

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. days.
Ship General Washington, Moore, Cadiz 42
Brig American, Town, Port de Prix 14
Patty, Coffin, Boston 8
Schr. Dolphin, Tice, Alexandria 8
Fair American, Logan, Virginia 3
Charles, Gladden, Rhode Island 5
John, Peafe, North Carolina 8
Sloop Patty, Mitchell, Alexandria 10
Rody, Roden, St. John's, N. B. 13
Indultry, Jackson, New York 5
Harlequin, Cropley, do. 5

CLEARED.
Ship American, Shallerofs, St. Kitts
South Carolina, German, Charleston
Raven, Reilly, Bordeaux
Brig Bride, Quadrille, do.
Elizabeth, Baifs, Madeira
Lovely Lads, Dominick, Amsterdam
Molly, Kilby, Jeremie
Gratitude, Clifton, Cape Francois
Schr. Flying Fish, Maxwell, Jamaica
Hetty, Mason, Savannah
Three Sisters, Smith, New York
Eliza, French, Norfolk
Hannah and Nancy, Tice, Alexandria
Hawk, Brown, Gonaives
Patty and Nancy, Mackie, N. Carolina
Eliza, Stevenson, Wilmington, D.
Adventure, Shackleford, Charleston
Betty, dowdy, Edenton
Polly, Westet, do.
Sloop Randolph, Barker, Nantucket
Lark, Burrows, St. Thomas
Hiram, Thornton, Port au Prince
Katy and Polly, Green, Snowhill
Willing Lads, Gault, do.
Laura, Bunker, Newprt
Maria, King, New York
Pomona, Blis, Alexandria
Polly, Seaman, Norfolk
Diana, Pearson, Alexandria
Anna Corbin, Waton, Folly Landing
NEW-YORK, MAY 30.

ARRIVED. DAYS
Brig Julia, Harrison, St. Croix 15
Sloop Hercules, Colver, Norfolk 4
Mafs, Minor, N. Providence 15

CLEARED.
Brig Goliath, Hathway, St. Thomas
Fox, Howe, Gonaives
Schr. Bayonne, Green, St. Johns
CHARLESTON, May 16.

Yesterday arrived the brig Harriot & Ann, Rider, Port-de-Paix, 10 days.

On his passage from Port-de-Paix, capt. Rider was twice brought to by the British frigate Quebec; the treatment he received from her was friendly, except in taking from him one man, a Swede by birth.

Nothing of any moment has taken place lately, either at the Cape or Port de Paix. Provisions were scarce and dear; the British fleet of eight sail of the line, and several frigates, are cruising close off the Cape; and it was reported that an expedition was going against Monti Christo, but there was nothing positively known respecting it when captain Ryder failed.

Just Received.

From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Pennsylv. Street.

may 30 dtf

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 & Joshua Fijber,
No. 5, Dock-Street.
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 fourth floor 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 five years. Immediate possession may be given. Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale, by
Richard Footman & Co.
Auctioneers.
May 29. d5t

Doctor Perkins

INFORMS the citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days at the sign of the Indian Queen, fourth 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. dtf

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,
South Fifth-Street.

The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS TO-MORROW EVENING, June 1, Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes.

A grand display of Horsemanship,
By Messrs. M'Donald, Herman, C. Vandeveldt, Nicholas Corrie, M'Donald, the Clown, and Lailson.
Particulars in the bills of the day.

To be Sold,
A large and convenient
Three Story Brick House;

SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and S Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of
M. Keppel,
No. 133, Chestnut-street.
May 31. §

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

The Commissioners appointed under the treaty with Great-Britain, proceeded, on Thursday last, to choose the fifth Commissioner by ballot, and the votes being between Mr. Ames and Mr. Guillemard, the latter was chosen.

Capt. Moore, of the ship General Washington, arrived at this port from Madeira, left there, April 25, the ship Eagle, Bates, of Philadelphia, loading for Cadiz, and the ship Portsmouth, Monk, to sail next day for this port. Capt. Moore, on the 26th April, fell in with a British fleet of 4 ships of the line and 2 frigates, one of which, the Revolutionnaire, boarded him. The officer treated capt. M. with the greatest politeness. This fleet was under the orders of admiral lord Hugh Seymour; and the officer who boarded capt. W. informed him that another squadron, under admiral Nelson, was cruising off the Western Islands, for the protection of the British and the American commerce; and that they had recaptured a number of the vessels of the latter from the French.

The "reporter" of the debates of Congress in the Merchants Advertiser, has been heard to say, that he deducted the two extra votes from the noes instead of the ayes, because the Chairman was more certain of his being right with respect to the ayes, having counted them twice over, than he was with respect to the noes which he counted but once—nor did the Chairman change his opinion until a few minutes before the house met yesterday.

Some days ago the British Minister in leaving the lobby of the House of Representatives was observed to touch Mr. Harper, whose seat is near the door, and in a most familiar manner, reminded him of an engagement to dinner the next day. This was noticed by the Editor of the Aurora, that watchful guardian of our political purity, who was greatly and justly scandalized by this public appearance of good understanding between a Representative of the People and a foreign agent. We applaud this zeal; and having heard it whispered that Mr. Harper has received an invitation to dinner from another British Agent, the Consul General, we think ourselves bound to mention it, that it may not escape the animadversions of our said guardian.

Indeed we do not wonder that our said guardian should feel indignant at these open attempts by British Agents to corrupt our Representatives: Nor can we help in some degree partaking of his indignation. As however it is the MANNER of corruption which gives him offence, and not the thing itself, at least we suppose so from his known impartiality, and his love of RECIPROCITY, we recommend it in future to the said Agents to manage the matter by means of a subscription for three or four hundred copies of some newspaper, and of NIGHTLY MEETINGS at their houses. In this case it is presumed, that neither the Editor of the Aurora nor its partizans, can take offence.

Indeed the British have always been very bungling hands at corruption and intrigue: These being among the number of those accomplishments which they have never been able to acquire from their neighbours across the Channel.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 22.
6 per Cent. 16 7/8
Deferred 6 per Cent. 13 9/8 & 13 1/2
5 1/2 per Cent. 10 3/4
4 1/2 per Cent. 10 3/4
3 per Cent. 10 3/4
BANK SHARES.
Bank United States, 18 & 20 per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, 25 & 27 1/2
North America, 47 & 50
INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.
I. C. of N. A. 35 & 37 1/2 per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, at par.

COMMUNICATION.

At a time when it is so necessary for the safety and independence of the United States that the French government should be taught that all the branches of our government are in union and that the people are resolved to support their government, we find, on the contrary, intriguing characters, hostile to our liberties, resorting to every expedient to keep alive the hopes and expectations of the French tyrants. The efforts of some of the minority in the House of Representatives of Congress, cannot fail to stimulate the Directory to prosecute the plan of subjugation and plunder.

Barras (in his insolent bombastic speech to the meek and suppliant Monroe, who truly represented, not the good people of America, but a set of debased and crouching satellites,) says, that "France will not degrade herself to calculate the consequences of the concession of the American government to the suggestions of its ancient tyrants"—on this text, the official Redacteur, by order of the Directory, in a paragraph written no doubt by De la Croix, says, "France will never forget that, in spite of the most wicked insinuations, there passed only by a majority of two votes that fatal treaty, which has put the Americans under the guardianship of the English." Attempts are now making by French partizans, to persuade France that there is only a majority of two votes against a proposition, which has for its avowed objects the meanest acquiescence in the unprovoked outrages of haughty France, and a humble tender of advantages to which she can have no just pretensions until she has offered an apology for her insults and compensation for her piracies.

If France can be thus persuaded that there is within a few votes of a majority of the Representatives of the people, devoted to her

interests, with the Vice-President at their head, can it be any longer doubted that she will persevere in attempting the subversion of our constitution and the destruction of our liberties!

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia to his friend in this city.

"The present appears to me to be a crisis in the fortunes of the human race. France evidently seeks to govern the world by placing power in the hands of men who will be subservient to her for the preservation of that power. Thus Holland in the form of a Republic is, and must be as obedient to France as a French Province. That Government can only be preserved by the protection of France, and those who govern can only keep their places by the same protection. So in Italy you perceive a Republic or two is now forming. It is by no means impossible that the Austrian dominions in Italy may be lost during the present war and converted into one or more Republics. If the pecuniary aid of Britain is withdrawn they must be lost. These Republics can only preserve their existence by the aid of France, and they will consequently be entirely under her control.—Should his dominions in Italy even be restored to the Emperor, a French party will be found there, which will not easily be extirpated, and which will be ready in another war to take up arms for France. It appears to me that an effort is making to govern the whole world either by conquest or by placing power in the hands of men who will use it as to promote the views of France. The only effort which has ever been made in this country by a foreign nation to influence our elections and to place power in the hands of the partizans of such foreign nation, has been made by France, and she has made it secretly and openly. She has made it by the immediate instrumentality of her public agents, and by that of American citizens devoted to her.—The same plan which is incessantly pursued in Europe is pursued in America also. It is to place power in the hands of those who are indebted to France for it, or who will use it for her aggrandizement. In Europe it is enough to establish a republican form of government, in America it is necessary to do more. Possessing already a Government purely Republican it is necessary to calumniate it, to excite jealousies of the Republican dispositions of those who conduct it, and thereby to bring them into disrepute with the People and by doing so to fill all our departments with men who being elected by a passion for France must keep up that passion to keep their places. The effort to universal dominion is plain and its progress is rapid. It seems to be impossible that the French party in our country can be blind to this danger. They must see it—they yet they court it. They keep the people blind by talking of a British influence which they know does not and cannot exist. Of this the letter ascribed to Mr. Jefferson if really written by him, is a strong instance. I hope and have heretofore believed, that he did not write it. I wait with eagerness for his denial of it. If it shall not be denied, I own that my opinion of the moral character of that gentleman, as well as of his politics will be much diminished."

To THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq.
IT is now no longer a doubt that you are the author of the abominable letter to Mazzei, which has made so much noise and excited so much indignation throughout the U. States.

Your silence, after being publicly and repeatedly called on by numbers of your fellow citizens to disavow it, is complete evidence of your guilt. Had you been innocent of the charge, all who know your keen sensibility at every thing which appears in print to implicate your conduct, and who have heard your professions of respect for public opinion are satisfied that you are silent, because you dare not contradict it: Considering you then as the avowed author of that indecent libel against the Government and character of your country, I shall animadvert on it with that freedom which the magnitude of the subject requires.

The effects intended to be produced by you in Europe are apparent from the writings of a French journal.

The following comments are made on your precious letter in the
PARIS MONITEUR:
"The interesting letter from one of the most virtuous and enlightend citizens of the United States, explains the CONDUCT OF THE AMERICANS IN REGARD TO FRANCE. It is certain that of all the neutral and friendly powers, there is none from which France had a right to expect more interest and succours than from the United States. She is their true mother country, since she has assured to them their liberty and independence. Ungrateful children, instead of abandoning her, they ought to have armed in her defence. But if imperious circumstances had prevented them from openly declaring for the Republic of France, they ought at least to have made demonstrations and excited apprehensions in England, that at some moment or other, they would declare themselves.—This fear alone would have been sufficient to force the Cabinet of London to make peace. It is clear that a war with the United States would strike a terrible blow at the commerce of the English, would give them uneasiness for the preservation of their possessions on the American Continent, and deprive them of the means of conquering the French and Dutch Colonies:

Equally ungrateful and impolitic, the Congress hastens to encourage the English, that they might pursue in tranquility their war of extermination against France, and to invade the colonies and commerce of France. They sent to London a minister, Mr. Jay, known by his attachment to England, and his personal relations to lord Grenville, and he concluded suddenly a treaty of commerce which united them with Great Britain, more than a treaty of alliance.

Such a treaty, under all the peculiar circumstances, and by the consequences it must produce, is an act of hostility against France. The French Government, in short, has testified the resentment of the French nation,

by breaking off communication with an ungrateful and faithless ally, until she shall return to a more just and benevolent conduct. Justice and sound policy, equally approve this measure of the French Government. There is no doubt it will give rise, in the United States, to discussions which may afford a triumph to the party of good Republicans, the friends of France.

Some writers, in disapprobation of this wise and necessary measure of the Directory, maintain that in the United States, the French have for partizans only certain demagogues who aim to overthrow the existing government. But their impudent falsehoods convince no one, and prove only what is too evident, that they use the liberty of the press to serve the enemies of France."

The effects intended to be produced by your letter in the United States, and the effects which it must inevitably produce, will be hereafter examined.

A FELLOW-CITIZEN.

[There being some talk of inaccuracy in the translation which has appeared in the papers, of the following letter, we lay it before our Readers in the French.]

From the "Gazette Nationale ou le Moniteur Universel." Paris, Sixtidi, 6 pluviöse. (January 25.)

FLORENCE, le 1er Janvier.
Lettre de M. Jefferson, ci-devant ministre des Etats Unis en France, et Secrétaire au Département des Affaires Etrangères, à un citoyen de Virginie.

Cette lettre (littéralement traduite) est adressée à M. Mazzei, auteur des "Recherches historiques et politiques sur les Etats Unis d'Amérique", demeurant en Toscane.

"Notre état politique a prodigieusement changé depuis que vous nous avez quitté. Au lieu de ce noble amour de la liberté et de ce gouvernement républicain, qui nous ont fait passer triomphants à travers les dangers de la guerre; un parti anglican-monarchico-aristocratique s'est élevé. Son objet avoué est de nous imposer la subsistance, comme il nous a déjà donné les formes du gouvernement Britannique; cependant le corps principal de nos citoyens reste fidele aux principes républicains. Tous les propriétaires fonciers sont pour ces principes, ainsi qu'une grande masse d'hommes à talents. Nous avons contre nous (républicains) le pouvoir exécutif; le pouvoir judiciaire; (deux des trois branches de la législation) tous les officiers du gouvernement, tous ceux qui aspirent à l'étré. tous les hommes timides qui préfèrent le calme du despotisme à la mer orageuse de la liberté, les marchands Bretons, et les Américains qui trafiquent avec des capitaux Bretons, les spéculateurs, les gens intéressés dans la banque et dans les fonds publics. (Etablissements inventés dans des vues de corruption, et pour nous à l'instar au modèle Britannique dans ses parties pures.)

Je vous donnerais la fièvre si je vous nommais les apôtats qui ont embrassé ces hérésies, des hommes qui étaient des Salomons dans le conseil, et des Samlons dans les combats, mais dont la chevelure a été coupée par la main Angléterre.

On voudrait nous ravir cette liberté que nous avons gagnée par tant de travaux et de dangers. Mais nous la conserverons; notre masse de poids et de richesse est trop grande pour que nous ayons à craindre qu'on tente d'employer la force contre nous. Il suffit que nous nous veillions, et que nous romptions les liens hillopiens dont il nous ont garrottés pendant le premier sommeil qui a succédé à nos travaux. Il suffit que nous arrêtons les progrès de ce système d'ingratitude et d'injustice envers la France de qui on voudrait nous aliéner pour nous rendre à l'influence Britannique, etc."

NAUTICAL IMPROVEMENTS.

THE Subscriber, Captain of the brig Schuyllkill, of this port, having in two voyages to the West-Indies, experienced the salutary effects of a patent machine, for expelling the foul air from the holds of ships, invented by Benjamin Wynkoop, and constructed in said brig; doth certify that the same machine, worked by the motion of the vessel at sea, forced a constant current of pure air into the hold, from whence the foul air was thereby expelled: that the seamen were remarkable healthy, no disagreeable smell was perceived from the bilge water, or provisions; the vessel's stores, particularly the liquors, were much cooler than common, and the paint in the cabin not discoloured as usual in West-India voyages. As a friend to trade and navigation, the subscriber thinks it his duty to recommend the machine to general use, and from the facts, as stated above, he fully believes it may be the means of preserving the timber of ships and their perishable cargoes from the destructive effects of foul air confined in the holds of ships, and of contributing to the health and comfort of passengers and seamen on board.
(Copy) JOHN IRWIN,
Philadelphia, May 25, 1797.

I have examined the principle of construction, and witnessed the operation of Mr. Benjamin Wynkoop's ventilators on board several vessels in which they have been constructed, and am of opinion they will be of great advantage in preserving the health of the people in ships, and the timber from rotting, by the expulsion of foul, and the constant circulation of fresh air which they produce.—Several masters of vessels have informed me, that these ventilators have also prevented the staining of the paint in the cabin, which they frequently observed to take place from the exhalations arising from bilge-water, sugar, or molasses. I therefore earnestly recommend their construction on board of every vessel, and candidly declare I do not know any of the late improvements in the art of preserving health on board of ships, of half the importance, whether they respect economy, ease in execution (being worked by the motion of the vessel) or efficacy.
JAMES MEASE, Resident Physician of the port.
Health-Office, State Island,
May 26th, 1797.

DIED, lately, and was buried in the Baptist burial-ground, Eleanor Harris, a woman of respectable character, and a well qualified Tutor of children; in the instruction of whom she spent several of the last years of her life, in this city. She was a Native African.

RICHMOND, May 23.

At a court of the United States for the middle circuit in the district of Virginia, at the capitol in the city of Richmond, on Monday the twenty-second day of May, 1797.

PRESENT,
JAMES REDELL, Esq, one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, and CYRUS GRIFFIN, Esq, Judge of the district of Virginia:—

JOHN BLAIR, foreman, Thomas C. Peachy, Otway Bird, Thomas Thompson, Corbin Griffin, Richard Randolph, John Gibson, John M'Cree, Thomas Newton, Edward Hack Mosby, Robert Pollard, Joseph Selden, Robert Burton, Andrew Donald, Callowhill Minnis, Thomas Tinsley and William Vannerion, were sworn as the grand inquest for the body of the district, who having received their charge, retired from the bar and returned with the following presentment:—

We of the grand jury of the United States for the district of Virginia, present as a real evil the circular letters of several members of the late Congress, and particularly letters with the signature of Samuel J. Cabell, endeavoring at a time of real public danger, to disseminate unfounded calumnies against the happy government of the United States, and thereby to separate the people therefrom, and to increase or produce a foreign influence ruinous to the peace, happiness and independence of these United States.

JOHN BLAIR, Foreman.
A Copy
Twice, WILLIAM MARSHALL, clk.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, May 24.

Mr. Livingston's speech continued.

It had been asserted with singular confidence that France was the first aggressor in spoliation, and that the British order of council of June 1793, had been preceded by one from the French government to the same purpose; he need not enter into a refutation of that assertion; the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Freeman) had yesterday completely exposed the fallacy of that artifice, the French have throughout the present war been compelled, in her own defence, to follow the unusual measures adopted by Britain, and in this instance the order issued by the French government, expressly states the British order in its preamble as the sole and necessary cause of her adoption of similar measures in her own defence; but we have testimony still stronger if any stronger were necessary, it is the declaration of lord Grenville to Mr. T. Pinckney—"Lord Grenville, on being asked, "said Spain would pursue the same line of conduct, and upon its being objected, that "even their late convention with Russia, did "not extend to this object, he answered, "that though it was not expressly mentioned, it was fully understood by both parties "to be within the intention of it,"—and thus it is, that gentlemen endeavor to elude the truth, and to defeat upon subterfuge where the peace and happiness of our country is at stake; that such a privilege or concession should be granted to Britain in a time of war, was remarkable enough to excite the jealousy of the French government; but that it should be objected to extend the same privileges to France by negotiation is more extraordinary still; we are told that Vattel is mistaken in his doctrine—he is in one case no authority to be relied on, he must be utterly abandoned, out in another his authority is sacred; all that had been said on the subject of this article will equally apply to the disregard of the neutrality of goods on neutral bottoms, as declared in the instrument of the armed neutrality.

Having offered his free opinion on these several articles, he was willing now to declare as freely that there were many of the circumstances of complaint urged by the French Republic, which they were not founded in carrying to the extent which they do; and it was on this account in an especial manner that he considered the amendment proposed, to deserve the most decided support of the committee; he had little doubt of their being wrong, he had little doubt of their being open to conviction; & as they no doubt think themselves as much in the right in these cases, as they thought this government in the wrong; it became us to use towards them a language suitable to that liberality which benefits a wife and prudent nation; it becomes us to examine our own conduct and not rely on our own infallibility: to enquire dispassionately, and not rush into war before we have considered either the cause or the consequences; he appealed to every gentleman, which would be the conduct most consistent with true dignity, to obstinately persist in error at every risk of character and disaster, or to examine our conduct, and if we have erred to acknowledge it manfully; he does not require our humiliation as gentlemen declaim, and if he did we should never submit to it—from a single stipulation into which we have entered with any nation we ought not and will not depart, the does does not demand it; and therefore we ought to say to her we will place you on a footing with every other nation—you have been mistaken in some matters, we have been mistaken in others—we will discuss them and this unpleasant difference; would this be abject, would this be humbling us in the dust—or would it be the most consistent with true dignity? Which is it more noble to repair a fault or to persist in error even with success?—but where are the means to secure success even if we should persist; but this is a delicate subject, he would not dwell upon it; let us enquire whether we have maintained that impartial conduct towards all nations which we ought to have done?

There are some of those things which if not founded in right, might without any violation of virtue have operated more in favor of France than any other nation; gentlemen would perceive that he alluded to our connections with that people in trying times of our revolution; he was one of those whose number appeared to be decreasing every day, that retaining his reverence for old-fashioned notions, he considered