

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 157, Arch Street.
HARPER, harpichord, grand, portable grand, &c. &c. &c. Harp, table and square piano forte. Harp from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, he will merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, well and French harp stop, which he flattens himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical Instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.
Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange, May 26.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.
MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, to far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars. Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge, and masters excelling in their respective professions.
Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 23, 1797.
The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

TO BE SOLD,
A valuable three story Brick House; situated in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chestnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of 12 dining rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.
For terms apply to John Clement Stecker, April 20 3awtf

City of Washington.
SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.
A magnificent dwelling-house 20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 25,000 40,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 25,000 30,000
1 ditto 10,000 & cash 15,000 20,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000 10,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000 10,000
1 cash prize of 10,000
1 do. 5,000 each, are 10,000
10 do. 1,000 10,000
20 do. 500 10,000
100 do. 100 10,000
200 do. 50 10,000
400 do. 25 10,000
1,000 do. 10 20,000
15,000 do. 10 150,000
16,739 Prizes.
23,261 Blanks.
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000
N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the price of 40,000 dollars will be the last drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the last but one.
And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 20 tickets.
This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two elegant and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A net deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.
The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.
SAMUEL BLODGET.
8. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwf

STATE TRIALS.
Sold by W. Young, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street.
The Pennsylvania State Trials,
Containing the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—in one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.
W. Young has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationery, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—3t

Young Hyson Tea.
40 chests of a superior quality—Also, 100 do. of Hyson,
Imported in the Woodrop Sims, and for sale by the subscribers, corner of Second and Pine Street.
C. Haigh, conf
June 21.
Will be Landed,
From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburg,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leiffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.
June 26.

CARD.
SYLVANUS BOURNE, Consul General of the United States to the Batavia Republic, begs leave hereby to make known to his friends and others, that he has lately established a Commission House at Amsterdam, under the firm of **LANGÉ and BOURNE**, by whom all orders for the sale and purchase of merchandise and of the various public stocks of the United States, for the negotiation of loans, &c. will be attended to with prudence and fidelity, and on the most reasonable terms.
July 14. 3f

Insurance Company of North America.
THE Dividend for the last half year, declared by the Directors this day, is one dollar on each share of the Stock of this Company; which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives duly authorized to receive it, at any time after the 24th inst.

EBEN HAZARD, Sec'y.
July 10. w & ftz th

George Dobson,
No. 25 South Third-Street,
HAS imported per ships William Penn, Star, and Diana, from London,
3-4 Super London Chintz, elegant patterns, Gingham, Muslinets and Dimities.
Fashionable Waistcoats, newest patterns. Ribbands well assorted, in small trunks.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and British Book-mul-lins.
Fancy Cloaths and Cassimers.
The whole to be disposed of cheap for Cash or approved Notes of a short date.
June 14, '97. d. ft.

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
WILLIAMS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.
may 30 dtf

Georgetown Bridge Company.
Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river."
And be it enacted, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the names of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the shares or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company; and of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follows: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.
By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

To be sold at Public Vendue,
To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminister, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsco river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred, and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.
ALSO,
A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladenburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladenburg, will show this land to any person inclined to purchase.
ALSO,
A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladenburg, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladenburg, will also show this land.
A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
May 8 w3m

Thirty Dollars Reward.
ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty dexterous. I purchased the said fellow of Mr. DUBNEY Minor, in whose name he has been advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another nothern route. I forewarn all persons from giving him employment, or any kind whatever, and masters of vessels and others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.
AUG. DAVIS.
N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is customary for them to possess.
A. D.
Richmond, June 11, 1797.

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 15.

Dr. Romaine has undergone an examination before the committee of the House. He is here as a witness only in the case of William Blount, and consequently is not held in duress. The powers of the committee are confined to the impeachment of William Blount. They have received authority to send for persons and papers relating to this subject; but they have no power of course, to examine into the conduct of any individual, not an officer of government. (Aurora.)

From the process filed by the committee of the house of Representatives, it appears that the resolutions of the house under which the committee acts, are as follow:
"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against William Blount, a Senator of the United States, impeached by this house of high crimes and misdemeanors; and that the said committee have power to send for persons, papers and records.
"Resolved, that the committee appointed to prepare and report articles of Impeachment against William Blount, a Senator of the United States, impeached by this house of high crimes and misdemeanors, be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress.
"Resolved, that the said committee be instructed to enquire, and by all lawful means, to discover the whole nature and extent of the offence whereof the said William Blount stands impeached, and who are the parties and associates therein."

Hence it cannot be true, as stated in some papers, that the powers of the committee are confined solely to the impeachment of William Blount, or that they have no authority to enquire into the conduct of any individual not an officer of the government; still less can it be true, that Dr. Romaine disputes the authority of the committee: it being certain that he has attended them from time to time, and undergone several examinations.

Colonel Nichols, the Marshal, arrived in town on Thursday evening, after a fruitless pursuit of Mr. Blount.
FOURTH OF JULY.
AT BURLINGTON, NEW-JERSEY.
The day which memory recalls with so many pleasing emotions to the hearts of Americans;—that reminds them of the erect and manly spirit of '76, the high and invincible courage of the defenders of their country;—the unshaken honor and fidelity of those who conducted the councils of America;—and the illustrious actions of the virtuous WASHINGTON: the day which guarantees to posterity that liberty which is the birth-right of man—and that independence which is the pride of a nation—was honored in this city with dignified and heart-felt demonstrations of respect—Divine service was performed in the morning, and an appropriate sermon delivered by the Rev. Doct. Wharton, after which Mr. Caldwell pronounced a very eloquent, impressive and sensible oration. The rest of the day was spent by the citizens in festive parties. The company at dinner was numerous, and in fine spirits:—the following toasts were given and drank with great cordiality:

1. The Day—may it never cease to shine on the independence of America.
2. The memory of those who wrought out the freedom of their country.
3. The United States of America—may their union ensure happiness at home, and their courage command respect abroad.
4. The President of the United States, and all who like him cherish the peace and assert the honor of their country.
5. George Washington—may his virtues in private life, convert those who could doubt his political integrity.
6. Our public men at home—those who love and respect the constitution and government of their country—not those who hate and betray both.
7. Our public men abroad—those who honor and serve their own country; not those who vindicate, flatter, and serve the nation which robs and insults it.
8. Mr. Pinckney and his colleagues—may extraordinary powers ensue to him a less extraordinary reception at Paris.
9. American agriculture, manufactures, and commerce—may they flourish protected by American wisdom and valor.
10. The women of America—may their manners and fashions become as distinguished as their virtue and beauty.
11. The State of New-Jersey.
12. Religion, law and liberty—may Americans and all the world maintain these, against infidelity, avarice, and horrid despotism.
13. Friendship with all friendly nations.
14. The county and city of Burlington.
15. Universal peace, freedom and happiness.
16. The true American, who neither blanches at the plough nor trembles at the sword—(by major Lucas).

Extract of a letter Savannah, dated July 1.
"A vessel arrived here yesterday with about 40 Frenchmen, bound from Charleston to St. Augustine. They give out that they are going to settle there. As they appear à la militaire, they are doubtless going to join in repelling the attack which it has been reported the English are meditating against East Florida. A few of the same people lately went from here to that Province. A good look out was kept on them lest they might take some of our domestics under their patronage; this it was given out was intended."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
I HAVE been led, Mr. FENN, by the perusal of a letter addressed by the Minister of Spain to the Secretary of State, through the channel of a public print, to lament that the Constitution of the United States contains no provision against such publications. This letter, which is at once a gross abuse of official situation and a mean diffeminating the poison of foreign politics, contains sentiments, so expressed as, to outrage decorum, and insult the constituted authorities of our country; and calls loudly for the prevention of such indignities in future. It demands from the People of America a severe and unrelaxed reprobation—may, it requires of them, if they are just to themselves, such instructions to their State Legislatures and to their Representatives in Congress, as may procure an amendment to the Federal Constitution, which shall effectually protect our Government against the insolence, and our country against the injury of such unwarrantable proceedings.
Much too long have we been abused, insulted, and injured by appeals from the Government to the People of the U. States, and much too long has the forbearing spirit of America submitted to these reiterated wrongs, on the part of some foreign agents. But faith and temper have both of them their limits, and, ceasing to believe, we may cease to tolerate these diplomatic anathemas against the government of our country.
Let it be asked, what would have been the conduct of the Spanish Government had the American Minister at the Court of Madrid presumed to have indulged himself in such a newspaper animadversion on the representations made by their Secretary of State to the Catholic King.
Will any one pretend to say that a suspension of intercourse with him would not have taken place, or that his recall would not have been requested? And what is there in the personal or representative character of the Chevalier de Yrujo that should give him claims to the exercise of a power, which, under similar circumstances, would not be allowed to the Minister of the United States at the Court of Madrid?
AMERICANUS.

We hope, with apostolic fervency that European ground will now be tinged with no colors but those of Nature, and that reconciled Austrians and French may repeat,
"No more the thirly entrance of the foil shall stab her lips with her own children's blood; No more shall trenching war channel her fields, Nor bruise the flowers with the armed hoofs, Of hostile pace—
All now, in mutual well becoming ranks March all one way and are no more opposed— The edge of war, like an ill sheathed knife, No more shall cut his matter."
England will be likewise soon at peace with all the world, as well as with herself, a period of Augustan tranquility witnessed; and the temple of Janus closed. By very late accounts from London we learn, that one Evans and Joyce were the Catalines in the late nautical conspiracy. Their talents and habits were well adapted to do evil work. The first was a petty-sogging attorney, stuck off the rolls for malpractice among his clients, at Wapping; the latter was an Irish tobaccoist, shipped for felonious harangues. Order is restored; and the repentant sailor
"Weighs anchor, leaves the log,
Belays the sheet,
And drinks his can of grog."
(Farmer's Weekly Museum.)

The following article copied from the Frederick-Town paper, published by Mr. Winter, contains the best sketch of the views and politics of the Members of the House of Representatives at the late Session of Congress, that we have seen. It merits attention.
FREDERICK-TOWN, (M.) JUNE 28.
Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to a gentleman of this city, June 11, 1797.
"The papers have informed you how Congress has been employed since their meeting. That we have talked much, but done little. A view of the majority on the votes of the answer to the President's speech, and the conduct of many of that majority since, prove they were not all serious in the promises they then made. The answer was firm and strong enough. Our situation at this time demands such a tone; and if the sincerity of our declaration had been evidenced by subsequent measures, we might calculate upon much good resulting from such a conduct. Though there has been much mutual crimination in debate, as to the views and motives of party, as also much personality, I would willingly hope, as we must all be interested in, so we must wish, for peace. We, however, differ widely as to the means of accomplishing this.—Some consider the present as a very important crisis in the affairs of this country, and suppose they see in the conduct of France towards us, designs and attempts dangerous to our independence and threatening to our peace; and they believe much of this has arisen from a misconception of our real character. Thinking as I do with those gentlemen, we believe that every honorable effort should be made towards an amicable accommodation of our differences. That, in the mean time, we should adopt such measures of defence and protection, as will inspire confidence at home, and respect abroad. That we should convince France and the world, that we have some reliance upon ourselves. That, as we do not owe our independence to any nation upon earth, so we will not consent to hold it on courtesy. That we are an united and determined people. That we are attached to the Government of our free choice, and will not be separated from it.—That we respect the constituted authorities, and have confidence in their acts. This, I would proclaim, both by word and deed. This would give weight and success to negotiation. This has produced the warm opposition on our part, to the amendments to the answer reported by the Select Committee. This has brought under consideration the affording some protection to the commerce of this country, on which the wealth of every class of citizens, as well as the revenue of the Government so much depends. This has rendered

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
necessary, in our opinion, a further strength in some of our sea-ports, and an authority for calling out a provisional army for the defence of our country, if a change in our situation and circumstances should render it necessary.
"Those gentlemen who believe that the special call of Congress was unnecessary, and who see no cause for alarm in the present state of things, are opposed to all those measures, and any others of the like kind.—Others, though they acknowledge our situation is interesting, and claims our serious attention, are yet opposed to every measure which, by any possibility, may give offence to France, and thereby endanger our peace; even where those measures are necessary to our own protection. What will be the final result of this collision of opinions, it is impossible at this time to determine.
"We are all, I believe, anxious to return to our homes, but we can never separate without doing something for our country.
"I observe Bahe has published, under the Frederick-Town head, an extract of a letter, said to have been written by a member of Congress to a citizen of our town. Whoever may be the author of this libel against the Executive and a part of Congress, I trust it will have but little effect in the quarter where it is addressed. It will require more argument than those gentlemen have yet offered, to persuade the people of this country that those men who have been, uniformly, supporters of government and good order, are now laboring to involve their country in the horrors of war; nor will it be easy to convince Americans, that to refit the views and designs of France upon our interests and character, is to act under a British influence, or to court a connection with that nation. I have seen too much of the pressure of one debt of gratitude to be willing to submit to another of the same kind. If we are united among ourselves, we shall never be in want of foreign alliance. I deprecate foreign alliances as I do intrigue."

NEW-YORK, July 13.
From the days of Adam, to this moment, no country was ever so infected with corrupt and wicked men, as the United States. Imported "patriots," bankrupt speculators, rich bankrupts, "patriotic" Atheists, and other similar characters, are spread over the United States without number, deceiving the people with lies, gaining their confidence, corrupting their principles, and debauching their morals. We see in our new Republic the decrepitude of Vice; and a free government hastening to ruin, with a rapidity without example.
Indeed if some check is not speedily put upon corruption, the American name will become infamous over the world. Nations observing the highest officers of our Government to betray their trusts; Secretaries of State, members of Congress, Presidents of Banks, Collectors of Customs, and Governors of States, abandoning their duty and their country, defrauding the public and vilifying their government; I say foreigners observing these things will lose their respect for the American character, and on any occasion, when traitors are wanted, will know where to apply for them. They will consider the Americans, especially those who assume the title of "Patriots," as political prostitutes, who hang out signs of their infamous traffic, and for some price or other, are always ready for villainy.
To a real friend of his country, what can be more humiliating than the discovery of bad men amongst those citizens who have had the public confidence?
What can be more mortifying than to see Americans, who live under a free constitution and in a fine climate, where any man can get an honest and decent living, and every man has a fair chance for honorable preferment—to see men in these circumstances, bought and sold by foreign nations; the mean dirty tools of foreign governments while they wrangle with their own—abandoning the polls of a citizen to rally round the standard of sedition—and as if uneasy in peace and quietness, attempting with mad zeal, to throw their country into confusion? Yet how many thousands of such men now live in the bosom of our country! thousands who enjoy public confidence, while they merit a halter!

BOSTON, July 6.
The celebrations of the 4th of July have been splendid and dignified; and if they are the genuine effusions of the hearts of the celebrators, they must convince the European world that is the fixed determination and ardent wish of Americansto be really independent.
The answer of Mr. Monroe to an Address presented to him, in this day's CENTINEL, proves the fallhood of the reiterated assertions of the Gales faction, that the Government of the United States has been unfriendly to France—and has wished to dissolve the political connection between the two republics.
YORK (Penn.) July 12.
Last Wednesday night was a season of terror the inhabitants of this place. Between the hours of twelve and one, a fire broke out in the back buildings of JOHN HAY, Esq. adjoining his dwelling house.—The fire communicated to the dwelling house and the German Presbyterian Church, both of which were in a few minutes all in flames. The fire advanced with such terrible rapidity, that all attempts to suppress those two buildings were soon found to be vain. From 15 to 20 houses, among which was the Court House and Market House, were on fire during the night; all however, except the two first were by the vigilance and activity of the citizens preserved.
It appears that the fire originated by means of an oven in Mr. Hay's back buildings, in the wall of which was placed a post to support the shed above; the oven had been twice heated the preceding day, and it is probable that the fire had found access to the wooden post in the wall.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
I HAVE been led, Mr. FENN, by the perusal of a letter addressed by the Minister of Spain to the Secretary of State, through the channel of a public print, to lament that the Constitution of the United States contains no provision against such publications. This letter, which is at once a gross abuse of official situation and a mean diffeminating the poison of foreign politics, contains sentiments, so expressed as, to outrage decorum, and insult the constituted authorities of our country; and calls loudly for the prevention of such indignities in future. It demands from the People of America a severe and unrelaxed reprobation—may, it requires of them, if they are just to themselves, such instructions to their State Legislatures and to their Representatives in Congress, as may procure an amendment to the Federal Constitution, which shall effectually protect our Government against the insolence, and our country against the injury of such unwarrantable proceedings.
Much too long have we been abused, insulted, and injured by appeals from the Government to the People of the U. States, and much too long has the forbearing spirit of America submitted to these reiterated wrongs, on the part of some foreign agents. But faith and temper have both of them their limits, and, ceasing to believe, we may cease to tolerate these diplomatic anathemas against the government of our country.
Let it be asked, what would have been the conduct of the Spanish Government had the American Minister at the Court of Madrid presumed to have indulged himself in such a newspaper animadversion on the representations made by their Secretary of State to the Catholic King.
Will any one pretend to say that a suspension of intercourse with him would not have taken place, or that his recall would not have been requested? And what is there in the personal or representative character of the Chevalier de Yrujo that should give him claims to the exercise of a power, which, under similar circumstances, would not be allowed to the Minister of the United States at the Court of Madrid?
AMERICANUS.

We hope, with apostolic fervency that European ground will now be tinged with no colors but those of Nature, and that reconciled Austrians and French may repeat,
"No more the thirly entrance of the foil shall stab her lips with her own children's blood; No more shall trenching war channel her fields, Nor bruise the flowers with the armed hoofs, Of hostile pace—
All now, in mutual well becoming ranks March all one way and are no more opposed— The edge of war, like an ill sheathed knife, No more shall cut his matter."
England will be likewise soon at peace with all the world, as well as with herself, a period of Augustan tranquility witnessed; and the temple of Janus closed. By very late accounts from London we learn, that one Evans and Joyce were the Catalines in the late nautical conspiracy. Their talents and habits were well adapted to do evil work. The first was a petty-sogging attorney, stuck off the rolls for malpractice among his clients, at Wapping; the latter was an Irish tobaccoist, shipped for felonious harangues. Order is restored; and the repentant sailor
"Weighs anchor, leaves the log,
Belays the sheet,
And drinks his can of grog."
(Farmer's Weekly Museum.)

The following article copied from the Frederick-Town paper, published by Mr. Winter, contains the best sketch of the views and politics of the Members of the House of Representatives at the late Session of Congress, that we have seen. It merits attention.
FREDERICK-TOWN, (M.) JUNE 28.
Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to a gentleman of this city, June 11, 1797.
"The papers have informed you how Congress has been employed since their meeting. That we have talked much, but done little. A view of the majority on the votes of the answer to the President's speech, and the conduct of many of that majority since, prove they were not all serious in the promises they then made. The answer was firm and strong enough. Our situation at this time demands such a tone; and if the sincerity of our declaration had been evidenced by subsequent measures, we might calculate upon much good resulting from such a conduct. Though there has been much mutual crimination in debate, as to the views and motives of party, as also much personality, I would willingly hope, as we must all be interested in, so we must wish, for peace. We, however, differ widely as to the means of accomplishing this.—Some consider the present as a very important crisis in the affairs of this country, and suppose they see in the conduct of France towards us, designs and attempts dangerous to our independence and threatening to our peace; and they believe much of this has arisen from a misconception of our real character. Thinking as I do with those gentlemen, we believe that every honorable effort should be made towards an amicable accommodation of our differences. That, in the mean time, we should adopt such measures of defence and protection, as will inspire confidence at home, and respect abroad. That we should convince France and the world, that we have some reliance upon ourselves. That, as we do not owe our independence to any nation upon earth, so we will not consent to hold it on courtesy. That we are an united and determined people. That we are attached to the Government of our free choice, and will not be separated from it.—That we respect the constituted authorities, and have confidence in their acts. This, I would proclaim, both by word and deed. This would give weight and success to negotiation. This has produced the warm opposition on our part, to the amendments to the answer reported by the Select Committee. This has brought under consideration the affording some protection to the commerce of this country, on which the wealth of every class of citizens, as well as the revenue of the Government so much depends. This has rendered

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
necessary, in our opinion, a further strength in some of our sea-ports, and an authority for calling out a provisional army for the defence of our country, if a change in our situation and circumstances should render it necessary.
"Those gentlemen who believe that the special call of Congress was unnecessary, and who see no cause for alarm in the present state of things, are opposed to all those measures, and any others of the like kind.—Others, though they acknowledge our situation is interesting, and claims our serious attention, are yet opposed to every measure which, by any possibility, may give offence to France, and thereby endanger our peace; even where those measures are necessary to our own protection. What will be the final result of this collision of opinions, it is impossible at this time to determine.
"We are all, I believe, anxious to return to our homes, but we can never separate without doing something for our country.
"I observe Bahe has published, under the Frederick-Town head, an extract of a letter, said to have been written by a member of Congress to a citizen of our town. Whoever may be the author of this libel against the Executive and a part of Congress, I trust it will have but little effect in the quarter where it is addressed. It will require more argument than those gentlemen have yet offered, to persuade the people of this country that those men who have been, uniformly, supporters of government and good order, are now laboring to involve their country in the horrors of war; nor will it be easy to convince Americans, that to refit the views and designs of France upon our interests and character, is to act under a British influence, or to court a connection with that nation. I have seen too much of the pressure of one debt of gratitude to be willing to submit to another of the same kind. If we are united among ourselves, we shall never be in want of foreign alliance. I deprecate foreign alliances as I do intrigue."

BOSTON, July 6.
The celebrations of the 4th of July have been splendid and dignified; and if they are the genuine effusions of the hearts of the celebrators, they must convince the European world that is the fixed determination and ardent wish of Americansto be really independent.
The answer of Mr. Monroe to an Address presented to him, in this day's CENTINEL, proves the fallhood of the reiterated assertions of the Gales faction, that the Government of the United States has been unfriendly to France—and has wished to dissolve the political connection between the two republics.
YORK (Penn.) July 12.
Last Wednesday night was a season of terror the inhabitants of this place. Between the hours of twelve and one, a fire broke out in the back buildings of JOHN HAY, Esq. adjoining his dwelling house.—The fire communicated to the dwelling house and the German Presbyterian Church, both of which were in a few minutes all in flames. The fire advanced with such terrible rapidity, that all attempts to suppress those two buildings were soon found to be vain. From 15 to 20 houses, among which was the Court House and Market House, were on fire during the night; all however, except the two first were by the vigilance and activity of the citizens preserved.
It appears that the fire originated by means of an oven in Mr. Hay's back buildings, in the wall of which was placed a post to support the shed above; the oven had been twice heated the preceding day, and it is probable that the fire had found access to the wooden post in the wall.