

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, July 5.

The Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati having assembled at the State-house, and voted an address to the President of the United States...

To JOHN ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ON the birth day of the United States, and at an era the most interesting that has occurred since their existence as a nation...

As a portion of that band, whose best efforts were employed to establish the sovereignty and independence of our country...

The rights and privileges of America were not purchased with the best blood of her citizens...

No, Sir, the spirit which procured, survives to protect them—And we rejoice to behold that spirit pre-eminently displayed...

A firm request and dignified demand have not procured redress; and we add, with regret that we fear the apparent disposition of the government of France renders further negotiation unnecessary...

It is with pleasure we contemplate the increasing firmness of our national legislature: by union our independence can be maintained; by division it is lost forever...

To divide and conquer, has been, we are sensible, too often successfully practiced...

As Americans, and as men, having a common interest in the welfare of the world, we rejoice that these outrages against its happiness have been resisted.

To the prudence, moderation and liberality of those measures of your administration, Sir, which we are convinced were sincerely directed to the attainment of an honorable peace...

Although we deprecate the evils and scourges of war; yet, Sir, we more sensibly feel the insults offered the dignity of our country...

Accept, Sir, our united declaration to support and defend the constituted authorities of our country with our lives and fortunes; accept our warmest wishes for your personal welfare and happiness...

Signed by order, and on behalf of the Society, THOMAS MIFFLIN, President.

To which the President of the United States was pleased to make the annexed ANSWER.

To the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.

GENTLEMEN, THIS respectful address, from gentlemen of your long experience, high rank, and authority in society, and eminent services to the nation, does me great honor.

On the return of this auspicious anniversary at an era the most interesting, I beg leave to reciprocate your kind congratulations—the fundamental and immutable principles of your society, requiring an incessant attention to preserve inviolate those rights and liberties of human nature...

You must now see, your tranquility disturbed, and your independence threatened, with indignation and contempt—the spirit which first asserted the sovereignty of this country survives to maintain it, and your acknowledgment of some remaining portion of that spirit, in the federal chief magistrate is very honourable to him.

As it is but too manifest that unlawful depredations on our commerce will be continued, as long as it shall remain unprotected, so it is equally clear that all hopes of accommodation are at an end, until you and your associates throughout the union, at the head of the rising generation, who are worthy to succeed you, shall have drawn your swords, once more in the cause of your

country, and defended its just rights and sovereignty by your utmost exertions.

I pray you to accept of my best wishes for your health and long life, and that your latter days may be crowned with laurels, as un fading as the former.

JOHN ADAMS. Philadelphia, July 4, 1798.

The following Address of the Legislature of New-Hampshire to the President of the United States, was agreed to by the House of Representatives, 136 members present, and four only voting in the negative—in the Senate it was unanimously adopted.

Address of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, TO THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR, AT a time when the American nation is on the point of being drawn into the vortex of European war, we flatter ourselves that an address from the Legislature of New-Hampshire will not be unacceptable.

Permit us, Sir, to express our entire satisfaction in the wisdom and energy of your administration, and that of your predecessor. The unremitting perseverance which has marked your endeavors to adjust and settle our disputes with France, displays, in the strongest colours, your desires of peace.

Although the political situation of this country is distressing and alarming; yet no measures on your part have been wanting that could honorably render it otherwise.

We consider the instructions given our Envoys as sufficient and ample for every purpose of honorable and equitable negotiation. We feel the indignity that has been offered them; we feel, with resentment, the wrongs and injuries done our commerce by French depredations.

A firm request and dignified demand have not procured redress; and we add, with regret that we fear the apparent disposition of the government of France renders further negotiation unnecessary.

We do not tax ourselves with ingratitude to the French nation; that debt which we contracted under the monarchy of France, has been anticipated and paid to the executive government of that country; and it will always be recollected that we were the first nation to acknowledge the republic of France.

It is with pleasure we contemplate the increasing firmness of our national legislature: by union our independence can be maintained; by division it is lost forever.

To divide and conquer, has been, we are sensible, too often successfully practiced, to the destruction of governments and nations; but we are happy to assure you, that the opposition in the state of New-Hampshire to the administration of the federal government, is much too contemptible to merit the name of division.

Although we deprecate the evils and scourges of war; yet, Sir, we more sensibly feel the insults offered the dignity of our country. Our independence was won and established by the blood and fatigues of the brave—it is a boon which we will never sacrifice at the shrine of foreign rapacious ambition.

If declining Rome bought her peace of the ancient Gauls with money, yet we shall never give our consent to pay a disgraceful tribute to Gauls more modern.

When our country calls, our war-worn soldiers, and the hardy youth of our hills, at the first sound of the clarion of danger, will cheerfully and unitedly rally round the standard of American independence, and defend it with their blood.

The disorganizer may seek for protection under the colours of France; but as for us and our constituents, we will shelter ourselves under the wings of the American Eagle.

Accept, Sir, our united declaration to support and defend the constituted authorities of our country with our lives and fortunes; accept our warmest wishes for your personal welfare and happiness: long may you continue to watch over the safety of the community.

To the Legislature of New-Hampshire. GENTLEMEN, My most respectful affectionate thanks are due to your two honourable houses for an address transmitted to me by your excellent governor and presented to me by your representatives in Congress.

The American nation appears to me as it does to you, on the point of being drawn into the vortex of European war—your entire satisfaction in the administration of the federal government and in the perseverance which has marked its endeavours to adjust our disputes with France is very precious to me—distressing and alarming as the political situation of this country is, I am conscious that no measures on my part have been wanting that could have honorably rendered it otherwise.

The indignities which have been so repeatedly offered to our ambassadors, the greatest of which is the last unexampled insult, in choosing out one of the three, and discarding the other two, the wrongs and injuries to our commerce, by French depredations, the legal declaration in effect of hostilities against all our commerce and the apparent disposition of the government of France render further negotiation not only nugatory but disgraceful and ruinous.

You may tax the French government with ingratitude with much more justice than yourselves. The increasing union among the people and their legislatures, is as encouraging as it is agreeable. The precept "divide and conquer" was never exemplified in the eyes of mankind in so striking and remarkable a manner, as of late in Europe!

Every old republic has fallen before it—if America has not spirit and sense enough to learn wisdom from the example of so many republican catastrophes, passing in review before her eyes, she deserves to suffer and most certainly will fall. I am happy to assure you, that as far as my information extends, the opposition to the federal government in all the other states as well as in New Hampshire is too small to

merit, the name of division; it is a difference of sentiment on public measures, not an alienation of affection to their country.

The war-worn soldiers, and the brave and hardy sons of New-Hampshire, second to none in skill, enterprise or courage in war, will never surrender the independence, or consent to the dishonour of their country.

I return my warmest wishes for your health and happiness.

JOHN ADAMS. Philadelphia, June 29, 1798.

CONGRESS.

Yesterday, the House of Representatives of the United States, passed the bill further to protect the Commerce of the United States, 46 votes being in favour of it.

Mr. HARPER said, he held in his hand certain resolutions with respect to the defence of the country, which he thought it would be important to adopt; because he considered Congress as having resolved upon repelling and resisting the pretensions of a power which he had no idea, and which he could not suppose any gentleman had reason to expect would recede from the terms of tribute which they had offered.

Having therefore a knowledge of the force, the pride, and the perseverance of our enemy, whilst we are not dismayed by their power and their spirit, we ought to view it all its magnitude, to prepare for a vigorous struggle in meeting it, and to resist the extravagant pretensions of that nation. That we may be thus prepared, he offered the following resolutions to the consideration of the House:

Resolved, That it is expedient to augment the Provisional Army of the United States to fifty thousand men.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to proceed, whenever he shall judge it conducive to the public welfare, to the appointment of all the Officers of the said Army, and the organization of its Staff: such Officers not to be on pay till called into actual service.

Resolved, That it is expedient to raise the President of the United States to enable immediately, and bring into actual service, one division of the said army, to consist of not more than twelve thousand five hundred men.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to raise and bring into actual service, all or any part of the remaining divisions of the said army, in case of invasion of any part of the territory of the United States, or of imminent danger of such invasion, in his opinion conceived to exist.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to raise immediately, and bring into actual service, a corps of non-commissioned officers for those divisions of the said army which may not be immediately raised; the said corps not to exceed the number of twelve hundred, and to do duty as a separate corps of the army, until their services in all or any of the said divisions shall be required.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to obtain by purchase, loan or other contract, for the use of the United States, any number of vessels of war, not exceeding ten, in addition to those heretofore authorized by law, and of such force, not less than thirty-two guns each, as he may judge advantageous for the public service, and to man and equip the same.

Resolved, That it is expedient to enable the President of the United States to establish one or more dock-yards for the use of the United States, with suitable buildings for marine stores, arsenals and magazines.

Ordered to lie on the table till this day.

Mr. LIVINGSTON again laid the resolution upon the table which he offered and withdrew yesterday, proposing an address to the President. He said he should not himself call it up at present; but if any other gentleman chose to do so, he should not object to it.

The SPEAKER said, that the gentleman must know that when a proposition is offered to the House, it is offered for decision.

The question being loudly called for. Mr. KITTEBA wished to propose an amendment to this resolution, in the following words, viz. "and in case the said Envoy shall have been ordered out of the French Republic, or taken into custody, then with such other person or persons as the French Directory may select."

Mr. THATCHER seconded the motion. Mr. HARRISON hoped the yeas and nays would be taken upon this amendment. Agreed.

Mr. N. SWAIN was sorry this motion was made. He thought it playing with treason. Nor could he give an affirmative vote on any amendment to so infamous a resolution. (A call to order.) He said he should be constrained to vote against the amendment, proposed, and with equal readiness should vote against the resolution.

Mr. OTIS hoped the mover of this amendment would withdraw it. It could only have been intended to cast a censure upon the Resolution—a censure much milder than he should himself have been inclined to cast upon it, which having been done, he trusted the gentleman would not place his friends in so disagreeable a situation as to be obliged to vote upon it.

Mr. KITTEBA said, the house must have seen his object in making this motion. The resolution which had been laid upon the table by the gentleman from New York, was so abhorrent to all his ideas of propriety, that he had taken this mode of shewing his disapprobation of it, in the strongest manner in which he could do it. We have, said he, sent three Envoys to the French Republic in order to terminate our differences with that Nation; but the Directory have not chosen to treat with these three Commissioners, but have insultingly selected one from amongst them, with whom they say they are ready to treat, but upon the terms offered to all the three. If this one Envoy should be sent off, or imprisoned, therefore before the fresh instructions which the gentleman from New York wishes to be sent off should be received, it would be proper that the Directory should make choice of some other person with whom they will be willing to treat. Having, however, shewn his pointed dislike of the proposition before the house, by the present motion, he would withdraw it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said, he would not have troubled the house with any further observations on this motion, if not forced to do it by certain expressions which had been used respecting it. One gentleman has called it an infamous resolution; another had said that the motion which had been made and withdrawn, was too mild a censure upon it; another gentleman looked upon it with abhorrence. If this resolution is so extremely abhorrent, he should have been glad if gentlemen would have condescended to have shewn wherein its abhorrence lies. What is this resolution? Does it tend to dishonour this country, by proposing to agree with any degrading terms offered by the Directory? No such thing. What is it, but to request the President of the United States to instruct the Envoy, whom he himself appointed, to make such a treaty with France as shall be consistent with our honour and interest? Yet this resolution is called infamous. If this term was applicable to his motion, he was ignorant of the meaning of words.

The SPEAKER said, as the gentleman from Connecticut, who made use of this expression, had been called to order, any remarks upon it were equally out of order.

Mr. L. said he would make no comments upon it, but confine his remarks to the resolutions itself. It was his desire, if possible, to prevent a war with France, which must involve this country in great distresses—which may, perhaps, destroy it, all for the sake of a punctilio. He was not ashamed of this opinion on any where. It would be for the interest, for the dignity of this country, to conclude an honourable peace with France; more so than any War which we could possibly wage.

The fate of War must be doubtful—the honour of it extremely so. For his part, he saw none that could be derived from war. He wished to avoid it, if it could be avoided with honour. He was far from proposing to preserve Peace at the expense of our honour.

All he wished was that the Envoy at present in Paris should, if possible, make a treaty founded upon the instructions originally given. Is there, exclaimed he, any thing so extremely bad in this? On the contrary, he knew it was the wish of a majority of the people of this country that a treaty should, if possible, be made, and by that means prevent the necessity of a war.

But it should seem as if gentlemen were ready to say, that it is better to go to war, than that one of our Envoys should make a treaty for us, as if they were ready to draw the sword, because three feints cannot be put to a treaty, instead of one. He was not for doing this, nor were his constituents; nor did he believe that either he or they should ever be ashamed of this resolution. It would always be a consolation to him that he had endeavoured to preserve the peace of the country, so long as it could consistently be done.

It was altogether a misrepresentation, Mr. L. said, to insinuate that the person whom he wished to be instructed to treat, was appointed by the Directory; he was chosen by the President of the U. States, and commissioned by him with separate powers. And yet this man, thus appointed, is spoken of as a man chosen by the Executive Directory of France! He wished gentlemen to reconcile his to themselves; he could not do it.

Mr. MATTHEWS thought this resolution ought to be explained, before gentlemen were called to vote upon it. He therefore moved the following amendment: "Who as this House has left confidence in the President of the United States, and his desire of plunging this country in all the horrors of War with our good friends, is so evident, therefore resolved, &c."

This motion not being seconded, the yeas and nays were taken upon Mr. Livingston's proposition as follows:

YEAS. Messrs. Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Blount, Burges, T. Claiborne, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Fowler, Gallatin, Gillespie, Gregg, Harrison, Havens,

Heister, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, McDowell, New, Nicholas, W. Smith, Stanford, Sumter, J. Trigg, R. Williams.

NO YS. Messrs. Allen, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, W. Claiborne, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dent, Edmond, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Hanna, Harper,

Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Holmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lynam, Matthews, Otis, I. Parker, Reed, Schureman, Sewall, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Sprague, Sprigg, Thatcher, Thomas, Tillinghaff, Van Alen, Varnum, Venable, Wadsworth.

Mr. HARPER laid a resolution upon the table proposing that if any date indebted to the U. States, in the balance of accounts at the close of the late war, shall expend any money in erecting or enlarging their fortifications, upon plans approved by the President of the United States, such sums shall be considered as in part payment of the said balance.

Mr. SEWALL, from the committee for the protection of Commerce and the defence of the country, reported a bill making a farther appropriation for the additional naval armament, which was committed for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. MACON, it was agreed, that the House should meet, for the remainder of the session, at ten o'clock in the morning.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the fund for building the ship to be loaned to the United States, are hereby notified that 25 per cent upon their respective subscriptions, now called for—and that notes payable at 60, 120 and 180 days in equal proportions will be received for the remainder. The secretary will attend at the office of the committee from 10 to 1 o'clock every day, to receive the same, and give receipts therefor.

ROBERT RITCHIE, Sec'y.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, July 3, '98.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share for the last six months ending the 30th ult., was declared; which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

NOW LANDING, From on board the brig Amiable Matilda, from Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, 88 casks CLARET 72 do. do. of a superior quality 2 trunks green PARASOLS.

Thomas Murgatroyd, No. 11, Walnut-street.

WHO HAS ON HAND, White Wine in half Casks Sweet Oil of a superior quality, in boxes and baskets Lullelle } Entitled to Drawback. Sauterne } WINES in Cases Irish Market } Macarty and } Medice } Rota Wine in hhd. } Pimento in bags.

TO BE RENTED, A VERY pleasant small house in Dock-street and a large frame building in Sixth-street, suitable for a Coachmaker's Shop—Inquire of the Printer.

Bank of the United States, July 2d, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of sixteen dollars, on each share of Stock, for the last six months—Which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Representatives, after the 15th instant.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

20 pipes old Bourdeaux Brandy 70 do. white wine Vinegar, and A few casks low priced Cider Vinegar For Sale by Benjamin W. Morris.

Public Notice is hereby given, That proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for supplying the United States with a number not exceeding Forty thousand stands of arms, on the following conditions.

1st. The arms shall be manufactured in the United States, conformable to the Charleville pattern; the barrels shall be proved, and the muzzles inspected agreeable to the rules now practiced and required by the United States—the Locks shall be duly hardened; the Ramrods and Bayonets shall be tempered and the mountings, stocks, and every other particular shall be finished in a workman-like manner.

2d. The proposals must specify the number which the party is willing to furnish and the time or times of delivery—One fourth of the proposed number must be delivered in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months from the time of signing the contracts; the public will not be considered as bound to receive any arms, which are not ready for delivery within the times proposed.

3d. For every stand of arms, with Bayonet and Ramrod complete as aforesaid, the United States will allow thirteen dollars and forty cents.

4th. When practicable and consistent with existing arrangements, seasoned stocks will be delivered from the public stores in Philadelphia to contractors, at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

5th. The arms will be received in the respective States at places to be hereafter designated—the United States shall not be bound to prove less than five hundred barrels at one time, unless the barrels are transported to some public factory or depot of arms, in which case any number not less than one hundred will be proved.

6th. The parties contracting will be required to give bonds with sureties for fulfilling their engagements; No money will be advanced unless indisputable testimonials of skill and ability to execute the proposed contracts are produced nor in cases where proposals are made for a less number than one thousand stands of arms; the right of judging of the expediency of making advances of money is absolutely reserved.

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7th. Until contracts are made for supplying forty thousand stands of arms, the sum of thirteen dollars and forty cents will be paid at the Treasury for every complete stand of arms manufactured in the United States and which may be delivered in parcels of not less than twenty into the public arsenals, already or hereafter to be established. Those who propose to deliver arms must however indicate their intentions seasonably to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For the Secretary of the Treasury, John Steele, comptroller.

TO THE PUBLIC. GEORGE KIESSELBACH, Physician, Surgeon, and Oculist, lately from Europe.

Whether we consider the Eye, with respect to its exquisite structure, its use in the animal economy, or the pleasure and advantages of vision, we cannot but look upon it as one of the most admirable and important organs of the human frame.

When we reflect, likewise, on the many painful and dangerous diseases it is liable to, arising as well from its necessary use, as from accidental causes, we are not justified in asserting, that whoever shall contribute towards preserving it from injury, restoring it from a diseased to a healthy state, or remedying any of the defects of sight, or still more, brings it from total blindness to light again, will render a service by no means unacceptable, or important to mankind.

To be able, however, to perform any of these very essential services, it must be allowed, that an accurate knowledge of the anatomy of this wonderful organ; a clear conception of the doctrine of vision, and the a clear acquaintance with the histories of the different diseases, and the most approved and successful methods of cure are indispensably necessary. All this is to be hoped from a man who has made the disease of the Eye his particular study, which he has done, and still does, and has also studied at some of the most celebrated universities in Europe, under the great oculists, and his practiced skill since these twelve years past, with the greatest success.

He, therefore, takes the liberty of informing the public, that he intends to carry here a short time, and will undertake the cure all diseases of the Eye (if curable) on application being made to him at John Stalls, No. 29, North Third-street.

Should he find on examination of the patient, that his eyes are incurable, he will inform him candidly, as he never undertakes a cure, without some probability of success.

Should any patients present themselves with Cataracts on their Eyes, who cannot be cured but by the operation (which he performs in a much lighter and more improved manner than heretofore practiced) they shall be at liberty to bring any Doctor with them, in whose presence he will perform his operations.

His excellent EYE TINCTURE for preserving and strengthening weak Eyes seldom fails.—Such benefit to weak Eyes have been received from it, that people who were obliged to use spectacles for a considerable time, by using this Tincture, three or four weeks have laid their spectacles away, and read without them.

FOR SALE, For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut Street Wharf, 197 casks of nails assorted 20 bales of sail canvas, from No. 1 to 8 53 casks yellow ochre 15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each London particular } Madeira Wines India market } Teneriffe do. in hogheads and pipes Old Port do. in hhd. Empty Claret bottles 6 casks of Gingham, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market 4, 10, and 9 inch cables and coils of cordage Writing staves, ink stands and presses 20 purchases Jamaica rum 1 bale fleming twine 160 bundles sheathing paper

Nicklin & Griffith, South 4th

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