

W. W. Hummer 1898

Epping N.H. 725

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1711.]

PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1798.

[VOLUME XIII.]

SALT.

3500 to 4000 bushels of large grained SALT, From St. Martin's on board the ship Spy, at the Still House wharf—for sale by **Stephen Kingdon,** 46, Walnut Street.

SALT SHIP
Will sail in a few days For Savannah in Georgia.—For freight or passage apply as above, or to the Captain on board.
February 27

THE SHIP
For Hamburg, DOMINICK TERRY, JACOB DEHART, Master, Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to **Jesse & Robert Wain,** February 26

For Savannah, The fast sailing Ship SWIFT PACKET, (a regular trader) PATRICK GRIBBEN, master, WILL sail on the 10th inst. (ice permitting) has handsome accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Hickley's wharf, above Market-street, or **M. & J. Franier,** No. 95, South Front street.
February 2

For Sale or Charter, The Snow GOOD HOPE Will carry about 2000 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to **Pragers & Co.** No. 151, South Second-street. Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7

EDWARD DUNANT, No. 149, South Front-street, Has still remaining of the Cargo of the Johanna, from Malaga,

66 kegs Sun Raisins 91 jars fine Bloom ditto 8 pipes } Superior Catalonia Wine 21 hds. } Mountain and Malaga Wine, in hogheads and quarter casks And a few gr. casks fine old Colemanar Wine. He has also, a few packages of **Calcutta and Madras Goods,** Consisting of Humbugs, Tickries, Patna Chintz, Bandanna, Pullicat and Barhar Handkerchiefs, Choppa Romals, black and coloured Perfians, and black Pepper.

Wanted—A Male and Female SERVANT, of unexceptionable characters.
March 1

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798, Resolved, That ten dollars on each share of Stock be called for; and that the Treasurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.

Extract from the Minutes.
GEORGE WORTHALL, Secretary, AGREEABLE to a resolution of the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their respective shares on or before the 1st of April next, to **WM. GOVETT, Treasurer.**
February 28.

Canal Lottery---No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at Seven Dollars, at **WM. BLACKBURN'S** Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at Ten Dollars, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II, and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorized by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by **WM. BLACKBURN.**
November 15.

St. Croix Sugars.
26 hogheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR, FOR SALE BY **JOHN NIXON & Co.** fm&wtf
Feb. 9.

Wanted,
An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7

Twenty Dollars Reward,
FOR taking up a runaway servant Girl, named A bigail Miller, latterly calling herself Betsey Smith, and sending her to North Front-street, No. 45. She is of a chunky make, and very dark complexion, with round features, and black bushy hair; probably much altered by paint and powders, as she is supposed to be secreted in houses of ill fame, though no more than fifteen years of age.
February 19.

IN THE PRESS,
AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED, (Price 25 Cents.)
Reflections on Monroe's View OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE, As published in the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, Under the signature of **SCPIO,**
In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its source, and the motives of the opposition to the measures of the United States are exposed.
Feb. 8.

To be sold at Vendue,

At the Coffee House, at 7 o'clock in the evening, on the 5th of March next, The Hull of the Ship JOHN,

AS she lies, and three Anchors lying under the bow, cut away after the bilged. Stranded at the mouth of Cobanise creek. She was built in Newburyport about five years ago, was coppered last summer in Hamburg, and measures about 500 tons.
ALSO AT THE SAME TIME, A part of the Cargo which is not yet got out her, say, 29 tons of Iron 4 boxes of sheet Copper 70 boxes of window and hollow Glass All for the best use of the concerned.
JOHN CONNELLY & Co. Auctioneers. February 28

LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, 1600 bags prime Sugar, 800 do. Ginger 30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun. March 3

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the firm will be settled by John Miller, jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.
JOHN MILLER, Jun. **ALEXANDER J. MILLER.** February 19

FOR SALE, BY JOHN MILLER, JUN. No. 8, Chestnut-street, A quantity BENGAL GOODS, AMONGST WHICH ARE—Gurrabs, Baftas, Guzzenas, Guzuzies, Blue Cloths, Palampours, Mameodies, Sannas, Tanda Coffas, Emerics, Calices, Remall Handkerchiefs. Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
British Dry Goods, ALSO, Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.
February 19

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis, Having entered into partnership under the firm of **Alexander J. Miller & Co.** INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of India, German, Irish, French and British Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.
February 19

For Sale by the Subscriber, Forty-nine bales of Mullins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low, 7 Boxes of Umbrellas 25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.
Mordecai Lewis. February 19

FOR SALE, BY WHARTON & LEWIS, No. 115 South Front Street, A quantity of Tann'r's Oil, 4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to 1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback. Madeira Wine, } Juniper Berries, &c. &c.
Feb. 9.

Landing this day,
From on board the Schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master, 80 hds. and } Jamaica RUM, 12 pipes }
FOR SALE BY **George Latimer & Son.** November 9.

ROSS & SIMSON, HAVE FOR SALE, A few bales Baftas, Coffas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes Jamaica, } RUM. St. Vincents, } 300 casks RICE, and A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher, AT THEIR STORE, No. 113, corner of Arch and Front street. HAVE FOR SALE, Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel Ditto fuddy romall Handkerchiefs Ditto Pullicat silk ditto Ditto Pondicherry and Madras ditto Ditto Gurrabs Bengal black Taffeties 4000 pieces Nankens, and Few chests best Hyfon Tea
Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.
Nov. 18.

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DODDSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and OSMOND, in Philadelphia, **OBSERVATIONS** On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers. To which is annexed, AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors; and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the Synochus Intermitiens, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the most fertile towns of the United States of America.
By **WILLIAM CURRIE,** Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society.
Feb. 1—3m

For Sale,

BY ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT, No. 41, North Water Street, London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quart casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use. Inferior do. A few bales Allibad Coffas Bandanna Handkerchiefs Sail Canvas, No. 1, 10-0 A few bags of Juniper Berries A parcel of Seal Leather, and A few boxes of China.
March 3

FOR SALE,
The House in Chestnut-street, NEXT door but one to the corner of Fifth-street, occupied by the subscriber. Its eligible situation is well known. The rooms are spacious and convenient, and finished in a handsome style—it has a double Kitchen, and excellent Cellars, with an Ice House and rain water Cistern, and there is a Pump of good water near the kitchen door.
For terms apply to **GARRETT COTTRINGER.** March 2.

TO LET,
And may be entered on immediately, A good dry Store, Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to **Thomas & Joshua Fisher,** No. 3, Duck-street.
March 1.

JUST ARRIVED,
In the Ship Star, Joseph Woodman, master, from London, 50 crates Queens' Ware, assorted to suit West India market 40 hogheads Whiting 2000 bushels good House Coals
ALSO—JUST LANDED, 400 barrels prime Beef, Bolton and New-York 30 barrels Pork 150 hds. Havanna Molasses Woolen Cloths } assorted in packages Blaukets } Hard Ware } Ravens Duck } Window Glass in boxes, British, of various sizes Black quart Bottles, in hampers of; groce each A general assortment of Queens' Ware, in crates Fowling Pieces and Pilbols, in case Basket fine Salt, in hogheads
FOR SALE BY **Thos. & John Ketland.** February 15

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street, **The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,** John Green, commander, from Bengal, Consisting of Baftas, of various qualities and prices, Coffas, } Punjun Cloth Guzzey do. } Humblum } Charconna Dorra Blue Cloth } Tanjibs Chintz and Calicoes } Mulmuls Mameodies } Checks Maharagonges } Patna Hkfs. Gingshams } Malmu do. Guzzenas } Bandannoes Silderfey } Choppa Romals Pinalcoos } Sooty do. Salgatchys } Perfians of various col. Gillic Romals } Meck Pulicats
500 tons SUGAR 90,000 lb. PEPPER
Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.
Also—A few bales of Madras Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.
February 8.

Landing
From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen, A few Tons Ruffia Clean Hemp 300 pieces Ravens Duck 250 pieces Ruffia Sheeting 200 bolts Ruffia Duck, and A quantity of Swedes Iron
For Sale by **JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.** Who have on Hand, 1st and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy 4th proof Spanish ditto New-England Rum London Particular } Madeira Wine in Pipes and Quarter Casks. } London Market } Old Claret in Casks 24 hds. Coffee just arrived Best Boston Beef in barrels Mackerell in do. Halifax Salmon in do. A small invoice of Rhode-Island Cheese Spermaceti Oil Tanners ditto No. 1, 2, 3, Boston Sail Duck Ruffia Cordage, and An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glass Ware.
March 1.

The Commissioners
FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned—that in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late war (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the contents in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.
By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA, Secretary. Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry Street, May 17th, 1797.
Feb. 28, '98—1m
* * * * * Those Printers in the several States who published the above advertisement last Spring, are requested to publish it one month, and send their accounts to S. L.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

TUESDAY—FEBRUARY 27.
(Continued from Saturday's Gazette.)
Mr. J. WILLIAMS (New-York) said that though the fatigue from the long discussion already had, on the amendment proposed, must be sensibly felt, yet, as it was a question of great magnitude because its consequences affected the constitution of the country, by a new construction of its respective powers; he hoped to be permitted to take some view of the subject, and here he would remark, when the amendment was first proposed, he had not then reflected as much upon the doctrine to which it led, as he had since done.
If it had been the object of the gentleman who introduced the amendment, to bring back the foreign intercourse to the ground on which it stood in the year 1796, he would undoubtedly have passed over the first section of the bill and moved a substitute for the third section, which would have contained the new system he has advanced; because the first section of the bill was the same as was enacted in the year 1790, and re-enacted by every new Congress since that time. And the like salaries were to be continued as given in the year 1790.

But that gentleman has since said, he intended to do away all the foreign intercourse and thereby vest a power in this house, which the people by the constitution has placed in another branch of the legislature; which principle, said Mr. Williams, once fixed in this house, would render the present constitution inactive; and if the mover of the amendment had intended thereby to save expense (which was a desirable object) he would have moved to lessen the present salaries, but instead of doing this, the gentleman has brought forward a proposition, which tho' in a different garb, is the same in substance, as had been discussed about two years since for six or seven weeks—at the last session about two or three weeks, and now about four or five weeks more. Is this the mode said he, for gentlemen to save expenses in government? No! the expenses incurred by the present debate, amounted to more than it was contemplated to save. He would ask, how came this proposition to be now brought forward? Was it to mar the harmony of that house, at a period when unanimity of sentiment and cool deliberation were so much wanted. That gentleman's good sense must have led him to suppose that the proposition would as usual have drawn forth a warm debate; and violence in debate on the one side would always induce violence on the other, and consequently irritate the party spirit so prevalent, the greatest curse which could happen to a nation, more especially at the present crisis of our affairs, and had a tendency to estrange the minds of the people from the government which they had set up. He was sorry to see his friend from Georgia (Mr. Baldwin) the other day had departed from his usual cool deliberation and had wrought up his mind to an extremity, in which he drew inferences from the President's speech in the year 1790, which on a re-consideration he would find were no way applicable to the doctrine he had endeavoured to maintain. (Here Mr. Williams read that part of the President's speech alluded to, and animadverted on Mr. Baldwin's observations.) But that gentleman had said he was for doing away hostility from among the different branches of government and cultivating harmony, notwithstanding which in the next breath he said he would vote for the amendment. He would ask that gentleman what harmony could be expected from such proceedings? The President nominated a person as minister, agreeably to the constitution, the Senate concurred; and we refuse to appropriate. Mr. W. said he did not believe gentlemen sincere when they advanced this doctrine, and if they were, they had not reflected where it would lead them. If the check was in that house which was contended for, the Senate would have the same check, and this would permit the Senate and executive to lead from this house all members who could not from their private fortunes defray their own expenses and support their families; Or would the gentlemen who were advocates for this doctrine, have the members of this house like those in the House of Commons in England, persons of great interest and depending on patronage. But, said he, I shall be told that the members of the legislature have too high wages. This he said was admitted, as he thought, at the time the wages were fixed by the first Congress, twice the sum necessary was allowed, but the high prices of articles since had brought it right, and when the articles came down to the old standard, he was persuaded the wages would be lessened accordingly. But the very reason why Congress had erred on the one side was a good argument why they might err on the other, especially when they had an object in view, he thought that the constitution had provided that a reasonable compensation should be allowed, so as the mediocrity of the people might lend such as they pleased, but the doctrine contended for would cause the republican principles contemplated by the constitution to be done away, and an aristocracy introduced. Besides it would do away the treaty making power, vested by the constitution in the President and Senate and give the sole power to the House of representatives. For instance, the Pres-

ident, the other day, nominated three commissioners to hold a treaty with the Indians, the senate concurred, and the appointment was made. The executive sent to this house the proceedings, and required an appropriation. But suppose, said he, we had disagreed, and made no appropriation, could the treaty be held? No; for in the case of the last session, the executive informed us that he was about to send a minister to Berlin; we made the appropriation; a minister was appointed, and sent. And now an act is to be passed to recall him. He would put the question more home, and ask if the choice had fallen on one of those who advocated the amendment, and accepted the appointment, arranged his affairs, and gone to the place assigned him, but in six or seven months thereafter, was recalled; what would he say? Would he justify such proceedings? Said he, the security of government consists in a stable and uniform conduct, then those who are to be ruled by the laws would know how to act.

The gentleman (Mr. Nicholas) had said, he was devoted to a republican form of government; but said Mr. W. they had but one criterion to form their judgment by; that was contained in the book of truth "by their works ye shall know them." How can it be supposed that gentlemen are sincere when they talk of feeble minorities being necessary in elective governments, when the majority are to rule? In a limited monarchy, feeble minorities might be serviceable to a certain degree; but feeble minorities in an elective government, are as a spark of fire in a building, which if not checked would consume the whole fabric. How had this spark been checked of late in our government? By the firmness of the President aided by the yeomanry of the country, who are the most numerous part of the community; and it is to be hoped, the most virtuous. They are the most enlightened of any nation on earth as to matters of government.

Much had been said, relative to the President's appointing officers of his own political opinion. He thought the executive would not act consistently in case he appointed any officers of the heads of departments or diplomatic agents not of his political opinion; there would be a continual jargon instead of harmony so essentially necessary in the different officers who had to consult on the necessary measures to be pursued, as the good book says, "a house divided against itself cannot stand." He would ask if it would be prudent for the executive to chuse a man who had been always opposed to commerce, to be sent to a foreign nation to negotiate and contend for our commercial interests? This house adopts this very principle. A member rises in his place and moves a resolution containing certain principles he wishes to have adopted. The house agrees to the resolution; a committee is appointed to detail the principle; but is this committee composed of members who are opposed to the principle of the resolution? The executive he believed, went no further in the appointment of those of his political opinions, as the other day he had made an appointment to a considerable trust of a gentleman not of his political opinion.

His colleague (Mr. Havens) had just been quoting precedents from the English constitution, he would ask if that constitution was like the constitution we were under? No. The constitution of England was made up of usages, customs, &c. ours was written, and therefore the precedents would not apply. The house of commons in England had a right to originate all money bills; the house of lords had no right to alter or amend. But was this the case with our senate? The senate under our constitution has a right to alter, amend or reject. That gentleman had said that money had been made use of, in opposition to the sense of this house; and gentlemen seem to intimate that we contend that all must agree to the principles of legislation adopted by the executive; and he intimated the case of the frigates; but said Mr. W. this was an unfortunate inference of his colleague because the legislature had reduced the frigates from six to three, and he believed this was not even the wish of the executive, and he was confident that no money had been expended, but what had been appropriated. As to the executive patronage, said Mr. W. in England the king has the disposal of all offices, and he is not responsible. Here it is otherwise; the President is elected for four years, at the end of which he returns to the people and is impeachable. When there are more candidates, than one for an office, the disappointed will generally be opposed to the re-election of the President, and may make interest against it by his friends, and the one that is appointed will seldom trouble himself about it. He mentioned a case in the state of New-York, whose constitution relative to the appointment of officers was similar to that of the United States. It was a case respecting the appointment of a sheriff, the one disappointed, made great interest against the governor's election, while the man who obtained the appointment, had been inactive, and the governor had nearly lost his election; and he was persuaded the power of the President to nominate, would always operate against his influence.

Gentlemen to support their position, that no foreign ministers are wanted, say we ought to have no connection with Europe, only as buyers and venders of their manufactures, if this was all we had to do, said Mr. Williams, we wanted no ministers nor