

Delaware & Schuylkill Canai. THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the Election for Prefident and Managers, for the e fluing year, will be held at the Company's Office, on the first iscond-day in January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Susquehanna & Schuylkill Canal. THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the Election for Prefident and Managers, for the enfu-ing year, will be held at the Company's Office, on the first fecond-day in January next at ten o'slock . M.

GEO. WORRALL, fec'y to Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Company. dee 19

Bank of Pennfylvania,

DECEMBER 27tb, 1798. DECEMBER 27tb, 1798. NOTICE is hereby given to the Steckholders of the Bank of Pennfylvania, that an Election of Nineteen DIRECTORS, to ferve for one year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the fourth of February next, at 10 o'clock. JONATHAN SMITH, Cafhier.

Extract from the seventh Section of the Ad of

"Article ad. Not more than fourteen of the Directors elected by the Stockholders, and actually in office, exclusive of the Prefident, shall be eligible for the next fucceeding year; but the Director who shall be Prefident at the time of an election may always be re-clefed." df A F

Philadelphia Population Company.

THE fliare-holders are hereby notified, that an election for Prefident, Managers and other officers for the enfuing year, will be held at the Company's office, no. 53, north Fourth fireer, on Wednefday the 9th of January next, at 12 o'clock.

Sol. Marache, Sec ry:

dtm

Dank of North America,

dec. 27.

January 1, 1799. A Tameeting of the Directors this day, a di A derid of fix per cent was declared for the laft half year, which will be paid to the Stockhold-ers or their representatives, at any time after the roth inflant.

By order of the Board, RICHARD WELLS, Cafhier, dt10Jy.

NOTICE.

HUDSON & YORKE,

is this day diffolved by mutual confent. All per-fons indebted to fail firm are requeited to make immediate payment—and those who have any de-mands are requeited to prefeat them for fettlement to WIILLAM HUDSON, who is duly authorifed be added the form to adjust the fame

REMOVAL.

WILLAM HUDSON,

Has removed from No. 34, north Front fireet, to No 8, Chefnut, near the corner of Front, (to he first formerly occupied by Mr. John Mil-

Where he has for fale on his usual low terms,

DRY GOODS. december 28

The Subscribers,

Have received by the Clothier from Liverpool A CONSIGNMENT OF TEN CASES OF Well Afforted Buttons,

About 501. flerling each Cafe, which they will difpefe of per package, on liberal terms. • Medford & Willis.

No. 78, North Front near Arch-fireet.

WANTED, ABOUT filty Calks of Flag Annatto or Rocoa,

Apply as above.

EPHRAIM CLARK, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, corner of Front and Market froets, Philadelphia

HAS JUST RECEIVED, BY the different arrivals, a large fupply of Clork and Watch makers and Silver Smiths Tools, iles and materials,

hies and materials, CONSISTING OF Rowling Mills, large and fmall Bench and Hand Vices, Turnbenches, Plyers, Sliding Tongs, Bra-ces and Bitts, Grooving tools, Saws, Scratch brafh-es, Blow pipes, Screw and Draw plates, large and fmall Hansmers, Clock dials, taft brafs Bells, for-ged work and pinions, Enery, Rotten fione, Pu-mice frone, Borax, Spelter Sorder, Brafs, Steel and from wire, fheet Brafs, main fprings and glaffes gold, gilt, and fteel chains, feals and keys, &c. &c. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired

Hats & Holiery. WILLIAM M'DOUGALL, AT HIS STORI

BOV. 2I

No. 134, MARKET STREET, HAS JUST OPENED, in addition to his for-mer flock, a very extensive affortment of Men's, Women's, and Children's Hats, and all kinds of Stockings-particularly a quantity of A-berd een knit Hofe, fuitable for the prefert fcafon

nov, 23 corm In addition to the above, he has just received a eneral affortment of Fleecy Hebry, fuch as ockings, sight-caps, travelling ditto, breeches ieces, under waitcoats thirts. &c.

THOMAS URGAINOTD, Has entered into partnership with his two Sons, UNDER THE FIRM OF Thomas Murgatroyd & Sons,

At No. 35, Dock-Street, Ift and 4th proof Brandy in Pipes and

Butts Irifh Market WINES, in Cafes. Latour, and (Lunde

Two Trunks Umbrellas. diw dec 31

Old Madeira Wine. 27 pipes of old London particular MADEIRA WINE,

frong iron bound Hambro' calks, for ROBERT ANDREWS. ale by

Nov. 30. codtf ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Effate of Mr. JOHN FENNO, late of Philadelphia, deceafed, are defined to make pay-ment, and those having any demands, to prefeat them for fettlement, to SAMUEL BLODGET, Adm'r.

JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent to the administration.

nov. 30 03m NOTICE.

A LL perfors indebted to the Eflate of SAM-UEL WALLIS, efg. of Murcey townfhip, in the county of Lycoming, lately deceafed, are hereby required to come forward immediately and pay their refpective debts.—And all perfors having legal demands againft the Efface, are requested to produce their accounts, properly authenticated, for fettlement.

JOHN WALLIS, WILLIAM ELLIS, DANIEL SMITH, JOHN ADLUM,

3taw4w NOTICE.

NOTICE. A LL perions indebted to JAME'S EMLEN, late of Middle own, in the county of Delaware, deccaled, are requefied to make payment to either of the fubicribers, whom they shall find it most convenient to call on 1 and all perfons having de-mands, will be pleafed in like manner, to furnish them, that they may be paid. All rearts, which fell due on or before the fourth day of the folth month last are payable to the fub-feribers and those which accrued after that day will be payable to the guardians of his children, who will daly notify the tennants where to pay the fame.

MIERS FISHER, of Philadelphia, ABM. PENNELL, of Middletown, Utors. 1aw6w Notice is hereby Given, THAT application will be made at the Trea-fury of the United States for the renewal f the following certificates of Six per Cents, of the following certificates of Six per Cents funded debt—flanding in the name of *Rober Wil/ow* of Calcutta in Bengal, Surgeon in the fervice of the honorable United Company o merchants of England trading to the Eaft-In dies, which were loft from on board the Swal low-Packet, capt Kidd, from Falmouth to New York. Dolls. Cts. No 10,444, Reg. office 14th Dec. 1793; one certificate for No 10,478, Reg. office 17th Dec. 1793; one certificate for 1733 33 Elliston & John Perot. eod6w

The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on Mr. Griswold's motion, (CONTINUED.)

THURSDAY, December 27.

If, faid Mr. N. Smith we effect for a fingle ment upon the character and purfuits of heFrench nation, we shall fee that there only Atem is to divide and conquer; to support their party in the country which they mean finally to fubjugate, until the favorite op-portunity shall prefent itself, to aid that party with actual force. Time has been, when it was more convenient for the French remblic (for the chules to call herfelf by that name) to carry on a correspondence with her party in this country, than at prefent. All legal correspondence between the two coun-tries has long fince been cut off. There is now no minister here to favor the projects of France; there is, therefore, no way of carying on a communication with the party in his country, but by means of unauthorided igents. Are we not, then, to expect thefe? Certainly.—France has yoluntarily cut off all gal communication between the two go. ernments, and because ministers were sent there from this country, who would not place themfelves at the head of a faction againft their government, they rejected them. Knowing their character, what then could be expected from them? Doubtlefs that they would immediately open a negociation with their party in this country. How was this to be done? not by doing a thing which would have been reprobated by every one. They knew their buliness too well to do this. They determined to put the proceeding on fo plaufible a footing as at leaft to take in fome obfcure individual, uninformed on political fubjects, by making the first pretext a procurance of peace for the country; and after the correspondence was once formed, it hight go on from one degree to another; or if luch a correspondence can effect one ning, it can effect another ; and he expectd this intercourfe to be continued until the ime thall arrive for the French to make their

urpofed expedition into this country. If we confider the fituation of the two Nations, faid Mr. S. may we not fuppofe there is danger to be apprehended from an improper interference of individuals? But, if we call to mind a recent instance, shall we be any longer in doubt that an interfe-rence of this kind has take n place ? we cannot ; and therefore we may expect that it will be done in future under one plaufible pretext or other. It was in this point of iew only, that he alluded to the transaction which had recently happened, as the foundation of a law to prevent future abules.

But it had been faid by the gentleman from Virginia, that if the interference of an individuul was for a good purpofe, it ra-ther called for our thanks than for our refentment, and the gen leman from Pennfylvania had faid, that it depended upon the nature of the transaction, whether such a procedure was criminal, or not. Mr. S. faid, he would on the contrary, lay it down as a maxim, that no foreign nation will ever enter into a correspondence with an individual, for the benefit of the Nation from which he le, if they m ant to do bene fit to that Nation, they could do it through the legal organ. But if, inftead of doing a benefit to the country, the French with to aid a faction who are defirous of dividing the people from their government, they will certainly with to treat with an individual. The supposition, therefore, that an individual may negociate with a foreign govern-ment, for the benefit of his country, is wholly unfounded; and the very idea of fuch a correspondence is a proof of the vilet of all purposes; that of aiding a faction to overturn the government to which fuch an individual belongs. But it was faid, the interference of an individual could not be improper, because the could not u'urp the Executive Authori-ty. If the gentleman from Pennfylvania will give himfelf the trouble of reading the conflitution, he will find that the carrying on of all foreign intercourfe is placed in the hands of the Executive, as fully as t'e legislature is possessed of all legislative power, or the Judicary, of judicial. When an individual, therefore, attempts to negociate with a Foreign Government on national concerns, he is certainly doing the bufinefs of the Executive. And is not that a strange flate of things faid Mr. S. when an individual, or a fet of individuals, shall fay to a government, " you are about to make war, but we will prevent it." Ought not fuch a conduct to be punished, and provided againft by law? It certainly ought, and there-fore he wished the prefent refolution to pais. Mr. Harper observed, that not having been prefent when this refolution was called up, he did not hear a declaration faid to have been made by the mover of it, viz. "that in bringing it forward he had no reference to a particular and recent cafe." If this declaration was made, he could have no doubt of its truth; but, for his own part, he deemed proper to declare that in giving his vote in favor of the refolution, he did refer to that particular cafe. It was from particular cafes, he faid, that general legislative measures almost always originated ; and this was necessarily the cafe-becaufe, in general it was impossible to forefee the necessity of preventing an evil, or punishing an offence, until fome inftance of the evil, or offence, had occurred. The writers on English law had informed us, that from the oppression of an obfcure individual in that country, arofe the celebrated Habeas Corpus act ; and fimilar inftances were numerous in the legiflation of our own and every other country, had not only gone, but gone in the name, Human forefight, fuid Mr. H. does not fuffice to differn, beforehand, all the multi-plied forms which crime can affame, and hence the precedition of multinence the neceffity of waiting till it appear before it can be Atruck down. It is thus, and thus only, that general laws have reference to the particular cales which have de-monftrated the neceffity of enacting them. Those particular cales cannot, every body nows, be included in the punifiments provided by the fubfequent laws; for that would be to give them a retrofpective oreration and to punifh acts which, however inproper in their nature or dangerous in their tendency, were not, when committed, contrary to any law. The law, therefore, having reference to them as to the neceffity and extent of its penalties, provides against their future perpetration.

It was in this view, Mr. H. faid, that he had reference, in the prefent inflance, to a recent cafe. The cafe, he believed, had happened. He knew of it as foon as it did happen and then declared his opinion about it :--- and what he then faid reforching the nature and objects of the transaction, had been fince confirme Iby the public prints of the country to which the agent in queffion was fent; by the official gazettes of the go-vernment to which he was addreffed. He had confidered this individual, from the moment of his embarkation, as an egent employ. ed and fent by a party in this country. This opinion he had formed from the transaction itfelf, from the known connections of that individual, and from the circumflances under which he went.

As to the transaction itself, could it be conceived that any perfon could be fo filly, fo vain, fo totally void of common fenfe, as to undertake, on his own account, of his own mere motion, a million of this kind? Could it be imagined that an obfcure individual, not known in the country ; whefe name was never heard at the diftance of twen-ty miles from Philadelphia, till this affair brought it into fome notice; having no pretentions to fpeak the fentiments, or an-fwer for the conduct, of any man or defeription of men ; could it be conceived, he aleed, that an individual of this defcription, and thus circumstanced, should have fuppu fed himfelf able, ftanding merely on his own ground, and speaking from himself alone, to effect a change in the political fyftem of a great government, and arreft the courfe of plans which had been fleadily purfued for five years together, and which no remonstrance of our ministers, no exertion of our force, nor of the combined force of Europe, had

hor of the combined force of Europe, had been able hitherto to ftop? He could not, he faid, conceive it to be poffible. This perfon indeed, as he had been told, declared that he undertook the miffion of his own accord; that no body knew of his deign, nor even of his departure, till a day or two before it happened; that even this knowledge of his departure was communica-ted to but three perfons, one of whom holds a high office in the government of the Unit-ed States, another fills a diffinguifhed poft under the flate of Pennfylvania, and the third was formerly conful general from the French republic ; and that from these three perfons, or any others, he received no ad-vife or infructions relative to to his enterprize, the objects of which he did not make known to them, nor any introductions, recommendations or credentials of any kind, except merely a certificate that he was an American citizen, and had been a member of the Pennfylvania legislature. But I would ak, Mr. H. faid, whether this flory is credible? For my own part, I confeis that I do not believe one word of it. What! would these two circumstances to be an American citizen and a member of a state leillature, intitle a man to the notice, the confidence, of the French government, and give him the weight necessary for transactng with it the affairs for which he proteffes to have gone? Did thefe two circumfances obtain for him a favorable reception from the French directory ; an audience, which was refuted to the public ministers of this country; a dinner with Merlin, fuppers with Treilhard, frequent conferences with Le-peaux and with Talleyrand? Was all this attention bellowed on him by the government which is making war on this country, which tramples on its rights, has fourned its remo firances, and protefied a delign to bend it to fubmition by means of a domet-tic faction, and beftowed merely becaufe he was certified to be an American citizen and a member of the legislature of Pennfylvania ? Can this individual himfelf have had the incredible nonfenfe to imagine that with fuch credentials he should obtain an audience, and be able to change the policy of the French government, from a fyltem of rapine and domination, from a thirth for the fubverfion of all regular governments, to a pirit of mildnefs, justice and good faith : No Sir; to me it is incredible, nor can I ever be led to believe it till I am forced to adopt a lower opinion of human intellect, than even the conduct of this perfon has yet been able to infpire. He knew, Mr. H. continued, that fome instances had been spoken of, in which religius fanatics had been spoken eit, in which ten gius fanatics had gone great length in affairs of this kind. One or two perfo s of this defeription, he has heard, did once go to the Emperor of Germany and the French convention, to exhort them to make peace. Another, as he underflood, had, in the time of the late war, gone into New York, while in the pollethon of the British forces, to exhort the British Commander to abilian from the further effusion of human blood. But these acts, if they really took place, were founded wholly on a religious tenet peculiar to a particular fect, an wholly unconnected with politics or government. In the tran-faction under confideration nothing of that kind could be pretended. In was wholly of a political nature, and arofe wholly from political confiderations. It was in fact, a plain and direct interference with the powers of government. He, therefore, not only prefumed that this cafe had occurred, but that it had occurred by contrivance and defign; that an envoy Mr. H. faid, was to be found in the time

ence in the country, perfors whom the Di-rectory might confider as authorifed to fpeak, and actually speaking, the sentiments of a and actually ipeaking, the lentiments of a powerful party here; that party which it be-lieves to exift, on whofe aid it relies, and whom it would confider as the real author of the miffion. And his mind was the more alarmed at this event, as he confidered it in connection with the general fyftem of France the political flate of the world at this time, and the avowed plans of that country re-fpecting this. The French government eve-ry body knew, had long fince proclaimed, and had conflantly followed up its procla-mations by actions, that whenever it fhould find, in any country, a party difpoled to fub-vert the effablished government, it would fupport that party. The policy of this fyf-tem was obvious; for that party, coming into power by the aid of France, and deinto power by the aid of France, and de-pending on her for the fupport of their au-thority, will generally be fubiervient to her views, and willing to place the affairs of the country under her controul. With refpect to this country, the French government had told us, plainly, and in fo many words, that fuch a party did exift among us ; that they relied on this party, that we indeed they reled in this party, that we indeed might be good natured and credulous enough to believe the perfons composing this party, when they detied having any connection with France, or acting under her influence, but that they had better proofs than the words of these perfons, they had their actions; and that although this party could not direct the government, it could so embarrass and fetter it, as to difable it from moving hand or foot against France. Under these circum-ftances, while France entertains and acts upon this belief, an envoy goes thither from this country, and goes, as Mr. H. faid it formed evident to him from the reason which be had flated, with credentials from, and in he had flated, with credentials from, and in the name of certain perfons here who exer-cife the right of fpeaking the fentiments of this party, and acted in its behalf. What he afked mult be the objects of fuch a miffion ? What muft be the language which the envoy, fuppoing him or those who fent him, to poffers fome finall portion of common fense, muft have comployed to the Franch generation

mult have employed to the French govern-ment, in order to attain those objects? I know, faid Mr. H. that the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Nicholas) has told us, that the object of this perfon in going to France, was to obtain peace for his country. And this object, the gentleman from Virgi-nia fays, is to laudable, that the perfon in quettion, inflead of cenfure for this interfer-ence with the affairs of the government, deferves, and no doubt will r ceive the applause of every fincere friend to his country, every fincere lover of peace. The gentleman affirms that every perion has a right to take fuch a step, has a right to go, of his own authority, and attempt to make peace with a foreign nation, if he conceives himfelf to poffers the means of accomplifning the object. It may, he admits, be a proof of great folly and prefumption in an individual to believe himielf pofieffed of those maans; but if he really entertain the belief he ought to exert then: and the gentleman from Virginia has declared, that could he believe himfelf able to fucceed in fuch an enterprize, he would un-dertake it and glory in it. My colleague (Mr. Pinckney) has fhewn moft undeniably, that this principle, once admitted, must go to the utter fubversion of government; the principle being, that whenever an individual, or, by ftranger reason, a number of individuals, conceive themfelves wifer than the government, more able to difeern, or more willing to purfue the true interests of the country; they may allume its functions, counteract its views, and interfere in its most important operations. Why may they in-terfere to make peace ? becaufe they judge peace definable. But they may also judge war defirable; and upon precidely the fame, principle, they may in that cafe interfere to make war. When under pretence of making peace they have affumed a public character, and by themfelves or their envoys, addreffed themselves, directly and openly, to a foreign government, they may treat with that government about any other matter, and all other matters. Under this pretence, if this principle be once eftablished, any discontented faction, under the name of a club, a patriotic fociety, a revolutionary fociety, a whig club, or any other name, may usurp the moft effential functions of government in their own country, negociate on all forts of fubjects with the governments of other countries, and open a direct and broad road for the entrance of that foreign influence, which, with equal truth and force, has been characterifed as the " angel of defbruction to republican governments." Leaving this principle, therefore, continued Mr. H. where my colleague has placed it, exposed to view in all its nakedness and deformity, as visible as the pillar to which I point, I will proceed to remark on the connection between this million, and the fystem and views of France towards this country; and I will repeat the question, what, under fuch circumstances, mult have been the object of this miffion, and what confiderations must the Envoy, fuppofing him or his employers to possels common fenfe, have urged to the Directory in order to attain that object ? Could this miffion, he would afk, have arisen from a conviction in its authors that the conduct of France towards this country was unjust and injurious, and ought, on that account. to be altered ? No, for in that cafe the zeal which gave rife to the miffion, would have been fooner awakened, and the miffion itfelf would have taken place as foon as that conduct had been reduced to a regular fystem, and adhered to for a time. Was it the object of the miffion to refeue the violated rights of this country from further outrage? No, for it was notorious that the acts whereby this violation had been effected, fo for from roufing the indignation of these perfons, or giving rife to an embaffy from them, had been excufed, and even juftified. What then was the object? The answer,

C O N G R E S S,

FLOUR, FOR SALE, DELIVERABLE at New-Caffle or Port Penn, by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH & SON dec 19 N O T I C E.THE Public are cautioned not to truft any of e people belonging to the Swedifh Snow Maria, Hans Olof Kock, mester. dec 2.9 14 Pipes Madeira Wine, FUR SALE BY Crooke Stevenson, nov 13 No 4, South Water-ftreet dec 22 On THURSDAY, the 3d Jaunary, at 6 o'clock in the evening, At BENSON & YORKE'S Auction Room, No. 39, South Front-fireet, WILL BE SOLD, A fmall, but well-chofen and felect Library of Medical Books, &c. together with fundry Surgical Infruments, The property of the late Doctor Francis B. Sayre. BENSON & YORKE. dec. 31. dis Black India Luftrings. A quantity just received and of the first find quality, TO HE SOLD LOW FOR CASH At No. 55, north Third, freet by • SAMUEL C. COX. diw TO BE RENTED, The dwelling house No. 153, South Water firet, together with a flack of flores and wharf adjoining, enquire of JOSEPH SIMS. Front-ftreet. Dec. 29 ¶ daw NOTICE. THE creditors of George Johnfton, late of Queen Ann's county, in the flate of Mary-land, derealed, are hereby requested to appear fat Church Hill, in the county and flate afore-land, on Thurklay the arts day of January next, with their claims against the faid deceased, properly authenticated, at which time a propor-tionable division of the affets in the hands of the fathforiber will be made among the creditors ac-ording to law; and thole who do not appear on the faid day, will be forever precluded from july 17 on the faid day, will be forever precluded from **REBECCA JOHNSTON**, Executrix. lispensible requisite. Church Hill, Dec. 22. dec. 29

NOTICE. Joseph Thomas's Creditors Joleph I nomas s Creditors are hereby earnefly requefted to furnith their Accounts duly attefted, as foon as convenient : thereby to enable the Affignees to form an idea of the flate of his affairs ; --and all those indebt-ed to faid THOMAS, are required to make im-mediate payment to either of the Subfcribers. SAMUEL W. FISHER, WILLIAM BUCKLEY, JOHN HALL. dec. at

Patent Ploughs, Tatent Ploughs, To be fold for caffi by Jofeph Salter at Atkon Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jeffe Evans, Lumber-ton, Thofe who have ufed them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require lefs team, break the ground better, are kept in order at lefs expence, and are fold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much implified and confifts of but one piece of caft iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may befixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put, on with forews and

beam of wood; they may benked with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with forews and taken off at pleafure Patent rights for vending with inftructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the fubferiher No. 212 North

Who has for Sale; Or to Leafe for a term of Years, A number of valuable tracks of Land, well A number of valuable tracts of Land, well fituated for Milks, Iron Works or Farms, moft-ly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Hun-tingdon flate of Pennfylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan efg. near Huntingdon. *Charles Newbold*.

zawtf

WANTED.

IN a fmall family, an elderly Woman, whofe principal occupation will be the care of chil-dren-apply at no. 173, Spruce fireet. N. B.-Good recommendations will be an in-

codat