

Sale of Madeira Wine.

WILL be sold at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 20th inst., at No. 108 South Water-street, for approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days, 40 PIPES OF LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE, Old and fit for immediate use. JOHN CONNELLY, Auctioneer. July 17.

Wanted in a Private Family,

A Specially middle aged Woman, in the capacity of an Housekeeper, and to render other reasonable services. Sobriety, integrity, and mildness of temper, are indispensable recommendations, without which none need apply. Also, for Sale, Eleven years of the time of an indentured servant Girl, who is good tempered, smart, active and useful. Apply at this office. July 17. 137

20 bds. of New England Rum, FOR SALE BY Samuel Brock, jun. No. 89, South Third-street. July 14. e6ft

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported, In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and new opening by WILLIAM M'DOUGALL, A T his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings. Silk, cotton and thread Gloves. Pantaloons, &c. &c. Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores. May 23. taw

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The History of Pennsylvania,

IN North America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION Respecting the Life of W. PENN. Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDEN on DELAWARE.

To which is added, A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1716 and 1780, By ROBERT PROUD. Pulchrum est beneficere reipublica, etiam beneficere haud avarum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet. Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.) WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, in Pennsylvania had the lucres of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State's.

Effigy on Tobacco, by Arthur O'Leary. I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, as published in the Subscription papers. II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume. III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second. IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition. Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulton, Jun. Printer, No. 80, Chestnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Plesant and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both within and country. February 18. tuck

Bank of North America.

July 1, 1797. At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th inst. July 1. d.w.

Valuable Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, And for Sale At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119 Chestnut-Street, [PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS] A FEW COPIES OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES, For the Year 1795.—Being the LASTEST PERIOD to which an account can be made up. February 22. 5.

For Sale, At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chestnut-street,

The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States. The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.

The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1/2 cents. An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795. A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete sets. D'Ivernois account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1/2 cents.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY EVENING, July 17.

The following extract of a letter from Cap' Francois, demonstrates the fallacy of the information pretended to be received from the same place by General Smith, that Santhonax and Co. had left off their piracy.

AUTHENTIC.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, dated Cape Francois, 24th June, '97. "The Commission fill continue to condemn our vessels, captured going to or coming from British ports; and indeed sometimes going to French ports, as in the case of Mr. Anthony Butler's vessel of Philadelphia. His vessel was actually bound to a French port with a recomendatory letter from Mr. Letomb the Consul General. She was nevertheless condemned."

On Monday the 10th inst. between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock at night, a store, the property of Mr. Edmund Brewer, at Cheefman's Landing, Timber Creek, New-Jersey, was struck with lightning, which entirely consumed the same, together with all his property, books, notes, bonds, &c. Thus this gentleman's entire property, the fruit of unwearied industry, and the labour of a series of years, was by a stroke which no human effort could avert, in one moment utterly destroyed.

We have received by the Liberty, from Bourdeaux a series of papers printed there under the current title of "Journal des Journeaux," to May 10. Some curious speculations are contained in them on the internal affairs of the country; such of these as are interesting, shall be occasionally detailed.

In the paper of May 10, the following picture of France is given, in an extract from a poem by M. Lebrun, entitled "Les J'ai vu": "J'ai vu mille et mille injustices; J'ai vu peu de vertus, j'ai vu beaucoup de vices; J'ai vu beaucoup d'affreux et peu de beaux objets; A nos soupirs j'ai vu le ciel être inflexible; Les mortels endurent méconnoître les dieux; La discorde infernale armer le bras terrible, Et des usurpateurs, et des ambitieux. J'ai vu la pudeur caillée, Le mérite sans protecteur, La plus sainte foi violée, Et le bon droit sans défenseur."

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, dated the 22d of May, to a person in Norfolk.

"I had the misfortune to let one of my out-houses, last fall, to two soldiers, who (it appears) had been in the habit of stealing gunpowder, from the magazine at Fort-Townsend. On the 13 of February last, about ten o'clock at night, as they were drying some part of it that had been wet; it caught fire and made a most dreadful explosion, which entirely demolished the building they occupied, and carried away one of the chimnies of my dwellinghouse, and part of the other; it also tore away the whole of my back porch, and tore to pieces the beds, &c. in one of my rooms up stairs, and broke all my windows. But the fate of the unfortunate tenants with whom the accident happened is still more melancholy;—three women and two children were entirely consumed, one of the men was found dead on the spot where the house stood, the other still survives, a most wretched, miserable and pitiable object. Thanks forever to the Almighty Disposer of Events, whose merciful intercession only could have saved us at that awful moment—my family all escaped unhurt."

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.		
ARRIVED.	DAYS.	
Ship Huldy, Warner,	New York	4
Snow Liberty, Wallace,	Bourdeaux	57
Brig Experiment, Dolby,	Cape Nicholas Mole	17
Active, Cook,	Cape Nicho Mole	17
Nymph, Webb, do.		
Schr. William and Sarah, Widdifield,	Jamaica, and do.	17
John, Wals,	Bolton	9
Amy, Mann,	Cape Francois	13
Ann, Hall, returned in distress		
Sloop Nancy, Denyke,	Richmond	13
Three Sisters, Smith, N. York		13
Fanny, Bridger, Dunn, do.		6
Sloop Rambler, Sturges, do.		6
Briton, Bowler, Rhode Island		9

CLEARED.

Ship South Carolina, Garman,	Charleston
Swift, Packet, Gribbin,	Savannah
Brig Grace, Wells,	Amsterdam
Isabella and Ann, Keen, St. Thomas's	
Sally, Hampton, St. Bartholomew's	
Elizabeth, Fullerton,	St. Croix
James, Frith,	New-York
Maria, Henderson,	Charleston
New-York Packet, Strong,	do.
Schr. Little Fanny, Cox,	St. Croix
Schr. Harmony, Coffin,	Bolton
Tryal, Hand,	Alexandria
Dolphin, Tice,	do.
Jupiter, Burbank,	New-York
Polly and Sally, Smith,	Richmond

Two French privateers, are cruising off the Capes of Delaware, one to the northward, the other to the Southward. The Experiment, Dolby, parted company with the brig Active, Cook, of and for this port from the Mole, on Monday last—the brig Nymph, Webb, also for this port, left the convoy the convoy the second day after failing from the Mole. A ship, 4 brigs, and two schooners are below. Capt. Mann left at Cape Francois the same vessels belonging to this port as reported by capt. Parsons on the 5th inst. and the schooner Harriot, — of this port, brought in as a prize under French colours only, on the 26th ult. Four hours after leaving the Cape the Amy was boarded by the James, British frigate, examined and dismissed, 4 men of war in company. July

7, spoke the ship Coggrove, —, out 72 days from Bourdeaux, for Charleston.

The supercargo of the brig Active, Cook, from the Mole, informs, that a Court of Admiralty is established there; for the trial of prizes, and that the following vessels from the United States were on trial the 26th ult. at Port-au-Prince. Schr. Felicity, Cowperthwait, of Philadelphia

Farnham, Hutchins,	do.
Brig Nancy, Stanton,	do.
Greenfield, Stevenfon,	New-York
Schr. Telegraph, Gould,	Baltimore
Alice, Rider,	Boston
Elizabeth, Lang,	do.
Sally, Coufale,	do.
Sloop James, Palmer,	New-York
Huidah, Mills,	Norfolk
At the Mole.	
Brig Two Sisters, Shaw,	Philadelphia
Betty, Smith,	do.
Betty, Art,	do.
Schr. Patuxent, Harrison,	Charleston
Nancy, Hands,	Boston
Treaty, Burns,	do.
Perlevereance, Burns	do.
Betty, Burr,	R. Island
Elizabeth, Frazier,	Baltimore
Pilot Boat, Hopkins,	
Polly, Hands,	
Sloop Pattern, Young,	Baltimore

Capt. Cook informs, that the sloop Sally, Bulhel, of this port, was cut out of the Platform, on the 30th ult. by the British armed schooner Marie Antonietta, and that the Sally parted from the fleet in a squall the same night. On Monday last, spoke the schooner Harmony, Nichols, out 24 hours from hence to Aux-Cayes.

The schooner Hope, Parsons, master, failed from the Cape Francois June 21st, 1797, and left there the following vessel, viz.

Brig Delaware Dumphy,	Philadelphia
Schr. Delight, Butler,	do
Amy Mann,	do
Brig Chance, Turner,	Baltimore
Fanny, Atkinson,	do
Schr. Miraculous Pitcher, Butler	do
Nymph, M'Kernan	do
Shepherdess, Chief	do
Beaufort, Liddle	do
Tsetsey, Boyd	do
Telegraph,	do
William Lovell, Hill	Fredericksburg
Sloop Sarah Ann, Taylor	do
Schr. Harmony, Chafe	Amibury
Sally B. Bulford Washington, N.C.	
Snow Thetis, Cameron	Charleston, (prize, condemned and fold)

Schr. Venus, Perkins Liberty, Burns

Brig Abigail, —, New York

Schr. Delight, Rhodes, Rhode Island

Nancy, —, do

Brig Adventure, Thornton do

Schr. Lucy, Harvey Bolton

Brig Nancy, Smith Salem

Schr. Hannah, Greenwood do

Brig Georgia Packet, Reynolds Phila.

Schr. Nancy, Johnson Baltimore

Peggy, Cooper Norfolk

June 10th, a schooner from Bolton, capt. Rogers taken by a frigate in sight of the harbour, and sent to the Mole—also a brig name unknown.

The snow Thetis, captain Cameron, of Charleston, from Maderia, prize, condemned and purchased by John Freace of Charleston.

The schooner Betsey, Burr, of and from Rhode Island to Leogane, was taken by a French privateer, and retaken by the English. The captain at present in Cape Francois, with a passport to go and look for his vessel.

The schooner Franklin, captain Cole, from Sennagal to Havana, carried into Monte Christi, and condemned.

The ship Rising Sun, of Charleston, carried into Port de Paix, and condemned.

The barque Neptune, O'Conner, from New York to Jamaica, carried into Port de Paix, and condemned.

The day captain Parsons failed from Cape Francois was boarded by the British frigate Genius, captain James Bislett, treated me with politeness, and dismissed me.

Sailed same day a small schooner, called the Elizabeth, captain Solomon Frazier, for Baltimore, was boarded by the above frigate, taken in tow, and carried to Cape Nicholas Mole, with Commodore Barney's son on board. June 23, was boarded by two British frigates, examined and discharged with politeness. Wait India produce very high, no sale for American produce.

13, in a schooner at and from Halifax, bound for Antigua—with two or three Americans, but not being allowed any communication, could not learn who they were or where from.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c

To Col. SAMUEL J. CABELL.

SIR, HAVING seen your furious letter of the 31st of May, addressed to your fellow citizens, in which you express so much resentment and indignation against the presentment of the federal grand jury; and having had the honor (whatever you may think of it) of being one of that body myself, I was prompted by an inclination, which I could not easily resist, of taking some little notice of that extraordinary epistle; though I was well persuaded at the same time, that treating it with a contemptuous silence, would have been the most efficacious method of consigning to slamy and pitiful a production to its merited oblivion.

I by no means intend to enter into a political discussion with you, relative to the propriety or legality of the presentment which you complain of with so much acrimony; but just simply to observe, that it is owing to such worthies as you are, and to those turbulent and inflammatory productions, which you, and those of your political complexion, are the authors of, any of that the people of the United States are opposed to their government, and that in the event of a rupture between the two republics, a considerable part of our country men would declare in their favor; and also to observe, that it is from their viewing us as thus politically circumstanced, that they have dared to insult us in a manner that stands unvalled in the annals of the proudest and haughtiest monarchies.

You ought, I humbly conceive, Sir, as a lover of your country, and as a member of the general legislature, to whom your constituents have entrusted a portion of their happiness, to have employed every means, (especially as we have but two many reasons to apprehend entering into a war) in uniting your fellow citizens together in the defence of their common country, their lives, their liberty, and all that can be dear to them as men. But instead of promoting so necessary and salutary an end, and one so much to be wished for by every worthy and virtuous American, you have been indolently employed in taking every step that appeared to you as most likely to counteract it, both by attempting to render the government odious in the eyes of the people, and by endeavouring to alienate their confidence and affection from that great and good man, who administered it, and also by representing his successor as inimical to the interest and cause of the French nation; and consequently hostile to the general principle of republicanism. Surely such conduct tends not only to create a foreign influence among us, but likewise to invite the French to make war upon us, with every assurance of meeting with the approbation and good wishes of a considerable proportion of our countrymen. Viewing you then in this light, and as guilty of those charges, is there any man in his sober senses, who has discernment enough to distinguish between the incendiary and the firm, but peaceful lover of his country, who does not abhor you as a traitor? Your patriotism (if it is not an abuse of terms) to call it so) and your writings border on the wild and incoherent ravings of a madman—and you rather resemble the fury Alecko, scattering his seeds of jealousy, insurrection, and confusion, over this happy land, than the able statesman, or the wise and beneficent legislator. It was for those reasons, Sir, and not from the desire of lessening the independence of private opinion, as you affect to believe, that I determined before I set out from home, to have you presented if I possibly could; and I found that every member of the grand jury, with whom I had any conversation on the subject exactly coincided with me in sentiment, that you were a fit and proper object to come under the cognizance of a federal grand jury; consequently, the inference, that the presentment was the result of the charge, which was delivered by the judges, is entirely founded in error. I will tell you more Mr. Cabell—there was not one dissentient opinion among the whole of the jury; and that it was owing to the tenderness of one of the only two foreigners who served on it, the word unanimous was not inserted in the presentment. I will also tell you another thing, Sir, that you must not think of imposing upon the good sense and discernment of Americans by the tinsel glare of virtue and patriotism with which you in vain attempt to blind them. The veil, believe me, is too thinly spread to conceal you; and such conduct as you pursue, serves but the more to expose you to obloquy and contempt. You accuse us of dreadng the French nation; but I am of opinion, were this charge founded in truth, we should have avoided your censure: and that to have acted consistently with our fears, we should never have presented you for loving them better than your own country; and for being lo subject and means, as to be ready, upon all occasions, to furnish the dignity of America to appease their wrath. Your vanity and presumption, Colonel Cabell, have ever induced you to overrate your importance, and to boast of performing what you never achieved; for all those who were best acquainted with you in the army, know, that to the empty vapourings of galleonade, you by no means united the firmness of the hero.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, CALO HILL MENNIS.

For Sale,

THE time of a smart, active Negro Boy, who has about sixteen years to serve. Apply to the Printer. June 30. 87

The following article, copied from an English paper, contains some particulars of ROBESPIERRE, which we do not recollect to have ever seen in an American paper.

ROBESPIERRE.

The Jacobin club, and committee of public safety, governed and regulated everything, and Robespierre governed them; for, as long as any man, or number of men, obtained too much power, they were cut down by Robespierre, like ripe corn before the sickle of the reaper. Camille de Moulins, the ancient college companion and friend of Robespierre, disappeared in his turn, the same as others had done, at the command of the tyrant. Even Danton, the terrible Danton, the most audacious of all those who had ruined France, sunk likewise under the displeasure of Robespierre and the edge of the guillotine. Camille de Moulins had been invited by the tyrant to sup with him, on the very night that he was arrested and conducted to that prison from which he never departed but to mount the fatal scaffold.

During all this time Robespierre never enriched himself, but perished an living not only in a frugal, but in a dirty filthy manner. The tyrant (for reasons of his own) wishing to be among his inferiors, and independent of those above him, had taken up his abode in the house of a poor joiner, where he lodged in a room which from its situation, and the moveables which it contained, would have been too dear at half a crown a week. Robespierre became, from almost his first arrival there, the oracle and the tutelary deity of his family, of which all the members were totally devoted to him. The father, Duplex, and the son, became the agents of Robespierre, among the groups of the lower order of the people; while the mother and daughter went constantly into the gallery of the convention and to the Jacobin club, ready to applaud with enthusiasm the speeches of their admired master. And though none of the family, which, by way of desolation, was at last called the royal family, had any sort of talents, yet, as is usual, their enthusiasm and obedience was equal to their stupidity, and seconded with assiduity and effect the mad schemes of Robespierre.

It is by no means astonishing that Robespierre continued to live in this state of apparent poverty, even when all the treasures of France were at his disposal. He had, by fo continuing to live, a sure mode of destroying all his affluents and friends who amassed money, and lived in fine palaces, because he could reproach them with their luxury; a reproach which, as it could neither be denied, nor retorted upon himself, gave solidity to every other accusation which he might bring against them. Add to this, that while all the wealth of France was at his command, it was of importance to have a few millions set apart, which could only, if discovered, serve as a handle for his enemies.

Robespierre seems, from the time that he became master of France, to have made up his mind, as indeed all tyrants should do, either to remain at the head of affairs, or perish; because to descend was impracticable. He therefore, took none of those methods of securing to himself friends or fortune which occupied the attention of subordinate men. His whole views were concentrated in reigning as master; and, therefore he acted continually upon the plan of ruling, or falling a sacrifice at once to his ambition.

When Robespierre had got rid of Brissot, Pétion, Condorcet, and the other friends who had overturned the throne of Louis the XVI. and exalted him, he began immediately to organize the system of terror. He put to death the Queen of France, made Sanguina y decrees, and covered all France with commissaries, who had the power of life and death, and at whose disposal all property was, without reserve. Mara, that sanguina y scoundrel, who had trained up the people of France to be more savage than they naturally would have become even under the convention, became formidable to Robespierre; and it is next to certain that he fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of his former friend.—Mara was ill, and had many symptoms of being attacked by slow poison, when he was stabbed by Charlotte Cordé. It is firmly believed by many, and even he himself thought, that he was poisoned by Robespierre. And there are many reasons for thinking, that the poison of the fanatic who assassinated him was directed by the tyrant himself.

One thing is perfectly evident thro' the whole of the life of Robespierre, which is, that he never was turned, either through pity or friendship from any act, which his own safety or his ambition dictated; and for the proof of this, the manner in which he sent his friends and associates to the guillotine is sufficient.

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual, Ginger and Pepper ground Shelled or Pearl Barley Bhiadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder London Porter. Taunton and Byron Ale Red Port and other Wines, elastic bottles, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption.— For Sale by

John Haworth, No. 98 South Front street.

For New-York, THE BRIG Little Sally,

James Taylor, Master, Sailing at Cape Henricet wharf, will sail in a few days, and take freight very low. Apply on board, or to Joseph Anthony & Co. July 15. Just Imported, In the ship Rebecca, from St. Croix, Prime Sugar and Rum 40,000 lbs. of Windward Island Coffee A quantity of choice Madeira Wine. James Yard, South Side Walnut Street Wharf. June 27.