

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21.

schooner Amphitrite what he thought proper, and every thing from the store that he might want which had been saved from the wreck. He had already taken possession of the Amphitrite's boat, and ordered the people to go on board the Spanish schooner with what cloths they had on; he gave them two barrels of beef, part of four half barrels of flour, and half a barrel of bread. He then demanded to know what was become of all the arms, powder, &c. Captain Snell told him that he did not know, that he believed he had in his possession already all that had been saved from the wreck; to which he replied he had not, and said that the people had hid them under ground, and that if I did not tell him where every article was, he would put him and his people on a sand key, without bread or water, or would carry them to St. Domingo and put them in prison. Capt. Snell replied that he was in his power, and that he might do as he thought proper, that he could not tell him what he did not know; afterwards he told Capt. Snell he might go on board the Spanish schooner if he pleased, which he did, and staid with the people of the Amphitrite.

That on the morning of the 19th instant, a signal was hoisted by the Spanish schooner for the privateer to send a boat on board (they having none of their own) which they did and the deponents went on board the privateer. That previous to their leaving the privateer the saw the Amphitrite's boat with a number of the privateers people rowing for the wreck; and about sundown, they returned loaded with rigging, gunpowder, buter, &c.—That thus finding the determination of the said Pierre d'Pine was to take every thing from the wreck, they asked her permission to sail for Curacao, which he granted, and ordered his boat to be put on board the Spanish schooner; and while the boat was getting ready, he told them that the Americans were a pack of villains without humanity; and rather than they should save a single thing from the wreck he would set fire to her, burn her up.—That soon after they were put on board the Spanish schooner, 7 o'clock, P. M. of the 19th inst. they got under way, and the next day, at 3 P. M. they arrived at Curacao.—These deponents thereupon for the reasons above written, do protest, and I the said Consul at their request, do hereby solemnly protest, against the said current, which drove the said schooner out of her course, which caused her to stick on the aforesaid reef, to stick fast and to be wrecked; Against the said French privateers, called Fluer de la Mee, officers and crew for having deprived them of the property saved from the wreck of the Amphitrite and of the wreck also; and against that government who has given her a commission to rob and plunder American persons and property; these facts having been done in a time of peace between America and France, and on the Spanish ground; For all losses, costs, hurts, delay, detriments, and damages suffered, or to be suffered, or sustained by reason of the premises, referring to the said deponents, and to myself, as Consul on the part of the U. States of America, the right to enter all further protests and proceedings as may at any time hereafter be needful, in respect to the premises.

In Testimony of the truth whereof, the said deponents have hereunto subscribed their names.

Thomas Snell, James Souner, Levi Bardin, Lifter Aigwith, Frederick Barret

And in faith of the truth whereof, and in testimony, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at Curacao, this 29th day of October 1798, and in the 23d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

B. H. PHILIPS, (L. S.)

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of LINDSAY COATS, E. Q. deceased, will be sold by Public Vendue, on Thursday, the third day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Thomas Lowry, (sign of the Bird in Hand) in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery county

A valuable Grist Mill, AND ABOUT Twenty-five acres of Land, Situate in the said township, several acres of which are meadow, and the greater part of the remainder wood land.—The conditions of sale will be made known by RACHEL COATS, Executrix, Dec. 20

JOHN J. PARRY, CLOCK & WATCHMAKER, HAS again opened at his usual Stand, No. 38, South Second Street—where he has for Sale A VARIETY OF Excellent Gold & Silver Watches, AND A FEW Eight Day Clocks, Which will be warranted to give satisfaction. An assortment of Gold, Steel and Gilt chains, Seals and Keys. All kinds of Clock and Watch work done with particular attention as heretofore. An Apprentice wanted. November 12

For sale by the subscribers, A FEW SALES OF WOOLENS, Containing Cloths & Blankets, 500 bales Bengal muslins 20 do. Madras handkerchiefs, elegant patterns 204 pieces Ruffly sheeting 10 boxes umbrellas a quantity of c-lina 30 tons Peterborough clean hemp 25 pieces 3 years old, finest particular Madras wine a quantity of sheathing copper Mordecai Lewis. nov. 26

DIED]—Yesterday morning, of the lockjaw, Mr. ALEXANDER S. M'FARLANE, late of New-York, Printer; a young man whose amiable disposition, and integrity of character, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MR. BUNELL, merchant, of St. Domingo, is the gentleman, who bears dispatches from General TOUISANT to the Executive of the United States.

communications.

MR. FENNO. I HAVE perused with the utmost interest and avid by the letter of F. D' Ivernois as published in your Gazette. It abounds with facts and reflections of the first importance to every American.—It cannot be too generally or too frequently read.—I could wish to see its circulation extended to every corner of the United States, and am surprised, with you, that any American Paper should omit its publication.—We there trace, with convincing perspicuity, the shameful, abandoned and bloody treachery of France from step to step, from deception to deception, from official falsehood to falsehood, from defolation to debelation and from murder to murder.—We find the deluded abettors of her nefarious views, laughed to scorn when they have required the justice and favor which had been promised, and which lured them to desert and betray their country, and treated with distinguished harshness and cruelty.—It cannot be doubted that France had deeply entered into the mad project of universal dominion; had resolved to destroy with her arms every opposing power, and swallow up in perfidy and intrigue such as were neutral. Her views then against every neutral nation being the same, being founded in the same dark and damnable policy, it is not perhaps surprising that she means the employed to accomplish her object have been so precisely similar in America, Switzerland and Geneva.—We find the same affected cant about liberty and equality; the same pretension of preserving the rights of the people; of protecting the lower and oppressed orders from the tyranny of their rulers; the same solemn pledges and assurances of respecting the rights of neutrality, and the independence of their dear Sister Republic, and the same destroying treachery and ruin, have been practised or attempted in all these places.—She has found in these countries as in all others, parties differing in questions of internal government or struggling for rank and pre-eminence, and she has immediately united herself with the most ignorant or most desperate side, has become their open or secret ally, has appropriated their force to her own interests and duped them into the belief that she was espousing their cause and establishing their points, while in fact, she was but making them subservient to her projects, and instrumental in their own ruin. Mr. D'Ivernois seems to impute their success in Switzerland to the infinite address and great popularity of Barthelemy; and to believe that if a more rash minister had been there, the eyes of the government and people would have been opened early enough to have defeated their invaders.—How near may we have been to the precipice they have fallen from.—The open assumption of power and disregard of our neutral and independent rights—the rash insolence, and inflexible arrogance that were manifested by those wretched politicians, Genet, Faubert, and Ader may have been our salvation.—A Barthelemy, lulling our fears at daily encroachments through real or pretended friendship, or, by the plain dictates of policy, avoiding to excite the alarm which it was his interest to suppress, might perhaps have left us little at this time to boast of, or at least have involved us in serious and lasting scenes of bloodshed and trouble.—But the alarm, thank God is excited, and has electrified every American heart.—France stands before us, naked, deformed, corrupted and detestable as she is, and the United States beholds with unfeigned contempt every effort which she or her partisans are making or can make to lull us into a false security, to restore her credit among us, or expose us either to her treachery or her arms. AN AMERICAN.

THOUGH present appearances indicate a remission in the fever of reformation, and that modern chivalry is wearing out of fashions, there is still cause for vigilance and exertion. The seeds of contagion are so widely intirely eradicated, and another flood-tide in the fortune of the French, though at present ebbing apace, would quickly re-invigorate their principles and adherents. The love of change, so natural to poverty and disappointed ambition; the pride of Philosophy, soured to misanthropy at the disgrace of its favorite systems; the yet unchastised folly of thoughtless benevolence, and of those friends to christianity, who in the triumphs of infidels, find arguments for the truth of the Gospel, and the fulfilment of the prophecies, are auxiliaries, ever ready to support the standard of Gallic reformation. It behoves us therefore to be upon our guard.—To frustrate the machinations of the wicked, and to save the weak and superstitious, from the destructive consequences of their supine-ness and credulity. In the juggle of the political theatre, a new kind of character seems to have started up amongst us. Those who have too much grace any longer to advocate the French, and at the same time too much bigotry and rancor to allow any merit to the English, have assumed a perfectly neutral station, and sunk into a sort of negative being, designated by the term of true Americans. These

and of St. Domingo, and will successively revolutionize all French America. The independence of St. Domingo will afford great temptation to the American mercenaries: it is however understood, that the propositions of Toussaint only amount to the regulation of a partial trade, to supply the wants of the island, until a regular and permanent government shall be established.—In this case, or indeed in every question of this novel affair, it will require much deliberation and caution, before the American government can safely accede to a principle, which may in the issue involve other important maxims of national policy. But we can, in this instance, rely on that wisdom, foresight, and patriotism, which on more critical occasions, have safely conducted us through quicksands and rocks.

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UNITED IRISHMEN. There came last night to my House two ruffians, one of whom lurked about the porch, while the other, as I stood at my own door, struck me on the head with a bludgeon: Amazed at such baseness, and being assaulted wholly unawares, I turned into my Office to seize a stick, instead of pressing on the assailant, whereby I might have promptly punished his audacity. Reflecting on the transaction since, it has occurred to me, that I was fortunate in not closing with him, as his dagger-armed companion would immediately have fallen upon me, and in the scuffle which must have ensued, I should have been murdered. I went after the nocturnal assassin, this morning, to return his domiciliary visit. A woman came forward to say he was not at home.

He will not, however, pass unpunished: But future attacks will be repelled in a different manner; and if these Daggers Men choose thus to push things to extremities, they will find me better prepared.

JOHN WARD FENNO. This day, at 12 O'clock, the House of Representatives of this state, waited on the President of the United States, and presented the following ADDRESS: To JOHN ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, SIR,

AT this momentous crisis of our public affairs, the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, at an early period of their session, beg leave to express the high sense they entertain of your conduct, as Chief Magistrate of the United States, in support of the honor and independence of this country. We have viewed, with anxious solicitude, the wild projects of dominion, which have been displayed on the theatre of Europe. We have seen, that even that theatre is too small for the unlimited ambition of the rulers of the French people;—that the Atlantic itself gives no bounds to their projects of subjugation; and that the United States of America are threatened. Threatened, Sir, not so much with open hostility—or an immediate and bold division of their territory—as with a division, by means of a dark and insidious policy, of the people from the government of their choice, and from the men on whom the ponderous weight of administration rests.

The vilest arts of political seduction have been triumphantly employed in various governments, and especially in those of republican form. The endearing language of sifter has been uttered, in the moment of a deadly embrace. That you, Sir, have been constantly aware of the effects of this policy, and have, with an uniform dignity, provided against them and for the public safety, is far as you: constitutional powers permitted, must be highly gratifying to the patriotic pride of every independent mind. That in this address we speak the sentiments of the great body of our constituents, as well as our own, warms our hearts in the expression of that important truth. Yet we deplore that there are those, who call themselves by the American name, who have daringly insulted our country, by an usurpation of powers not delegated to them, by an obscure interference in our external concerns. That you have lately noticed this circumstance, is an additional proof of your vigilance for the general welfare.

As (notwithstanding your liberal policy) negotiation has failed, we pledge ourselves in a solemn manner, as far as our constitutional powers extend, to co-operate with the government in averting all foreign influence, and detecting domestic intrigue. With sincere and earnest wishes for your health; that your care for the public good may continue, and with it, the confidence of the citizens of the United States; the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania have voted this Address.

Y E A S. Messrs. Evans, Speaker; Albright, Brown, Blair, Brooke, Bull, Buckley, Campbell, Dunlap, Erwin, Foster, Fisher, Hannum, Hall, Hemphill, Hendricks, Hopkins, Hostetter, Kelly, Kennedy, Keppele, Keys, Kirk, Krause Miller, M'Pberson, Palmer, Power, Preston, Raum, Ruch, A. Scott, J. Scott, Secke, Stogher, Speers, St. v. r, Strickler, Taylor, Turner, Watson, Wells, Williamson, Wharton, Wilson, Wright.—46

N A Y S. Messrs. Boileau, Coalbrage, Conrad, Cunningham, Eyre, Fulmer, Harris, Hartsell, Horn, Huston, Ingles, Leonard, Lyle, Macwarters, McDowell, Penrose, Rose, Shoemaker, Snyder, Udree, Weaver, Worrill.—22.

To which the PRESIDENT made the following REPLY: To the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. GENTLEMEN, I RECEIVE the honor of this Address from the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, expressive of their approbation of my conduct, as Chief Magistrate of the United States, in support of the

Honor and independence of this country, with more than common gratitude and peculiar sensibility. The passion of ambition is in its nature unlimited. The late wild projects suggested by it on the theatre of Europe, are now new. The French nation, from their numbers, their situation, their numbers, their resources, their bravery, activity, ingenuity, and enterprise, have been peculiarly subject to paroxysms of this deluge of the human mind. The spirit of conquest, which has often seized on this people, has however, never taken possession of them without making work for severe repentance—without involving France in extravagant exertions, and expences, both of blood and treasure, which have exhausted it to such a degree, as to require sometimes whole centuries of languor and lassitude before they could recover their true station in the world.

There has not been a found mind in France which has not always regretted and lamented this folly in his countrymen. Nor do I believe there is a Frenchman in the world at this day, who is really and truly enlightened with the knowledge of the true interest and honor of his country, who does not bewail the infatuation which is producing temporary calamities to other nations, and must produce more lasting misfortunes to France. The insidious and malevolent policy of dividing people and nations from their government is not original: The French have not the credit even of the invention of it. It is borrowed from the great nation of Persia, who were taught it by the little republic of Sparta, after she was debauched and corrupted. France ought to be ashamed of it, and the world ought to make her repent of her servile imitation.

Each man must own that our country lies under a reproach which it concerns the nation to correct: it is that of producing individuals who are capable not only of dark interferences by usurpation in our external concerns, but also capable of forgetting or renouncing their principles, feelings and habits, in a foreign country, and becoming enemies to their own. The disgraceful observation has been made, and with too much appearance of truth, that there are more Americans than there are of any other nation who change their minds when they change their skies. Scandalous and criminal proofs of this are heard and read almost every day. Whether this is owing to a want of national character, or a want of criminal law, a remedy ought to be sought.

The solemn pledge you give to co operate with the general government, in averting all foreign influence and detecting domestic intrigue, is very important to the common welfare of our country, and will give great satisfaction to the Union. I return, gentlemen, with great pleasure, my sincere and earnest wishes for your health, that your care for the public good may continue, as I doubt not it will, and with it the confidence of the citizens of Pennsylvania in particular, and the union in general.

JOHN ADAMS. Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1798.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives of the United States were this day employed in discussing the question, whether Wm. Blount should be tried without personally appearing in court, on a proposition made for instructing the Committee of Managers to require the Senate to issue process for compelling the said Wm. Blount to appear.

NOTICE. * * A stated meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will be held this Evening, at six o'clock, at their Hall.

For sale by the subscriber, AT PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) THE HULL OF A NEW SHIP, 80 feet keel, 27 1/2 beam, 12 feet hold, 5 to between decks; about 130 tons; with masts, spars and all the carpenter's and smith's work completed; built of good sound seasoned timber and plank; launched in November, 1796, and has been well taken care of since that time.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Messrs. Wharton & Lewis, Philadelphia, or to THOMAS THOMSON, December 21

NOTICE. ON or about the 12th last November, there was landed from on board a sloop or schooner, on Race Street wharf, a quantity of Plunder-Paris. The owner is desired to pay wharfage and take it away, otherwise it will be sold at vendue on said wharf for the same on Saturday, January 5, 1798. HARVEY & DAVID. dec. 21

NOTICE. THE Public are cautioned not to trust any of the people belonging to the Swedish Snow Maria, on my account. Hans Olof Koch, master. dec 23

70 hhds. Santa Cruz Sugar OF excellent quality, (in Stores of John Nixon, Esq. and Co.) A quantity of SAIL CANVASS, and a Box of Mace, for sale, by STEPHEN KINGSTON, dec 21

Forty Dollars Reward, LOST on Thursday last the 6th Instant, in Market Street, between 5th & 7th Streets, a Red Morocco pocket Book, containing six Bank Notes for Fifty Dollars each, and five small Notes for one Hundred and Ten Dollars also sundry receipts and Papers of no use but to the owner.—the about reward will be given to any person, who delivers the same to Messrs. Isaac and Luke Morris, Brewers, No 4 Pear Street, or to the Subscriber in Lancaster County. ISAAC CAFFMAN. december 13.