

take taxes where they could get them, he did not know where they should stop.

Was it not a little surprising, he said, to see the members of that house, whose estates were mostly in land, so desirous of avoiding a land-tax? How would this look to the people? Would it not appear as if they were determined to put off the burden from their own shoulders?

For his part, he was so convinced, from moral and political ground, of the necessity and policy of the measure, that he should vote for the resolution.

[To be Continued.]

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 16.

James Ross Esq. is chosen Senator of the United States, by a majority of 18.

In Senate of the United States, February 15, 1797.

On request, the Vice President of the United States being excused from further attendance in Senate during the session, addressed them as follows: Gentlemen of the Senate,

If, in the general apprehension of an intention to retire in that most eminent citizen, to whom all eyes had been directed and all hearts attracted, as the center of our union for so long a period; the public opinion had exhibited any clear indications of another, in whom our fellow citizens could have generally united; as soon as I read that excellent address which announced the necessity of deliberation in the choice of a President, I should have imitated the example of a character, with which I had co-operated, though in less conspicuous and important stations, and maintained an uninterrupted friendship for two and twenty years. But as a number of characters appeared to stand in the general estimation, so nearly on a level, as to render it difficult to conjecture, on which the majority would fall; considering the relation in which I stood to the people of America, I thought it most respectful to them, and most conducive to the tranquility of the public mind to resign myself with others, a silent spectator of the general deliberation and a passive subject of public discussions.

Deeply penetrated with gratitude to my countrymen in general, for their long continued kindness to me, and for that steady and affecting confidence, with which those who have most intimately known me, from early life, have on so many great occasions, entrusted to me, the care of their dearest interests; since a majority of their electors, tho' a very small one, have declared in my favor, and since, in a republican government, the majority though ever so small must of necessity decide, I have determined at every hazard of a high but just responsibility, though with much anxiety and diffidence, once more to engage in their service.— Their confidence which has been the chief consolation of my life, is too precious and sacred a deposit ever to be considered lightly. As it has been founded only on the qualities of the heart, it never has been, it never can be, deceived, betrayed, or forfeited by me.

It is with reluctance, and with all those emotions of gratitude and affection, which a long experience of your goodness ought to inspire that I now retire from my seat in this House and take my leave of the members of the Senate.

I ought not to declare, for the last time, your adjournment, before I have presented to every Senator present, and to every citizen who has ever been a Senator of the United States, my thanks, for the candor and favor invariably received from them all. It is a recollection, of which nothing can ever deprive me, and it will be a source of comfort to me, through the remainder of my life, that, as on the one hand, in a government constituted like ours, I have for eight years held the second situation under the constitution of the United States, in perfect and uninterrupted harmony with the first, without envy in one, or jealousy in the other; so on the other hand I have never had the smallest misunderstanding with any member of the Senate. In all the arduous questions, difficult conjunctures, dangerous emergencies, and animated debates upon the great interests of our country, which have so often and so deeply impressed all our minds, and interested the strongest feelings of the heart, I have experienced a uniform politeness and respect from every quarter of the house. When questions of no less importance than difficulty, have produced a difference of sentiment (and differences of opinion will always be found in free assemblies of men, and probably the greatest diversities upon the greatest questions) when the Senators have been equally divided, and my opinion has been demanded according to the constitution, I have constantly found, in that moiety of the Senators, from whose judgment I have been obliged to dissent a disposition to allow me the same freedom of deliberation and independence of judgment which they asserted for themselves.

Within these walls, for a course of years, I have been an admiring witness of a succession of information, eloquence, patriotism and independence, which, as they would have done honor to any Senate in any age, afford a consolatory hope (if the Legislatures of the States are equally careful in their future selections, which there is no reason to distrust) that no council more permanent than this as a branch of the Legislature will be necessary, to defend the rights, liberties and properties of the people, and to protect the constitution of the United States as well as the constitutions and rights of the individual states, against errors of judgment, irregularities of the passions, or other encroachments of human infirmity or more reprehensible enterprise, in the executive on one hand or the more immediate representatives of the people on the other.

These considerations will all conspire to animate me in my future course; with a confident reliance, that as far as my conduct shall be uniformly measured by the Constitution of the United States and faithfully directed to the public good, I shall be supported by the Senate as well as by the House of Representatives and the people at large; and on no other

conditions ought any support at all to be expected or desired.

With cordial wishes for your honor, health and happiness, and fervent prayers for a continuation of the virtues, liberties, prosperity and peace of our beloved country, I avail myself of your leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

BOSTON, February 6.

Arrived—Brig Aurora, Bartlett, Martinique, 22 days; Almira, Wait, Guadaloupe, 26; Schrs. Ranger, Balthersbrook, St. I. Artolomew, 22 days; Lydia, Hooper, Cadix, 86; Hackett, Guadaloupe, 30; President, Holbrook, Amsterdam, 99; Knowles, Demerara, 26.

Brig Almira, arrived yesterday, from Guadaloupe and St. Thomas, 26 and 27 days, left at the former, Jan. 12, brig Hannab, Wiley; Dove, Wyatt; Hannah, Chase; William, Smith; Union; Lunt; and fell's Goodhue; all of Newbury-Port; ship Franklin, Gibaut, Salen; brig Hannab, Jeffery, of New-York; ship Furlong, Baltimore; ship Smith, ditto; (condemned) brig Neptune, Blanchard, of North Yarmouth; (condemned) Schrs. Success, Bullock, arrived, Jan. 2, disabled on the 29th Nov. and left one man overboard. She was from an eastern port, bound to Boston.

Capt. Wait learnt, that ten sail of American vessels, blown off our coast, had arrived at Antigua, and two at St. Thomas's.

NEW-LONDON, February 9.

TALE OF DISTRESS.

At one o'clock in the morning of Jan. 30, the brig Polly, Perez Chesborough, master, bound into this port, ran on a reef, at the S. W. end of Block-Island. The boat being hoisted out, filled and broke her ribs. At day-break they were discovered by the Islanders, who repaired to the beach; but having no boat, were under the necessity of remaining some time idle spectators of a shocking scene. Expecting no relief from shore, and believing to remain on board would be certain death, as the vessel had filled, and began to separate, the captain determined to endeavor to gain to the beach, distant but about ten rods. He threw himself into the sea, and was soon after followed by the Mate, and a Mr. John Fullerton, of Kennesunk, who was a passenger. The captain and mate reached the beach, and were drawn on shore much bruised, and to appearance lifeless; but Mr. Fullerton sunk, and his body could not be found. The humane inhabitants here the captain and mate in their arms to a neighboring house; and by proper treatment restored them to life. In the mean time others were busied in drawing a boat across the island, which in getting off, twice filled in the breaker; but, by a third exertion, two noble-spirited men rowed along-side; when they found John Gould, of Lyme, a mariner, frozen to death; and dreadful to relate, a few moments preceding, a surge parting the quarter-deck, a negro man fell into the opening as deep as his middle, and the succeeding wave closed the space so far that they were unable to extricate him, and he was left in that agonizing situation to perish. The remainder of the crew, three negroes, were landed in safety. Soon after, the vessel went totally to pieces.

The brig was owned by Messrs. Elisha Hinman and Samuel Hart-but, of this city; had been with a cargo of salt to the southward, and not meeting a market, was returning home. Insurance was made by the owners at Wilmington, when it ceased, owing to not having intelligence from the captain. The loss therefore falls heavily upon two enterprising and useful citizens. Capt. Hinman insured in this city, and the underwriters have very generously relinquished to him his bond. Capt. Hart-but insured in Boston.

BALTIMORE, February 13.

Captain Cushman, of the schooner Sally, left at Jacmel, January 22, the following vessels:

Ship Friendship, Smith; brigs Fanny, Hopkins; Fell's Point, Creighton; schooners Betty Lloyd, Allinsoa; Eagle, Anderson—all of Baltimore; snow Mary, Rich; schooner Patty, Stafford, Bolton; schooner Hope, Butler, Charleston.

January 28, off Henegaza, saw a French cruiser, captured by a British brig. She had previously taken an American schooner (then in flight) bound from St. Mark's to the United States, and had on board her mate and two hands.

NORFOLK, February 6.

On Saturday arrived here the schooner Telegraph, captain Paul Gold, in 21 days from Jacquemel, bound to Baltimore. Informs, that no Americans had been carried in there. Left there,

Ship Friendship, capt. —, of Baltimore, from Spanish St. Domingo.

Brig Fanny, Hopkins, of and from Baltimore; loading.

Brig Sally, Cushman, of ditto, to sail in 10 days.

Snow Fell's Point, Crayton, of ditto, to sail in 4 weeks.

Schr. Betsey Loyd, Ellison, of do. to sail in 3 weeks.

Schr. Eagle, Bomberly, of do. loading.

Schr. Eagle, Anderson, of do. to sail in 10 days.

Schr. Polly, —, of do. just arrived.

Schr. Hope, Butler, of Charleston, to sail in 10 days.

Schr. Eagle, Ramfay, of Philadelphia, to sail the next day.

Snow Mary, —, of Boston, sailing.

Schr. Success, —, of Boston, to sail for Aux-Cayes.

Schr. Perseverance, Purviance, of Baltimore. Capt. Purviance died 10 days after his arrival; a captain Burnes of Baltimore took charge of her—gone to Leogane.

On the 14th of January, off Libron, spoke the Sanpareil 28 gun British frigate, who pressed one hand.

Jan 17, off the Platform, spoke the British ship Lyon, bound up the Bight, who informed that a fleet of British transports together with some Americans, were to sail from the Mole on the 18th January, for this coast, under convoy of several ships of war.

Jan. 28, in lat. 32, long. 75, 12, was boarded by a 12 gun Bermudian sloop, Captain Smith, on a cruise.

Same day arrived the ship Juliana, captain Hayward, 12 days from Porto Rico. The following are the names of the captured American vessels carried into the port of Caboroxa, in the above island.

Brig Resolution, Moore, of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, from Demerara—cargo condemned.

Schooner Neptune, A. Peafe, of Savannah, from Grenada—vessel and cargo condemned.

Schooner Shetucket, Bowditch, of Newhaven, also from Grenada—vessel and cargo condemned.

Captain Hayward was on his passage from Hamburg to Baltimore, and was captured on the 4th day of January last, in the latitude of 33, 30, longitude 72, 5, by the prize brig Active (taken by Commodore Barney) then three days out from Hampton Roads, without any commission. The Active rounded too under the ship's stern, fired a gun at her, ordered captain Hayward to hoist out his boat, detained the captain and six hands, and sent nine French sailors on board the Juliana; they then proceeded to Porto-Rico, where the Juliana was given up to captain Hayward after few days detention, and he obliged to pay all expenses.

LONDON, December 10.

By the late arrival from Paris we are given to understand that the future progress of the negotiation cannot be made so public as the previous steps have been. It is said that Lord Malmesbury intimated to M. de la Croix,

"That he had assurance of being authorized to propose specific terms of concession, but that his Britannic Majesty did not think that the object of the negotiation was likely to be promoted by the habit of publishing the official communications on both sides, thereby exciting the passions of the public on the topics in discussion before they were maturely weighed. It was his desire, therefore, to suggest the prudence of abstaining from this practice so now in this diplomacy, and to recommend that the specific terms of concession on both sides should be concealed until the propositions had undergone, at least, a fair and uninfluenced discussion."

The answer of the Directory to the foregoing suggestion is stated to have been to the following effect:

"That they had chosen the course of public discussion, that all the world might be made parties to the negotiation, and judge between the two governments; but if was the desire and taste of the English court to prefer a close deliberation, they could have no objections."

It appears from the account by this channel, that tranquility is at length restored to the countries that were some time since declared to be out of the king's peace. The winter, in the sister kingdom, has let in with very unusual rigor.

The whig club in Ireland, after a mature inquiry into the state of the representation of the people in parliament, have resolved, that they are of opinion that, for the purpose of giving to the people their due and constitutional share in the legislature, a reform in parliament is indispensably necessary, and that the emancipation of the Roman catholics should make a fundamental and essential part of the same; and that they consider those measures as likely to establish public satisfaction and tranquility, and promote an union in support of king and country.

Yesterday advices were received at the admiralty, of the loss of the Undaunted frigate, of 40 guns, which foundered in a gale of wind on the Jamaica station, but all her crew were fortunately saved.

MONEY SENT TO THE EMPEROR.

The money sent to the Emperor is to be collected out of two directed papers laid upon the table of the house of commons, namely, out of the paper intitled "An account of the distribution of the sum of 2,500,000l. granted to his majesty for extraordinary services (the vote of credit '96);" and also in the account of the extraordinaries of the army. It is material to observe the dates of the admittance, from which our readers will see whether the service was of a nature which the minister could not foresee, or that the money was remitted when he could not take the opinion of parliament on the propriety of the expenditure.

WORCESTER, (Massachusetts) February 8.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT.

Northborough, January 21, 1797.

On the 28th October last, two sons of Mr. Artemas Brigham, of Northborough, were drawing water at a well, when instantly the well crotch fell; the sweep struck one, a boy about fourteen years old, on one side of his head and under-jaw; the other side of the jaw fell on the edge of a wash-tub, which broke and split it in several pieces. The other boy very narrowly escaped with a small wound on his thigh. I was immediately called for as a surgeon:—reduced the fractured jaw, and with much difficulty, kept it in place. In about eleven days I removed the dressings, and, upon examination, found a protuberance under the jaw, which I supposed to be a large piece of the fractured jaw bone, that must come out. I made an incision through the skin upon it, December 1, and took out a middling large walnut, which was crushed in under the roots of the tongue, and there lodged for the space of 34 days. Now the jaw is almost well, and in tolerable good shape, and can masticate almost as well as ever.

STEPHEN BALL, JUN.

NEW-HAVEN, February 8.

Extract of a letter from Petit Guave, up the Bite of Leogane, 19th Nov.

"A mulatto by the name of Galton, is at the head of administration in this place—a more artful insinuating man I never saw, and a more complete infamous scoundrel the sun never shone upon. There are now lying here seven American vessels which were brought in, in consequence of the orders issued by the commissioners of the Cape, making all Americans bound to or from British ports lawful prizes—they have been lying here from 2 to 3 months, during which time their cargoes have been taken from them without the form of trial, more than three fourths of the men (captains and sailors) have fallen a sacrifice to the fever, and the remaining fourth are more like walking ghosts than living men—most of them destitute of money and not able to give a decent burial to their men when dead. But judge yourself of this Galton, this inhuman wretch, he has been round to the people who boarded the unfortunate Americans, and advised them to turn them out of doors, telling them that they had not nor would have money to pay their expenses, "turn the poor devils out, says he, and let them die and go to hell," this was a speech from the first man in this place, from the man on who's will depends the prosperity of all the Americans who come to this port. Under the name of purchasing he takes by force, if not voluntarily delivered what he pleases, and promises to pay without the least regard to his word and honor—A few days since he enticed a Philadelphia schooner here with flour, by promising the captain (who came here from Leogane, where his vessel was lying) upon his sacred word and honor, that he would take nothing from him;—relying on this, he came with his vessel, but had no sooner arrived, but Galton orders a guard on board, and takes all his flour from him. There are now lying at the several ports in the Bite, 51 American sail, brought in by these lawless pirates, and I believe I speak moderately when I say half their crews have died with the fever.

The brig Susan, Major Lines from this port carried into Guadaloupe—The Republic have taken his cargo—oxen at 6 joes—beef 15 dollars—payment made in bills on France, at 6 months sight the vessel cleared.

By this day's Mails.

NEW-YORK, February 15.

In the London Morning Herald, we find the following article, extracted from a French paper called L'Ami des Loix.

Leiden, November 7.

In the sitting of the Batavian National Convention of the 3d, a letter was read from citizen Noel, minister of the French republic, by which, on the part of the Executive Directory, he makes the following communication:

"That as the negotiation commenced with lord Malmesbury at Paris, appeared to have a tendency to a general PEACE; and, as the Directory, in all the treaties hitherto concluded, had constantly had at heart, the interests of the Batavian republic, they invited the National Assembly to name a person invested with the necessary powers to conduct the interests of the Batavian republic, in the present negotiation."

The letter adds, that in such circumstances, the two republics ought to assist each other mutually by councils as well as actions, and it was therefore wished that the person appointed for this important purpose might repair as speedily as possible to Paris.

It was decreed that the commission for foreign affairs should answer this letter; and at the same time make known to Mr. Noel, that the persons nominated and authorized for this purpose, were citizens Leftevenon, Falter and Meyeur, who are already at Paris.

Upon the above it is obvious to remark, that whatever may be thought of the sentiments contained in the official correspondence between lord Malmesbury and Charles de la Croix, it is really the opinion of the Directory, that Peace will probably ensue from the present negotiation.

NEW-YORK, February 13.

The bill for felling the 6 per cent and deferred stock of the United States, belonging to the State, to the Bank of New York, has passed the House of Assembly by the large majority of 67 to 17.

It has passed in the mode, originally proposed; excepting that the treasurer or comptroller is to be, ex officio, one of the directors.

The bill will no doubt also pass the Senate.

Invasion of Portugal.

A London paper of Nov. 29, states that the Court of Portugal had sent for an emigrant officer of high character (the ci-devant Marquis de la Roziere) then in England, to take the command of the Portuguese army; and that a frigate had been appointed to convey him to Lisbon.

Capture of Amboyna.

The London Gazette of Nov. 29, contains an official account of the capture of the valuable Dutch Asiatic islands of Banda and Amboyna, with their several dependencies by the English Squadron under admiral Rainier. The ad. found in the treasury of Amboyna, 81,112 six dollars, and in store 515,940 bbls. of cloves; in the treasury of Banda, 65,675 dollars and 84,777 lb. of nutmegs, 19,587 lb. of mace, besides merchandise and other stores which not yet been estimated.

The settlements obtained favorable terms; private property to be secured, and the servants of the former companies, and the administration of the government (the governors excepted) to remain unchanged.

The Telegraph, a London opposition print of Dec. 5, gives the following:

"The people of France (however fastidious the Directory seems in its treaty for peace) are very anxious to terminate the war. Lord Malmesbury went lately a little way from Paris to a dinner to which he was invited, the populace alarmed at this movement, stooped him, nor would they disperse till they were assured that he did not mean to depart the country—the people of France and England know their own interests, however the government disregard them."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, ARRIVED.

Ship Alexander Hamilton, Kirkbride, Liverpool via New-York, 7
Brig Eliza, Arnold, Malaga
Welcome Return, Labrec, Savannah
Elizabeth, Fullerton, St. Thomas's
Diligent, Ware, New-York
Peggy, Hardy, Amsterdam 77
Brandywine Miller, —, St. Croix, via Norfolk 8

CLEARED.

Brig Cincinnati, Bayley, Norfolk.
Brig Peggy, Hardy, sailed from Amsterdam, Nov. 23. Left there the following vessels—
Ship Greyhound, —, of Charleston
—, Downs, Boston
—, Boyd, Rhode Island

At the mouth of the Texel.

Ship Birmingham Packet, Miller, of Philadelphia
John & Mary, Coit, Boston
Minerva, Clarkton, New-York
Mary, Arnold, Rhode-Island
Leeds Packet, New York

Brig Pomona, King, Philadelphia
Ship Clothier, Gardner, of this port, on her voyage from Amsterdam to Surinam, was detained at the mouth of Surinam river by a British man of war, and ordered for Demerara, where she has since arrived.

Ship Columbus, Vanneck, sailed from Liverpool the day before the President.

Sales of Depreciation Land.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a number of tracts of land commonly called Depreciation land, formerly in Westmoreland, now in Alleghany county, were sold at Greensburg, in the month of August last, by the commissioners of Westmoreland, for taxes pretended to be due for Alleghany county, in the year 1789; AND WHEREAS the said taxes were not lawfully assessed, nor the said commissioners authorized to sell, nor due notice of the intended sale given, the commissioners for a pretended tax not exceeding in the whole 331 dollars, having sold 53,333 acres of valuable land.

The proprietors take this method of cautioning all persons against making payments to the said commissioners for any purchases made of them, or of purchasing any part of the said lands from any other person, as they mean to defend their property so illegally sold, as well against the commissioners aforesaid, as all other persons pretending to hold under them.

For the information of their fellow-citizens they propose shortly to give a statement of the combination formed for the purchase of this property, and the names of the persons concerned therein.

February 16.

codgt.