charge, "That far from offering the French the succours which friendship might have given without compromising it, the American government in this respect violated the letter of treaties"

As far as I can discover, the latter part of this charge is refuted wholly on the 17th article of the commercial treaty; which, therefore, it will be necessary to examine. The stipulations are mutual; but the examination will be simplified by considering their application to France alone. The 17th article then declares—

18. That the ships of war and privateers of France may freely carry the ships and goods taken from their enemies into the ports of the United States, without being obliged to pay any fees to the officers of the admiralty or any other judges.

20. That such prizes are not to be arrested or seized when they enter the ports of the U. States.

30. That the officers of the United States shall not make any examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes: but

4th. That they may hoist sail at any time, and depart and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions.

5th. That, on the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given in the ports of the United States, to such as shall have made prize of the subjects, people or property of France; but if such shall come in, being forced by stress of weather or the danger of the sea, all proper means shall be vigorously used that they go out and retire from thence as soon as possible.

\* Treaty of Alliance, Art. 2.