

To be Sold at Public Auction,
On Saturday evening, Nov. 4, '97, at 8 o'clock,
at the Merchants' Coffee-house,

1 Note drawn by James Greenleaf in favour of and endorsed by Edward Fox, dated 9th August, 1796, due 11th October last. 1,300
3 do. drawn by said James Greenleaf in favour of and endorsed by Edward Fox dated 5th August, 1796, at 4 months date. 1 payment dobs. 268 1/2 13, 1781 1/4, and 2681 1/4, amount together. 8043 41
3 do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in eight months, payments, dobs. 2993 75 each, amount together. 8081 25
3 do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in 12 months' payments, dobs. 2633 75 each, amount together. 8,081 25
1 draft drawn by Robert Morris on John Nicholson, dated 28th May, 1796, at 12 months. 5000
1 do. drawn as aforesaid, at two years. 5000
1 do. drawn by John Nicholson on Robert Morris, dated 28th May, 1796, at 3 years. 5000
1 do. drawn as aforesaid, at 4 years. 5000
----- 20,000
The said drafts are secured by shares in the North America Land Company and endorsed by James Greenleaf
1 Note dated Boston, 18th May, 1795, drawn by Thomas Daves, jun. in favour of Thomas Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1798, endorsed by Daniel Greenleaf, Henry Newman and James Greenleaf. 2250
1 do. dated Boston, 18th Nov. 1795, drawn by Daniel Greenleaf, in favour of Thomas Daves, jun. payable 1st Jan. 1798, endorsed by Thomas Greenleaf, Henry Newman, and James Greenleaf. 6500
3 Notes, dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn by Benjamin Haskell, in favour of James Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1799, endorsed by said James Greenleaf and Nahum Fay, dobs. 5500 1500-1800 8000
3 do. dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable 1st Jan. 1800, one payment, dobs. 6200, 5000, 4000 15200
One bond, Zachariah Cox to James Greenleaf, and aligned by him, dated the 21st March, 1795, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the conveyance of 25000 acres of Land, near the town of Frederica in Glyn county and state of Georgia, the said bond full due.
John Connelly, auctioneer.
O.S. 28.

UNITED STATES,
Pennsylvania District,
In pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Custom-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock at noon.

2 hampers of Earthen Ware
1 box of Indigo
1 box of Merchandise
1 half barrel do.
10 bags of Coffee
1 barrel of Salt Petre
2 barrels }
1 keg } of Linens
1 trunk }
1 barrel of Sugar
1 bag of Pepper, and
Part of 3 bags of Sugar
The same having been libelled against, profecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Marshal.
Marshal's Office, }
2d November, 1797. } dtS

UNITED STATES,
Pennsylvania District,
In pursuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Custom-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock, at noon.

354 Silver Watches
30 gold Watches
500 Watch Keys
The same having been libelled against, profecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court.
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Marshal.
Marshal's Office, }
2d November, 1797. } dtS

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,
On Monday, the 13th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling plantation of ALEXANDER PORTER, Esq. deceased, in the Hundred and County of Newcastle.

All the Stock of the said Farm,
Consisting of horses fit for draught or saddle, colts, fat cattle, milk cows, calves, several pairs of large and valuable oxen. Sheep and hogs (all the horned cattle and sheep, being of a very large and fine breed) and also carts, barrows, ploughs, and other farming utensils, together with a variety of household furniture.
The conditions of Sale will be made known, at the time and place aforesaid.

Mary Porter, Admrx.
New Castle Hundred, State of Delaware, Oct. 20, 1797.
All persons indebted to the estate of the said Alexander Porter, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands against the same, to produce them duly authenticated, for settlement.
O.S. 30. dtS

University of Pennsylvania,
October 27, 1797.
THE different Schools of the University will be opened on Monday, the 6th of November; of which, all who are concerned, are requested to take notice.
By order of the Faculty,
WM. ROGERS, Secretary.

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Coffee
Madrira and Teneriffe Wine
For Sale by
James Yard,
No. —, South Fourth-Street.
O.S. 6. dtS

Wanted, a Wet Nurse.
A Healthy Woman, with a good breast of Milk, and satisfactory recommendations, will hear of an agreeable situation, by applying at the office of this Gazette.
Nov. 2, 1797. dtS

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4.

For the Gazette of the United States.
MR. PENNO.

Although *disinterested benevolence* is held by many to be an ideal thing, yet when we find individuals stepping forward in a public cause, to encounter perils, under circumstances which admit of no adequate retribution, their conduct unquestionably approaches very near to this idea.
It is obvious that this reflection points particularly to the conduct of those physicians of Philadelphia, who have abode the flock of the fever. The death of several valuable members of the profession, who have fallen victims to the pestilence, is a sufficient evidence of the hazards encountered by all those who have attended to the calls of the afflicted; and while the feeling heart deploras the loss of a WAY, in private practice, and of DOBEL and PLEASANTS, in the line of public duty, it is led to form a high estimate of the merits, both of the departed and the survivors.

But it is to the public hospital, where the fever has been encountered in all its most malignant forms, that our attention is attracted to the most exalted contempt of danger, in the exertion of a generous benevolence. Drs. STEVENS and DUFFIELD here demand our most feeling acknowledgments, and our most peculiar regard.
So some passer, escaped the pelting of the pitiless storm,—from perilous blasts which shook his fragile bark, cheerily greets the skilful pilot and the hardy mariner, but for whose courage and whose hazards he had been immersed in the briny wave.

AN INDIVIDUAL.

From the (N. Y.) COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.
A friend has put into my hands a pamphlet by the editor of the Maritime Courier, printed in Havre de Grace, entitled, "Observations on the capture of the Juliana, capt. Hayward, &c." The writer's remarks are pointedly severe against the proceedings of the French tribunals, against the directory, and Merlin, minister of justice; while he bestows great praise on the tribunal at Havre, for pronouncing the seizure illegal. He reproaches the idea of Merlin, in his letter to Mr. Skipwith, in which he tells him, that the American government ought to break the incomprehensible treaty with England. The writer declares it impossible for the Americans to tread back their steps, and impolitic in the French government to demand it. He does not justify every particular in the treaty with Great Britain; but under the circumstances, he seems to think it politic in the American government to have acceded to it. He mentions the benefits of recovering our western posts, and indemnification for spoils. He proves that it is impolitic in our government to wage war with England, and still more impolitic in the French government to compel us to join G. Britain against France.

The writer says that out of the whole of the wreck of the navies of France, Spain and Holland, not half the number of ships can be fitted for sea, which England has in commission.—And while France can offer the Americans no aid on the ocean, she cannot frighten them by menacing them with war. He remarks that the Americans will not be terrified, until the French navy is in a condition to transport to our country the Moreaus and the Buonapartes, and their brave troops.

The writer declares that the French, under the decree of March 2d, seize and confiscate the American property, in violation of all the forms of justice. He proceeds to state the consequences of a rupture between France and the United States: which would be to deprive France of our trade, and throw more of it into the hands of the English.—Altho' we have no fleets, yet, says the writer, very justly, we could fit out great numbers of small vessels, which would cruise about the French and Spanish possessions, and cut off all supplies.—The Spanish provinces offer a field for plunder and conquest—supported by the British marine, which would be supplied with American mariners, they might effect the conquest of Florida, Louisiana and Mexico, and who knows, says he, if the independence of the Spanish provinces might not be realized before the end of this war?

The author proceeds to prove that the regulations of July 26, 1778, which the decree of March 2d has revived and enforced, are altogether inapplicable to the Americans. He observes those regulations were made respecting neutral nations, *not allies*; and that allies must be governed in their intercourse by existing treaties. He specifies two articles of the regulations of July 26, which are expressly contradictory to the treaty of 1778—and therefore it never could have been intended that those orders should be extended to the United States.

On the subject of the Role of Equipage the writer has given an explicit opinion, which we shall cite at some length.—After citing the 25th and 27th articles of the treaty, he says "when an American ship meets a privateer, she is to exhibit her certificate of lading and her passport according to the mode annexed to the treaty, and the privateer, which, after such exhibition, stops the vessel or sends her into port, and libels her, is a violator of the laws, a disturber of public order; for such injuries may lead nations into a disastrous war. The words of the 27th article are so clear, that it is impossible to conceive with how little modesty any thing more is demanded than the certificate of lading and the passport. The passport is the only paper essential—it proves the ship to be American—the captain to be an American—that she is from an American port and bound to a neutral port—it is inspected by the officers of the marine, who attest that oath has been made of the property.

But at the same time that the captain is bound to make oath to, in order to procure the deliverance of the passport, he is also bound to enter in the office the list of his crew and his passengers, whom he will not take on board without the knowledge and permission of the officers of the marine.

The captain is not bound to present the list a second time, nor to carry it with him; he ought to deposit in the hands of the officers of the marine, and it is after that deposit of the role and the completion of the duties required of him, by the form, that the passport is delivered to him. The passport in the hands of the officers proves that the captain has complied with all the maritime regulations of his country, in the same manner that passports, with which travellers provide themselves for leaving France, attest that they have submitted to all the forms required by the laws of the republic.

If the role of equipage were necessary, the 27th article would have expressed it, but when it speaks only of a Passport according to the form, which it requires only to be deposited with the officers of the marine in America, it is obvious that the Americans are within the rule, when provided with the passport.

Such are the ideas of this judicious writer; and if he is right, the usual form of the passport is defective. According to his idea the Role of equipage should be deposited at the custom house, and the passport should express that it is deposited.

These explanations make the form of the passport intelligible, whereas, without these preliminaries, and a description of them in the passport, a great part of the form now used in the sea-letter has no use or meaning at all.—On these points however it is the business of government to decide.

From the WESTERN TELEGRAPH.
It has ever been the object of every virtuous legislator, to grant the members of the social state an equitable exchange for those natural rights, which, by implied compact, they relinquish upon their entrance into society.

In the Roman republic there was no equitable exchange:—the plebeian, though meritorious, was constitutionally excluded from holding an office; whilst the most profligate were raised to the magistracy by fortune and antiquity of family. An accurate Roman historian informs us, that the most infamous candidate had a favourable chance at an election, if he could shew the antique statues, and recount the disinterested actions, of his ancestors;—inensurable, that the more illustrious the actions of his forefathers were, the greater scandal redounded upon the shameful department of their degenerate posterity.

Thus the Senate was, at different periods, composed of the most contemptible, venal men: avarice and ambition abolished faith, probity, with every virtuous principle. Ambition forced them to be deceitful, to conceal their real meaning; to profess what they meant not; to estimate friendship and enmity, not according to their own intrinsic weight, but by that of interest, and rather to bear a fair countenance than a virtuous heart. Avarice, a vice impregnated with mortal poison, had enervated every member of that once respectable body, and influenced the most distinguished to prostitute their abilities.

So flagrant was their venality, that Jungrtha, the most abandoned ally of the Roman republic, when departing from the city, exclaimed, "A city abandoned to venality, and ripe for perdition, whenever an able purchaser would appear."

But their excesses were now at their height, and the insulted populace made vigorous efforts to regain their freedom. Popular rage, by being long smothered, burst with tenfold fury upon their former oppressors, enacting a law that the senate should be bound by oath to accede to every proposition, which the people should suggest, however prejudicial to the common weal. The balance of power not only preponderated now upon the side of the commons, but the very foundation of the government was removed, and a *dominatio plebis*, or tyranny of the people, introduced, which was followed by the arbitrary usurpation of a single person.

We enjoy a form of government raised upon the strictest principles of reason and humanity; in every republic raised upon similar principles, will generally be the most patent road to preferment, as fortune cannot confer an office, nor hereditary tinct to attract the people. Let us beware of considering every ordinance despotic, which is inconsistent with our peculiar sentiments; every law oppressive, which is incompatible with our private interest. The word freedom sounds harmonious and pleasing to the ear; but that we may enjoy not only the sound, but the salutary effects of freedom, and these permanent, many restrictive regulations are necessary in the social state, which fanatics will deem oppressive.

MODERATUS.

AN ACT
OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT,
For carrying into execution the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded between His Majesty and the United States of America.
[4th July, 1797.]

WHEREAS a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, has been concluded between his majesty and the United States of America: And whereas, by the eleventh article of the said treaty, it is agreed between his majesty and the United States of America, that there should be a reciprocal and entire perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between their respective people, in the manner, under the limitations, and on the conditions specified in the following articles of the said treaty: And whereas, by the fifteenth article of the said treaty, it is further agreed, that no other or higher duties shall be paid by the ships or merchandize of the one party, in the ports of the other, than such as are paid by the like vessels or merchandize of all other nations; nor shall any other or higher duty be imposed in one country, on the importation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture, of any other foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles, to or from the territories of the two parties respectively, which shall not equally extend to all other nations: Be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to import into this kingdom, directly from any of the territories of the United States of America, in British built ships or vessels, owned, navigated and registered, according to law, or in ships built in countries belonging to the United States of America, or any of them, or in ships taken by any of the ships or vessels of war belonging to the government or any of the inhabitants of the said United States, having commissions or letters of marque and reprisal from the government of the said United States, and condemned as lawful prize in any court of admiralty of the said United States, of which condemnation proof shall be given to the satisfaction of the commissioners of his majesty's customs, or any four or more of them, in that part of Great-Britain called England, and any three or more of them, in that part of Great-Britain

called Scotland, and owned by the subjects of the said United States, or any of them, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners at least are subjects of the said United States, any goods, wares or merchandize, the growth, production or manufacture, of the said United States, which are not prohibited by law to be imported from foreign countries, and to enter and land such goods, wares and merchandize, upon payment of the duties, and subject to the conditions and regulations herein-after mentioned; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And be it further enacted, That all such goods, wares and merchandize, imported into Great-Britain, either in such ships, or in British built ships, owned, navigated and registered, according to law (except such goods, wares and merchandize, as are hereinafter particularly enumerated or described) shall and may be entered and landed, upon payment of such duties of customs and excise, and no higher, as are payable on goods, wares and merchandize, of the like denomination and description, upon their importation into this kingdom, in British built ships, from any other foreign country; and in cases where different duties are imposed upon goods, wares and merchandize, of the like denomination and description, imported from different foreign countries, then upon payment of the lowest duties which by law are required to be paid on the importation in British built ships, of any such goods, wares or merchandize, from any foreign country, according to the schedule and tables, marked A, D, and F, annexed to an act passed in the 27th year of his present majesty's reign, intitled, "An act for repealing the several duties of customs and excise, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, and for applying the said duties, together with the other duties composing the public revenue; for permitting the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the European dominions of the French king, into this kingdom; and for applying certain unclaimed monies, remaining in the exchequer for the payment of annuities on lives, to the reduction of the national debt;" or by any other law in force, passed subsequent to the said act, touching the duties contained in the said schedule and tables, marked A, D, and F, subject also, when imported in American ships, to the counter-vailing duties imposed by this act.

III. And, in order to encourage and promote the trade from the United States to this kingdom, be it further enacted, That any pig iron, bar iron, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, pot ash, pearl ash, mahogany, malts, yards, and bowsprits, being the growth, production, or manufacture of the said United States, and all staves, and unmanufactured goods and merchandize whatsoever, which are not prohibited by law to be imported from any foreign country, being the growth or production of the said United States, shall or may be imported in British or American ships, owned and navigated as herein-before required, upon payment of such duties of customs and excise as are payable on the like goods, wares, and merchandize, when accompanied with the certificates required by law upon their importation into this kingdom, in British built ships, from any British island or plantation in America, notwithstanding such goods, wares, or merchandize, may not be accompanied with the certificates heretofore required by law, subject also, when imported in American ships, to the counter-vailing duties imposed by this act.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That upon the importation into Great Britain, from the United States of America, of wheat, wheat meal and flour, rye, barley, beer, or bigg, oats, oatmeal, pease, beans, indian corn, and maize, the duties to be paid thereon respectively shall be regulated and ascertained according to the prices of wheat, rye, barley, beer, or bigg, pease, beans, oats, and oatmeal, in the manner set forth and specified in the table marked D. in an act, passed in the thirty-first year of his Majesty's reign, intitled, "An act for regulating the importation and exportation of corn, and the payment of the duty on foreign corn imported, and on the bounty of British corn exported; any thing contained in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. And be it further enacted, That all Oil made from fish, or creatures living in the sea, and blubber, whale fins and spermaceti, being the produce of the fisheries carried on by the people of the said United States of America, may be imported from the countries of the said United States into this kingdom, in British or American ships, owned and navigated as herein before required, upon payment of such duties of customs as are payable on the like goods and merchandize, upon their importation into this kingdom, in British built ships, from countries not under the dominion of his majesty, subject also, when imported in American ships, to the counter-vailing duties imposed by this act.

[To be continued.]

BOSTON, October 26.
BY HIS EXCELLENCY
INCREASE SUMNER, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR
Of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
A PROCLAMATION,
FOR A DAY OF
PUBLIC THANKSGIVING,
THE sacred character and benevolent Providence of God, being acknowledged by our civil constitution, the public and grateful homage, usual at this season, is no less a dictate of patriotism than of piety. Under the influence of these united principles, the Fathers of our country instituted, and their successors have observed, AN ANNUAL DAY OF THANKSGIVING, AND PRAYER.
In imitation of so pious and laudable an example, I have thought fit to appoint a

public commemoration of the Divine Mercies, particularly, of those which crown the closing year; and for this sacred purpose, I do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint **THURSDAY** the thirtieth day of November next, a Day of Thanksgiving and Praise throughout this Commonwealth—calling upon ministers and people of every denomination, religiously and joyfully to observe the said day, by assembling in their respective places of public worship, and offering their united praises to the great benefactor of their country, and the author of every blessing.

Through his adorable and munificent providence, the seasons have been favourable—the labours of the husbandmen successful, and the fruits of the earth abundant.—Through his indulgence, our fisheries have prospered—our commerce, although unjustifiably interrupted, has not been annihilated, but in many instances has succeeded; and the efforts of Industry have been rewarded. Under his protection, internal peace and tranquility have blessed the Commonwealth and the voice of health and plenty been generally heard in our dwellings.—Through his unmerited goodness we continue to enjoy constitutions of Government, by which our rights, civil and sacred are effectually secured, and by his favor the important life of the President of the United States has been continued.—Whilst other nations have been suffering all the horrors and distresses of war, under his watchful providence we have been preserved from so grievous a calamity. And through the forbearance of God we are still favoured with the christian religion—a religion which inculcates peace on earth and good will among men—a religion highly propitious to republican happiness, whilst it reveals a future and most glorious state for the righteous.

Together with the celebration of Divine Mercies, which ought to penetrate the hearts of a proffered people, I do recommend the most ingenuous confession of sins, and the most fervent supplications to the author of all our enjoyments, that we may display our gratitude by a steady course of obedience? That thro' his wife and gracious influence the negotiation for peace may be so overruled, as that the lasting tranquility of the nations of Europe and of the United States of America, may be established, and oppression and disorder every where cease:—That he would so direct the administration of our federal government, and that of the different states in the union, as to promote the peace and true interest of our nation: That we, sensible of the blessings conferred by our civil system, might be disposed to lead quiet and peaceable lives in all Godliness and honesty:—That God would protect our trade and navigation from unreasonable obstructions—would give success to our agriculture, fisheries and manufactures, and continue his smiles to our university and other seminaries of useful learning.—That he would afford his protection and blessing to these United States, and not suffer any weapon formed against them to prosper.

Whilst with lively gratitude we acknowledge the great degree of health enjoyed in this commonwealth, it is recommended to remember with sympathy such of our friends in some of the United States, as have been distressed by contagious mortal diseases; and to supplicate the father of mercies, that health and prosperity may be speedily and universally restored. Finally, that all mankind under the sceptre of the Prince of Peace, may be animated with the noble spirit of his religion: be enabled to pursue with united affections, their common interest: Be convinced of their mutual dependence and of the absolute dependence of all, on the universal parent.

I do further recommend to the citizens of this commonwealth to suspend such labours and recreations as may not be consistent with the solemnity of the said day.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber in Boston, this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-seven; and in the twenty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America.
INCREASE SUMNER.

Attest,
JOHN AVERY, Secretary.
God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LYNCHBURG, (Vir.) October 23.
Messrs. JOHN DAVIS & Co.
You will please to give the following a place in your Weekly Museum.

On the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of this month, the commissioned officers of the tenth and ninety-first regiments of the militia, paraded at the town of Liberty, for the purpose of being trained by major Joel Leftwich, brigade inspector: during which time, the greatest friendship and unanimity of sentiment, joined with a spirit of martial pride and emulation, prevailed among them.

On each day the different evolutions were performed with remarkable alertness and dexterity. On the fourth, in view of a number of ladies and gentlemen, who attended as spectators, they fired several rounds with a degree of regularity and exactness that would have done credit to the oldest veterans. After meeting with the highest approbation of the brigade inspector, and applause of the spectators, they were dismissed.

The ladies, and a number of the officers, then repaired to the house of capt. Isaac Otey, and partook of an elegant repast provided by his lady. Dinner being over, and the glasses set, the following toasts were drunk with acclamations of unanimous approbation by all present.

1. The glorious and immortal **WASHINGTON**, late Commander in chief and President of the United States of America: May we long live to enjoy the fruits of his labor, and end his days in peace, and may his worthy successor **JOHN ADAMS**, President, imitate his Virtues, and follow his Example in the acts of his administration.
2. Gen. **JOHN MARSHALL**, and our