

ing of the American Phi-
at Society, will be held at their Hall
riday the 4th day of January next; be-
between the hours of two and five in the after-
noon, for the annual election of officers.
ADAM SEYBERT, Secretary.
Dec. 26. 1844.

POCKET BOOKS, for the year 1799.

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,
By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,
No. 17, South Second-street.
THE AMERICAN LADIES
POCKET-BOOK;

FOR THE YEAR 1799.

Embellished with miniature likenesses of the
President of the United States and General Wash-
ington; containing an Almanack, ruled pages for
memorandums, and for an account of monies re-
ceived, paid or lent, for every day in the year
new country dances, miscellaneous pieces in prose
and verse, new songs, a marketing table, and other
useful tables.

ALSO,

THE GENTLEMAN'S ANNUAL
POCKET REMEMBRANCER,
FOR THE YEAR 1799.

Embellished with the same miniature likenesses,
containing an almanack, ruled pages for memoran-
dums and a cash account, a list of the members of
Congress, the departments of State, War, Navy,
Treasury and Judiciary, with an account of what
is material in each; the federal courts of law,
Mint establishment, heads of all the most im-
portant acts of last session of Congress, a list of the
stamp duties, of duties payable on goods imported
and on domestic articles, a list of the British navy
several useful tables, and other interesting matter.

The above books are neatly bound in red leather
with tucks and pockets.
Sold also by G. Hill, Baltimore; Somerville,
New York; Bailey and Waller, Charleston; and by
the principal bookellers in Boston.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD,

[price 12 1-2 cents.]

Heads of the most important acts of the last ses-
sion of Congress, printed in a pocket size, and
neatly done up in marble paper.

W. Y. Birch has for sale, a good assortment of
merchants' account books, paper and other station-
ery goods, playing cards, hair and leather trunks.
dec 19 w4w

NOTICE.

THE creditors of George Johnson, late of
Queen Ann's county, in the state of Mary-
land, deceased, are hereby requested to appear
at Church Hill, in the county and state afore-
said, on Thursday the 21st day of January next,
with their claims against the said deceased,
properly authenticated, at which time a propor-
tionable division of the assets in the hands of the
subscriber will be made among the creditors ac-
cording to law; and those who do not appear
on the said day, will be forever precluded from
their claims on the said estate.

REBECCA JOHNSTON, Executrix.
Church Hill, Dec. 21.

TO BE LET,

A NEAT, convenient two-story frame HOUSE
and BAKE-HOUSE, situated in fourth Fourth
street, below German street.—The house is in com-
plete order, having two rooms on a floor, with a
spacious garret; the lot is 19 1-2 feet front on
Fourth street, and 121 1-2 feet deep.

Apply to

CHRISTIAN BETZ,
No. 135, Mulberry-street.

N B.—As the property belongs to orphan chil-
dren, it is expected that good security will be given
for the rent.

Philadelphia, december 11, 1798 1aw3w

TO LET,

And may be entered on in about two weeks
from the date,

TWO Ranges of Stores and Compting
Houses lately erected by the subscriber, just
below Market-street wharf;—The stand for
business equal to any in the city. For terms
apply to

PAUL BECK, jr.
No. 11 South Water-street.

Who has in store several boxes, chests and
packages merchandise received from New-
York per the schooner Weymouth, Henry Alen
master,—the owners are requested to call
for them.

dec. 31. mwf3w

THOMAS MURGATROYD,

Has entered into partnership with his two Sons,
UNDER THE FIRM OF

Thomas Murgatroyd & Sons,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

At No. 35, Dock-street,

1st and 4th proof Brandy in Pipes and

Butts

Irish Market

Medoc

Latour, and

Luncle

Two Trunks Umbrellas.

dec 31 dtw

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of J
DAVIDSON, widow, deceased, are re-
quested to make payment; and those who have any demands
against the said estate to render their accounts duly
attested, to

WM. DAVIDSON, or

JAMES DAVIDSON, } Executors
dec 31 3aw3w

NOTICE.

Joseph Thomas's Creditors
are hereby earnestly requested to furnish their
Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient;
thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea
of the state of his affairs;—and all those indebted
to said THOMAS, are required to make im-
mediate payment to either of the Subscribers,
SAMUEL W. FISHER, } Assignees
WILLIAM BUCKLEY, } of
JOHN HALL, } J. Thomas.
dec. 31. dtf

WANTED,

IN a small family, an elderly Woman, whose
principal occupation will be the care of chil-
dren—apply at no. 113, Spruce street.

N. B.—Good recommendations will be an in-
dispensible requisite.

dec. 29. cod3t

THE CREDITORS,

Of JOHN McDONALD,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

ARE hereby notified, that application to the
Court of Common Pleas, for the county of
Philadelphia—for the benefit of the A&T of the
General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Penn-
sylvania, providing that the person of a Debtor
shall not be liable to imprisonment for debt, after
delivering up his estate for the benefit of his credi-
tors, &c.—passed the 4th day of April, anno do-
mini, 1798; and that the Judges of said Court
have appointed Wednesday, the second day of
January next for a hearing of said JOHN McDONALD
and his Creditors, where you may attend.

JOHN McDONALD
dec 19 w3w

IMPORTED
In the last arrivals from Bremen,
Hamburg and Amsterdam,
AND FOR SALE,

AT REASONABLE PRICES AND ON A LIBERAL
CREDIT, BY

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water street.

215 bales & boxes Tickenburghs,

hempen lins and oazabriga from 1/5 to

3/ per ell

70 do. bleached and brown heffians

40 do. brown rolls fuitable for cof-

fee bags

20 do. Iron do. do. for cotton do.

30 chests platillas

3 do. dowias

30 do. creas a la Morlaix

12 do. eltopailles

15 do. Bielefield linen

90 do. paterbornes

45 do. Britanias

1 do. Holland canvass

1 do. Ruffia do.

3 do. Ruffia sheetings

1 do. ravens duck

2 do. Ruffia drill ns

1 do. brown holland

1 do. Silfca rouans

1 do. Wahrendrop linen

1 do. Caraudoles

1 do. Flemish linen

1 do. cambricks and

lawn

1 do. diaper

12 do. stripes

18 do. checks

2 do. flammis

1 do. Arabia stripe

1 do. hunting for colors

1 packa. Madras hand-

kerchiefs

1 do. Turkey yarn

6 bales empty bags

1 chest hair ribbon

3 boxes tapes, assorted

2 do. bobbin, assorted

1 box threads & tapes

1 do. fine blue flindoes

5 chests men's slippers

3 do. bed ticks

2 calls hog's bristles

6 chests writing paper

4 do. quilts

november 12

2 do. sealing-wax

3 packages oil-cloth

4 do. sail-twine

1 do. watches

14 pipes Port wine

92 cafes claret

130 do. fine long corked

claret

1600 bushels fine salt

40 casks of roll brimstone

200 casks of naval stores

50 logs prime mahogany

4 bds. coffee mills

6 bundles German steel

10 chests of flates and

pencils

A package of flates

1 do. woolen caps, &c.

4 chests of Nuremberg

toys

40 kegs of yellow ochre

3 hds. Glue

8 barrels of Lentilles

5 chests of prime red

crust Holland cheese

30 kegs of pearl barley

60 boxes of capers

400 fides of upper and

foal leather

300 boxes window glafs

800 Demijohns

50 boxes glafs tumblers

assorted

2 hds. pumice stone

1 box of mill saws

1 cask of cutlery

A quantity of stone jugs

and pickling pots

A few ships anchors, &c.

tu&fat

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1.

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on Mr. Griswold's motion,

(CONTINUED.)
THURSDAY, December 27.

After asking leave of the house to speak a
third time,

Mr. Nicholas apologized for again trou-
bling the house; but the notice which had
been taken of what had fallen from him, made
it necessary. He had been charged with ad-
vocating principles destructive of republican
government; as making a most violent and
wicked attack upon the government of this
country, and upon all its order and happiness.

Mr. N. said he was astonished that gentle-
men should not have remarked the difference
between the case which he had stated; and
how much they bring into question the prin-
ciples of our government, to make an effort
to procure peace for the country, an usurpation
of the Executive authority; by making
it as criminal to procure peace for the coun-
try as to bring war upon it. It would ap-
pear as if the government had been forced in-
to a peace which they did not want. Can
peace, asked Mr. N. be made without the
concurrence of government? Certainly not;
therefore, the only possible evil which could
arise to the government from the interference
of individuals for the purpose of procuring
peace to the country, would be, that it might
be forced to make peace against its will, on
terms which it dare not refuse. The natural
and obvious difference betwixt an attempt to
procure peace for the country, and an at-
tempt to procure war for it, is, that peace
cannot be made without the consent of our
government, but war may. Is it not possi-
ble, said Mr. N. that a majority of Congress
may have interest distinct from those of their
constituents—an interest which they dare not
avow—which may induce them to wish for
war? And if such a war could be averted
by any innocent means, the people would
have cause to rejoice at the event. But it
had been said that the people of America
would not give a cordial reception to any citi-
zen who should be the means of procuring
peace for his country by his individual exer-
tions; that they would not accept of peace on
such terms; that the people of America with-
ed rather for war, than a peace so procured.
Mr. N. did not think this opinion correct.

The gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr.
Harper) had taken different ground from any
other gentleman. He points at a particular
case which is said to have taken place. It
would be well, that gentleman had attend-
ed to what had been said relative to that case,
which was, that having no information be-
fore the house, no one could be said to un-
derstand it. That it could not be said, that
it had produced either good or bad effects;
and, not knowing any thing about it, the
house could not be prepared to act upon it.
But that gentleman can always dive to the
bottom of every thing at once. He has
found a clue to this business. He has traced
it to a set of men (at least as respectable as
himself) and made it to consist of a system of
treachery such as his imagination delights to
conjure up. Heretofore, said Mr. N. these
extravagancies have passed unadvised by me
because I believed that no man besides the
fabricator of them could for a moment give
credit to such stories. These insinuations,
however, may have found credit; he believ-
ed they had. At least, they have been pro-
pagated by men whose views they answered.
Unfortunately, however, for the gentleman
from South Carolina, said Mr. N. there is
one circumstance which renders it impossible
that his statement of facts should be true.—
We are come to the crisis when the faction
which the gentleman speaks of (if such an
one exists) ought to make use of the fruits
of the late agency (as he chuses to term it)
but none is made of them. And surely, if
a faction employ an agent to negotiate with a
foreign government, they will not do it for
nothing. Yet this appears to be the case, ac-
cording to that gentleman.

Has the gentleman found any member of
this house advising us to lay aside our arms,
and take a different situation from that in
which we are at present stand? He believed not.
During the last session, a great many things
were done which were thought by many un-
necessary and improper; but all agreed that
we ought to be prepared for depending our-
selves. Now, said Mr. N. let the gentle-
man from South Carolina use his own under-
standing, and say how this conduct of gen-
tlemen can be reconciled? That a party
should fend a person to France to get things
put into a certain train, and then make no
use of the effects produced; that when they
had nothing to do but make a disposition of
the business, they abandon it altogether. The
gentleman from South Carolina had so long
indulged himself in themes of this kind that
they must cease to have effect upon the minds
of the most credulous. The only proof
which he has adduced in support of his asser-
tion, that a certain gentleman who lately re-
turned from France was the agent of a party,
is, that an individual would never have en-
gaged in so foolish a thing; that it would
have been an act of madness in an individual
and yet he supposes a collection of individuals
would be more capable of this mad act! That
the person alluded to is only fit for journey-
work, and not fit to undertake a work of
extreme folly, as men of superior understand-
ings!

The gentleman allows that there have
been fanatics of a certain religious persuasion
who have gone great lengths in order to pro-
cure peace for contending nations. How
did that gentleman know that the religious
principles of that society may not have had
some effect in a late transaction. The gen-
tleman concerned was educated a Quaker,

and though he did not now conform to their
habits, he may still retain principles peculiar
to that sect which had been early instilled on
his mind.

It had been said, that the French govern-
ment has declared that they have a party in
this country. Mr. N. denied that he had
any knowledge of such a declaration. The
only thing of the kind which he heard of,
was said by Mr. X, who never pretended to
be an agent of the French government.

Mr. N. denied that the outrages of the
French government had ever been justified
by the friends of peace in this house; and
if he understood what had taken place in
France of a favorable nature to this country,
he believed no measure complained of at the
last session had been since changed; but that
the relaxation which had taken place relat-
ed to measures adopted after that time, and,
of course, unknown to congress at their last
session.

The gentleman from S. Carolina had call-
ed the transaction alluded to, foolish, weak
and ineffectual, because no individual could
produce a change in the conduct of the
French government. Mr. N. differed in opi-
nion from that gentleman. He believed,
in most instances, the efforts of an individ-
ual must have been weak and foolish, and
brought shame and disgrace upon the person
who undertook them; but he believed, if
ever there was a case in which an individual
might be serviceable in restoring peace to
two countries, it is the present. It is not
notorious, said Mr. N. that if the French
have enemies in this country, they have
been continually playing into their hands
from the commencement of the dispute be-
twixt this country and that? He appealed to
the gentleman from S. Carolina himself whether
he had not received more support in his
favorite objects, from the conduct of France,
than from any thing else? Their system had
all along been calculated to produce a total
dependence in this upon the enemies of
France. If this was so, the French were
playing the most unnatural and foolish game
that ever was played by any country. It
ought to have been in the power of a child
to have illuminated France on this subject.
He asked whether the outrages of the
French government had not been received
in this country with triumph and exulta-
tion? He knew they had, and he had seen
them made the foundation of darling mea-
sures in this house. This being the case,
said Mr. N. was it not in the power of an
individual to say to persons in power in that
country, "you are acting very unwisely;
you are losing all your friends in America;
as to supposing you have a party in that
country who would be ready to join your
standard, were you to hoist it there, it is
non sense; but you are establishing a national
hatred there, which will throw weight
into the scale of your enemy." Would not
a conduct of this kind have appeared proper
to a person of the commonest understand-
ing, and much more so to the gentleman alluded
to, and such a representation could have
produced none but a good effect. Without
knowing any thing of the mission of this
gentleman (for he had left Philadelphia a
month before it took place) he did believe,
that observations of this kind had occurred to
that gentleman as likely to produce a good
effect, as they had occurred to thousands
besides in this country; and they were ob-
servations which an American had a right to,
and which he might conceive it to be his
duty to make, and which must have had
their effect upon the French government.

Mr. N. had heard a great deal about sub-
jugation. The gentleman from S. Carolina
had expressed an opinion that whilst the peo-
ple under a popular government remain uni-
ted, they cannot be conquered by force.
He would himself go further, and declare
it to be his opinion, and it was founded upon
a knowledge of the disposition of men who
think your government have done extremely
bad acts, that so long as the people are not
actually oppressed, and they can see in their
government the seeds of corruption, no at-
tempt at dividing or subjugating the peo-
ple of this country could be successful. There
is not a man amongst those who are the most
dissatisfied with some of the measures of gov-
ernment, who would not fight as soon as
against the French, as against any other na-
tion who injured them. He believed there
is a perfect unanimity in this respect. Let
the government, therefore, said he, take
care not to infuse dissatisfaction into the
minds of these people, by carrying things
with too high a hand, by oppressing one
part of the people, to benefit another. Mr.
N. believed that the gentleman from S. Car-
olina would not have been willing to have
lived under any of the old governments, the
overturning of which he so feelingly deplor-
ed.—Is it, said he, the fault of the people
that they live under bad government? or be-
cause they are bad are they never to be chang-
ed? Are people who are bound down by the
chains of tyranny, for ever to remain so?
—And was it right or just, to charge the
violence and blood, which too generally at-
tend revolutions, upon the people who have
been oppressed, instead of their oppressors!
Surely not. The evils must be deplored,
but they ought to be charged to the proper
account.

Mr. N. believed more evil was to be ap-
prehended in this country from the retain-
ing of despotism, than from the votaries of
France. Gentlemen are constantly telling
the world, that nothing ought to be done,
no sentiment offered in opposition to regular
government. Why? Because it produces
divisions in a country. And this is not only
the language held here, but it is held in all
the old governments of the world. What
do such opinions lead to? Certainly to fa-
vor the principles of despotism, which it
was to be lamented, have of late, had a
greater spread than those of liberty, owing
to the abuses which had been committed un-
der its sacred name, and the use made of
those abuses; and the doctrines now held
are calculated to subvert all the liberties of
our country, by filing every opposition to the
measures of government, however violent
they may be. Gentlemen cry, this is not
the time to clamour against the govern-