

another principle of equal importance to the mercantile world; that when goods, under the above circumstances, are shipped on board of a vessel chartered by the purchaser or consignee, the consignee cannot stop them, tho' the consignee or purchaser on credit, before their arrival, becomes bankrupt. The judge declared it was a plain case, the vessel being the warehouse, of the party that chartered her, and shipping the goods on board her, was a complete delivery so as to change the property.

This principle is very important at all times; more especially in precarious times, when goods are often purchased on credit for the purpose of keeping Jack alive from day to day.

The expenses of this city for the last year, as stated by authority, amount to 42,891 l. (equal to 107,227 dols.) exclusive of fractions.

LA FAYETTE.

The liberation of the Marquis is not yet confirmed. It was offered to him on condition of his taking an OATH that he would proceed immediately to America. He replied, that though it was his intention to go to America, he would not subscribe to any oath for the purpose.

It may seem extraordinary at first view, that three Directors, out of five, with the majority of both councils against them, should have been able to have overcome the other two directors, as well as the councils, and this without any violent commotion—but the plan of the councils and of Barthelemy and Carnot failed, as has so often happened on former occasions, in a great measure from the indifference and imprudence of many of their own party. The plan of the moderate party was discovered before its partisans were ready to carry it into execution, and the indifference of some of their adherents in the councils, not only set the three directors upon their guard, but determined them to strike the first blow; had they waited patiently, it is probable that the next election of a director must have added a friend to Barthelemy and Carnot; but counting, as the party which have been overpowered did, for a considerable time, upon their being able to obtain the support of Larevellere Lepeaux, they proceeded openly with measures hostile to the Directory.

It is singular that the fate of France should, as we have every reason to believe it did, depend upon the decision of a man not endowed with talents, a republican in principle, but of a temper little suited to countenance the atrocious measures which Rewbell and Barras, under the plea of necessity, thought fit to take to effect their purpose. For some time La Revellere hesitated. He was shocked at the idea of a new revolution.

Rewbell and Barras took pains to convince him that the opposite party in the councils, as well as their two colleagues, meant nothing less than the restoration of the ancient form of government in France with all its imperfections—they pointed out the proceedings of some members of the councils in proof of this opinion—they convinced him of the favorable disposition of the armies, exemplified in their addresses, and they assured him that no blood should be shed. By these means they gained him, when Carnot thought he was sure of him, and from the time he took his determination, he never once swerved from it. Thus, upon the decision of this man hung the fate of France, and in a certain degree, perhaps, the future security, happiness, and prosperity of Great Britain.

THE NEGOCIATION.

The following article from the Times, of Sept. 1, we believe to deserve notice, because the Editor of that paper appears to have authority for what he publishes.

Our readers will have observed that hitherto we have been silent on the subject of the pending Negotiation, because we did not consider ourselves authorized to announce any facts on which the public could rely. We now think we can state the following circumstances respecting the early stage of the Negotiation, without running the risk of compromising ourselves: they are the propositions made by M. Letourneur in his *Contre Projet* delivered to Lord Malmibury, as the basis upon which France would consent to a peace with Great Britain for herself and her allies, Spain and Holland.

France demanded the restitution of all the places taken from her.

The restoration of the ships taken, and the value of those destroyed at Toulon.

The abandonment of the use of the title of King of France.

An alteration of the Navigation Act.

In the course of conversation, M. Letourneur made some observations respecting the Independence of Ireland, which France wished to guarantee.

FOR SPAIN.

France demanded the restitution of whatever might be conquered from her during the war, together with the restoration of Gibraltar.

FOR HOLLAND.

France demanded the restitution of Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and all other conquests made from her.

The restitution of all ships of war, and compensation for all ships and merchandise stopped and brought into port under the proclamation of his majesty.

It is necessary to be understood, that by treaties now existing with Spain and Holland, France is bound not to leave any place belonging to either, in the hands of the English; and that the Directory have very recently made declarations to those powers by their steadfast intention not to do any thing by any peace, contrary to the constitution, or contrary to the existing treaties.

Altho' we do not pretend to have any correspondent at Lisle, we have reason to believe that the Negotiation has not made much progress since the first *Projet* was delivered by the respective ambassadors.—Couriers have been certainly sent from the Directory to Madrid and the Hague, under the pretence of consulting the ministers of Spain and Holland on the propositions made by Great Britain; but tho' there has been abundant time to know the dispositions of those two countries, yet we are persuaded the negotiation has been at a perfect stand, and is probably so at this hour.

It remains then to see, whether France will come forward to put an end to a farce, that becomes tiresome to her to continue to

play, and the means will most likely be shortly afforded her by the Emperor, who has insisted upon the complete performance of the preliminary treaty made with Buonaparte—comprising in it the restitution of Mantua; but above all, the appointment of a Congress, as stipulated, to terminate and adjust the affairs of the continent; and until which we do not believe there will be any definitive treaty signed by the Emperor.

This is the great obstacle, and the grand bone of contention; and the reasons for France avoiding it are obvious, since she would have during a long period of discussion, three great armies to maintain on her frontiers, at an incredible expence, the means of which could only be derived from her internal resources. It is therefore more than probable that she will prefer a war of plunder, with the chance of conquest, to the risk of internal confusions, which the raising to much money, and the great drain of supplies to be found from within would infallibly produce.

Here then the reflecting mind would pause scarce daring to look forward to the scenes of blood and rapine, and of revolution, which another year's war is likely to cause, should France insist on her extravagant pretensions.

But when we perceive the situation of France herself, the Directory paramount in most instances against all the wishes and efforts of the assemblies, and of the departments, and master of the armies, what is there to expect but war? It remains then only to be hoped that the crowned heads of Europe, taught by a fatal experience, will unite in one grand plan, to bring back the restoration of order, and good and legal government in France; to reduce her to her just bounds, by which, and by no other means can the peace and tranquility of the world be established.

Should nothing occur before his Majesty returns to town, which holds out the prospect of an honourable peace to this country, we think that Parliament will be summoned to meet at 14 days notice, according to the tenor of the act passed at the conclusion of the last session, when Mr. Pitt will submit the propositions made by the Directory to Parliament, and take the sense of the nation on the wisdom of accepting or rejecting them.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The letters and papers which we have received this morning from Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland, give the most distressing accounts of the situation of that country, produced by the attempts made to put in execution the militia act.

At Dumfries, at Moffat, and various other places, the same discontents prevail.—In the county of which the Duke of Hamilton is the Lord Lieutenant, his grace has deemed it prudent not to put the act in force. The parish of Monkland, and some other parishes, have assembled, and voted him thanks for adopting this prudent line of conduct.

La Fayette, it now appears, is to be liberated, on condition of his going to America.

A letter from Verona, of the 8th ult. says, "The municipality of this city, three days ago, published the following ordinance:

"Whereas citizen George Giusti continues, notwithstanding repeated admonitions, to revile the popular government and equality, and, instead of styling himself citizen, assumes the title of count; since he daily boasts to his servants that he is one of the best families in Rome, and which is much worse, continually inveighs against the popular government; the said citizen George Giusti is hereby sentenced to pay a fine of 100 sequins, which money shall be appropriated to erect a column to liberty, in the Green-market. This sentence shall be read to citizen Giusti, in the presence of all his servants and domestics, by the secretary of the municipality, to instruct those who shall hear it in the true principles of liberty and equality.

Approved by general Verdier, French commandant in the province of Verona."

Dispatches were received on Saturday at the secretary of state's office, Whitehall, from the coast of Africa. The French squadron has not left that quarter, tho' they seem to direct their intention only to impeding our commerce, not having thrown any designs against any of the settlements.

The following letter we received this morning:—

Edinburgh, Sept. 1.

"I have this morning received a letter from a gentleman who lives at Tranent, and on whose veracity I can rely, giving an account of a dreadful massacre committed by some English cavalry upon the unarmed inhabitants of that village. The following is an extract:

"TRANENT, August 30.—I would have wrote you last night, but I waited till this morning in order to obtain fuller information of the mournful tale of which you wish to know the particulars. We distinctly heard the firing of the cavalry with their pistols, which was uninterrupted for at least twenty minutes. There has been a dreadful business going on here, and the military have behaved with a cruelty the most shocking. Only three men and two women were killed in the town;—the rest ran off, and were hunted in various directions into the fields, and single men were shot at the distance of a mile from the town. Several suffered at the village of Waeminow, and near Mr. Dodd's house, being almost two miles to the eastward of Tranent. One young man was pursued by two of the cavalry—he ran through a field of corn, and was wounded by one of them, and fell; he rose, but was soon shot dead by the other. I have heard of 16 people having been found dead in the fields last night and this morning, and a great many more are yet expected to be found in the corn fields. One man had heard that his wife was at Tranent; he went

to fetch her out, but was shot in making the attempt. In short, it is almost impossible to relate the cruelties which have been perpetrated. A poor Highlander and his wife, travelling from the north to assist at the harvest, were met on the road by some of the cavalry, who had by this time received orders to scour the country; the poor man was instantly cut down by their sabres, and his wife, in attempting to support her dying husband, got, with an inhuman stroke, one of her arms cut off.—The man is since dead. One resolute fellow, who flew for shelter to his house-top, continued to assail his opponents with stones, and, after an arm was shot away, perished in defending himself with the other, declaring that he was determined to die in the cause of liberty—until, after having withstood at least fifteen shot, one or two of which took effect, he was brought down; and when in the act of falling, one of these humane defenders of their country, at one stroke, felled his head from his body. Several of the people, after they were killed, were plundered of what property they had at the time. I shall make further enquiry to-morrow. The Cinque Port cavalry, commanded by lord Hawkebury, had a principle share in this business."

PARIS, August 27.

The following account of the celebration of the anniversary of the abolition of monarchy, which took place at Metzlar on the 10th inst. has been published by Cherin, head of the staff of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

On the 10th of August last, at three in the morning, a general discharge of artillery announced the fête which the army was that day to celebrate: a second discharge took place at five o'clock, and a third at nine; which last was the signal for the army to parade under arms in front of the camp. Adjutant generals Dallanne and Simon were ordered to form, with the whole, a hollow square about the monument raised in a plain behind the abbey of Altemberg.—It was an octagon pyramid on a quarter base, and faced to the memory of the defenders of their country. On the different fronts of the base were the following inscriptions:

On the first—"To the manes of the heroes who died in the defence of liberty and their country!"

On the second—"To the republic triumphant!"

On the third—"To republican fidelity!"

On the fourth—"To French courage, and to victory which attends it!"

The eight sides of the pyramid bore each an inscription in honour of the eight divisions of which the army was composed, in the following order and manner:

1. Gen. Lefebvre's division—"Like the legions of Fabius, it swore that it would conquer, and kept its oath!"
2. Gen. Grenier's division—"It owed its numerous successes to its bravery and prudence!"
3. Gen. Championnet's division—"It asks where the enemy is to be found, but without ever thinking of enquiring about their number!"
4. The artillery and corps of engineers: for the former—"Like the Master of the Gods, it hold the avenging thunder!" For the latter—"By these fortresses are destroyed, and with them talents supply the want of numbers!"
5. The heavy cavalry—"It moves only to conquer!"
6. The hussars—"They are always to be found in the paths of honour!"
7. The dragoons—"What signifies the danger? they know not what it is!"
8. The horse rangers—"Their preference is enough to insure victory!"

Above the inscriptions were placed busts of generals Marceau, Stengel, Dugomier, La Harpe, Bonnaeu, Dampierre, and Dubois.

At the last discharge of artillery, all the general officers assembled at Metzlar, marched out of town to repair to the camp, preceded by martial music playing patriotic tunes: all the other bands were already formed in the rear of their respective corps. Gen. Hoche, the commander in chief, made a speech to the troops.

After the general had harangued the army, it was drawn up in two bodies, when a sham fight took place on the very same spot where, when the same army was retreating before the archduke Charles, the brave general Lefebvre, at the head of 6000 men, kept in check 25000 Austrians, who already looked upon him as their prey—the attack was commanded by the same general Lefebvre, whilst the post attacked was defended by generals Championnet and Grenier.

The troops returned afterwards to camp, and to their respective cantonments, where refreshments were prepared for them; the officers attended the commander in chief to the abbey of Altemberg, where a plentiful but not a splendid dinner had been provided for them; the most affecting concord, an unanimity of sentiments the most alarming to the enemies of the republic, the most pure and open-hearted frankness, made the entertainment highly interesting even to foreigners who had assembled from all quarters to see the celebration of the fête; and where Hanoverians, Austrians, Hessians, and even Danes, were indiscriminately mixed with Frenchmen!

When the desert was brought in, the following toasts were given, and drank with universal applause:

By gen. Hoche, commander in chief—the republic—may her old defenders continue faithful to her! May their courage, which has triumphed over foreign enemies annihilate every faction at home.

By gen. Lefebvre—hated to the enemies of the republic! Hedge firing to the rascals who fully the soil of liberty.

By gen. Championnet—the army of Italy! We have heard your sentiments, brave fellow soldiers, and will march in front with you.

By gen. Grenier—the public tranquillity—the members of the council of five hundred, who are for maintaining the constitution. Death to the conspirators, with whatever character they may be invested.

By gen. Debilly, commander in chief of the artillery—the executive directory—may it, like the republican thunder, which has pulverized the enemies of the country, crush all traitors and conspirators!"

By gen. d'Hautpoul, commander of the cavalry—the defenders of the country—may they, on their return to their homes, meet the respect and gratitude they deserve.

By gen. Cherin, head of the staff; the members of government, who by strong and wise measures shall cause the republic to be respected abroad, crush the factions of royalists, and restore concord at home.

By gen. Klein, commander of the dragoons; the army of the Rhine and Moselle, our rival in bravery, and which will not suffer itself to be surpassed by us in patriotism.

By gen. Ney, commander of the hussars; the maintenance of the republic. Mighty politicians of (the club of) Clichy, deign not to force us to found a charge.

By gen. Legendre; the tenth of August! May that glorious era be ever held in reverence by Frenchmen.

Gen. Soult, adjutant gen. Debilly, and several other officers—gen. Jourdan, a spotless and faithful member of the council of five hundred. May he, as a legislator, give us as good laws as, in his quality of general, he gave us bright examples; and may he oppose the same courage to domestic enemies, that he opposed to foreign ones.

By adjutant general Clafeloup; the editors of the patriotic newspapers. Perish the scribblers in the pay of Blankenburg (the residence of Louis XVIII.) and (the club of) Clichy.

By adjutant gen. Duchesne—the republicans at home in the bosom of France. May the diguils which they are obliged to experience serve only to increase their energy! Let them always bear in mind that the defenders of the country are their friends and incorruptible supporters.

By a colonel of a brigade of horse—"The national guards. We are sure we shall find none but brethren among them."

By a colonel of brigade of foot—"The council of elders. Our hope is in their wisdom."

By a commissary—"A coalition of the army of Italy, of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, and of the armies of the republic, in support of the constitution of the third year. May the enemies of our laws tremble at their union, and quake when they consider what they are and what we are."

By citizen Soubait, commander of the engineers—"The manes of general Marceau, Bonnaeu, and all the other brave men who fell in the field of honor, and cemented our liberty & constitution with their blood."

By the commander of a squadron of horse—"The patriots in the council of five hundred—May they not be intimidated by shouts or numbers: they know who are their friends, and where they are to be found."

By a captain of grenadiers, and several other officers—"The power of the bayonet. It has put to flight the foreign enemies of France, and is still sharp enough to do the business of the robbers at home."

By a veteran—"The firm establishment of liberty and equality. We shall recover the vigor of youth, to fly to the support of the laws of our country."

Between the toasts several patriotic tunes were played, and songs were sung, suited to the occasion.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, the commander in chief, with his train of officers repaired to the plain where the pyramid was erected, and preided at the horse and foot races, which immediately began under the direction of adjutant general Simon.

At nine at night a splendid fire-work was played off in front of the camp, when the camp, when the following words "liberty or death!" appeared written in letters of fire.

The fête concluded with a dress ball. Donat general head-quarters at Metzlar, the 25th Thermidor, (11th August) in the 5th year of the French republic.

CHERIN,
Head of the staff of the army.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10.

MARRIED—Yesterday, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, by the Rev. Bishop White, CHARLES BERING, jun. esq. of the county of Devon, in England, to Mrs. SUSAN HEYWARD, widow of the late James Heyward, esq. of Charleston, South-Carolina.

The accounts from the Illinois Country are extremely contradictory, consequently not to be relied on.—We believe government are not in possession of any recent dispatches from that quarter.

Governor Tichenor, of Vermont, on his acceptance of the office, made an address to the legislature, touched in terms of respect and gratitude to his constituents and the state; and of attachment to the constitution, and administration of the United States.

We are happy to hear, says a correspondent, that a subscription is opened at the Coffee house for the benefit of those worthy citizens who enrolled themselves as a patrol for the purpose of preserving the city from fire, plunder, &c. during its late deserted situation.

It cannot be doubted, that every person who possesses property, and justly appreciates the merits of the services performed by the patrols, will cheerfully add their mite, as a testimony of their sense of the meritorious services performed.

A CHARITY SERMON
Will be preached next Sunday, 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Carr, for the support of the free school of St. Mary's.

CONEWAGA CANAL.

We are desired to announce to the public, that this grand Canal will be opened, and river boats pass thro' the Locks, on Wednesday the 22d day of (this inst.) November, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The governor of the Commonwealth, with a committee of the canal corporation will attend; and as many of the citizens of the adjacent counties on the Susquehanna and its waters will be desirous to witness a scene so new and pleasing as the opening a lock-navigaton, thro' the most difficult part of that river, the publishers of the Lancaster, York, Carlisle and Harrisburg newspapers are requested to insert this notice.

CARLISLE, Nov. 1.

The sum of the general collections made in the congregation of Carlisle, for the relief of the poor and distressed in the city of Philadelphia, is 130 dollars and 40 cents; 95 dollars having been received at the first collection, and 45 and 40 cents, at the second. Add to this 185 dollars, which a few members of the said congregation had raised by subscription shortly before, and the entire contribution from this religious society will be found to be 315 dollars: an example of liberality which it hoped other religious societies will imitate.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED
Sloop—Elwood, New-York, 4
Captain Fisher, of the Schooner Sisters, of Baltimore, put into Charleston in distress, informs that he experienced constant and violent gales of wind from the 4th to the 15th inst.; that the captain of a Philadelphia brig which came through the Gulph with him, mentioned that ten sail of American vessels were lost in the Bahama Straights—did not learn their names.

New-York, Nov. 9.

ARRIVED
Ship Maria, Sheffield, Charleston
Penelope, Morrel, Bristol 67
Sch'r Huntress, Walfon, Savannah 10

The Piece Goods

Of the Gazettes are now open and exposed to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth streets.

The Office of Secretary of State OF THE UNITED STATES,
15 removed to No. 13, South Fifth street, near Chestnut street.

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their STORES on Walnut street Wharf,
Havannah Sugars, white and brown
25 bbls. Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of chests
Quicksilver in tubs
Bladeira Wine in pipes and hogheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogheads
Sail Canvas, assorted, No. 1 to 8
8 cases of Manchester Goods, consisting of Dimities, Mullinets, Gingham, Ticklers, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, assorted
Nails, assorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ooze in casks
A quantity of writing Slates, slate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter casks Gun Powder

They have also for SALE or CHARTER,
The Ship

HAMBURG PACKET,
Burthen 325 tons, coppered to the ends, and completely fitted.

The ship MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good vessel, and completely fitted.

The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for sea in a few days.

The whole of the above vessels to be seen at Walnut street Wharf.

Wanted to Charter,
To any port in Hispaniola and back again.

A fast sailing Vessel, of the burthen of 6 or 700 barrels. For terms, apply to BENJAMIN MORGAN, No. 170, South Front street, or to ROBERT ANDREWS, No. 26, South Wharves.

India Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Haurial Humpums
Ticklers
Penna Chintz
Taffeties
Panjum Cloths
Choppa Romal, Pulicat, Barhar and Bany
anna Handkerchiefs

FOR SALE BY
Joshua Gilpin,
No. 149, South Front street,
WHERE MAY BE HAD
A few trunks of French Goods,
Consisting of plain and striped Silk Hosiery, Umbrellas and Ribbons. Also, a few boxes Sperm-ceti Candles, and a few barrels smoked Herrings.

november 10. *cod6t

SILK.
ANY person having raw Silk of American or European produce, may hear of a purchaser who will give a liberal price for the same. Application to be made at the store of ROBERT LEWIS, jun. No. 70, Pine Street wharf, any time before the 12th of January next.

Nov. 10. *eogt.

NOTICE.
ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the unexpired term of his certificate of Stock in the Bank of the United States.—He forewaded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Anley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosure have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.
Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highways, Great Britain.
ZACCHEUS COLLINS,
Philadelphia, November 8. 2106W