

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14.

DONATIONS

Received by the Commissioners since the last publication:—

From the inhabitants of Earl township, Lancaster county, additional, 2 barrels wheat meal, and 150 lb. ditto in a barrel, forwarded by Frederic Sieger and William Smith.

From the inhabitants of Charlestown township, Lancaster county, additional, 7 bbls. buckwheat flour, 6 bbls. rye do. and 7 dollars in cash, forwarded by Matthias Pennybecker.

From George Moore and Bernard Kart, clerks of the High-street market, a quantity of meat and some vegetables, collected in said market.

From Nantmeal township, Chester county, by the hands of Michael Graham, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lb. wheat flour, 3 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lb. rye do. 14 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lb. buckwheat do.

From the Presbyterian congregation of Carlisle, by Doct. Robert Davidson, do. etc. 130 40

From David Lapsley 20

Henry Helmuth 20

By the hands of Thomas Wistar 12

From the inhabitants of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, additional, forwarded by Daniel Buckley, 8 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lb. wheat flour, 14 cwt. rye do. 18 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lb. buckwheat do.

From the inhabitants of Columbia, Lancaster county, additional, cash 86 dollars.

From the inhabitants of Hempfield township, Lancaster county, by Emanuel Reigar's waggon, 20 bbls. flour, manufactured at John Swar's mill.

From the inhabitants of Manor township, Lancaster county, 19 bbls. flour, collected at the following mills, viz. Christian Hare's 12 bbls. Jacob Kauffman's 5 bbls. Abraham Miller's 1 bbl. Daniel Lindner's 1 bbl.—The two last donations forwarded by Paul Zantinger, the latter in David Correll's waggon.

From the inhabitants of Salisbury township, Lancaster county, additional, forwarded by Daniel Buckley in John Clemson's waggon, 724 lb. wheat flour and 183 lb. buckwheat do.

From the inhabitants of Earl township, Lancaster county, a further donation of 5 bbls. wheat and rye flour, forwarded by Frederic Sieger.

EDWARD GARRIGUES, Sec. Nov. 14th.

CONGRESS.

Fifty-one members of the House of Representatives took their seats—not being a quorum, they adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. MARSHALL, one of the three extra envoys from the United States to France, is slated in a letter from Havre de Grace of the 23d September, to have arrived at Amsterdam. "In 2 or 3 days he will arrive at Paris, together with Mr. Pinckney."

"The constitution of the 'third year' was the rallying point of the triumvirate in France—and yet the authors and supporters of that constitution are proscribed and banished."

"The constitution prohibits the armies from deliberating on political subjects—and yet the Triumvirate attribute their success against the authors and friends of the constitution to the deliberations of the armies."

"The constitution declares the INVIOLENTIA of the persons of the representatives; and yet the Triumvirate have proscribed and banished upwards of fifty of the representatives of the sovereign people, without trial."

There were thirty-six Newspapers printed in Paris previous to the late political tornado—Thirty-two were suppressed by the Triumvirate, and the Printers proscribed and banished—four continue to be published—all of which are said to be edited by foreigners. By this it would appear that the citizens of Paris are opposed to the directory in a ratio of more than eight to one. The truth however can hardly be known, while the bayonet continues to give law.

The apathy with which the people of France appear to view the recent usurpations, and the overthrow of the constitution, sufficiently evinces the horrid condition of the country. Handed, during six years, from one mad faction to another—from Marat to Robespierre, and from Robespierre to Rewbel,—ripped of their possessions by enormous requisitions, they fully realize that no change of circumstances can deteriorate their condition.

The enthusiastic fervor which has led them thro' death and carnage, has evaporated, and left behind the less of misery and despair. Awakened from their dreams of liberty and their fantastic conceptions of equality, they behold their religion taken from them, their privileges abolished, and their property wrested from their hands. "Madness has brought them to the gates of Hell,—and there has left them."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO.

Your publishing the following British Review of a pamphlet, which well deserves the perusal of every serious and candid inquirer after religious truth, will, I am confident be pleasing to many of your readers.

The dangerous and unscriptural doctrines which the author so ably refutes, are, it is to be feared, rapidly extending their malignant influence among us; and therefore every truly valuable effort to check their progress, and expose their fallacy, merits general attention. As such Dr. Wharton's publication has justly been considered by the reviewers, and being the production of an American pen, it will, I trust, meet with as favorable a reception here, as it has in Europe. Yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1797.

A SHORT AND CANDID ENQUIRY Into the proofs of Christ's Divinity, in which Dr. PRIESTLEY'S opinion concerning Christ is occasionally considered. In a Letter to a Friend, by C. H. WHARTON, D. D. and Member of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. [Philadelphia: Ormrod & Conrad. 1796.] This pamphlet appears to have been written and published in the year 1791; but on account of Dr. Priestley's arrival in America, and preaching the first open and avow-

ed defence of the Unitarian system ever publicly delivered in that city, it is now re-published with a preface, containing some remarks on that discourse. Dr. W. states the serious alarm it had occasioned among "the professors of the ancient doctrines respecting Jesus Christ, and salvation thro' him," and assures Dr. P. that however ready they may be to sacrifice their prejudices to revealed truth, yet conceiving their only solid foundation, "for present tranquillity and future retribution," to be, "the consolatory tenet of vicarious atonement," they cannot yield up their present system of faith "to any thing short of unanswerable arguments, and the most luminous conviction."

Dr. P. asserts, "that Christianity, beside being proved to be true, must be shown to be rational." But with Dr. W. the simple question is, "are these doctrines communicated to us by divine revelation, or are they not? The reasonableness of this revelation is not to be proved or examined, because revelation implies information of something which reason cannot discover; and therefore must be different from all the deductions of reason." If christianity contain nothing but what lies within the reach of human reason, why was revelation at all necessary to man? or why is it said to bring life and immortality to light? Why does St. Paul tell Timothy that great is the mystery of godliness? Where was the need of Christ's laborious life, unparalleled sufferings, and ignominious death, to sanction opinions, to introduce a system of morals, which reason alone could establish?

Having thus stated the question, and endeavored to show that the mere reformation of human morals could not be the grand design of Christianity, Dr. W. leads us to his enquiry on the ground of scripture and antiquity.

After the utmost, and apparently the most sincere professions of candor, and even veneration for Dr. Priestley's character as a Philosopher and a man of letters, Dr. W. gives a short abstract of the doctrine of the new Testament respecting Christ, in a progressive order—showing that our Lord first taught his disciples to conceive of him as a prophet, the promised messiah—and then gradually led them on, to the higher parts of his character, and to the sublimer truths of Christianity, as they were able to bear his instructions. So the Apostles with like caution and prudence began with the first principles of Christianity, and led their converts on gradually to perfection. To this evidence Dr. W. subjoins the usual proofs from the Acts of the Apostles, and the Revelation of St. John, that the first Christians actually worshipped Jesus Christ.

In the next place Dr. W. appeals to the early ecclesiastical writers, viz. Hegippus, Clemens Romanus, Ireneus, Ignatius, Polycarp, and Justin Martyr; particularly the latter: but the passages have been so often cited that we forbear to copy them: we shall however transcribe a few remarkable extracts from early Pagan writers, which strongly corroborate the assertion that Jesus Christ was worshipped by the first believers.

1. Pliny asserts that, "the Christians met before daylight to address themselves in a form of prayer to Christ, [to Dr. W. translates carmenque Christi] as to some God."

2. Antoninus Pius, in an Edict directed to the States of Asia, says of the same Christians, "It is more eligible for them to be persecuted and die for their God, than to continue in life." 3. Lucian charges them with "rejecting the Gods of the Greeks, and worshipping only that deceiver who was crucified." 4. Porphyry confesses, that "since Jesus (whom he elsewhere calls the dead God) has been worshipped, no one has experienced public assistance from the Gods." Lastly Julian reproaches the Christians "for worshipping two Gods, contrary to the express command of Moses."

Upon the whole we consider this as a Treatise, which does honor to the author, and may be very reasonable in Philadelphia. If it has any blemishes, they are such as are very uncommon among polemic writers, viz. an excessive candour, and extravagant admiration of the author's antagonist, Dr. Priestley.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, Ship Name, Captain, Destination, Date. Includes Brig Liberty, Lillibridge, Havana, 18; Betsy, Forrester, St. Augustine, 18; Beaver, Cook, Charleston, 18; Abigail, Smith, Portsmouth, 8; Sch. Dick, Lillibridge, Havana, 19.

New-York, Nov. 13.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, Ship Name, Captain, Destination, Date. Includes Ship Columbia, Cook, Lisbon, 84; Swan, Woodham, Liverpool, 55; Olive, Obrian, St. Domingo, 40; Rachel, Ropes, St. Ubes, 69; Brig Apollo, Robinson, Savannah, 7; Sch. Nancy, Goodwin, Richmond, 5; Capt. Black, of the ship Argus, failed from Cowes 22d Sept. in company with the following American vessels: Ellice, Hervey, for New-York; Sisters, for do; Fly, for Philadelphia; Lion, for Boston; Ceres, Richardson, for Virginia, and a Brig for Nantucket.

Sept. 25, lat. 40, long. 10, spoke the brig George, Carol, of New-York, for London, bound to Virginia.

Oct. 25, lat. 37, 30, long. 50, spoke the ship Peggy, captain Elliot, of and for Philadelphia, from Liverpool, out 45 days.

Nov. 2, lat. 38, long. 71, spoke the schooner Eagle, of New-Bedford, captain Barnes, from St. Peterburgh, bound to New-York.

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. 303.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, November 13.

NO PEACE.

By the Argus arrived on Saturday from London, letters are received which contain the return of Lord Malmesbury from Lille. In some letters it is stated that his Lordship had received information from the French directory, that, if the propositions made on their part were not immediately acceded to, he must leave their territories in 48 hours. The abruptness of his departure, warrants us in believing the probability of such a message. The Argus left Cowes the 22d.

In a review of the warlike preparations making by the court of Vienna, and the delay attending the definitive treaty with France, we are inclined to believe this latter event not so near at hand as has been before conjectured.

In the treaty pending between the Emperor and France, it has been agreed, that if Mantua was retained by the French, that the Emperor was to be allowed the privilege of erecting another fortress, on the new frontiers of his states.

We were obligingly favored last night with a Norfolk paper of Nov. 7, containing the latest European advices to Sept. 21, received there by the ship Risfon, Capt. Shore, in six weeks from London.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

By the letter sent on Tuesday evening to the Lord Mayor by Mr. Dond's, which we inserted in yesterday's Courier, it appears that it was in consequence of an intimation from the French Plenipotentiaries that Lord Malmesbury has this quitted Lille without having accomplished "the object of his mission."

Whether this be the case or not, and whatever might have been the object of Lord Malmesbury's second journey to France, no event has taken place during the eventful period of the last three years, has tended so much to depress the spirits of the people, every class, so much as the return of our noble negotiator, without having made peace with a power, against which, sad experience has taught us, if we continue to make war, inevitable utter ruin to this country must be the result.

Year after year has Mr. Pitt carried on this cruel conflict, in which some of the best blood of Europe has unhappily been shed, though at the commencement of each campaign, he has invariably found himself in a worse situation than in that which preceded it.

And yet what is our situation? what are our resources? how are we to carry on our schemes of warfare against a victorious nation, whose energy in arms does not seem to be affected by its domestic discords? A debt insupportable in any country, an exhausted treasury, taxes unproductive, manufactures decaying. But why should we attempt to portray the wretched situation of this once flourishing country; Ere long it will be presented by Mr. Pitt himself in colours sufficiently striking; for he will soon have to lay before the public a sketch at least, of the expenses that must necessarily be incurred by the continuance of the war, and a list of the new taxes which he may deem it necessary to impose on the suffering inhabitants of this country, for the purpose of opposing what, in the new phraseology of parliament, are called French principles.

OF the Lizard capt. Shore was boarded by a French row boat—treated politely and dismissed. In the channel spoke the ship Walsington, of and from Baltimore, bound to Amsterdam—30 days out; all well.

NORFOLK, Nov. 8.

All prospects of Peace done away!

By London papers up to the 21st September, received by the Risfon, Capt. Shore, arrived at Hampton Roads on Monday last, and which we were kindly favored with, we are enabled to lay before the public the CERTAINTY of Lord Malmesbury being ordered out of France, and of his arrival in London on the 20th September—consequently.

NO PEACE!!!

Between France and England; But, we fear, another campaign of "Belis, horrida Bellis!"

LONDON, September 21.

Lord Malmesbury and his suite arrived at his house in Spring Gardens yesterday forenoon, without having been able to accomplish the object of his mission.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A list of vessels belonging to the French republic captured and destroyed by the British squad under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, Barr. and K. B. between the 17th of July, 1797, and the 16th September following.

Vessels of War captured. L'Egalite, Chassee Maree, 58 tons, 8 guns and 20 men, captured Aug. 23, '97, at l'Isle Dieu. Vessels of War destroyed. Le Calliope frigate, 26 guns and 250 men, captured July 17, '97, in Hodiernie Bay; bilged and sunk. La Freedom, ship, 300 tons, 8 guns and 47 men, captured July 17, '97, burnt. A ship corvette, 22 guns and 200 men, captured Aug. 14, '97, at Sable d'Olonne; on shore & bilged. A brig gun vessel, 12 guns and 70 men; sunk. Le Petit Diable, cutter, 18 guns and 180 men, captured Aug. 29, '97, on the coast of Azaxion; on shore, bilged, and fell overboard. Merchant Vessels captured. La Thalia, ship, from Nantz to Brest, laden with naval stores and provisions, captured July 17, '97; sent to Falmouth.

A brig from Nantz to Brest, laden with naval stores and provisions, captured July 17, '97; sent to Falmouth.

A brig, from Nantz to Brest, laden with naval stores and provisions, captured July 17, '97; sent to Falmouth.

A chaffe maree, from Nantz to Brest, laden with naval stores and provisions, captured July 17, '97; sent to Falmouth.

laden with naval stores and provisions, captured July 17, 1797; sent to Falmouth. St. Rene, chaffe maree from Nantz to Brest, laden with naval stores and provisions captured July 17, 1797; sent to Falmouth. L'Arche de Noe, chaffe maree, from Bourdeaux to Nantes, laden with wine and soap, captured July 18, 1797, distributed to the Squadron.

A brig from Bayonne to Bourdeaux, laden with rosin and naval stores, captured August 14, 1797; sent to Falmouth.

A chaffe maree, from L'Orient to Nantz, laden with rosin, captured August 23, '97; sent to Falmouth.

Le Republicaine, brig from Bayonne to Bourdeaux and Nantz, 150 tons and 8 men laden with rosin and naval stores, captured Aug. 29, 1797; foundered at sea; September 1; the people saved.

De Sardine Fraiche, brig, from Bayonne to Bourdeaux and Nantz, 150 tons and 8 men, laden with rosin and naval stores, captured Aug. 29, 1797, foundered at sea; September 1; the people saved.

A brig from Bayonne to Bourdeaux and Nantz, 75 tons and 5 men, laden with rosin and naval stores, captured Aug. 29, '97; sent to Falmouth.

Le Dauphine, brig, from Bayonne to Bourdeaux and Nantz, 200 tons and 12 men, laden with timber for ship building; sent to Falmouth.

Les Trois Secours, chaffe maree, from Bayonne to Bourdeaux and Nantz, 74 tons and 7 men, sent to Falmouth.

Merchant vessels destroyed. Le —, brig, from Nantz to Brest, 130 tons and 14 men, laden with naval and ordnance stores, captured July 17, 1797, sunk in Hodiernie Bay.

Le Henrie, sloop, from Nantz to Bourdeaux, 60 tons and 8 men, laden with tar and empty casks, captured July 17, 1797; burnt in Hodiernie Bay.

Le Fidelle, brig, from Nantz to Brest, 150 tons and 12 men, laden with wine and wads, captured July 22, 1797; burnt in Hodiernie Bay.

L'Anne, chaffe maree, from Bourdeaux to Normontier, 20 tons and 5 men, laden with wine, captured July 30, 1797; sunk off L'Isle Dieu.

La Marie Anne, sloop, from L'Orient to Bourdeaux, 45 tons and 7 men, in ballast, captured August 23, 1797; sunk in Quiberon Bay.

Le Pierre, sloop, from Rochfort to Brest, 75 tons and 8 men, laden with cord wood, captured August 23, 1797; burnt at L'Isle Dieu.

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 14, 1797. Copy of a letter from vice-admiral Kingmill, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, esq. dated on board the Penguin sloop, in Cork harbour, the 8th Sept. 1797.

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that the Fabius, French privateer, of 20 guns and 140 men, out of Nantes, is just brought in by his majesty's ship Doris. Lord Ranelagh's letter to me on this subject is inclosed.

I have the honor to be, &c. ROBERT KINGSMILL.

Doris, off the Old Head of Kinfale, Sept. 8, 1797. Since my last, acquainting you of the capture of the Derpent, a Spanish privateer lugger, I beg leave to inform you, that in lat. 46 deg. 40. min. N. long. 12 deg. W. I chased and captured the Fabius, a famous privateer ship, of Nantes, having on board 16 six-pounders and 4 twelve pounders, with 140 men. She had been out ten days from Nantes, and had captured a small Portuguese vessel only from Cork bound to Lisbon.

I am, &c. RANELAGH. Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Cork.

Copy of a letter from Captain Thomas Wolley, commander of his Majesty's ship Arethusa, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Spithead, 13th Sept.

I am to acquaint you, that on the 20th Aug. being in lat. 30 deg. 49 min. and long. 55 deg. 50 min. having in tow a ship under Prussian colours from Surinam, which I have detained, suspecting her Dutch property, we perceived at day light, three sail to the windward of us, one of which, deceived by our appearance bore down upon us, under French colours, to within half gun shot, when she began to fire, which she continued for more than half an hour before attempted to escape. We were, however, fortunate enough to have disabled her in that time as to render her endeavours fruitless. On striking she proved to be la Gaicete, French Corvette, of 20 French 8 pounders, and 186 men, commanded by M. Guicene, Enseigne de vaisseau. She is a very handsome ship, and quite new, this being her first voyage. She left France in April last for Cayenne, which last place she sailed from about 4 weeks before we fell in with her in company with l'Espoir a brig of 12 guns, who kept to the windward during the action, and stood away as soon as she saw the fate of the Gaicete. They had not taken any thing I am sorry to have to add a list of killed and wounded.

Return of the killed and wounded on board his majesty's ship Arethusa, in the action with the Gaicete, French corvette, on the 20th August, 1797.

1 seaman killed. Mr. W. D. V. Morton, captain's clerk lost his leg.

2 seamen wounded.

Return of killed and wounded on board the Gaicete, F. corvette, M. Guicene, Commander.

4 seamen killed.—8 ditto wounded (Signed) T. WOLLEY.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL. Mr. RICHARD VAUREL, NO. 61, of the French Council of 500, in a speech relating to the approach of the troops towards Paris, speaks of "the system pursued to counteract the Legislative power and to extend the limits of the Executive Authority."

It is important to American politicians to note the incredible jealousy, implanted in the nature of man, which never fails to alarm every public body for its own powers, and inspires it with a dread of encroachment from the co-ordinate branches of Government. The speech referred to is an instance of its truth among a thousand which might be quoted. The Directory having a good army at its back can answer these accusations by two hundred thousand sharp pointed arguments. Thus it stands strong at least for the present, but without the direct support of the sword, it would sink into insignificance, and become the puppet and plaything of the Council, or more properly the tool which one faction would seize as heretofore, to knock-down another. Thus the Executive Power, when destitute of the necessary constitutional strength for its own self defence, must prefer itself by the power of the sword. If that cannot be done with success, faction seizes it and becomes master of the laws. This has already happened again very lately, if the armies had not interfered in open contempt of constitution. This plain truth fires our Jacobins in the face, that the constitution so much preferred by them to our own is so illy constructed for the French, or they are so illy suited to it, that it will not answer. It goes in fact by the application of exterior force, and not by the boasted principles of its machinery. In a word we see that these quack philosophers have talked so much to men about their rights, that they have quite overlooked their nature. Thus in the unbalanced government of ancient Rome, they talked about their liberty and the commonwealth as the French do now, but when the Senate and People disagreed, there was no way to proceed, but to employ the sword of Pompey against that of Cesar, (the Hoche and Pichegrau of France) for what whichsoever prevailed, it was still the sword of the one or the other that was victor.

A conflict of opinions in respect to the powers of the respective branches of the French Government, is by no means over. The same Faublane before quoted deprecates the event of the Legislative body's being "reduced to the impotence of only enacting laws." There spoke the spirit of the Giles and the Gallatin, and the profound statesmen who ratify or resist treaties in mob-meetings and by force of brick bats. Our Democrats have no idea of any other power than a single assembly, whose despotism has ever proved furious and wild, though short lived. It is the well known forerunner of oligarchy or monarchy. The same French orator insists that it is the duty of the Legislature "to superintend the execution of the laws." As this is also the duty of the Directory, a fine foundation is laid for anarchy and misrule, for the contest of one branch with another, and in consequence for the oppression and massacre of the citizen.

As the increasing efforts of our Democrats are to break down our national Executive, such wild French principles as those before quoted, ought to attract the attention of American readers. They have already borne some of their bitter fruits in France, and more are ripening.

NO DEMOCRAT.

Gardeners take notice!

THE subscriber, living in Broad, and corner of George streets, proposes moving soon, and having a quantity of excellent Cabbages and other Vegetables, with a number of young trees in the ground, offers them at Private Sale; and if not sold before Saturday, the 18th inst. at a o'clock in the afternoon, they then will be put up at Public Vendue, on the premises.

The House and Garden is to be let, and immediate possession given, for the rent of which apply to JOHN LITTLE, no. 40, north Sixth street.

JOHN COLLIER, Sec.

The Canal Lottery. Will re-commence drawing, on Monday the 20th inst.

ROBERT BROOKE, Check Clerk. dtzo. Nov. 11.

The Office of Secretary of State OF THE UNITED STATES.

15 removed to No. 13, South Fifth Street, near Chestnut street. 3d nov. 10.

India Goods, CONSISTING OF

Haurial Humhums, Tickies, Patna Chintz, Taffeties, Punjam Cloths, Choppa Kroms, Pulicat, Barhar and Bandanna 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-cet Candles, and a few barrels smoked Herrings.

Samuel & Miers Fisher, ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrival from England.

They have also for Sale, Liffish Tenterile, Sherry, and in pipes, hhd. and quarter casks, Port Wines, &c. Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c. 10th mo: 23d.

WALKER & KENNEDY, No. 73, South Front Street, HAVE FOR SALE,

100 Hogheads of prime Georgia Tobacco, ALSO, 50 Pipes of Bondeaux Brandy; 10 Pipes of old Port Wine

O.A. 1. 1000