

who rejoice in their country's weal—who would kiss the hand that lacerates, and bow to the imperious head, which dictates such disgraceful terms to our country. That the sentiments are solely the effects of the influence I have described, and that we have always had more reason to be offended with France than with Great Britain, I shall attempt to prove hereafter.

LEONIDAS.

Mr. RUSSELL,

THE writings under the signature of "Leonidas," do honor to the head, and heart of the writer: As a Statesman he appears to be thoroughly acquainted with the dispositions and proceedings of our Government towards France: As a Patriot he is anxious to exonerate his country from those libellous charges of perfidy and ingratitude, which have been made against her by Genet, Fauchet, and Adet; and which have been aided by the abominable treachery of many American-Arnolds, who have sold their consciences for French gold, and have belied and traduced the legitimate government of a country which is disgraced in having given birth to them; merely that they might find favour in the sight of the rulers of France; and share in the general plunder of friends and foes.

That the American Republic should silently submit to the repeated libels on its government, and people; that it should tamely bear insult and outrage; appears to be the wish of those who have grown callous to the same infamous line of conduct: But Heaven be praised, such is not the sentiment of the great body of the American people; nor such the creed of her ablest champions and defenders: The satellites of France, thro' the medium of certain jacobin vehicles of slander, have spread far and wide their calumnies against the constituted authorities; charged our courts of justice with violating the laws of the land, and exciting treaties; denounced the men whom the citizens of America have seen leading their armies to victory in the cause of liberty; or presiding at the head of our councils.

To refute the charges, and shew the falsehood of those calumnies and denunciations, is a burden duty on every man who has time and talents equal to the task: The latter falls to the lot of Leonidas, and it is hoped he will never be weary in well doing.

PHILO LEONIDAS.

LONDON, March 27.

ADDRESS TO THE NATON.

Potnam-square, March 27, 1797.

It was my intention to have entered my Protest on the Journals of the House of Lords the day after I moved my Address to his Majesty for peace, and for that purpose I went to the clerk's office, and to my utter surprise I found that my address had never been entered upon the Journals. Upon inquiry I was informed that Lord Kenyon had taken it home with him. I wish at all events that the public should be in possession of my Protest, and I hereby pledge myself to my country and to the House of Lords, that I will this day, in my place, in that House, demand the fullest reparation for this insult, offered thro' me to the whole House, in this illegal and unprecedented manner.

PROTEST.

DISSENTIENT, First. Because seeing no means of salvation for this country but by an immediate, sincere and lasting peace, I think the Address, which I moved March 23, 1797, calculated to produce that happy event, and that a refusal to carry that Address to the Throne, tends to a continuation of this cruel war, which I hold to be certain and inevitable ruin.

Secondly, Because a secretary of state's moving that an address to his Majesty on the 30th December, 1796, should be read, is a poor, weak, and rude manner (to say no worse of it) of answering the arguments advanced in my address.

Thirdly, Because I believe that the arguments advanced by me, have never before been touched upon even in debate, and no attempt having been made to answer those arguments, the conclusion which the public must draw from it, that they are perfectly unanswerable.

Fourthly, Because it was my sincere wish that the eyes of his Majesty should be opened to the dangers with which he is surrounded, and that giving peace to his exhausted subjects, and restoring to them their rights, should be his own gracious act.

Fifthly, Because I have the highest authority for every sentiment respecting the "economy and reform of abuses," which I recommended: namely, his Majesty's own words, in that most excellent and patriotic speech made at the close of the American war, and which I quoted in my reply.

Sixthly, Because whenever a nation is in the situation we are in at present, it requires the united energy and public spirit of the whole nation, to re-establish its credit, and I am persuaded that energy and public spirit are only to be obtained by the public possessing their ancient free constitution, which they so justly revere; and I maintain, that according to common law, which is common sense, and according to "the true spirit of the constitution," which is founded in wisdom, liberty, and justice, the people in Great Britain have a right, and ought to be fairly and equally represented in that, which, by its very name, is their house of Parliament.

Seventhly, Because I hold the borough system, and every other system of corporation that has of late years crept into practice, to be directly contrary to the true spirit of the constitution, and big with the most alarming evils to King and People, and that to confer the honor of peerage on men who have no other merit than that of commanding boroughs, and performing Ministerial jobs, degrades that high dignity, and takes away one of the greatest motives that actuates the human mind, the hope of reward, by making it unworthy the acceptance of those men for whom it was intended—men who have rendered great and distinguished services to their country, by their valor, their talents, or their learning.

Eighthly, Because I am desirous of mak-

ing this public avowal of my principles,—which nothing on earth shall make me alter, and which I learn from the acts and writings of our ancestors, who loved liberty and under stood it.

Ninthly, Because I am resolved, whenever I see danger, boldly and independently, to the full extent of my ability, to discharge my duty to my King and Country.

OXFORD & MORTIMER.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

DIED, on Tuesday last in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH ORR Mc. KECHIE, wife of Mr. Landon Mc. Kechie of this City. Mrs. Mc. Kechie sustained a lingering sickness with the fortitude and resignation characteristic of the Christian.

An Eastern paper says that some of the Clergy have lately omitted praying for the destruction of the Pope.

A New-York paper says that there is no longer any question on the subject of the authenticity of Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Mazzei. What will the world think now of the views of our French partizans?

Admiral Vandeput is arrived at Halifax from the Chesapeake.

"The ship Alligator is arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. (says the Centinel) in 4 days from Liverpool, and brings nothing new: Thus evaporates the story of a second embassy to Paris."

Extract of a letter from the captain of the schooner Suffannah, dated Guadaloupe, ad April.

"I am sorry to inform you of our ill success on the voyage. I left Cape Henry on the 25th of February, and on the 12th of March, five leagues N. W. of Antigua was captured by a French privateer mounting two guns and forty men, who took myself and thirteen out of the schooner, put a prize-master and seven Frenchmen on board, and brought us to this place, where, after two days, our trial commenced—both vessel and cargo condemned—myself plundered of books, quadrant, and most of my cloathes; and what is still worse, the whole of my people put in gaol, and myself threatened very hard. There are upwards of forty Americans in gaol in this place, besides a great number that have been exchanged with the English. Our treatment is most intolerable; worse than that of the Turks in Algiers—inflated by every black scamp, and they protected by the government. Nothing is more common here than for a black soldier to have a white man arrested for the smallest offence—I don't know what to compare it to, for I am sure the Moors in Barbary have more humanity—All the black American seamen are obliged to work for the republic, and have only three quarters of a pound of bread and four ounces of cod fish for twenty four hours. They condemn all vessels cleared out for the West-Indies, except for Guadaloupe; there has been about ten condemned since I was here. I have not been able to see my people since they were put in gaol, except one, who works for the republic—We are not permitted to go to the gaol, as they have an idea that America will declare war against them. If I were to infer the whole of my ill usage it would take two or three sheets of paper. They condemn vessels, some for one thing and some for another; any thing will answer if they want the cargo—The owners of the privateers are the judges, so that every one tries his own cause. I shall be at home, I suppose, some time in May, and hope to find congress sitting; I am determined to go before them, and if they will not give us satisfaction, nor suffer us to defend ourselves, I will never fail under the flag again, for I am determined to have satisfaction at the risk of my life and salvation.—I have taken charge of a ship here for St. Thomas's, where I shall make all possible dispatch for home. Ships of 200 tons left here for 100 Joes."

"I shall be obliged to leave my people here; I have tried every means to get them out, but all to no purpose.

"The following is a list of American vessels condemned since I have been here: Brig Sally, capt. Baty, from Baltimore, with corn and flour; Lady Walter Storff, Gutterton, Philadelphia; Maria Wilmans, Gardner, Baltimore, cargo condemned, vessel cleared; Calliope, Leonard, New-York, from Teneriffe with wine; Sally, Vetter, Rhode-Island, from the Coast of Africa, with slaves; Schr. Adventure, Compton, Baltimore, from Demerara, with coffee; Brig Betty, New-York; Amelia, Boston; and myself—together with a great number at Point Petre, have all been condemned within this ten days, and all their crews put into gaol."

Accounts from Lisbon, to April 11, inform—that admiral Jarvis's squadron, reinforced by 5 sail of the line from England, and the 4 Spanish prizes had failed from thence in quest of the united Spanish and French armada, which it was said had failed from Cadiz for the Mediterranean. The United Fleet after being reinforced by the French squadron, amounted to about 30 sail of the line. The English fleet comprised only 24. (Col. Centinel.)

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	days.
Ship India, Alamead	Madras, 105
Brig American, Town	Port-de-Paix, 14
Diana, Eastburn	London, 52
Schooner Maria, Wilson	returned in distress
Sloop Patty, Mitchell	Alexandria, 13
Rhoda, Rowden	St. John's 13

The schr. Maria, Wilson from hence to Goanives left the cape the 24th inst—on 25th sprung a leak and put back. On the 26th, at 10, A. M. 1st 38, about 12 leagues S. E. of the Cape, was boarded by the French privateer Pandour. Capt. Wilson was ordered on board with his papers—the capt. of the privateer finding that the Maria was bound to a French port, and informed of her distress, immediately dismissed her. The Pandour is a three masted schooner—is now a brig with yellow flies, low stern, no head and her guns hoisted, and is said to have only 6 on board.—A ship and 2 schooners were standing off, at a distance, but capt. W. did not learn who they were. Off the Light House spoke a small yellow sided brig bound to St. Domingo, and informed her of the privateer.

Extract from the journal of the ship India, Capt. Alamead, from Madras.

The English ship Berwick, which had arrived at Madras at the last of January, and spoke the American ships Illustrious President and Atlantic, a short time before near the Equinoctial.

The Ganges, Capt. Green, arrived at Calcutta about the 15th January.

A ship under Danish colours arrived at Madras the latter end of January, from Manila: left at that port two American ships, Capt. Prince and

Dobel of Baden, and an American ship from Boston Bay, master's name forgot.

March 27. Spoke the ship Jane, Capt. M'Pherson, from Calcutta for Philadelphia, a little to the eastward of Cape L'Agallas.

May 17. Spoke the ship Neptune, Capt. Miller, from Calcutta, for New-York, out 28 days, all well.

May 19. Spoke a small schooner, "the Dart of New-York," on her stern, a prize to a Bermudian privateer, and bound to Bermuda, but did not learn the privateer's name that had taken her.

The mate of the Nancy, Perry, which failed a few days ago from this port to London, is arrived in town, with the information of the capture of that ship on Tuesday morning last, a little to the southward of the Cape, by a French privateer, of 14 guns (a brig called the Pandour). She captured the same evening the brig Two Sisters, shener, from hence to Jamaica, and sent them both for the Cape. The privateer was from Curacoa, and the captain said he had orders to capture all American vessels on from British ports, and has sent a copy of his orders to this city. They had taken five vessels before, out none of this port. They put 13 of the people on board of a pilot boat, from whence they have come up in a schooner from Alexandria.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

The following genuine letter is from a gentleman of intelligence and veracity—its contents are highly interesting at this moment.

Extract of a letter from Holland, dated 3d of February.

Very soon after you wrote the elections of President and Vice-President were completed: they have excited in England, in France and in Holland, a degree of interest and attention, which proves the rising importance of the United States. The event has been expected with a degree of feeling, of trepidation, of ardent wishes in favor of one or the other candidate, which has afforded one more melancholy proof, of the profoundly rooted principle of animosity, which at this moment arms one half of the human race against the other. All the friends and partisans of ancient establishments, good or bad, throughout Europe, all the adherents of Great-Britain, all the people who have property yet left in their hands, all the peaceable, moderate and humane, and all the enemies to the present French administration, a motley mixture, whose sentiments one would imagine never to concur in any one point, agree in their wishes for one of the persons considered as candidates: while all the adherents to the present French government, all those who pant for revolutions, all those who are by anticipation feeding upon the plunder of the present proprietors, all those who are fattening upon war, and raising fortunes upon the misery of nations, all the remaining enthusiasts for democracy, all who desire to see the United States at war with Britain, are equally zealous in favor of another. They seem on both sides to fancy, that the destiny not only of America, but of Europe, is, in a manner, suspended upon the decision, and both have already indulged in the exultation of announcing that the choice has fallen upon him whom they respectively favor.

The first object of our attention at this time, is the predicament in which we stand towards France. Nothing new has turned up, except rumours and reports propagated by the usual French mechanism to operate upon the public opinion. Our American letters generally say, that the late conduct of the French government has not occasioned any alarm in the United States. I cannot say the same of the Americans in Europe; many of the friends of our government are frightened; and the impression produced upon our stocks is considerable. Every article of France is at work, and there is scarcely any thing operating to counteract it. In general the alarm is heightened by Americans themselves. I have, in former letter, given you a statement of the interest and motives which concur to bias the minds of our countrymen now in Europe, and informed you, that Paris has long been the resort of many individuals, to whom the destruction of our government, and a civil war in the United States, are objects of desire and pursuit.

It cannot be too strenuously repeated, because the final event depends altogether upon this single point of fact. The French government have been led to believe that the people of the United States, have but a feeble attachment to their government, and will not support them in a contest with France. It is upon the idea of this internal weakness and division alone, that the French have hitherto ventured upon their late measures, and, as they are still flattered with the same hope, it is impossible to ascertain how far it will lead them. The event of the presidential election, as now announced, has exceedingly mortified them. Upon a train which they had so long been concerting and laying, they had founded and been encouraged in the most sanguine expectation of settling the choice. The effect which they certainly did produce, that of throwing thirteen or fourteen votes into one scale, which, but for them, would have been in the other, and their approximation to success, has rather stimulated further exertions, than deterred them from repeating their experiment. Their ill success has provoked, without discouraging them, and they are assured, that by persevering and bearing harder upon us, they shall compel the American government to submit or succeed in overturning it. I speak not from simple conjecture, but from inferences confirmed by personal observation, and by intelligence tolerably direct.

They know perfectly well, that if the matter should be brought to an hostile issue, and the American people support the measures of their government, France must give up the contest. They know that France, by doing her worst, cannot essentially hurt us externally; as to her sending an army against us, they have not the most distant idea of it; and you may judge from the issue of their expedition against Ireland, in what a condition their naval power is. Ships it is indeed possible for them to build and rig; but sailors and marine officers they cannot make, and they have them not. This famous Irish expedition, besides all its preparatory expenses, has cost them three ships of the line, three frigates, two frigates, two cutters, several transports, four or five thousand men, and a great deal

of damage to all their vessels returned. From the first moment of their sailing, until the return of the last transport, every circumstance that has been related of them, or that they relate themselves, shews their total deficiency of naval skill or experience. One would imagine from the accounts, that they had not on board the whole fleet, a man capable of managing a sail boat. The French papers still announce very pompously that great preparations are making for a second expedition, but the general Hoche is appointed to their command, and if they venture out with their fleet again, it will only be to meet with a more disastrous fate. As to their allies, Spain and Holland, nothing is to be expected from any concert of operations between them.

The history of the late Dutch expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, affords two important incidents from which the conclusions are inevitable. That expedition was planned in concert with the French, and at three several stations on the passage they had engaged to furnish a reinforcement of troops, at every one of them they totally failed. On the very first appearance of the English Squadron, the Dutch sailors almost unanimously stripped off their three colored cockades, substituted the orange badges in their stead, refused upon their officers, and would not suffer the admiral to employ the said reinforcement of burning or injuring his ships, but compelled him to surrender them up at discretion, and seven eights of them immediately entered into the British service. The same temper prevails among the seamen here in the Texel; and it is but a few days since, I heard a marine officer say, in answer to general Newbell, a brother of the French directors, who was enquiring why their maritime exertions here were so feeble: "you know that almost all our sailors are against us."

What sort of harmony of operations at sea between France and Spain is to be anticipated, may be judged from the well known circumstance, that many of the Spanish ships are commanded by French emigrants, and when a Spanish squadron lately put into the harbor of Toulon, some of those officers were arrested, imprisoned, and with difficulty rescued by the Spanish admiral from the municipal administration of the place.

In this country, the conviction, as far as I can judge, is universal, that they have much to loose and nothing to gain, by a difference with the United States. Our commerce and our payments are almost the only resources, the enjoyment of which is yet left them. In my conversations with their merchants, and even with members of their government, they freely acknowledge this, though they as freely say, they fear that they should be forced to follow whatever France should dictate to them, and this is unquestionably true. An intelligent and considerable merchant of Rotterdam told me, a few days ago, that he was glad the French government had determined to intercept our trade with England, because it would essentially injure Great-Britain, and must be executed by reasons of state. I asked him, what he thought would be the consequence of an embargo of six months laid by the American government? "It would bring us all," said he, "English, French and ourselves to your terms, but the American government cannot carry it through."

At O'Ellers's Hotel.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining;
On Monday Evening, May 29th, at 8 o'clock,
Will be delivered,

The effects of Ambition and Guilt, considered, traced, and exemplified in the character of
M A C B E T H;

With a recitation of the whole character, and moral and critical observations on the character and the author.

Tickets (half a dollar each) to be had of Mr. Paulson, at the Library, and at the Bar of O'Ellers's Hotel.

Doctor Perkins

INFORMS the citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days at the sign of the Indian Queen, south Fourth-street. He will be happy to wait on those who wish to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of his

Patent Metallic Points;

And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor at his lodgings, where he has for sale the instruments, with the necessary instructions for using them.

May 29. dtw

For sale, or to be let,

A new three story brick house.
AT the Merchants' Coffee-house, on Friday next, the 2d of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, will be sold by public vendue, a genteel three story house. It is pleasantly situated on the south side of Arch-street, the fourth house above Fourth-street. It may be viewed any time before the sale. Terms are one fourth in approved notes at 60 days, and the remainder in seven years on security and interest annually. If not sold it will be put up to be let on a lease of seven years. Immediate possession may be given. Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale, by

Richard Footman & Co.

Auctioneers.
May 29. dtw

ezekiel Hall

HAS removed his Compting Room to Bright's Wharf, where he has for sale

24 hogheads Cod Fish.

A store to let,
In Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets.
May 29. dtw

Dutch Gunpowder.

A quantity of the best Dutch Gunpowder for sale by Samuel Breck, jun. No. 89, south Third-street.
May 27. dtw

For Sale,

By Samuel Breck, jun. at his Compting-house, No. 89, south Third-street.
A quantity of the best
Boston mott Beef in whole and half barrels fit for ship's use
Do. Pork do.
A quantity of Sherry Wines
A few Pipes Old Prout Brandy, just landed from Bordeaux
Chocolate in Boxes
Rice, Cotton, Castile Soap, and
Four or five Bales large Orange Peels, &c.
May 27. dtw

Valuable Books.

A new importation, from London, just received, and now opening and selling by J. OKMROD, No. 41, Chestnut-street.
March 29. dtw

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-street.
To-morrow, Tuesday, 30th May, a Representation of new and various
Equestrian Exercises,
and other Stage Performances, of which particulars will be given in the bills of the day.

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner
Fair American,
Virginia built—burthen about 700 barrels flour—two years old—and can be sent to sea immediately.
Thomas & Jobna Fisher,
No. 5, Dock-street.
May 29. dtw

Southwark Printing-Office,

No. 294, South Second-street.
Encouraged, Timothy Mountford, will publish from this office, a newspaper, entitled, The Southwark Gazette, and Philadelphia Register; the utility of which, no one can doubt of who considers the distance between this and other offices.
He will send papers on the morning of every Thursday and Saturday, to such places as his subscribers shall direct.

The price of this Gazette will be Four Dollars per year, payable as follows: One dollar when called for—one dollar at the expiration of six months—and one dollar at the end of every subsequent term of three months.

Literary essays will be gladly received and inserted gratis—Advertisements at the usual rates.
Apply to WILLIAM ROBINSON, jun. Esquire, at his house in front of the office, who will receive subscriptions.

Subscriptions will also be received by the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. Young, Mills & Son, Thomas Delfor, John Ormerod, William W. Caldwell, and Samuel Richards, Merchants' Coffee-house.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. 11.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS,
90th Day's Drawing, May 13.

No.	Doll.	No.	Doll.	No.	Doll.		
92	1165	24580	10	3988			
486	12210	647		913			
540	446	726	20	40964	20		
1123	815	25435		4111			
201	996	26089		201			
280	10	13168		768	314		
705	195	10	28132		457		
2776	10	259	10	512	10		
847	10	14858		601	777		
3297	10	15216		610	790		
455	805	10	29588		42089	10	
460	20	959	10	30556	235		
677	16797		828	10	391		
4139	10	912		968	485	10	
245	17088		31879	10	43758		
300	10	089		32074	10	187	
366	10	212		331	10	233	
5134	247		585		270		
503	908		955		44304	10	
872	935		33800	10	509		
921	18107		991		45245		
6201	734		34192		447		
234	772	20	615		803		
414	19405	10	36409	10	853		
492	499		566		46189		
527	504	20	621		243	10	
7109	806		37050	10	494	10	
301	10	888		405	10	47216	10
479	985		521		189		
735	987		603	10	311		
745	20025		631		512		
8013	10	948		38000	910		
9293	21203		033	10	4892		
682	809	10	162		667	10	
746	947		396	10	949		
10027	996		39028	10	49850		
469	10	22235		529	20		
11042	10	884		782			

91st day's Drawing—May 15.

229	15154	30749	38829	10		
1249	867	782	10	39887		
4273	868	10	31613	969		
5233	16158	654		40113	10	
352	470		876	10	194	
6253	18170	10	866		297	
222	19210		32061		41041	10
377	20667		237		084	25
456	21255		403		285	50
783	414		529		839	
777	23145		648	10	42145	
343	271		33027	25	933	
46	2466	10	179		43075	
1889	498	10	34052	10	44049	10
419	25970	10	159	10	66	
573	20147		35510	10	164	10
11175	567		631	10	649	
506	574		675	10	45091	
831	762		896		455	
12604	804		36164	10	461	
767	27490	10	374	10	907	10
13177	825	10	37017		912	
367	28393		148		46315	25
376	10	29307		257	10	4863