

which he had produced, and said such things could never be attempted by the body. It was true, they did not come in a body into his lodging to seduce his servant, but individuals did it. But why, he asked, do these men come here in a body? Because they believe that their presence will give more weight to their petition; so that they appeared in bodies, or as individuals, to answer their purposes. Gentlemen had charged the opposers of the petition with heat; he thought there was as much heat on one side as the other.

Mr. EDMUND did not believe there was any real ground of irritation in this question; as no gentleman could suppose, they were about to do anything which was either unconstitutional, or which would affect their property. Whether the persons who presented the memorial are virtuous or vicious, was of no consequence, since justice was due to both classes of men. They had brought a petition before them, and they ought to consider it. It was addressed to their honesty or justice; if the facts were claims upon their honesty or justice, they should be attended to; and not only attended to, but if possible, relief granted.—It was stated, that there were a number of persons held in bondage who were justly entitled to liberty. This fact called for examination; and a question arose, if it were established, whether that house could afford redress. A gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Blount) had stated that the fact was not true; it was certainly therefore worth while to be enquired into. Another gentleman had said, if the fact were as stated, they had no power to act; and a third was of opinion that, by the constitution, redress might be afforded. This diversity of opinion shewed the necessity of an investigation of the subject, in order to determine the jurisdiction of the house. He wished it for another reason. It had been stated, that if this petition were attended to, it would open a door to faction and mischief. Can it have this effect? These people bring forward a petition stating a number of facts; they certainly do not come forward for the mere design of exciting disorder in any quarter. If the house say they will throw their petition under the table, would not such treatment give the factious some ground of clamour by which to sow dissension? But if, on the contrary, they coolly looked into the petition, and reported thereon, would it not stop the mouths of these people? It certainly would; since they could not then say common justice was refused to the petitioners. Again, having once investigated the subject fully, if petitions of a similar kind should hereafter come forward, it could be reasonably said, "this matter has already been taken up and fully decided upon, and, therefore, we will not again go into it." Until this was done, the factious would doubtless have cause of complaint.

Mr. BLOUNT said, several gentlemen who had spoken on this subject seemed to express themselves as if they believed there was no punishment for persons reducing to slavery persons who had been manumitted. He read an extract from a law passed in 1779, in N. Carolina, by which the punishment of death is awarded against such an offence.

Mr. MACON read the proceedings of the House on the petition respecting the kidnapping of Negroes, in order to shew that the Gentlemen from New-York (Mr. Livingston) had mis-stated some of the facts. The last report on the subject was, that it would be best to leave the regulation of the business to the Legislatures of the several states. Mr. M. alleged that his reflection upon the whole body of Quakers was too general, and he had no hesitation in retracting it—but he believed a number of them were guilty of the charges brought against them by the gentlemen from S. Carolina.

Mr. TRACY said, if, when the motion was first made he had been again in, from what had fallen from gentlemen on the subject, he should now vote in favor of it. For, notwithstanding they opposed the second reading of the petition, they were still in favor of it, and ready to fight for a right of it. He believed, therefore, they had some reasons for opposing the second reading, which did not appear. He referred to what had been said by the gentleman from N. Carolina, as to the fact stated in the petition, and said that notwithstanding the laws which he had read, the fact might be true—but that this very doubt about the fact was an additional reason for going into the enquiry. Gentlemen had said, however good and virtuous the petitioners might be, it ought to have no effect upon the petition—if this were true, he hoped when they were represented as the *voies of men*, that representation was not meant to influence their decision on the question. Mr. T. could not conceive for what purpose they were carried to Europe, to witness the scenes which had taken place there for the last ten years. Was this, he asked, the state of society here? If he had so—if it had the faintest resemblance of what was taking place there, he would fly from it to the uttermost parts of the earth, and there make his habitation. Mr. T. wished an enquiry to take place—there was a part of the United States in which slavery was tolerated—some of the members from those parts thought it not right—there were other parts of the Union who disclaimed it. These two opposing principles were like two opposite powers in Mechanism, which produced rest—but the more frequently the subject was looked into, the more mitigated would be its effects.

Mr. BAYARD went into a justification of what he had before advanced with respect to its being within the jurisdiction of the house to afford a remedy with respect to the export trade complained of, and insisted that, without some such interference, persons might be in a situation in which they could get no redress. Mr. B. concluded by saying, that gentlemen knew little of human nature who thought to silence these petitioners by contemptuous treatment, and alluded to the indignities which had been shown them with respect to taking of oaths.

Mr. S. SMITH wished for an explanation on the subject of export trade law. He thought the constitution of the United States could have no power over laws passed before it existed. He was of opinion this petition ought to be referred, as it was presented in a respectful form, and by a respectable body of men—a body of men so respectable that their *voies* was equal to the *voies* of other men. He thought also, that a fair and candid decision would prevent future similar applications. Because some few men had attempted to delude the servants of gentlemen it ought not to be the ground of a reflection upon the whole body. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had said that the manumission law of that state had done no harm to property of this kind—that he denied; he be-

lieved it had made many of the slaves in the neighboring states unhappy in their situations, and had given their masters a bad example.

Mr. VENABLE would not have risen, had it not been that he wished to correct a mistaken notion of *disrespect* that was attached to ordering a petition to lie upon the table. When a petition was received and read, and no matter found in it upon which the house could act, the proper mode of disposing of it was to order it to lie upon the table, and could call it up whenever he pleased. This was not disrespectful, and it would give members a better opportunity of becoming acquainted with it than a second reading, which the gentleman from Massachusetts (notwithstanding his attempt at wit on the subject) shew was merely a matter of form, the *voies* only being repeated.—With respect to the society from whence the petition came, he respected them as much as any other society of the United States—but if they presented a petition upon which the house could not act, he should be for its lying upon the table.

Mr. GORHAM defended what he had before asserted respecting the law organizing the judiciary system being equal to the redress of any grievance arising from a state law, in opposition to the gentleman from Delaware. He read the law at length. The question was taken for a second reading of the petition, and carried, 53 votes being in the affirmative.

Mr. GALLATIN moved that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. COIT wished it to be referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the petition on the subject of kidnapping negroes, &c.

Mr. RUTLEDGE thought a select committee would best as to stage plays, cock-fighting, horseracing, and other evils, would, of course, be considered.

The question for reference to a select committee was put and carried, 59 members being in the affirmative.

Five members being agreed upon to form the committee, the speaker named Messrs. Sigourney, Nicholas, Dana, Schureman, and S. Smith, for the purpose. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.
The members of the house were this day assembled as usual, when the clerk informed them that he had heard from a member of the senate that the speaker was indisposed, so much so, that he was not able to communicate his indisposition to the house in writing.

Mr. DENT said, this being the case, he should move that the order for this day be further postponed till Monday.

Which motion being agreed to, the clerk, on motion, adjourned the house till Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

PORTLAND, (Maine) Nov. 20.
Gorham, Nov. 1, 1797.
On the 24th ult. the independent company of cavalry, commanded by capt. Farnum, and the company of Foot, commanded by capt. Warren, met at Gorham corner for the purpose of drafting their quota of men, as directed by law. The generosity and patriotism however, of the soldiers, prevented the necessity.—Capt. Farnum's company unanimously did him and themselves the honor of turning out voluntarily; and a more than sufficient number of capt. Warren's company conducted in the same laudable manner. With such a noble and spirited militia, what has our country to fear?

"Died at Freeport, the present week, three of the four amiable and promising children of Mr. Jacob White, viz. Polly, aged 18, Hannah, aged 17, and Jacob, aged 13 years, of a putrid sore throat. Also, Miss Lydia Small, of the same fatal disorder, aged 24 years."

HARRISBURGH, Nov. 22
On Saturday last, Capt. Connelly's artillery company met at their usual place of parade in this town. The captain addressed the company in a style of real patriotism, in which he plainly evinced the necessity and virtue of supporting the rights and laws of our country in time of danger. In consequence, we bear, all the members present, except one, voluntarily offered themselves as a part of the quota to be furnished by this state.

CARLISLE, November 22.
On the 14th instant, arrived at the Barracks, at this place, a Company of Artillery under the command of Lieutenant Marsheball—on Thursday the whole of the troops about 100 in number marched from the barracks under the command of Lieut. John Steele, for Pittsburgh from whence it is expected they will defend the Ohio, for Natchez.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2.

This day in the Supreme Court of Oyer and Terminer, sentence of death was pronounced by the Chief Justice on Owen O'Hara, convicted of wilful murder of the first degree.

In the case of *Bache versus Humphreys* for an assault and battery, the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of FIFTY DOLLARS AND COSTS.

Thursday a curious bet was determined, between two Butchers of High Street Market the one having undertaken to carry the other on his back to Chester, a distance of fifteen miles, in thirteen hours and a half. At six o'clock in the morning, the carrier with his burthen started from the Court House, accompanied by the umpires and a number of spectators, they stopped at Gray's Ferry a short time, and at Darby to breakfast which delayed them twenty minutes, and arrived at Kerlin's in Chester at a quarter past one—having with ease completed the journey in seven hours and fifteen minutes.—Besides the original bet, which was but fifty dollars, there were others depending on a considerable amount.

The carrier is a man of fifty two years of age and weight 126 pounds; the rider forty five and weighed 136.

They both returned to the city in the evening in good health and spirits seeming very little fatigued.

Married, on Tuesday last, by the Right Reverend Dr. White, Doctor William Bache, to Miss Catharine Wistar, both of this city.

General Kofeulko, arrived in town on Wednesday from New Brunswick.

To the Printers of the Connecticut Courant, GENTLEMEN,

No longer ago than when the United States were in a prosperous situation relative to foreign connections, it was predicted by the friends to government, that the prevalence of French liberty and equality principles in this country, would prove its ruin. (This liberty and equality is better known here, by either of the terms, "jacobinism," "democracy," or "anarchy.") At that period, many good people, but such as were not the most sanguine, were disposed to treat these predictions as chimerical—or, at the worst, if they were ever to be verified, it would not be in their day—but at some very remote period. The found of liberty carried with it a force, like that of the Basilisk, capable of charming dulcets to admiration, and the ear of rational moderation, to the extreme of political enthusiasm. These people having enjoyed to great prosperity under that liberty which the federal constitution guarantees to them, and not having attended to the wide difference which exists between the vaunted French liberty, and the liberty of the United States, they have greedily swallowed the sound for the reality, and, perhaps, have entertained a jealousy of all those whose views of the subject were not correspondent with their own.—Hence they have listened, with perfect credulity, to the vociferous declamations of ambitious demagogues—have given full faith to all their assertions—have been thus induced to believe that they were the only true patriots—that the federal part of the inhabitants of the United States were British agents—aristocrats—friends to monarchy—enemies of the "people"—and combining in their characters every thing which is odious in society, and hostile to a republican government: while they themselves were immaculate, & but one degree short of angelic perfection. This facility of being imposed upon by such designing men, has its origin among that class of people of which I am speaking, in their virtuous attachment to real liberty—in their want of reflection until others excite it—in their jealousy for their own rights, which is always ready to follow any direction that is given it—and in an honest zeal for others, that they may enjoy the same blessings which are enjoyed by themselves. For a time this description of people will be born away with the ardency of their feelings. But when their zeal has had time to cool—and reflection begins to resume its power, they will discover their error, and gradually settle down into the right way; regretting their precipitate folly, and rejoicing at their escape—if they are fortunate enough to escape. They will then doubly execrate the persons who have given them the alarm, and their confidence becomes more firmly riveted in those who were once the odious objects of their distrust.—They act just like the people of an honest neighbourhood, who, when they hear a false alarm of fire, hastily seek for the building which is endangered, that they may aid their brethren in distress; but when they find that no fire has been kindled, and that the alarm was a false one, their anxiety to relieve their distressed neighbour, becomes instantly converted into a spirit of vengeance toward the person who had thus imposed upon their quietude.

The United States contain many people of this description, and, unfortunately, they also contain many designing men, who have been long imposing upon them. They have cried fire—and the people have run—but, thank God, they have at length, found that no fire was kindled, except that which was kindled by those who gave the alarm. And since it has become apparent, that those men, who called themselves the "men of the people"—republicans—democrats—patriots—the friends of liberty and France—who, on the contrary have been using every artifice which interest could prompt to, and ingenuity suggest, to enlist the people's zeal on their side—to make them jealous and distrustful of their chosen rulers—and, in fair words, to blind them, that they themselves may ride them up to the summit of what their real object is—that it is not, in truth, any regard for the interests of their fellow-citizens which has actuated them—that it is not any real love for liberty, any further than these objects may become instrumental in effecting their own political purposes; the people, who once placed confidence in them, are beginning to forsake them—they are dropping from them one after another, until, eventually they will be left destitute of any support, but that which arises from an agreement among themselves, "mutually to support each other."

In Connecticut this is already true to a great degree. The support lately given to democracy, by the freemen, was comparatively small; and, if they continue to exercise that wisdom in future, which they lately evinced, it will shortly become extinct. The fame is beginning to be the case throughout New-England. Democratic Governors, dying, resigning, or neglected by the freemen, are replaced by federal men; jacobin senators, are omitted for men of opposite principles—and, at the last election of representatives in Congress, we saw many members returned, which threw a majority into the Governmental scale.

Although the country has suffered much in consequence of the artifice and intrigues of the self-proclaimed "patriots"; and although the predictions of ruin which were noticed in the beginning of this paper were near to being verified; yet the people have gotten their eyes opened to the danger, and they will yet save their government and country.

Many particulars, have conspired to enlighten the people. They have seen the inconsistency of the professions and characters of the French politicians in the United States. They have seen how false and perfidious the French have been to our government—how false and perfidious they have been to other governments—that while they have been professedly fighting for liberty, they have in truth been fighting for conquest and

power. They have seen the duplicity of Thomas Jefferson, who is at the head of democracy in the United States; and they have observed how perfectly the conduct of the other French partisans has tallied with his. They have seen many of the same class of men enlisted on board of French privateers, to capture and condemn American vessels and property. The people of the United States have had time to see the conduct of Santhoxax—of the Spanish minister—of Victor Hugues—and of those persons in this country, who have been loud in their praise. Judging, for themselves, of the merits of such people, and finding them far removed from honor or integrity, they naturally concluded that those who approve of their conduct, whether in this country or in another, must be of a similar character, alike destitute of honour or integrity. The conversation between General Toussaint, and Santhoxax, and the Secretary's refusal of the Spanish minister's charges against our government, will not soon be forgotten. They are referred to the true source—French perfidy—and this, in the life of our "patriots," is "disinterested friendship." That friendship which should render the two republics inseparable. But the picture of France is too horrid to ever, permanently charm the feelings of any but true democrats or jacobins; and wherever there is a thorough bred jacobin, there, (mark it my fellow-citizens) there is at heart, a genuine tyrant. And, generally, this is comparatively but a small blemish in his character. The word democrat, in modern phrase, denotes every thing that is inimical to the governments both of God and men. I submit the question to your readers, if this assertion does not accord with their own knowledge. And such, gentlemen, are the men, of all the men in the world, who have been deemed, by many in this country, worthy to be entrusted with our dearest rights; worthy of our unlimited confidence! Why? The only answer which I know is, because they themselves say so.

Such men have long strove, and driven hard, to throw this country into such a situation with respect to France, as that they might themselves engage in the business of privateering; either upon the property of our enemies, provided they could get us connected in the war with France—or upon our own property, if the French were disposed to treat us in an unfriendly manner. In either case, the wishes of the "patriots" are gratified; but, unfortunately for my fellow-citizens, the latter is the case; and it has been induced, principally, by the influence and falsehood of our "patriots." Instead of patriots we now behold them pirates. Instead of honest Americans, they have become pirates upon American property. Since the mask is rent asunder, instead of that sincere wish to uphold our own government, which they have incessantly proclaimed, we see them treacherously practicing, by every wicked artifice, to destroy it—to render it subordinate to the promotion of self-interest, and deeming the immolation of their own nation's liberty, property, and peace, but a small sacrifice, when held in competition with personal emolument.

Such, gentlemen, is the real character of "democrats"—a character which cannot be too much detested—a character which the freedom of the United States will shun as they would shun pestilential contagion, if they intend to preserve the blessings which they now enjoy.

Perhaps a more favorable time than the present, cannot be improved to impress this sentiment strongly upon the minds of the freemen of Connecticut. In a short time they are to vote for six new candidates for congress nomination. Perhaps, as the last effort of jacobinism in this state, the French partisans here, will, like antichrist just before his destruction, make a desperate struggle to support their sinking interest. What direction that effort will take, it may be difficult to conjecture. Perhaps it will consist in supporting characters for the nomination, which will never become popular, or such as could not go to congress if they were chosen; and thus leave the way more clear for the speedy promotion of any suspicious person who may at present be a candidate. But the freemen of Connecticut, I think, have gotten their eyes so well opened with regard to persons of doubtful politics, that they will be very cautious how they fall in with such a plan. They will bring forward other men whose known integrity is worthy of trust, and whose unvarying attachment to the federal government is evinced by their actions, and not solely by their own declarations, furnishes indisputable evidence, that they will not desert the standard of their country, nor sacrifice the interests of their own nation, to foreigners. Such and such only, ought to be our candidates, and such, I trust in God, they will be, if the free electors of Connecticut consult their own interest. Such men exist among us, and the sagacity of the freemen will find them out.

GUSTAVUS.
New-London County, Nov.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.	
CLEARED.	
Ship <i>Voltaire</i> , Bowen,	Hamburg
<i>Favourite</i> , Thompson,	Ditto
Brig <i>Clarissa</i> , Brewster,	Amsterdam
<i>Charlotte</i> , Penrose,	Havana
<i>Betsy</i> , Forrell,	Aux Cayes
<i>Pilgrim</i> , Pease,	Cayenne
<i>Packet</i> , Strong,	Charleston
<i>William</i> , Rathbone,	R. Island
<i>Sch'r Ranger</i> , Shaw,	Jacme
<i>Kitty</i> , Green,	Cape Francois
<i>Penny Bridger</i> , Dunn,	New-York
<i>Ship Mill River</i> , Shuckly,	Providence
<i>Nancy</i> , Waglam,	New-York
<i>Freedom</i> , Storer,	Woodbridge
<i>Sally</i> , White,	Norfolk
The ship <i>Fair American</i> , capt. Tredwell,	

last from Plymouth (Eng.) for Philadelphia, was spoke last Monday of Cap: Henry, all well.

The above vessel sailed from London September 23.

NORFOLK Nov. 20.
Saturday morning arrived here ship *Rita*, and *Betsy*, Capt. Nimo, of Richmond; she was bound to Philadelphia from Bristol (England) which place she left the 26th Sept. and put in here through distress of weather. Brings no news.—In the British channel the *Roba* and *Betsy* was boarded by a French privateer after a chase about 75 hours; but on capt. Nimo's paying eight guineas for the boat that brought him to, and giving them some provision which, they said, they stood much in want of, he was allowed to proceed.

November 25.
On Wednesday arrived in town admiral Vandeput; and yesterday, M. R. Lifson, his Britannic majesty's minister to the United States, on a visit to col. Hamilton.

Positively the Last Night.

At O'Ellers's Room,
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 2,
Messrs. CHALMERS & WILLIAMSON,
Will present the citizens with a new species of entertainment, called

The Tablet,

Or, JUST IN TIME.

Readings, Recitations, and Songs, in 3 parts.

PART I.
Overture—Grand Piano Forte, Mr. Carr.
Address—Mr. Chalmers.
Song—Bachelor's Hall, Mr. Williamson.
Collins's Ode to Music, Mr. Chalmers.
Song—Paddy O'Blarney, Mr. Williamson.

PART II.
Sonata—Piano Forte, Mr. Carr.
Spirit of Contradiction, a Comic Tale, Mr. Chalmers.

Song—Ellen; or the Richmond Primrose Girl, Mr. Williamson.

Spouting Club, and Dialogues between Garrick and a London Taylor, Mr. Chalmers.

Song—The Cottage in the Grove, Mr. Williamson.

PART III.
Pot Pourri—Piano Forte, Mr. Carr.

The Chase of the Hare, and Advice to the Ladies, from Samerville and Thompson, Mr. Chalmers.

Song—The Hare Hunt, or Virtue and Merit, Mr. Williamson.

A paraphrase on Shakespeare's Seven Ages, recitation, Mr. Chalmers.

Song—Nancy; or, The Sailor's Journal, Mr. Williamson.

Tom King, or Monsieur Tonson, a Comic Tale, Mr. Chalmers.

Song—The Hobbies, Mr. Williamson.

Price of admission One Dollar.—Tickets to be had at the bar of the hotel, at Carr's Musical Repository, and at Carey's Book-store, Market street.

To begin at half past six o'clock precisely. Particular attention will be paid to keep the room warm.

December 1.

The City Dancing Assembly,

Is unavoidably postponed till the 14th inst.

Dec. 2.

LOST,

YESTERDAY in Market, Chestnut, South Second, Third, or Dock Street, a small O. or Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a Bank Note of Five Dollars each, and one of Ten Dollars. A C. paper, the contents of which are not recollected. Whoever will deliver it, with its contents to Mr. James O'Ellers, at his Hotel, shall receive Five Dollars Reward.

D. C. S. 11.

House and Lots, in Bordentown.

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth, to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-Street.

December 2.

To be Sold, a Negro Boy,

About fifteen years of age, has seven years yet to serve; he is an excellent house servant, active and healthy. Enquire of the Printer.

December 2.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)
ON Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, For sale, Three Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine Acres of LAND, in Green county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the Waters of Fish and Whiting Creek, and the Mill Run. These lands are fertile, well timbered and abound in coal; they were sold ten years ago for 55 per acre, patented early in 1787, except 3,700, which were patented in 1792; the greatest part of them were surveyed in 1783.

This tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage—about 19 miles from the town of Washington, and from 14 to 16 from the villages of Greenburgh and Wheeling. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

Dec. 1.

NEW THEATRE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Entertainments will commence for the season, on MONDAY Evening next, 4th December.

Particulars will be expressed in future advertisements.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

December 1.

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansell, 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 inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each £100 four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Graco, of Tottenham Highcroft, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, November 8.