POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 4th Dec. 1797. Letters for the British Packet Carteret, Capt. Taylor, for Falmouth, will be received at this office until Tuesday the 5th inft. at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

Imported in the brig Eliza, Caps. HASTIE, from Bourdeaux ; Claps. TARTIE, from Bouracaux;
Clasee in Cafes of a very fuperior quality,
White Sauterne Wise in Cafes,
Olive Oil in bakers of 12 bortles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,
Ter Sale by

JAMES I AFIMER, jun.

71, Sonthe Wharves.

Who has also for Sale, A few qr. Calks Old Sherry Wine.

Six Cents Reward.

R ANAWAY, this morning, December 4, from the Subferiber, an indented boy, samed William Asnaw, about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inch a high-fair complection, heavy brows, freeksthick, from made. Had on when he went away, a blue coarse, which wife, blue trawfers. This is to caution the uslie not to credit him on my account, as I we not pay any debts of his contracting after this day not pay any debts of his contracting after his date.

Any perfou harbouring him, or employing him, shall be profested to the utinof rigate of the law; all mafters of voffels are continued not to take him away at their peril; any perfou apprehending him and lodging him in jul fo that his mafter may get him again, shall receive the above reward and no charges paid by

John Harper, No, 67, Arch Street.

To be fold at the Merchant's Coffee-House,

N wednesday the 15th of December at 70 O'N wednesday the 15th of December at 7 o' clock in the evening, one certain bond or obligation dated July 16, 1790, figured by John Love of Alexandria for binfielf, Johah Watton an 1 Samuel Love for Lotto Virginia currency, payable on the 31ft of October last passition Stockle. Donesson or his assigns—which Bond the fad Donesson or his assignment of the further particulars apply to the subscribers.

FOOTMAN and Co. Authoriers.

Nov. 28.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, O he sold at Public Venture,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

N Mondaythe first day of January next, at fix o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty-Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty actes of LAND, in the State of New-York, hetween the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Su'quebanna, now, or late in the townships of Hamdon and Warren, and country of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue credit of one, two and chore months, will be given on interest and good security.

Dr. 4. 3tawts

To be Sold at Public Vendue, (If not before disposed of at private sale)

N Monday the first day of January next, at fix
o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Cosses
House in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine acres of LAND in Green
county, Commonwealth of Penniylvania, on the Wa-

The City Dancing Attembly, Is unavoidably postponed till the 14th 18th.

1,057,

YESTERDAY in Market, Chefut, South Second,
Third, or Dock fivet, a finali Oval Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 2 Bank Notes of Five
Dollars each, and one of Ten Dollars. Alfo, a paper, the contents of which are not recoileded. Whoever will deliver it, with its contents to Mr. James O'Eliers, at his Hotel, fhall receive Five Dollars Re

NOTICE.

A I.I. persons concerned are hereby notified that the substrainer intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He for warded them under cover of a letter addressed to warded them under cover of a fetter addressed to John Ansley, 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 including have failed in their destination.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Higherofs, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

To be Sold, The time of a Negro Boy, About fifteen years of age, has feven years yet of ferve; he is an excellent house servant, active and healthy. Enquire of the Printer.
December 2.

LAW BOOKS, Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Bookfellers, No 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market free

TAVE just received by the late arriva's from

London and Dublin, their spring imports
tion, confishing of a variety of the latest and mor
approved 1 aw Books, which, added to those alrea
dy on hand, formathe most extensive collection ev dy on hand, forms the most extensive collection exercises of fale in this country. They therefor her seave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to fell Irist editions (as they have hisherto dove) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Publications.

Vefey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vois
Peake's Cafes at Nin Prius; Ridgestay's Report
in the time of Let all Hardwicke; Floyer's Produce
Peaclice in the Teclefacione Courts; Barten Trentife on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruife Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London ed

H, and P. Rice exped 12 receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gil-

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, \* GECEMBER ..

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

I have seen, gentlemen, in the public prints of this city a piece figured " A Suffer- larly those of 1704 and 1744, require that ing Merchant," and taken from your paper of Nov. 6th. I know nothing about the object of this publication; but its obvious tendency being to induce a belief in the people of this country, that the captures of their property by the French, proceed not from the injulice of that nation, but from the negligence of our own government, I have thought it proper to indires a few remarks to you on the subject; and I request the favour of you to republish them in your Gazette.

This writer flates that the English part to the 25th and 27th articles of our commercial treaty with France, is not a just translation of the French part; and this is

which is made out in four languages, French, time, were not neutral: they were engaged Spanish, English and Dutch. This French in the war, on the side of France; and therefore this regulation could not have conannext to the treaty; and as that is the part particularly addressed to the French crnifers and ships of war, whose command-extremely well extremely well and the extremely well an cruifers and ships of war, whose commanders are not supposed to understand English, furely the variations in the other part cannot be material as it respects a second for the brig John, which were the case of the brig John which were the case of the brig John was a supplied to the brig John which were the case of the brig John which were the case of the bright was a supplied to the bright warm to be a supplied to the bright was a supplied to the bright warm to be a supplied to the bright was a supplied to the bright warm to be a supplied to the bright

next to the treaty, and the English, Span-ish and Dutch parts, or either of them be wholly omitted, could be objected to by France? certainly not; for the treaty fimply requires that there should be a fea-letter conformable to the model annext, without declaring that it shall be in this or that language. But furely if the English part might be altogether omitted without invalidating the fea-letter, it cannot be affected by any irregularity in that part, while the others are in due form.

This idea is further confirmed by observing, that the treaty, though executed in French and English, is expressly declared to have been "originally composed and concluded in French." Hence when any dispute arises about its construction, the French is always recurred to, and the meaning of the terms is fixt according to their scale in bassled in their calculations. It was thought

that language and not in English.

The main object of the treaty, moreover, in this part of it, is to provide a mode of proof by which, to use its own words, it nay appear "that the vessel belongs really and truly, to the subjects of one of the contracting parties." In order to accomplish this object, the article stipulates, "that in case either of the parties should be en-gaged in war, the vessels belonging to the subjects or people of the other ally, shall be furnished with sea-letters or passports, which thall express the name, the property, and the lurchen of the vessel, as well as the name and residence of the master." And this passport lations which subsite between man and man, annext. Here it is obvious that the use of the passport is to ascertain the property, and that the material parts of it are the name, property and burthen of the Ship, and the name and residence of the master. Not a word is faid about a lift of the crew, or a role dequipage, which was in no degree necessary to this object; and the annext form was referred to not as a precedent, which must be exactly copied, but as a model, a direction to point out the manner in which this passport should be drawn up. This was evidently the light in which

Mr. Jefferson viewed the matter ; for in the original copy, annext to the treaty, there are feveral alterations in his own hand-writing made by him while Secretary of State, in order to accommodate the model to the ftyle of our government.

Now it will be found, by referring to the English part of the passport as stated by your correspondent, that, although not an

exact copy of the French part, it nevertheless contains all the above mentioned material points, the name, property and burthen of the vessel, and the name and residence of the master. Consequently it complies substantially with the treaty, to the benefit of which, even flanding alone, without the French part, it would be fufficient to enti-

le our vessels.

The part omitted relates to the lift of the rew, and fecurity to observe the marine ordinances, without which formalities no French vessel, according to the laws of DAMS and PICKERING, have guided or councils, have stemmed the the torrent of that country. These circumstances, of faction, and gloriously directed us through bells are carried to the national founderies. Sinnickson, W.C. Claiborne, Bayard, Chamherefore, were naturally mentioned in the the whirlwind of war. French part of the fea-letter, because without them the fole object of the paper, viz. the proof of the veffel being French property, could not be accomplished, nor any passify, could not be accomplished, nor any passify port given. But it would have been idle to insert them into our part of the sealetter; If the former should happen, we then will because our laws required no such formali- carry on our own matters in peace and secuties. In order to obtain a clearance or rity, free from the detentions and adjudica-passport among us, no list of the crew, nor tions of the British, and the unjustifiable

ively necessary, by its laws, for proving the and had hoped to view the distant troubles property of vessels; but through great cau- of Europe, like the traveller, who from tion, and the more completely to avoid dif- fome unshaken promontory surveys the survey surveys the surveys surveys the survey surveys the surveys surveys the survey surveys the surveys surveys the surveys surveys the surveys surveys

tioned, by the treaty. The form of the fea-letter states that the captain "shall enter in the proper office" a list of his crew; but this entry is to be made in the office where the obtained to be considered the office where the obtained to be considered to the constant of the proper office. The obtained the office where the obtained to the office where the office where the obtained to the office where the obtained the office where the obtained to the office where the obtained the office where the obtained to the office where the obtained to the obtained to the obtained to the obtained to the office where the obtained to the obtained to the obtained to the obtained the obtained to th he obtains his paffport, and not carried with him to fea; and if this regulation referred to our veffels, which evidently is not the To Meffrs. FRENEAU & PAINE, printers of that all the requisite formalities had been the Daily Advertifer in Charleton.

I have seen, gentlemen, in the public of the passes of the passes of the public complied with before it was granted.

The marine ordnance, of France, particuneutral veffels in time of war shall be furnished with a lift of the crew and paffengers, containing their names, place of residence, &c. This list they call a role d'equipage. But their commercial treaty with us, made in February 1778, dispenses with this for-mality by expressly declaring that the sea-letter and passport shall be sufficient, and o-mitting to make any mention of the role d'equipage. In July 1778, the French go-vernment published a regulation respecting "neutral vessels in time of war;" and this regulation repeats and enforces the proviof the fea-letter, given to our veffels pursuant from made by former ordinances concerning

the role d'equipage.

But this regulation, which was the act of one party alone, could not alter the treaty, the negligence on the part of our govern-ment, which he supposes may have given rise to the depredations of the French. witout the consent of the other: nor was it intended by the French to produce any such effect; for it is expressly confined, in its oeffect; for it is expressly confined, in its o-But it is to be remembered that the peration, to "neutral vessels navigating in French part is also inserted in the sea-letter, time of war." The United States, at that

To put this matter in a clearer light, I age. This ground of capture was decided would ask whether a sea-letter, in which the infufficient, and the brig was acquitted. The decision may be found at length in the Philosophy and the property of Nov. 17th, or French privateer for want of a role d'equip-age. This ground of capture was declared about that time, to which I refer fuch of your readers as have not feen it.

CAROLINIENSIS.

From the Columbian Centinel. Mr. RUSSELL, The spirit of jacobinism is secret, influ-

ential, and penetrating. Dark and unconfined in its operations it tends to a complete overthrow of every moral and political prin-ciple.—It gathers new strength from every defeat, and like the hydra of old adds one head more to the number it originally pofto be a meteor which would frighten only for a moment, and then dwindle into thin air. But it has converted Europe into one vall scene of blood. Under the facred names of liberty and the rights of man it has either humbled or subjugated Holland, Austria, Italy and Spain. England has felt its dreadful effects, and even the crescent of Turkey bows as it approaches. Without a shadow of pretence or declaration of princi oles, it has overturned constitutions, whole antiquity and excellency entitled them to re-fpect, it has violated all obligation, deftroyed the focial feelings and the numerous reit adds, shall be made out according to the and threatens to convert the whole world into a scene of bloodshed, wickedness a universal disorganization. Where these dreadful scenes must end is beyond the refearches of thort fighted reason. We had lately cause to hope that the war was advancing to a conclusion. The negociation at Lifle and Udina, though covered with mystery and secrecy, it was thought would have a fayourable termination. But in France things suffered a total reversion. While peace and order were the unanimous wither of the French People; while Paftoret was pleading the cause of insulted America, and Boiffy d'Anglas amufing himfelf with ideal nopes, three of the Directory with the true fpinit of Jacobinism, proscribed two of their own body, sixty of the councils of Five Hundred and of Elders, and thus has fled

all hopes of prefent tranquility.

The views of Jacobinism have been direct. ed towards this country ever fince the close of the late war. Under a policy peculiar to its character, it has affirmed various appearances. Sometimes engaging, fubtle and unaffuming, it wished to charm us into a fatal fecurity, that we might become an eafy prey to its infernal intentions. At other times threatening, bold and decifive, it wished to frighten us into a man compliance with its views. But the guardian angel of freedom has hitherto protected us from danger. Men and measures have been weighed in the balance, and have not been found wanting .-WASHINGTON, HAMILTON, A-

The late revolution in France must have a decided effect on American measures. Our into it and made it more worthy of a free The late revolution in France must have any fecurity to observe the marine laws, vexations of the French corfairs. If the were necessary; and therefore it would have latter be the last resort, Americans are rea-

been foolish to talk of them in the sea-letter.

In short the sea-letters and passports of each nation state the circumstances respectto live secluded from the builtes of the world putes, our fea-letters contain both forms, and effects of a fea florm, yet if we are our own and the Freuch: if the first be deficient, surely it may be supplied by the second.

and effects of a fea florm, yet if we are dragged into the contest, we will never be wanting to ourselves and our country.—Americans know what are the rights of free-

infulted and spit upon our venerable President; who infringed our neutrality and raifed an alarming rebellion in our country, who have never ceased persecuting, degrading and reviling the American name, and American measures; told us we were a divided nation, and threatened to appeal from the administration to the people, as if the administration was not the free choice of the people. Yes, Americans, Frenchmen are those who now capture and condemn your commerce and fellow citizens without the formalities of trial; who doubtless are at the bottom of Blount's conspiracy, instruct ed the Spaniards to withhold the posts con-trary to the Treaty; tampered with the Indians on the frontiers, and advised them to sharpen their tomahawks and make ready their arrows for war, who have poured upon you the vilent torrents of abuse, and whose crimes, villainies and perfidies are unparalleled in the history of nations.

Such, citizens, are the men with whom you have to deal. On your conduct, your happiness or misery depend. If you wish to be stricken with poverty and overwhelmed with taxation, then like the Hollanders, be cow rdly, fervile and mean. If you wish to fecure tranquility to your country, or die with glorious expectations, then be fober, vigilant and independent, like the inhabitants of Switzerland. I trust you are men. I hope you will prove yourselves worthy the cause in which you are engaged .-Then your altars will not be violated, the ashes and mouldering bones of your forefathers will not be thrown into the air, nor will the grey hairs of your beloved WASH-INGTON, wave on a pike to the wind. But, calm and collected, the descendants of the heroes of Bunkers-Hill, Trenton, and York-town, will move to the field, and like the old Sword of WASHINGTON, brightened in the blood of your enemies, will gleam in the air, and like the plume of Henry the fourth, guide you to glory and victory.

CLARENDON.

The following publications which appeared in the Aurora of January 10, 1794, bear a remarkable refemblance to some which have appeared in 1797.

Extrad of a letter from Nantz, dated Odober 16th, 1794, to captain Molinary, Philadel-

I cannot fend you any news more agreeable or more glorious, than that the republic is faved notwithstanding the infamous treasons that daily come to light. Custine fuffered last month and many generals, who were of his plot, have shared his fate, but

no matter, all is well, ca ira. England has loft ten thonfand men before Dunkirk, and Spain haslost her threecamps near Perpignan. We are in Catalonia. The king of Savoy has loft allhis dominions except Piedmont, where he is fo closely hemmed in, that he cannot escape; his treasure, cannon provisions and ammunition have all fallen into our hands. Lyons is reduced to ales: ten thousand emigrants were there put to the fword afterhaving fuftained a fiege of two months. All that re-mains to be fubdued is the devoted town of Toulon, which has been betrayed to the English and which we are now closely be- amount to more than 2250 dollars. fieging with an army of 72 thousand men. Mr. D. Foster moved that this petition As for the lawless banditti of this country be referred to a select committee. Mr. who were fo infignificant when you left this they are become an object of ferious concern. In June last two hundred thousand of them attacked us at all the points in the city, but were repulsed with considerable lose: they have since repassed the Loire. For these two months 180 thousand men of the republican troops have been in pursuit of these insurgents.

Not a day passes but they attack them, and it is probable that hefore the end of this month they will be utterly destroyed. All the navy and all the merchantmen are called into actual fervice. Preparations are making for a descent on England, and it is thought that the troops here confishing of 180 thousand mee, are intended for that expedition. Naples and the Duke of Tuscany have just declared war against us. No matter; we are driving all before us. The Austrians, Prussians, Hessians and Dutch can hold out no longer.

A fresh levy of 450 thousand men has lately been completed, all well armed and equipped; a part of them are already on the frontiers, and the rest are soon to follow Another levy is now raifing of the like number, 40 thousand cavalry are already enrolled and on their march for the frontiers.

The first levy was composed of men of every rank without distinction from the age of 18 to 25, and the other levy which is almost completed is to be composed of men Our calendar is reformed. Men of improvpeople. We have expelled from it all the faints, all the monuments of ignorance and which he ftates himself entire fanaticism which have done to much mischief to the committee of Claims. and which are the causes of our present fufferings. Inflead of those vile miscreants who owe their cannonization to their sluggith life and their imbecility we have fubilituted the names of those heroes who have done honour to human nature in ancient times, and who are now our models. . The months are of 30 days, the weeks of 10 and at the end of each weekaday is consecrated to repose and to the celebration of the epocha of our immortal revolution. Four hundred merchants and stockjobbers have been executed at Marfelles. This example has made that town and Bourdeaux return to the principles of our revolution. mericans know what are the rights of freeAs to the rele d'equipage, which your men, and these rights they will maintain ceed the aristocracy of the pobles and the by which nearly 3000 persons had been correspondent speaks of, I would observe, unimpaired or die in maintaining. They do prethood, but this the interior depart-

that no fuch thing is required, or even men- not wish the scenas of France renewed in | ments did not relish. We shall be free and we shall leave to posterity either a dreadful catastrophe to bewail, or grand examples for their imitation.

> " Eighty more deputies to the National Convention have been lately arrested, of which numbe are Faure and Bailleul! They are accused of wishing the restoration of monarchy in the person of Louis XVII. Those concerned in the didurbances of Lyons, Toylon and Vendee are immediately to be tri-

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY-DECEMBER 4. Mr. JOSEPH HEISTER, from Pennsylvania (in the place of Mr. Ege) appeared and took his oath and feat.

Mr. Gregg, from Pennfylvania, Mr. Skianer, from Maffachufetts, Meffrs. Burgels and Bryan, from North-Carolina, Mr. Sumpter, from South-Carolina, and Mr. Davis, from Kentucky, made their appearance

Mr. Coir, from the committee of Elec-Rutherford, complaining of the undue elec-tion of General Morgan, that they had ex-amined the proofs adduced, and that they were wholly infufficient to support the allegations contained in his memorial.

Mr. Coir moved that the house concur with the report; but upon the wishes of Messrs. J. Parker and T. Claiborne, it was committed to a committee of the whole for

Thursday.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, made reports on the petitions of John C. Normand and Henry Sherriot, who prayed for the remission of duties on wine destroyed by fire. The report stated that there was no doubt of the fact being as fet forth; but that the house had of late years rejected all such applications not only as in equivalent. plications, not only as inequitable, but on the ground of its being impossible to guard against imposition, and therefore referring to former legisions, determine the prayer of the pe-

titioner could not be granted.

Mr. L. also made a report on the peti-Mr. 1. allo made a report on the peti-tion of Frederick Cyrus, praying to have the management of a mining scheme, stating that, as the committee knew of no such plan, and the house had no power to make the appointment, the prayer of the petition

could not be granted. The house concurred in these reports.
Mr. Dwight Foster presented the pe

was editor of the American Senator, published during the last session of Congress ending in March last; that at the commencement of that session he presented a memorial to the house, praying its support of his work; that the house had declined supporting it as a house had become porting it as a body, but receiving individual assurances of support from many of the members, he had been induced to engage in the work; but the event had proved unfavourable to him; he hoped now, therefore, that he should be recompensed by the house engaging to take three copies for each mem-ber of the work he proposed to publish this session (provided he met with the support he prayed for) which, computing the fellion at eighteen weeks, he supposed would not

he faid, had fo often determined to have nothing to do with the publication of the debates, that he thought it time to have done with the fobject. He hoped, therefore, the petition might lie upon the table. Mr. Føster and Mr. Thatcher spoke in favour of the committal; and the motion was put and carried, and a committee of three nembers appointed to report thereon.

Mr. Goodrich presented a petition from the Deputy Postmaster of Hartford, praying for additional compensation. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. W. CLAIBORNE presented a petition from fundry citizens of the flate of Virginia, complaining of being aggrieved by the act laying duty upon stills, and praying relief.

Mr. CLAIBORNE was doubtful as to what

committee this petition ought to go; he thought it best to go to the committee of ways and menns; but on being informed no fuch committee was at present in existence, and Mr. Harrison wishing the subject to go to a select committee, he consented. Mr. New thought it would be best to appoint a committee to enquire what amendments were necessary to the act. Mr. J. Parker vas in favour of a committee of ways and means; and Mr. Nicholas moved that a committee of ways and means be appointed.

A Committee of Ways and Means was

accordingly appointed, and confifted of the following members, viz. Mess. Harper, Gallatin, Grifwold, Blount, Hosmer, Craik,

plin, and Baldwin.

Mr. SITGREAVES prefented the petition of Abraham Jones, a brevet captain in the war, praying for the pay of a captain, to which he flates himself entitled. Referred

Mr. DWIGHT FOSTER moved that the committee of claims be discharged from the further confideration of the petition of John Layman, which had already been more than once reported and decided upon. Agreed, and that he have leave to withdraw

his petition.
Mr. W. C. CLALBORNE presented the remonstrance and petition of the Legislature of the flate of Tenessee, complaining of the extension of the boundary of the United States into the Cherokee country; of the proclamation of col. Butler, requiring all persons settled upon the land included in the boundary, within a very short space, and at an inclement feafon, to remove therefrom,