

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II
LAST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.
13th day Drawing—Oct. 28.

No. Dols.	No. Dols.	No. Dols.	No. Dols.
481	10370	472	2828
482	376	25	729
483	11161	2786	39196
1626	288	2879	489
887	12413	29359	674
2301	479	939	800
368	707	941	819
3364	12173	30055	40405
714	418	932	593
985	997	31889	912
4124	14957	353	4251
691	154	370	969
704	15729	31564	43110
585	18075	605	105
561	109	996	609
822	722	3379	891
923	20293	406	4157
6093	21822	34453	649
225	22445	659	4792
795	304	35741	4523
811	927	855	4794
7974	23389	36112	89
9426	25398	37006	48039
587	728	071	49767
824	24460	102	819

140th day's Drawing—November 4.

91	13077	21643	37560
134	765	24059	717
250	14047	116	750
160	433	602	933
1041	623	665	3861
501	15225	25127	726
601	432	770	40292
612	612	819	444
74	680	28374	41100
2130	822	697	435
893	892	715	525
3918	925	774	4217
4352	16102	875	818
364	631	22226	43219
459	640	27221	289
5094	27133	661	436
426	525	30182	664
439	693	365	804
530	763	805	44097
734	901	3888	178
957	1812	533	69565
6080	687	1459	5605
862	921	32429	825
7377	19067	680	45372
439	786	928	460
855	20092	33739	47049
933	442	25	323
8080	154	921	668
977	807	948	715
9029	21071	24474	749
198	432	335	48165
224	876	3799	374
683	22420	3899	3410
10103	683	3380	283
172	687	715	49161
413	702	26110	504
11696	822	968	504
12955	23244	37197	

The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers.

French Circulating Library.
JOSEPH E. G. M. DE LA GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut Street,
INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.
N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. *com nov. 15.*

Landing this day,
From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,
80 hhds. and 12 pipes
Jamaica RUM,
FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son,
November 6.

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S Book Store,
No. 52, Second Street, the corner of Chestnut Street,
REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful means, to discover the whole nature and extent of the offence whereof the said William Blount stands impeached, and who are the parties and accessories therein."
Printed by order of the House of Representatives, December 20.

Chocolate and Mustard,
of a superior quality, manufactured by GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption. The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.
Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c. for sale by
JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, South Front Street, m. & h. t. i. j.

THOMAS RANDALL,
PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 38, Spruce Street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States. He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide in him the management of any of their concerns.
N. B. Security given where required.
11th mo 24

FOR SALE,
By BENJAMIN CLARK,
No. 55, the corner of Chestnut and Front streets,
A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. Also, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and large works; Bells, clock and watch Dials; Springs, Hands, Glasses, Punch Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; needle, fland and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Scals, Keys, &c. &c.
Apprentices Wanted.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6.

For the Gazette of the United States.

REFLECTIONS ON MONROE'S "VIEW."
No. III.

On the 2d August 1794, Mr. Monroe arrived at Paris, the successor of Mr. G. Morris, who had imprudently displeased the republic, and who for that reason, at the request of the committee of safety, had been recalled. He carried with him ample testimonies of the sincere good will of all the departments of the government of the United States to the French nation, and to the revolution in which it was engaged. On the 14th of August, he was admitted into the hall of the convention, when he presented his credentials and delivered the declarations of the senate and house of representatives with which he was charged, and at the same time assured the convention that the President was actuated by similar sentiments. In giving an account of this transaction on the 25th of the same month, he writes thus— "The communication was received in a manner very interesting, and which furnished at the same time, the strongest proof of the affection entertained by the French nation for the United States of America.— The enclosed, No. 3, is a copy of my address to the convention, and of the president's answer. Every department has since shewn the strongest disposition to prove its attachment to their ally, by embracing every opportunity which the slightest incident has offered"—(page 17). This disposition so propitious to America, when his ministerial functions were commenced, cannot be attributed to him, as he seems to wish his readers to believe; for as yet he had only been received or acknowledged: nor is it consistent with what he states in his view, when he says that he found on his arrival, "that the work of alienation and disunion had been carried further than he had before suspected," and "that things were in a train for an entire separation of the two countries"—(page 7). It is remarkable that Mr. Monroe did not intimate to the executive any dissatisfaction of the French councils with the American administration, until in his letter of the 12th February 1795, more than six months after his arrival, when he had occasion to apologize for some of his misdoings, which had been reprimanded by the executive on the 2d of December 1794. No such thing is to be found in his letters dated 15th September, 16th October, 7th November, 20th November, or 2d December, 1794. I cannot therefore but think that Mr. Monroe has not in his book, represented with candour, the dispositions of France during the first months of his mission, and that he is still more in the wrong when he arrogates to himself the merit of impressing the convention with sentiments of moderation and justice towards the United States. The favorable dispositions of the republic proceeded from the state of public affairs at that time. Robespierre and the faction of terrorists had been just cut off; the armies were every where victorious, and thus secure at home, and prosperous abroad, a spirit of moderation and equity prevailed in the convention for a little while, and was pervading France: Besides there was a real want of provisions. Under such circumstances, it was impossible not to obtain promises of satisfaction for all our just complaints, as well as a removal of the causes from whence they had arisen; and thus the alterations for the better, which took place at this period, were the natural result of public events, and not the consequence of our ministers' exertions, as he most vainly pretends.

The first act of misconduct which I have proposed to illustrate is, that he represented to the committee of public safety that he was not instructed to complain of the decree of May 1793, which dispensing with some of the articles of the treaty of amity and commerce, was attended with the most ruinous effects on the American commerce. This is immediately connected with the second—his information to the committee, that he well knew, that if upon experience it should be their opinion that it produced any solid good to the republic to disregard those articles of the treaty, the American government and his countrymen would not only bear with the departure with patience, but with pleasure. There are no united in the documents, that they shall be considered together.

A decree of the French republic had been made in May 1793, authorizing the seizure of enemy's property in neutral vessels, which was in force when minister Monroe arrived in Paris, and under which the Americans had suffered and were suffering much vexation and injury in their commerce. His predecessor it appears by several letters of the Secretary of the State, had remonstrated against it, and was endeavouring to produce a repeal of it when he was superseded; and not only the existence of the decree, but the ruinous effects of it were notorious from one end of the continent to the other. Upon this subject the Secretary of State wrote to Mr. Monroe on the 10th June, as follows: "But you will go farther and insist upon compensation for the captures and spoils of our property and injuries to the persons of our citizens by French cruizers"—(page 5); and on the 30th of July, as follows: "The cases of spoliation and vexation from the French cruizers on our trade, I again most earnestly recommend to your anxious attention. Mr. Fauchet has promised to forward a recommendation of them to his government. You will do well to press the principle without delay; and if doubts are entertained as to facts, put the subjects into a train for the most early decision. The French republic will surely never suffer us to be plundered by their cru-

zers; and that we have greatly suffered by their plundering, the papers accompanying this letter, if they be true, manifest. We are not less disturbed at the conduct concerning the embargo at Bourdeaux. If the account brought hither lately by one of the captains who were detained there be genuine, the promise of compensation has been illusory only. You are therefore again charged to make this also your special and immediate business; and to press the rights of our citizens in a manner which indicates that we cannot waive the justice due to us. In short, sir, it is the express instruction of the President that you diligently enquire into every inconvenience to which our trade has been subjected, and to remonstrate strongly upon them, and represent the facts to us fully and minutely. Had not Mr. Morris so strenuously pressed the affair of the ship Laurens of Charleston, which is committed to your care, I would repeat here all the circumstances. But these may be obtained as well from Mr. Morris, as from the French archives. The decrees upon which the conduct of the French republic was founded in this case, which I note particularly on account of those decrees, have also been remonstrated against by Mr. Morris, and I question whether much matter can be added to his observations. But such of those decrees as tend to the condemnation of the Laurens, are gross violations of our rights. No doubt will have refused this subject immediately on your arrival, and you are at liberty to speak in a firm and decisive tone, taking care to avoid offence, or in any degree to weaken the friendship between the two countries"—(page 55).

With these instructions, it is evident how the minister should have conducted himself. Let us next enquire what was his conduct; whether, as I have stated, he did represent to the committee, that he was not directed to complain of the decree contravening the treaty of amity and commerce, and whether he informed the committee that his government and countrymen would bear with patience and with pleasure, a departure from the treaty, if such was the interest of France.

SCPIO.

CONTINUATION OF
Late Foreign Intelligence.

Received at New-York, by the Franklin, from Greenock.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 31.

From the Paris gazettes of the 27th inst. which reached us this morning, we take the following extract from the report of the sitting of the council of five hundred on the 5th Brumaire, (26th Oct.) the day on which the message from the Directory, announcing the peace with Austria, was received:— From the moment the sitting commenced the greatest impatience was manifested by the members, to receive a message from the Directory to announce the signing of the treaty of peace with the emperor. The doors of the hall opened suddenly, and a number of members entered at the same instant. Joy was painted on the countenance of every one present. The message was received with enthusiasm. It was read by one of the secretaries. These are the words of it:—

"The Directory being assembled to the number of members prescribed by the constitution, have just given their assent to, and signed, a Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded on the 26th Vendemiaire, or the 17th of October 1797, (old style) between the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, negotiated in the name of the French Republic, by citizen Buonaparte, general in chief of the army of Italy, charged with powers by the Executive Directory, on the one part, and on the other by the Marquis de Gallo, Count de Cobenzel, Count de Meerfeldt, and Baron Degelman, invested with full powers.

"The Directory, conformably to the 133d article of the constitution, send you this Treaty, and invite you to deliberate upon it."

"As soon as the message was read, the hall rang with plaudits—Deputies, spectators, every one present rose and waved their hats. The military present at the sitting, in leading tears, embraced each other. Jean Debry ascended the tribune, and said: 'The wishes of the good citizens will certainly be fulfilled by the legislative body. It will weigh, in its wisdom, the justice, the advantages, and labors all, the solidity of the treaty of peace which has just been concluded. Let us be permitted—we who, on this subject, have so often been calumniated; we who have been charged with the horrible wish of prolonging the war—Peace opens the source of public prosperity. Peace enables us firmly to rely on seeing the wounds inevitably inflicted by the revolution, and the inveterate ulcers of monarchy soon healed. Peace, in short, furnishes us with the means of succouring the indigent, and of relieving the public creditors.

"Immortal defenders of your country! Peace will lead you to your fire-sides—to the arms of a father, a mother, a beloved wife. Blessed be peace—peace which enables the son to be present, when the father, bidding a last adieu to the world, closes his eyes; while, on the contrary, during the horrors of war, the father is so often obliged to shed tears on the tomb of the son!

"In vain have you already been calumniated. In vain will you be henceforth calumniated. You will continue to render service to the public weal—Yes! It was the canon of the 18th Fructidor (Sept. 4) that signed the peace. [True! true! exclaimed many members.] The public will ratify it by prudence and by firmness.—One government alone (I will not say one nation) obligatorily persists in repelling every overture for reconciliation; but the moment is not far distant, when the foundation of its power will be openly displayed.

when the English merchants shall come and demand their money, when the present lamentable situation of the bank shall be displayed, when the exclusive system of the empire of the seas shall be well understood; you will see the English and the Hanoverian oppose that political Montfionite which gives to the King of England the right of being elector of Hanover.

"I now again move the same proposition that I made last Floreal: It is to celebrate by a Fete, annually, the day on which human blood ceased to flow. The Olympic Games celebrated epochs less illustrious, less dear to humanity. I move also, that the Council form itself immediately into a committee, to hear the treaty of Peace read.

Rion then moved a decree, that the armies have deserved well of the country. Guillemeret moved that this proposition be adjourned until after the reading of the treaty.—Adopted.

This is the olive branch now added to the laurel which before adorned the brow of the conqueror of Italy, Buonaparte, happy for this country, has been more successful at Udina, than Lord Malmesbury at Lisle.

In the preceding details, we unfortunately see a black inauspicious cloud rising with a menacing aspect to this country, and ready to burst in consuming thunder and vengeance. The speech of Jean Debry pointedly denounces the government or ministry, as contra-distinguished from the nation of Britain. Severe punishments are threatened, and there is pretty plainly spoken out little less than a formed plan to strip our gracious sovereign of his electoral dominions.

These are the threats of an enemy that has astonished the world, by surmounting obstacles, and achieving exploits, with a force and energy that appeared almost superhuman. Yet with such resources as this country possesses in wealth, in population, in public credit, and above all, in the ability, the wisdom and the virtue of our statesmen and rulers, what is there that any reasonable man has to fear?

MARSEILLES, Oct. 9.

General Lafre has just entered this town, with a column of troops which he has brought from the army of Italy.—Great numbers of citizens, whom the fear of being assassinated had driven away, and who had retired to Toulon and many other places, returned with the republican foldiers.—The general announced his arrival by the following PROCLAMATION, TO THE CITIZENS OF THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENTS.

"Citizens, I am now marching at the head of the column: I am advancing into the south; and I command soldiers who have sworn to maintain the constitution, the republic, against royal conspirators and anarchists of all kinds—Tranquility, till now banished by a system of bloody crimes, and unheard of terror, the laws too long outraged, the voice of the directory, the order of Madama, the happiness of France, have made it necessary to draw that succour from the army of Italy which I now bring.

"Unfortunate patriots, whom the impious sword of assassins has not immolated! Leave, leave your unfortunate retreats; return to security and the republic—your assassins, your enemies, are defeated and destroyed by the energy of the directory: I hold in reserve for them the sword of death if they should again dare to pollute the republican soil with their criminal pretences.

"Yes! return to your country, brave republicans! and you, good citizens! be comforted; you will see friends, brothers, slaves of the law; but the most severe and determined executors of the law.

"And you, miserable royalists, cowardly assassins, sacrilegious priests! you the execrable agents of tyranny! if the 18th Fructidor has not destroyed or driven you from the territory of the republic, the law has judged you; your crimes are known; the time is come; I arrive to-day, and to-morrow you shall not exist.

"Oh, France! my country! if I do not again find you happy, I shall be able, with the directory, and the assistance of my brethren in arms, to restore you to happiness.

"Administrators, ever faithful to your duty! citizens, the friends of the republic! let us unite; judge, punish, and unmask all hypocrites—it is necessary to be a republican to live in a republic.

(Signed) LASNE.

LONDON, October 26.

Letters were this day received from several officers now at Gibraltar, which state, that the Spanish army is withdrawn from the lines of St. Roche and from the bay of Algeiras.

and signing of the definitive treaty of peace, viz the king of Great Britain, the Lord Baron of Malmesbury, knight of the most honorable order of the Bath, privy councillor to his Britannick majesty, and the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:— I. As soon as this treaty shall be signed and ratified, there shall be an universal and perpetual peace as well by sea as by land, and a sincere and constant friendship between the two contracting parties, and their dominions, and territories, and people, without exception of either places or persons; so that the high contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves and their fid dominions, territories and people, this reciprocal friendship and intercourse, without permitting hereafter, on either part, any kind of hostilities to be committed either by sea or by land, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever.—There shall be a general oblivion and amnesty of every thing which may have been done or committed by either party towards the other before or since the commencement of the war; and they shall carefully avoid for the future every thing which might prejudice the union happily re-established. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, orders shall be sent to the armies and squadrons of both parties to stop all hostilities; and for the execution of this article, sea-patrols shall be given on each side to the ships dispatched to carry the news of peace to the possession of the two parties.

II. The treaties of peace of Nimeguen of 1678 and 1679, of Ryfwick of 1637, and of Utrecht of 1713; that of Baden of 1714; that of the triple alliance of the Hague of 1717; that of the Quadruple alliance of London of 1718; the treaty of peace of Vienna of 1736; the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1748; the definitive treaty of Paris of 1763, and that of Versailles of 1763; serve as a basis and foundation to the peace, and to the present treaty. And for this purpose they are all renewed and confirmed in the best form, so that they are to be exactly observed for the future, in their full tenor, and religiously executed by both parties in all the points which shall not be derogated from by the present treaty of peace.

III. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war shall be restored without ransom, within six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty. Each party respectively discharging the advances which shall have been made for the subsistence and maintenance of their prisoners in the country where they shall have been detained, according to the receipts, attested accounts, and other authentic vouchers which shall be furnished on each side; and security shall be reciprocally given for the payment of the debts which the prisoners may have contracted in the countries where they may have been detained, until their entire release.

IV. With respect to the rights of fishery on the coasts of the island of Newfoundland, and of the islands adjacent, and in the gulph of St. Lawrence, the two parties shall return to the same situation in which they stood respectively, according to the treaties and engagements subsisting at the period of the commencement of the war. And with this view, his majesty consents to restore France in full right, the islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

V. The same principle or state of possession before the war, is adopted by mutual consent, with respect to all other possessions and rights on both sides, in every part of the world; save only the exceptions which are stipulated by the subsequent articles of this treaty. And, to this intent, all possession or territories which have or may have been conquered by one of the parties from the other, (and not specially excepted by this treaty) shall be restored to the party to whom they belonged at the commencement of the present war.

VI. From this principle of mutual restitution, the two parties have agreed to except which shall remain to his Britannic majesty, in full sovereignty.

VII. In all the cases of restitution provided by the present treaty, the fortresses shall be restored in the same condition in which they now are, and no injury shall be done to any works which shall have been constructed since the conquest of them.

VIII. It is also agreed, that in every case of restitution or cession provided by any of the articles of the treaty, the term of three years from the date of the notification of the treaty in the respective territory or places restored or ceded, shall be allowed to persons, of whatever description, residing or being in the said territory or place, possessed of property therein under any title existing before the war, or which has since devolved to them by the laws then existing; during which term of three years they shall remain and reside unmolested in the exercise of their religion, and in the enjoyment of their possessions and effects, upon the conditions and titles under which they so acquired the same, without being liable in any manner, or under any pretence to be prosecuted or sued for their past conduct, except as to the discharge of just debts to individuals; and that all those who, within the time of months after the notification of this treaty, shall declare to the government, then established, their intention to withdraw themselves, or their effects, and to remove to some other place, shall have and obtain within one month after such declaration full liberty to depart and to remove their effects, to sell and dispose of the same, whether moveable or immovable, at any time within the said period of three years, without any restraint or hindrance, except on account of debts at any time contracted, or of any criminal pro-

AUTHENTIC.

Copy of the Project, delivered by Lord Malmesbury to the French Plenipotentiaries, at their conference, July 8, 1797. (Taken from the Documents laid before Parliament.)

Be it known to all those whom it shall or may in any manner concern, The most serene and most potent prince George the III. by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick and Lünenburgh, arch-treasurer and elector of the holy Roman empire, and the Executive Directory of the French Republic, being equally desirous to put an end to the war, which has for some past subsisted between the dominions of the two parties, have named and constituted for their plenipotentiaries, charged with the concluding