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

Susquehanna & Schuylkill Ganal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the Election for Prefident and Managers, for the enfuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, on the first second-day in January next at ten o'slock

GEO. WORRALL, sec'y to Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Company.

Bank of Pennfylvania,

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, Calhier.

Extrast from the seventh Sestion of the As of

Incorporation.

"Article 2d. Not more than fourteen of the Directors cleded by the Stockholders, and actually in office, exclusive of the Prefident, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year; but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election, may always be re-elected."

Bank of North America,

A T a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of fix per cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th instant.

By order of the Board, RICHARD WELLS, Cashier,

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HUDSON & YORKE,

is this day diffolved by mutual confent. All per-fons indebted to faid firm are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any de-mands are requested to present them for settlement to WILLIAM HUDSON, who is duly authorised

REMOVAL.

WILLAM HUDSON,
Has removed from No. 54, north Front freet,
to No 8, Chefnut, near the corner of Front, (to
the flore formerly occupied by Mr. John Mit-

LER, junr.)

Where he has for fale on his usual low terms,
an extensive affortment of
DRYGOODS.

d3w

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

About 50l. serling each Case, which they will dispose of per package, on liberal terms.

Medford & Willis.

No. 78, North Front near Arch-first.

WANTED, ABOUT fifty Casks of Flag Annatto or Rocoa, Apply as above.

FLOUR, FOR SALE, DELIVERABLE at New-Caftle or Port

Penn, by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH & SON

NOTICE.

THE Public are cautioned not to trust any of the people belonging to the Swedish Snow Maria,

Hans Otof Kock, master. 14 Pipes Madeira Wine,

Crooke Stevenson,
No 4, South Water-fireet.

On THURSDAY, the 3d Jaunary,

At BENSON & YORKE'S Auction-Room, No. 39, South Front-freet, WILL BE SOLD, A fmall, but well-chosen and select Library of Medical Books, &c.

together with fundry Surgical Inftruments,
The property of the late Dodor Francis B. Sayre.
BENSON & YORKE.

Black India Lustrings.

A quantity just received and of the first first quality,

At No. 55, north Third, Street by SAMUEL C. COX. diw

TO BE RENTED, The dwelling house No. 153, fouth Water freet, together with a flack of stores and wharf adjoining, enquire of JOSEPH SIMS.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUBL COOPER, late of this city, Physician, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers:—And those persons who have any demands against the said Estate, are defired to bring in their accounts for settle-

SAMUEL COATES,
THOMAS MORRIS,
MORDECAI LEWIS, or Executors ELLISTON PEROT,
of the Will of the faid Samuel Cooper Phila. 12 mo. 26, 1798.

Several of the Doctor's books are missing, in particular five or fix volumes belonging to setts. It is supposed they have been lent to some of his briends who will oblige the Executors by returning

To be Sold, cheap for Cash, A HORSE AND GIG, Apply at Mulcahey's Livery stable, in Whalebone alley. Bank of Pennfylvania.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of fixteen dollars, on each P are of Bank flock, for the last Six Months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant.

By order of the Board,
JON. SMITH, cashier.
dtiz jan 2

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING Valuable Real Estate,

Free from every incumbrance, viz.

A LOT in Union, between Second and Third Rreets, 22 feet 4 inches front, on Union street, on which is erected an elegant two story brick house (no. 35) comprising two parlours, seven chambers, a large kitchen, pantry, and entry throughout; the yard is paved and contains a ciftern and other conveniences; the cellars, vaults, &c. are large and commodious—on the back end of the lot is erected a two story brick store, with stoored cellar, 20 feet front (on a cont which accommodates the whole premises) and 37 feet deep, so constructed as to be convertible into a convenient dwelling-house.

A Lot on Chefaut, between Tenth and Eleventh firects, 54 feet front on Chefaut, and extending in depth to George firect, 235 feet, having a front on each firect, which, to purchasers, may be divided into two lots.

For terms, apply to EDWARD DUNANT, NO 35, Union, or no. 149, South Front Greet, WHO HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE. A Bay Horse and a Chair, not more than 3 or 4 months in use.

ALL PERSONS Indebted to the Effate of Mr. John Fanno, late of Philadelphia, deceafed, are defined to make payment, and those having any demands, to present

hem for fettlement, to
SAMUEL BLODGET, Adm'r.

JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent to the administration.

PRINTING WORK, Of Every Kind, EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, At the OFFICE of the GAZETTE of the United STATES, Oct. 13.

MOST earnessly solicits all his Creditors, prior to the 23d day of August, 1797, that have not furnished sheir accounts, to render them to him before the 10th instant, as after that day they will be excluded from his first dividend. 70HN SHIELDS, January 2

d trofy.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of George Johnston, late of Queen Aan's county, in the state of Maryland, deceased, are hereby requested to appear at Church Hill, in the county and state aforestaid, on Thursday the 21st day of January next, with their claims against the said deceased, properly authenticated, at which time a proportionable division of the assets in the hands of the subscriber will be made among the creditors according 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.

Thurch Hill, Dec. 22.

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

At No. 35, Dock-Street, 11t and 4th proof Brandy in Pipes and

Irish Market 7 WINES, in Cafes. Latour, and Lunelle Two Trunks Umbrellas. dec 31

No. 128, The fouth-east corner of Market and Fouth fireets,

TACOB COX, HAS just received by the late arrivals from Europe, a large, general and elegant affortment of the most

Fashionable Merchandize, in the gentlemen's line)—The whole of which vill be disposed of, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices for cash.
dec. 19

Beware of the Rascal!

THE Public in general, and the Book Binders in particular, throughout the United States, are cautioned against the deception of a gallows-looking, yellow-complectioned, black-haired fellow, who calls himself, JOHN HOLT, by trade a Book-Binder—by his actions, I judgehim to be a JACOBIN. He yesterday secreted himself from the pursuit of his lawful creditors, although, the day before out of mere charity, I bailed him from prison, offered him the highest wages and constant employ, to enable him to do justice—he pledged his word, his honor to be industrious, to be faithfull to his benefactor—he has put himself beyond my reach for the present—he faithfull to his benefactor—he has put himfelf beyond my reach for the prefent—he
has added ingratitude to injustice.—In order, more effectivally, to guard every person
against his impositions for the suture, I
think it necessary to decribe him more minutely than above. He is about 5 feet 7 inches high; slender make—he is a prosane
swearer, a liar, a drunkard and a glutton.
He was guilty of several acts of swindling
before he less this town.

ROBERT HARPER.
Chamburgh: December 12,

Chamburgh: December 12, 3t.

NOTICE. ofeph Thomas's Creditors are hereby earneally requested to furnish their Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient; thereby to enable the Affignees to form an idea of the slate of his affairs;—and all those indebted to said Thomas, are required to make iramediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, Affiguees WILLIAM BUCKLEY, of JOHN HALL.

dec. 11.

dec. 31.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ALTHOUGH Dr. L. lected to fill the vacancy in the Philadelphia county representation in the state legis-lature, occasioned by the refignation of Mr. Huston, yet it may not be amis to state to his constituents, through the medium of your paper, two circumstances, which, if founded in fact (as I have not the least doubt will be found to be the case if strictly enquired into) will she how improper a choice they have made, and how unworthy he is of the honor they have imprudently conferred upon him. It is faid, that this self-constituted envoy,

to the French Directory, or more probably, this pitiful tool of a baneful faction, which it is to be feared at present exists within the United States, applied to a school-master in his neighborhood, to introduce as a school-book, in the institution under his care, "Paine's Age of Reason," and as an in-ducement to his doing it, offered to put his fons under his care, to be instructed in the principles of that infamous production. He is also reported, and upon good authority, to have influenced the trustees of a seminary to have influenced the truitees of a feminary of learning, lately established in the vicinity of the Rising Sun upon the Germantown road, to select, as a tutor, a man of very common talents, who was charged before the trustees, with having boastingly professed a want of Belief in the Holy Scriptures, of known immoral conduct, and accurate metals and accurate the second more of his time integers they want spend more of his time in-taverns, than was consistent with the situation to which he aspired. At the same time, a clergyman of respectable acquirements, good moral conduct, producing undeniable testimonies of his worth, was rejected, as was also another gentleman who had taught a school in Delaware county, and was supported in his application by undoubted proofs of bis qualifications.

These two circumstances alone are sufficients.

ent to shew that his voyage to France has neen turned to some account, and that he has been indefatigable in putting in practice ome of those lesions, which the arch-apostate Talleyrand and the former Charister. Merlin have no doubt taken care to have nim taught during his residence amongst them: for they know full well that religion and good government must go band in band in every civilized society, and that there is no furer way of destroying the goodly fabric of the latter, than by sapping the foun-

dations of the former.

Whether the thinking part of the community in the Northern Liberties, will be fatisfied to exchange their churches for ta-verns, and will cheerfully furrender their wives and daughters to fatisfy the lewd cravings of inordinate passion in the most worthless of mankind, and the most abanwortheles of mankind, and the most abandoned of their species, is worthy of some consideration. It is true that district appears to estimate lightly the right of suffrage, if we may judge from the selection of characters they have already made to represent them in the present and approaching Congress of the United States; in what moral point of view the characters of these representatives would merit to be considered, could with many accuracy have been ascertained. with more accuracy have been afcertained, had the legal proceedings infituted in cer-tain cases been brought to issue. The literary or political talents of Blair were always confidered beneath mediocrity, if, indeed, there was any gradation upon the scale of learning fufficiently minute to delignate his precise fituation; and with respect to the other, we should have had much more cer-

tain data to proceed upon, had not private interest, which often outweighs public good, and, as the world sometimes imagines, election interest, exerted in favor of the present fheriff, been the cause why a certain action, about which he made much noise previous to his election, been suffered to sleep upon the docket.

PENNSYLYANIENSIS.

• See Anecdotes of Persons connected with the French Revolution in the 4th vol. of the Monthly Magazine and British Register, page 211.

MR. FENNO, Finding my name has been made use of in your papers of late, and wrong impressions may have been made on the minds of some, with respect to Mr. Philips' telling me of his bringing a sick man to his house, lays me under the necessity of removing those impres-sions, by stating the cause that gave rise to them. On the afternoon of that day previous to Mr. Philips taking fick, I called on him for fome money he owed me; after faying he could not give it at that time, he told me (what he had formerly done) of a certain merchant that owed him a confiderable fum; but that he was kept out of it for the want of a witness, an old lodger of his: that that witness had of late arrived at the Fort, but being fick, he had gone down and brought him up; this being the first mention made of fever or fickness between us, I observed that I had heard the fever was below, he replied, that he did not think it was the fever that the young man had. Indeed, I did not wait to discuss this matter with him, I left the street as foon as I could: next morning 1 heard that Mr. Philips was very bad of the Yellow Fever. With respect to my conver-fation with Mr. J. Milnor at the Eagle, I only mentioned the circumstance of Mr. Philips' telling me of the man'sbeing brought up, not those that led to it; he replied, that (as he had heard) he believed it could be proved that Mr. Philips had brought up a fick man from the Deborah on the ninth night of her quarantine in a boat of a Mr. Dawson. Mr. Milnor did not say, as it would appear in the way expressed in your paper, that Mr. Philips told him of his bringing up a man to his house. I have not spoke to Mr. Milnor for the man to have the man to his house. fince I faw him at the Eagle.

JOHN PURDON. January 2, 1799.

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Debate on Mr. Griston'd's motion,

(CONTINUED.)

Thursday, December 27.
This, Mr. Harper faid, he took to be a true history of this transaction, as to its motives and objects. What, he could now ask, must have been the arguments urged to the Directory, in order to infure its fuccess? Could any reliance have be n placed by the authors of this mission on an appeal to the justice of France? Certainly not; unless they were downright blockheads. And Mr. H. faid that although he had never thought highly of the understanding of the person when he supposed to have been the property. whom he supposed to have been the prime mover in this affair, yet he could not estimate it so very low as to imagine him capable of talking feriously about justice to a government which had told us plainly " that it cared nothing about the justice of our complaints or our claims; that we might inplaints or our claims; that we might in-deed have just cause of complaint, but the question was not about justice or injustice, but whether we were prepared to submit on the conditions prescribed?" To a govern-ment holding openly this language, it would have been the last stage of folly to talk a-bout justice, with any serious expectation of being listened to. The appeal therefore, must, he conceived, have been to the policy, the interests, of the Directory—And in the interests, of the Directory-And in what language would this appeal be made? By what topics would it be enforced? He imagine!, by such as these, "You have, it is true, a party in America, and a strong one; but not fo strong a one as you may imagine, and much of the force which it does possess depends on public opinion; and the adherence of persons not fully apprized of its views. Of this force you are about to firip it by the intemperate are about to flrip it by the intemperate violence of your late conduct. You overshoot the mark, and rouse the public indignation against yourselves and your friends, whose popularity and instance you wholly destroy, thereby breaking their strength, and thereby disabling them from readering you any service in sutere. Therefore slacken your hand a little. Assume a language somewhat more complaisant, a behavior somewhat less offensive. Hold out some appearances of an amicable fant, a behavior somewhat less oftensive. Hold out some appearances of an amicable and conciliatory spirit. You need not repeal your decrees against our commerce, but abate a little, and for a time, from the rigor of their execution. Talk about calling in privateers; release a few seamen and a thin or two now and than. This will as ship or two, now and then. This will affuage the resentment of the people, unnerve the arm of the government, and leave you at leifure to prepare your plans for execution at a more favorable moment. In the mean time, we, your friends, shall regain our influence, or, at least, preserve what we have left, and may render you good fervice in future. After your war with Engineering land is at an end, we may, perhaps, shew you the way into America, as well as citizen Ochs and his friends shewed you the way into Switzerland, as foon as you got the emperor off your hands. On the con-trary, should you push matters to extremi-ties now, when the national spirit is roused and high, a war must be the consequence, and that will overwhelm you and us, as far as respects your influence in America, in one

This, Mr. H said, he supposed must have been, and he verily believed was, the language when the person employed in this mission was instructed to hold, and did hold, in fearet, to the French government. His any, as was faid to be the cafe, might have, been, and probably were, more cau ious in their expressions, and more guarded in their fense; but it was on these considerations, and these alone, that, in his opinion, anyreli-ance was placed by the authors of the mission. These, he had no doubt, were the substantial arts of the negociation. The rest was mere talk and ceremony—the cover thrown over the real defign. To have held other language, under fuch circumftances, would, in his apprehension, have betrayed a degree of incapacity, of ignorance, and of childish simplicity, of which he could not suspect the contriver of this mission, mor even the agent

employed in it.
I am very feufibie, Sir, continued Mr. H. that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) may again tell me, as he did on a former occasion, that in reasoning thus I set up my own understanding as a measure for those of other men, and find every body guil-ty of ignorance or folly who differs from myself in opinion. But there are some propositions on which, such is their fullness of evidence, it is impossible for the mind to doubt, and in which we must suppose all men of common sense to agree; in the same manner as every man who has eye-fight must agree that the sun now shines; and should any one deny it, whatever respect we might have for his discernment on other oceasions, we must suppose him to be blind

Mr. H. faid he was ready to admit, with he gentleman from Pennfylvania, (Mr. Gallatin) that the embaffy in question had produced no effect. Of this he was wen assured, for he believed it to be a very weak project, not calculated to produce any effect what-

The small apparent changes, in a few tri-fling particulars, which are said to have tak-en place, he had no doubt were to be ascribed, not to the representations of this envoy, but to the vigorous measures of government, the firmness of the executive, and the spirit difplayed by the country at large. It was not the effect of the million, but its principles, its nature, and its tendency, at which he was alarmed. He wished to nip this most dangerous practice in the bud, to cut up, by times, this plant of usurpation, which, if suffered to take root and flourish, must soon destroy the government by its poisonous shade. This was to be effected, not by punishing this in-

dividuel, which he believed could not done, for he knew of no haw wherein the cafe was included, but by making a law to prevent fuch mischievous practices in suture. And when we know, faid he, that other countries have been ruined by this very engine of a factious intercourse between their turbulent citizens and the French government, when we know that this government openly avows its determination to encourage fuch intercourse, to protect all factions, all male-contents, all infurgents, in all countries; when we know, in fine, that this intercourse and her confequent protection of domestic factions, are the great engines of her foreign policy, and the weapons wherewith she has already prostrated so many wretched countries; when we know all this, shall we not oppose an effectual barrier against this terrible plague? Shall we not pass a law to pre-vent individuals from thus transferring to themselves, by their own authority, the powers of the government, which they may afterwards use for placing the country under foreign dominion? I hope, Mr. Speaker, that we shall pass this necessary law, that we that we man pais this necessary law, that we shall courageously meet this new and formidable danger. To do fo, I know, will be contrary to the new code of the rights of man, according to which an handful of individuals, 20, 50, or an 100 may affemble, call themselves "the people," and assume, at once, all the powers of government. It will, I know, be finning against the new light. But in this new light I am not a believer. I still think that the majority of the people, by their representatives and agents legally appointed, ought to rule, and that all interference with their functions, or usurpations of their authority, by felf-appointed individuals, or felf-constituted bodies are dangerous encroachments which ought to be restrained and punished. This, I am sensible, is an old fashioned doctrine; but the experience had under the new fyshem does not seem to me to speak much in its favor, and I therefore wish to adhere, closely and steadily. to the old plan.

Although, therefore, Mr. H. faid, he was ready to acknowledge this embaffy to have been in itself a very filly affair, yet he have been in itlelf a very filly affair, yet he believed, that if the practice were once permitted, and thus the principle established, it would speedily be drawn into precedent, and must lead to the total subversion of the government. The effects of such a principle reduced to practice, had already be faid reduced to practice, had already, he faid, made themselves sufficiently manifest in sewhich, prefented by his colleague, the gen-leman from Pennfylvania had with great pro-priety added Switzerland. And by whom were the inhabitants of that beautiful and were the inhabitants of that beautiful and happy country delivered up to pillage, flaughter, and a foreign yoke? By whom but her own profligate fons, who, stimulated, by a boundless and unprincipled ambition, chose, rather than not rule, to rule over a country plundered and ruined, and to hold a precarious power as the miserable vicegerent of a foreign despotism. Are there no persons of this description, said Mr. H. among us! none who for the sake of authority, would consent to obtain it by foreign aid, and hold it by a foreign tenure? I hope in God there are none: but I know of no reason, why we should be happier in this respect than the Swiss. Surely we have no less reason to be discontented than they had. But this spirit, a spirit of usurpation, of assumed power, and of revolt, out of which this particular case has grown, is not confined to this or that country, nor to this or that form of governcountry, nor to this or that form of government. It exists more or less in all countries. and under all gove mild; for in all countries are to be found reflefs, discontented, turbulent individuals, unfatisfied with the portion of power which they peff is, or can by regular means obtain and therefore disposed, according to opportunities and circumstances, to use irregular means for the attainment of more. The spirit, thus universal, has committed dreadful ravages in all those countries where it has not been vigorously refisted, and closely re-ftrained. It is therefore our wisdom to meet it in the threshold, and oppose to it a a time y and a vigorous resistance, lest it destroys us also. "Obsta principus" is a wife maxim in all circumstances of human affairs, especially in the affairs of maxim. especially in the affairs of government. When a cancer has shot deep its roots, it cannot be torn out, without destroying the vital parts. A timely use of the knife or caustic, might have destroyed it in the beginning without danger or inconvenience. This cancer in the body politic has but just made its appearance. Its roots are yet short and feeble. The proposed law is the caustic and the knife, which I hope to see applied with a firm and steady hand ere the evil spread and grow more inveterate, otherwise it certainly will spread, and destroy the body politic, perhaps in less The house inceed had been told, Mr. H.

faid, that they ought to reject the proposed resolution, because of some defects in its form of expression, which, however, would be found in no degree to effect the principle, whereon the resolution was founded. Objections of this kind are never proper except to a bill on its third reading, when, being no longer open to amendment, it must be rejected by those who cannot agree to its particular provisions, but such objections were wholly inadmissible, when urged against a refolution, which must pass through various fublequeut stages, where all those small defects may be amended. In this first stage, nothing but the principle ought to be in question, and it was the principle alone for which he contended.

A little regard, he faid, was due to what had been faid respecting the intention with which an interference of this kind must be made. The gentleman from Pennfylvania (Mr. Gailatin) had faid that the impropriety of acts like this must depend on the intention with which they were done. But how were, men's intentions to be judged of, but from their actions? Might they not fometimes think their projects beneficial, when they were, in fact, of a most mischievous tendency? And if the principle were once admitted,