

ALL PERSONS
 Indebted to the late Mr. JOHN TANNO, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make payment, and those having any demands, to present them for settlement, to
SAMUEL BLODGET, Adm'r.
 or
JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent
 to the administration.
 nov. 30

The Subscribers
 Have received by the late European arrivals, the following Merchandise,
 Shipped them principally on consignment, which they offer by package to Wholesale Store Keepers, or others, on very advantageous terms, for cash, approved notes, or bills of exchange on London.
Medford & Willis,
 No. 78, North Front Street.

IRISH LINENS.
 Printed calicoes, furnitures, purple and colored shawls
 Mullins, plain, striped, checked and fancy
 Ballores, jaconet and hook handkerchiefs
 Pins and laundry haberdashery
 Scotch and colored threads
 Scarlet cloth cardinals
 Durants and calamancoes
 Worsted, cotton and fancy hosiery
 Felt, calico and beaver hats
 Yorkshire plains and broadcloths
 Plain and twilled coatings and duillis
 Calimerees and swanfdowns
 Stripe, point and robe blankets
 White colored and Welsh flannels
 Knapp Kendall cottons
 Worsted and mohair plushes
 Pewter, assorted in small casks
 Spades, shovels, frying pans & ironmongery
 An invoice of Watches & 100 casks nails assorted.
 nov. 12

FOR SALE,
 By the Subscribers
200 Bolts Russia Duck,
 50 pipes London particular bill Madeira Wine
 1 pair nine pound Cannon
 A few Bales Madras Handkerchiefs
 4000 lbs Fine Flota Indigo
 23 Barrels Beef.

Willings & Francis,
 Penn-street,
 November 28

FOR SALE
 By the Subscribers,
 ON VERY LOW TERMS
WAX CANDLES,
 OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
 Either by the single box of 24lbs. or by the quantity.
Willings & Francis.
 nov. 24

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
ALEXR. J. MILLER, & Co.
 BEING dissolved on the first instant, by the death of James Davis, all persons indebted to the same are requested to settle with the subscriber, and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call on him for payment.
ALEXR. J. MILLER,
 No. 64, South Front Street.

Who has on hand,
 TO BE DISPOSED OF ON LOW TERMS,
 By the Package or Piece.
 Fine plain and tamboured Mullins
 Guzennas
 Batias
 Coffees
 Rabogungies
 India Calicoes
 Book Mullins
 Coloured ditto
 Real & Mock Madras & pullicat blks.
 Brown Silestas
 Tickings, &c.
JUST ARRIVED,
 AN ASSORTMENT OF
Irish Linens & Russia Sheetings.
 nov. 28

Horse Infirmary and Hospital.
 NEAR THE PUBLIC SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA.
T. SWANN, with the greatest respect and most grateful thanks for past favors, informs the public that his premises are again open and in complete repair, for the reception of sick, lame and disabled horses; and the flatters himself the satisfaction he has hitherto given in his profession, during three years residence in this city, will ensure him their future favors.
 N. B.—This is the season for breaking, necking, cropping, &c. &c.
 nov. 29

FOR SALE,
The time of a Negro Girl, 12
 years old, has 16 years to serve.—She is as stout as one of 16 years of age, healthy, industrious and capable of doing every household work. For terms apply at
 no. 228, South Second Street.
 nov. 28

Joseph Thomas's Creditors
 ARE requested to meet at the City Tavern, in Second, near Walnut Street, on Tuesday evening, the 4th December,
 nov. 30

MRS. BEASON,
 Lately from Richmond, Virginia.
 INFORMS the Public, that she has for some time past practised a Cure for the Yellow Jaundice, Dropsy, and other disorders peculiar to Women. She likewise offers her services as a Midwife.—Apply at Mr. John Taylor's, Blacksmith, near the New-Market.
 nov. 20

Notice is hereby Given,
 THAT application will be made at the Treasury of the United States, for the renewal of the following certificates of Funded Debt, standing in the name of Robert Whitworth, of Chelsea, London, the said Certificates having been forwarded by the Ship Ellice, Hatvey, from London for New-York, captured by the French, and supposed to be lost.
 No. 11437, 6 Per Cent. Stock, dated New-York, 18th April, 1796, for Dollars. 1481.47.
 No. 2171, 3 Per Cent. dated New-York, 18th April 1796, for dollars 400.
SAMUEL MILBANK.
 november 18

WRAPPING PAPER.
FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP,
 A Quantity of printed Paper, suitable for Envelopes, Tobacco-packets, &c. Enquire of the Printer.
 nov. 12

The Subscribers
 HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF
Choice Cheshire & Double Gloucester CHEESE.
 [Per the Chesapeake from Liverpool.]
 100 Boxes of Window Glazs,
 Of various sizes, per the JANE, from London.
 They have also for Sale,
 200 Casks of Refined Salt-Petre,
 AND A QUANTITY OF
Fine CASTOR OIL.
James G. & Samuel W. Fisher.
 November 1

FOR SALE,
 By FISHBOURN WHARTON,
 at No. 128 South Fourth Street.
China Ware,
Nankens
Teas
Boglipores
Lutestrings, &
Silk Shawls.
 nov. 11

To be Sold at Auction,
 TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
 On THURSDAY, the 13th December next,
 At the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in BOSTON,
 precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Two Notes of Hand,
 Signed by Kelly and Clark, and indorsed by Martin Kinsley, Thomas Barber and James Greenleaf, dated December 18, 1795, and payable the 1st day of January, 1799, viz.
 One Note for three thousand six hundred dollars, and one Note for four thousand eight hundred dollars.
 Boston, november 14 (22)

For Sale,
100 Tons of Pig Iron.
 APPLY TO
S. C. COX,
 No. 5, South Fourth Street.
 nov. 27

NOTICE.
 ALL persons indebted to the estate of F. Kiffelman deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said estate, are desired to produce the same to **JACOB & F. KISSELMAN** for settlement, who are empowered by
Sufannah Kiffelman,
 Administratrix.

The Business of F. Kiffelman deceased,
 IS CONTINUED BY
JACOB & FRED. KISSELMAN,
 WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
 Jamaica Spirits
 West India and Country Rum
 Holland and Country Gin
 Sugar
 Coffee
 Sherry
 Lisbon
 Port, and
 Malaga
 nov. 26

NOTICE.
 ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of doctor Hugh Hodge, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having demands against the Estate are desired to authenticate and present them to
MARIA HODGE, administratrix.
SAMUEL HODGDEN, administrator.
 nov. 20

NOTICE.
 ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Doctor FRANCIS BOWEN SAYRE, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having demands against the said Estate, are desired to produce the same, duly authenticated, to
Ann Sayre, } Administratrix.
Robert Heytham, } Administrator.
 november 15

FOR SALE,
 AT THIS OFFICE,
 A FEW Copies of an interesting Work, in French, entitled a History of
The Administration of the French Finances,
 DURING THE YEAR 1796.
 Also, An Historical and Political View of the Administration of the French Republic, during the year 1797,—of the causes which produced the
Revolution of the 4th September—
 And of the results of that Revolution.
 PRICE 1 DOLLAR EACH.

These two political tracts, are from the pen of the celebrated d'Ivernois, and contain a thousand interesting disclosures of the folly, venality and profligacy of the different Usurpers who have reigned in France during the latter stages of the horrible Revolution now pending in that miserable and depraved country.
 Nov. 3

Jamaica & Port-au-Prince
 Sugars
 Madeira Wines
 New-England Rum
 Ground Ginger, and
 Tinner's Oil.
FOR SALE BY
Wharton & Lewis,
 no. 115 South Front Street.
 nov. 14

THE OFFICE
 OF the Committee appointed to superintend the building of the Frigate, is again opened at No. 95, South Front Street, where attendance will be given to receive the subscriptions of those gentlemen who have not yet made payments.
 november 12

THE OFFICE
 of the Board of Commissioners, under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, &c. with Great Britain, is returned to No. 129 Mulberry street.
 Nov. 12.

An Apprentice will be taken at this Office; if immediate application is made.

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
 SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1.

ADDRESS.
 At a full meeting of the officers of the Guilford regiment of militia, and a large and respectable number of the inhabitants of the county, convened at the court house in Martin Ville, on Saturday the 15th September 1798, the following Address was unanimously voted to the President of the United States.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
 AN address presented to you at this time on the subject of the relative situation of America with foreign nations, but more particularly with France, should at least possess some novelty of thought to procure with you an apology, or some strong reason urged, why it had been so long delayed to merit your reply. We hope you will not anticipate any thing new, for in fact, we only mean to adopt and urge the many and the excellent sentiments which have been already addressed to you by our fellow citizens throughout the Union.

Loving our country, determined to support it, its constitution, and the laws emanating from it—pleaded with the admiraltrations of you sir, and your predecessor, who was and is no less beloved by you than by ourselves—detesting the parricidal principles of France, which not only seems, but really are subverting every government within their vortex, could we be in the opinion of our fellow citizens, did we hesitate to make this declaration?

We abhor the modern innovations, and that word "Reform," which in the fond credulity of our imaginations, we believed to be for the amelioration of the situation of man, we now than as we would a monster ready to engulf all social order, annihilate civil government and subvert the heretofore approved course of things.
 If France, compelled by that imperious necessity which is some times an apology with the historian for attending to destroy a social compact could even produce that, an improper prejudice of America might still furnish her with apologies—but when we see governments never yet obnoxious, even to fanciful writers, as well as those which imagination had formed tyrannical, and our own which has for its basis every principle preservative of the happiness and security of virtue and industry, attempted to be destroyed—can we resist the impulse of declaring that her nominal government is an unheard of tyranny—a compact which would as rapidly, and as effectually destroy our rising empire, as an army of their Myrmidons might for the moment affect our internal order.

If we have not expressed these opinions so early as most of our fellow citizens, receive sir, our apology—so large an apportionment of the county of the county of Guilford never convened together as on this day, since the dispatches from our envoys to France arrived, and delicacy of sentiment in those who did, prevented them from obtruding their opinions as of those who did not.
 It is needless to tell you that your administration has our warmest approbation.—It is needless to tell you our determined resolution to support the measures of that administration, and 'tis only from your great and well known goodness we can hope an excuse for not expressing these opinions before this day.

We believe sincerely with you sir, in a sentiment lately expressed, that much indeed of our safety depends on the exertions used for the establishing an American Navy, and that a part of our fellow citizens cannot be more beneficially employed than by endeavouring to perfect it.
 May that kind Providence which has watched over the liberty and independence of the United States, continue its protection to you, one of their choicest guardians, and long preserve a life dear and essential to its country's happiness.
JOHN HAMILTON, Chairman.

Resolved Unanimously,
 That this Address be signed by Major John Hamilton, the chairman, in behalf of this meeting, and that it be transmitted to John Steele, Esq. with a request that he deliver the same to his excellency the President.

Attest,
DUNCAN CAMERON, Sec'y.
ANSWER.
 To the Officers of the Guilford Regiment of Militia, and the Inhabitants of the County, convened at the Court-house in Martinsville, on the 15th of September, 1798.

GENTLEMEN,
 THE unanimous address adopted by you has been transmitted to me as you directed, by Major John Hamilton to Mr. Steele, and by Mr. Steele to me.
 Addresses, like yours, so friendly to me and so animated with public spirit, can never stand in need of any apology. It is, on the contrary, very true, that the affectionate addresses of my fellow-citizens have flowed in upon me, from the various parts of the union, in such numbers, that it has been utterly impossible for me to preserve any regularity in my answers, without neglecting the indispensable duties of my office. This, and a long continued and very dangerous sickness in my family, most seriously alarming to me, will, I hope, be accepted by you, and by all others whose favors have not been duly noticed, as an apology for a seeming neglect which has been a very great mortification to me. There is no language within my command, sufficient to express the satisfaction I have felt, at the abundant proofs of harmony and unanimity among the people, especially in the Southern states, and in

none more remarkably, than in North-Carolina.
 Your patriotic address, adopted on the ground where a memorable battle was fought by freemen, on the 15th of March, 1781, in defence of their liberties and support of their independence, is peculiarly forcible and affecting.
 (Signed) **JOHN ADAMS.**
 Quincy, October 19th, 1798.

From the **COLUMBIAN MIRROR.**
NUMBER IV.
TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.
 Fellow Citizens,

THE Sedition Law is charged also with unconstitutionality, because it is supposed to infringe the freedom of speech and of the press. Let this objection be examined, and let our enquiry be in what instances the freedom of speech or of the press is infringed. As to speech it is no where embraced in the law, it being explicitly confined to malicious defamations in print or writing. This is so apparent that I shall content myself merely with referring the attention of the reader to the words of the law which has been literally recited.

The freedom of the press has been long understood and completely enjoyed in our country. It is secured to us by the fundamental laws of each state, and by the government of the United States. From the means which have been taken to preserve it, we may learn how invaluable it is esteemed throughout America. By the third amendatory article to the constitution it is provided that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the rights of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." If the law of congress which is now the subject of discussion declares and recognizes the freedom of the press, as it was believed to exist in all the states when the constitution was adopted, it is clear that it has not abridged it, and consequently is constitutional; for congress is not restrained from passing any law whatsoever concerning the freedom of the press.

The freedom of the press differs from the licentiousness of the press, and the laws which prohibit and restrain the latter, will always be found to affirm and preserve the former. Our ideas concerning the liberty of the press having been originally derived from the British law, I beg leave to quote what a learned and celebrated English judge has written on the subject. Sir William Blackstone says "the liberty of the press is indeed essential to the nature of a free state; but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published. Every freeman has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public: To forbid this is to destroy the freedom of the press; but if he publishes what is improper, mischievous, or illegal, he must take the consequence of his own temerity.—To subject the press to the restrictive power of a licenser, as was formerly done before and since the revolution, is to subject all freedom of sentiment to the prejudice of one man, and make him the arbitrary and infallible judge of all controverted points in learning, religion and government: But to punish as the law does at present any dangerous and offensive writings, which, when published, shall, on a fair and impartial trial, be adjudged of a pernicious tendency, is necessary for the preservation of peace and good order of government and religion, the only solid foundations of civil liberty. Thus the will of individuals is still left free; the abuse only of that free will is the object of legal punishment.—Neither is any restraint hereby laid upon freedom of thought or enquiry; liberty of private sentiment is still left; the disseminating, or making public of bad sentiments, destructive of the ends of society, is the crime which society corrects."—4 Blackstone's Com. 15.

So just this view of the freedom of the press be considered in America, that in every state we have conformed to it, and in no state are libellous writings exempt from legal prosecution and punishment. In Pennsylvania it has been made a part of an article in its constitution—"that the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the rights thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

This provision in the Pennsylvania constitution, adopted in the year 1790, is so exactly like the definition given by Judge Blackstone of the freedom of the press, as to furnish the strongest proof of the approbation of that state of his sentiments. There it is conceived perfectly compatible with the liberty of the press, to make every man responsible to the laws for an abuse of that liberty: There libels are deemed fit subjects of legal punishment, as they are in every other civilized country, where any degree of rational government exists. There it is no abridgement of the freedom of the press to punish every person, who shall, by writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false or malicious writings, defame the president of the United States, or congress, or the chief magistrate of that state. Such too is the sense of every other state on this subject. In every corner of the United States, the freedom of the press is alike understood, in theory; and it is every where enjoyed under the principle, that malicious and wicked falsehoods may not be printed with impu-

nity. In every state, a malicious falsehood uttered in writing, among the people, with intent to defame the president, or to bring him into public contempt, is considered as an offence, punishable in the courts of the state. This the remonstrance itself in one part of it concedes, when it declares, "at the same time we protest against unmerited libels or unjust attacks on government; let them be punished, but let them be punished by the proper authority." Hence it appears that the freedom of the press is not abridged by a law that declares and limits the punishment of libels against our government. If such a law is construed to infringe the freedom of the press, then in no part of the United States do we enjoy, or have we enjoyed a freedom of the press, and we are now to be taught by the Illuminati of Albemarle what the freedom of the press is.

If it is no abridgement of the freedom of the press to punish libels against the magistracy of the United States by means of the state courts, I cannot perceive that there will be any abridgement of it to punish the same kind of libels by means of the federal courts. What is punishable as libels by either tribunal, is admitted to be a public offence, a public offence against the United States, for which reason it would seem more properly cognizable before the courts and under the laws of the United States.
 The constitution of Pennsylvania has also provided "that in prosecution for the publication of papers investigating the officers or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court as in other cases." In these respects the sedition law of congress has also altered the old law as it was received in America. Under it also, the truth may now be given in evidence, which before was not admitted; and the jury may now determine the law and the facts, though before they could only determine the facts. So careful has congress been to guard and cherish the freedom of the press by the regulations of law, which they have an undoubted right to do, though they are restrained from abridging.

With this view of the constitution of the United States, and of the principles of the law, let us particularly attend to what it has enacted. The sedition law has enacted that any person after conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars; and by imprisonment not exceeding two years, who shall write, print, utter or publish, any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings, against the government of the United States, or either house of congress, or the President, with intent.

1st. To defame or bring them or either of them into contempt.
 2dly. Or to excite against them or either of them the hatred of the people;
 3dly. Or to stir up sedition within the United States;
 4thly. Or to excite any unlawful combinations therein for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President done in pursuance of such law, or of the powers in him vested by the constitution;
 5thly. Or to resist, oppose, or defeat any such law or act;
 6thly. Or to aid, encourage, or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people or government.

Every thing here enumerated is criminal in itself and ought to be prevented; and surely to prevent false and malicious publications, intended to promote the commission of such crimes, was the duty of the legislature. I repeat it, the law forbids nothing that a good citizen wishes to do: It imposes no restraint on truth, but endeavours to suppress wicked falsehood.—Can this be deemed an abridgement of the press—or rather, is it not placing the press upon the proper foundation to render it a permanent blessing to society?

To conclude the point of constitutionality the rights of the states and the jurisdiction of the state courts, retain their full force; neither are abridged or impaired in their cognizance of the offences specified in the law. They remain entire and in their former condition.—Nor has the freedom of the press been infringed, but it has been declared and acknowledged as it has ever been understood to exist in this country. If opinions were circulated and acquiring credit in the community, that it was not criminal to libel the congress, the president, or the government of the United States, this law, by giving reasonable notice to the people of the errors of such opinions will not fail to produce the most salutary and beneficial effects upon the cause of good order and rational liberty, without which a state of society must be a state of misery and oppression.

VIRGINIENSIS.
Canal Lottery, No. II.
 Will re-commence drawing in the course of the present month.

TICKETS to be had Eight Dollars each, at **WILLIAM BLACKBURN'S** Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second Street, where check books are kept for registering and examination of Tickets in the above, City of Washington and Patterson Lotteries, &c.
STATE OF THE WHEEL.

One prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
Five	4,000	20,000
Two	2,000	4,000
Two	1,000	2,000
Ten	500	5,000
Twenty-seven	200	5,400

 With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes.—The Lottery is more than two thirds drawn and above 15,000 dollars (other than at the commencement).
 Note, the business of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches.
 nov. 9