PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1797.

We are happy to learn that the Philadelphia Ga-Son of the late Mr. Andrew Brown, he is a young gentleman of handsome acquirements, and, we doubt not will merit a continuance of that distinguished public patronage which the Philadelphia Gazette has so amply enjoyed.

Married, last Thursday evening by the Right Rev. Dr. White, Dr. F. Young, of this City, to Miss Frances Holiday, of Bermuda.

The Eastern Mail had not arrived when this Paper went to Prefs.

Yesterday arrived here in a ship from Marseilles, Mons. de Montpensier and Mons. de Beaujolois, bro-thers of Mons d'Orleans.

They have left France with a paffport from the Executive Directory, to come and refide amongst the good friends and allies of their country.

COMMUNICATION.

The expression that Archduke Charles would prove The expression that Archduke Charles would prove the best negociator for this country was muchably enough never used by the gentleman to whom it is a seribled by a Jacobiu gazette. However that may be, it is almost as easy to vindicate as to misrepresent it. In the first place the Archduke Charles would not leave the terms entirely to the Frenchtemselves, which the more than half Frenchman whom the party would employ directed Mr. Jay to do in 1782.

But the question really is this, Do the successes of the Austrians tend to the good or evil of this country as it respects France? The uncontrouled power of France has excited her to abuse the rights of the Italian and other states. The same cause has led her to attempt to cut off the trade of England with this coun-

lian and other states. The same cause has led her to attempt to cut off the trade of England with this country. This is the true motive of all her conduct, as the declarations of the French themselves have clearly proved. Now do our patriots chuse to avow their unabated wishes that France may go on conquering and to conquer till the trade and independence of a merical abated wishes that France may go on conquering and to conquer till the trade and independence of America are as low at her feet as that of Tufcany and Sardinia! With less power she will no doubt effect more moderation and treat neutrals better in proportion as she comes down again from the imaginary throne of universal dominion to that level which will oblige her to respect the rights and fulfil the duties prescribed by the laws of nations. Not wishing to see my native country, plundered and oppressed as it is, I wish success to those who are fighting our despoilers and robbers. May France keep her independence and gain finally that liberty which she has so much abused and outraged; but may her power never be so augmented as to put our rights and sovereignty at her mercy.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE WARNING No. 11. INDEPENDENT of the commands of honor, the cooleft calculations of interest forpid our becoming the instruments of the ambition of France, by affociating with her in the war. The question is no longer the establishment of liberty on the ba fis of republican government. This point the end mies of France have cealed to dispute. The question now is whether the thall be aggrandized by new a quifitions, and her enemies reduced by differen miltrefs of Europe, and confequently in a great measure of America. This is truly the remaining

subject of contention.

They who understood the real strength and refources of France before the present war, knew that she was intrinsically the most powerful nation of Europe. The incidents of the war have dif-played this fact in a manuer which is the afforish-ment of the world. If France can finally realize her present plan of aggrandizement, the will attain to a degree of greatness and power, which if not counteracted by internal disorder, will tend to make her the terror and the scourge of nations. The spirit of moderation in a flate of overbearing powand which no wife man will expect ever to fee. It is certain that a very different spirit has hitherto marked the career of the new republic; and it is due to truth to add, that the ardent, impetuous, and military genius of the French, affords perhaps less prospect of fuch a spirit in them than in any

other people.

'Twee therefore contrary to our true interest to affift in building up this coloffus to the enormous fize at which the aims. Twere a policy as thort fighted as mean to feel fafcty in a fubfervieucy to her views as the price of her clemency. This at best would be but a temporary respite from the rod; if indeed that can be called a respite, which is of itself the sacrifice of a real to a nominal indepen-

These restections are not designed to rouse a spirit of hossility against France, or to inculcate the released from captivity at Algiers.

Yesterday arrived at the Hook, the brig Tryal,
war against her. They are intended merely to fortify the motives of honor, which forbid our stoptify the motives of honor, which forbid our stoping to be compelled, either to submit without refif-tance to a virtual war on her part, or to avert her blows by engaging in the war on her fide.

When it was the opinion, that France was defending the cause of Liberty, it was a decisive argument against embarking with her in the contest, that it would expose us to hazards and evils infinitely disproportioned to the assistance we could render. Now that the question plainly is, whether France shall give the law to mankind, the addition of our opposition to her plan could have too little influence upon the event to justify our willingly encountering the certain dangers and mischies of the enterprise. 'Tis our true policy to remain at peace, if we can, to negotiate our subjects of complaint as long as they shall be at all negotiable, to defer a resort to arms 'till a last effort of negotiation shall have demonstrated that there is no alternative, but the furrender of our fovereignty or the defence of it—that the only option is between infamy or war. But if unhappily this period shall ever arrive, it will impose a facred and indispensable duty—to meet the contest with firmness, and relying on a just providence, considently to commit the issue to the God of Battles.

While it is a confolation to know, that our go vernment, on this as on other trying occasions, will act with perfect prudence, and will do every thing that honor permits to preserve peace; Yet it is not for trial.

to be forgotten that there is a point at which for-bearance must stop-beyond which moderation Tinker, had cleared out from St. Martins to St. were balenels-where we must halt and make a stand for our rights or cease to pretend to any.

When the indiscriminate seizure of our vessels

by British cruisers under the order of the fixth of November 1793, had brought our affairs with Great Britain to a crifis, which led to the measure of sending a special envoy to that country to obtain relief and reparation, it was well understood that the iffue of that miffien was to determine the question of peace or war between the two nations. In like manner, it is to be expected that our executive will make a folemn and final appeal to the justice and interest of France, will infit in mild but expicit terms on the renunciation of the pretention to intercept the lawful commerce of neutrals with the enemies of France and the inftitution of fome capt. J. Aborn, from the Ifle of France, was capequitable mode of ascertaining and retributing the tured by a French cruizer on the 26th December, losses which the exercise of it has inflicted upon our merchants. If the experiment shall fail, there will ary, at 3 o'clock in the morning, she was cut out by be nothing left but to repel aggression and defend our commerce and independence. The refolution, to do this will then be imposed on the government by a painful but irresistible necessity, and it were an outrage to the American name and character to doubt that the people of the United States will approve the resolution, and will support it with a constancy worthy of the justice of their cause, and of the glory they have heretofore deserved and acqui-

No: let this never be doubted! The servile minions of France-thole who have no fentibility to injury but when it comes, from Great Britain, who are unconscious of any rights to be protected against France, who, at a moment when the pub-lic fafety more than ever demands a strict union between the people and their government, traiteroully labour to detach them from it, and to turn against the government for pretended faults, the felentment which the real oppressions of France ought to inspire-these wretched men will discover in the end, that they are as infignificant as they are unprincipled-They will find that they have vainly flattered themselves with the co-operation of the great body of thole men with whom the spirit of party has hitherto affociated them-In fuch an extremity the adventitious discriminations of party will be lost in the patriotism and pride of the American character. Good citizens of every political denomination will remember that they are Americans-that when their country is in danger, the merit or de merit of particular measures is no longer a question -that it is the duty of all to uni e their efforts to guard the national rights, to avert national hu-miliation, and to withstand the imposition of a foreign yoke. The true and genuine spirit of 1776, not the vile counterfeits of it which fooftendifguit our eyes and our ears, will warm every truly American heart, and light up in it a noble emulation to maintain inviolate the rights, and unfulled the honor of the American nation. It will be proved, to the confusion of all false patriots, that we did not break the fetters of one foreign tyranny to put on those of another. It will be again proved to the world that we understand our rights and have the courage to defend them.

But there is fill ground to hope that we shall not be driven to this disagreeable extremity. The more deliberate calculations of France will probably rel cue us from the present embarrassment. If the perleveres in her plan, the mult inevitably add all, the neutral powers to the number of berenemies. How will this fulfil the purpose of destroying the com-merce of Great Britain? The commerce of those powers with France will then intirely cease, and be turned more extentively into the channels of Great Britain, protected by her navy, with the co-operation of the maritime force of those powers. The result will be the reverse of what is projected by liminished; and her arms will receive an important

Violent and unjust measures commonly defeat their own purpose. The plan of flarving France was of this description and operated against the views of its projectors. The plan now/adopted by France of cutting off the trade of neutrals with her enemies, alike violent and junjust, will no doubt end in fimilar disappointment. Let us hope that valued at 200,000l. it will be abandoned, and that ultimate rupture will be avoided-but let us also contemplate the possibility of the contrary and prepare our minds feriously for the unwelcome event

AMERICUS. GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

A Swedish Barque, in 70 days from Gibraltar, has arrived at Marcus Hook, with the Americans

A fmall ship from Port-au-Prince, and a large white bottom ship, are also arrived in the Dela-

vare-names unknow The ship Fame, Jones, in 68 days from Lon-on, is arrived at Marcus Hook.—Captain Jones (when 6 days out) spoke admiral Elphinitone, from the Cape of Good Hope, with a Dutch sloop of war: admiral Elphinitone knew nothing of a spanish war, until he met the Fame, although he had boarded a Spanish frigate the day before.—In the Fame came ten paffengers.

NORFOLK, January 26. Yesterday arrived here the brig Betley, captain aptain informs, that to fail of Americans had been carried into that port previous to his failing; fome of which were condemned, some under, and others vaiting for trial-among whom we are enabled to tate the following

Ship Sally, of New York, captain John Bayne, rom Demarara bound home-veffel and cargo con-

Brig Mary, of New-York, captain Beattie, from Barbadoes to Turk's Island - waiting for trial. Brig -, of Sheepfcut, (Maff.) capt. Craw. ford, from St. Bartholomews to Georgia-waiting

Schooner -, of Newbern, (N. C.) Captain Bartholomews-brought back by a privateer and waiting for trial.

Schooner Elizabeth, of Norwich, capt. Brown from Demarara bound to New York. Captain Brown detained in irons on board the privateer, and the schooner waiting the privateers at at al.

Left there, the floop Jenny, captain Hogers, of Norfolk, put in there in dittrefs, was felling her

Brig Sally, capt. Adams, of Wilmington, (Del.) felling her cargo.

Sehr. Party, Capt. Stafford, of Boston, selling

Captain Baker also informs, that the American Indiaman, the Runfdick, of Providence, (R. I.) the Bermudian Jugger Experiment, and carried off.
The above brig Berley was taken by a French cruizer on her passage from Wells (Mass) to Cape Francois, carried into St. Martins, and vessel and cargo condemned; the Captain and crew were plundered of their' ventures and cloaths: the brig was bought in by the captain on account of the own

Came passenger in the brig Betsey, Captain John Hall, of the schooner Rebecca of Baltimore, (captured and carried into St. Martin's) who also informs, that he was plundered of every thing he had, y the prize mafter and crew put on board his vessel, and part of his crew put on board a priton thip, who were obliged to work in the day-time, and at night were put in irons.

Yelterday arrive the brig Bell, Captain Jeffray, 21 days from Cape Nichola Mole—informs,

That the brig Peggy, Capt. Kilby, of and bound to Philadelphia, from Port-au Prince, was taken by a French privateer of 12 guns, in Caucus paflage; afterwards re-taken by a British man of war, and is now in Mole St. Nicholas. Captain Kilby was detained on board the privateer.

Alfo, that a ship from Salem was taken by French privateer to windward of Tuck's Island paffage, - a British sloop of war heaving in fight, the Frenchman quitted her, and rounding too under her stern, poured in several broadlides, which woun ded tour of her men. The floop of war carried her into the Mole.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Barbara, Capt. Joseph White, jun. in 18 days from the Havanna; y her we learn that the owner of the ship Golden Age, (mentioned as captured in our paper of the 9th inft.) had given fecurity for the veffel and cargo and was to fail in a day or two. The Spaniards would not allow her condemnation in the Havanna, and her papers had been fent on to St. Do-

Yesterday put back in diffress the brig Patty, Capt. Lee, having spring a leak on her passage faum this port to Loudonderry.

Jan. 21, Spoke the Schr. Success, of Beverly, eapt. Foller, 55 days out, who informed that he had fallen in with the brig Thomas, captain Ifrael Done, then 75 days out from Jamaica; and the floop Naney, captain Ifaac Ettick, from Antigua for Baltimore; both of which capt. F. supplied with provisions. They had lost two hands.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 31. Captain Wattles, of the Paragon, arrived here yesterday from Martinique and St. Thomas', the atter place he left the 5th inffant.

Captain Wantles left several American vessels at St. Thomas', amongst which were some that put in there in diffress, of this description is the school ner Cornelia, Thomas, from Jamaica to New-York -the had been out 93 days-Alfo, a thip comthe measure. The commerce and revenue of Britain will in all likelihood be augmented rather than thip of New-Bedford, Capt. Toby, from Amster-

The day after Capt. Wattles left St. Thomas' he was boarded by a French privateer, of 14 guns, and

treated politely.

Capt. Watts, arrived at Annapolis, in 19 days from St. Martins, makes mention of the capture of the above vessel, but not of her having been cut out by the English. He says she was the property of Clark and Nightingale, of Providence; and that her cargo was

NEWPORT, Jan. 24.

Last Wednesday arrived here the ship America, Olney, in 11 days from Charlesson. Capt. Olney informs that the ship Three Friends, Capt. Bradley, of Boston, in coming over the bar about half an hour before him, and just before night, struck; and from the tempessumers of the weather he is apprehensive the vessel and crew must have been totally lost.

PURSUANT to a Reloive of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, in Sometiet County, and State of Maryland,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the office of Principal Teacher in the said school is

That the office of Principal Teacher in the faid Ichool is vacant.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the higher Greek and Latin Classics, Ceography, and the Mathematics, with such other branches of literature as are usually taught in such schools, would meet with liberal encouragement, and, it is believed, would obtain a very eligible settlement. For the present, the Trusses would be willing to contract with a persion capable of taking charge of a Grammar S. hool.

As this Institution is provided with buildings sufficient to accommodate the principal and his family, and from seventy to eighty boys; a library, an excellent philosophical and mathematical apparatus, globes, maps, &c; has respectable funds, and is situated in a plentiful and agreeable part of the country; nothing seems wanting to moke it rank among the most useful seminaries in this part of the Union, but a furtable character to preside in it.

Proposals may be addressed to the subscriber, in Princesalme, in the neighborhood of the Academy, or to Doctor Martin L Harnie, No. 83, north Third-street, Philadelphia, or to the Printer series.

EZEKIEL HAYNIE.

Feb. 7. tu&f 8w

A PARCEL OF VERY FINE St. Croix Sugars and Rum, JAMAICA SPIRITS, and LAGUIRA HIDES,

For Sale by FAMES TARD. 70 BE SOLD,
The Time of a fmart, active, young

Negro Wench, BETWEEN 13 and 14 years of age, and just had the small pox. For terms, apply at Mr. WILLIAM BAXTER's, in outh Front-street, No. 312, below Almond-street. BOSTON, January 27.
LEGISLATURE OF MASS ACHUSETTS.

Address to the President.

Yesterday Mr. Cooper moved the appointment of a int committee of the Senate and House to drast a reectful address to President WASHINGTON—expresfive of the most perfect approbation of his administra-tion—the extreme regret experienced on finding our country about to be deprived of his eminent fervices, and our fervent wishes that he may find the most perand our fervent wishes that he may find the most perfect happines in his retirement. Mr. Cooper observed, he should have made this motion in the last session —had not the haste with which that session was closed prevented him—he had experienced an anxiety that Majachusetts should have taken the lead in testiving the gratitude, that the labors of that great man for the public good, had impressed on every seeling heart; but asseveral legislatures, actuated by a spirit of commendable emulation, had seized an earlier moment to preser sheir addresses, it was now out duty to sollings. orefer their addresses, it was now out duty to follow these virtuous examples!

The motion paried unanimously; and Messrs. Wil-

iams, Otis and Euflis, were appointed on the part of

The LYCEUM, for free Debate, In Mr. Poor's School Room, Cherry freet, between Third and Fourth Streets, North.

Adjourned Question.

Adjourned Question.

On Wednesday evening, the 3th February, will be continued the debate on the following question—

"Ought a Representative in a Republican Government to act on important measures from the result of his own judgment, or from the will of his Constituents leaguly expressed?"

The chair will be taken at 7 o'clock.

Admittance for ladies and gentlemen, 1-3th of a dollar.

Dr. Perkins

Informs the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days, at the Indian Queen, in 4th firect. He will be happy to wait on any persons in this city, between the hours of 9 and 1, who wish to satisfy themselves of the esticacy of his

PATENT METALTIC POINTS,

And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor: the instruments, and the right of using them, are for sale at his lodgings.

nis lodgings.
Subjoined, are Extracts from a Pamphlet, containing manny remarkable cases, attested by characters of the high-

est respectability.

Extracts from Letters to the Author of the Metallic Discovery.

Pierpont Edwards, Eig District Attorney for the state of Connecticut.

New-Hayen, October 7, 1796.

Dear Sir,

I should have written you last week, had I then been able to ascertain certain facts, the rumour of which I had heard. A Mrs. Beers, a near neighbour to me, the wife of Eben Beers, and daughter of captain Samuel Huggins, of this town, had been, for fourteen weeks, exceedingly distressed with the Rheumatism, to such a degree that for fourteen weeks, previous to the 29th of last month, she had not been able to walk across the room even with crutches, save only once, when she made out with the assistance of crutches to hobble part of the way across her room. On the 29th of September last, she procured a fet of your metallic substances, and in lefs than an hour after she had begun to use them, in the manner directed by you, she rose from her chair, and walked about her house, and on the next day she went abroad to her neighbours, having thrown asses her crutches. I have this day paid her a visit in company with her tather, and Timothy Jones, Esq. who lives in the street where she takes and directly opposite to her residence, and with Capt. Abel Burrett, who is her next neighbor, and lives within eight yards of her door. I requested her to relate her case over in their presence, which she did, and these gentlemen all with one voice, supported, from their own knowledge, her story. It is a duty which you owe yourself and the world to promulge this event. mulge this event.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant PIERPONT EDWARDS.

N. B. She fays her fever has left her, her appendix has returned, and she is in a fair way to be restored to perfect

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College-Hall. READINGS and RECITATIONS, Moral, Critical, and Entertaining. On TUESDAY, February, 7th, At 7 o'clock, will be delivered
The EFFECTS of AMBITION and GUILT,
Exemplified in the character of

Satan, As displayed by MILTON,
With Recitations of the most striking of his speeches
and foliloquies, and moral and critical observations on the
character and the author.

On Thursday,
The above subject continued, and exemplified in the

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glais-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

Peter Borger,

No. 129 Mulberry-Street,

No. 129 Mulberry-Street,

H AS imported by the brig Tryal, captain Robert Knox, and the Good Friends, captain Smith, from Hamburg, 7000 Empty French bottles, 200 do demijohns, 246 do. filled with beans and lentils, 100 Hand Engines, 100 Ps. Platillas, 200 White Rolls—

Several boxes with decanters and tumblers, half pint, pinz and quarts—one invoice of Nuremberg toys—containing fauff-boxes, looking-glaffes, &c.

100,000 Quills of different qualities,
150 Boxes Window Glafs, 7-9 9-11 11-12.

——ON HAND—

10 Qr. Cafks Sherry Wine,
4 do. Braudy,
200 Cafes bell Holland Gin,
200 Boxes Red Wine, containing 12 bottles each,
One,bale of Flannels afforted, and
30 Ps. Cloth,
Fresh Prunes in boxes and

esh Prunes in boxes and barrels.

All Persons having Demands

Against the Estate of the late Thomas Franklin. Against the Entre of the late Thomas Franking, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL PLEASANTS,

WALTER FRANKLIN, or SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN,

tu & fr

January 24th, 1796.

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-lirect, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for fale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.