

could hope to get such measures as the Alien and Sedition laws, approved by the people of the United States; or to believe that a standing army was necessary, not to repel an invasion, but, as is now confessed, for the crushing of a faction at home.

As to the assertion of gentlemen of the party to which he alluded, that the party in opposition to them had sent a certain gentleman to France, so long as they deal only in assertion, he supposed it unnecessary to notice it. He believed the fact not to be true. He believed the individual, said to have been sent, went of his own accord. So far as his knowledge went, he knew it to be a fact. He knew of no individual from whom he received information. If there are such gentlemen from South Carolina ought to bring them to view, instead of making general assertions, which can have no object except to calumniate certain individuals.

In the course of his remarks, the gentleman from South Carolina though he could not see how he connected his observation mentioned certain modern doctrines, to which he is not a convert, viz. that twenty or one hundred persons may assemble, and exercise any authority they please, &c. Mr. G. wished to know by whom, or where, and at what time, a doctrine of this kind had been supported. That persons have thought they had a right to petition, if they were only twenty in number, and to communicate with others for their co-operation, and to lay their petitions on the framed before Congress he knew, but he did not consider this as a modern doctrine. There appeared to him to be two modern doctrines in the world, and to one of the two the gentleman from South Carolina appeared to be a disciple. In one country we have seen the doctrine supported of taking a part of the community for the sovereign people, who have a right to dictate and govern. How far these principles are now supported in any part of the globe, he would not say. But he would insist that it never had been either advocated or supported in this country.

The other to which he supposed the gentleman a disciple, is, that because liberty has been abused, or under the name of liberty, licentiousness and injustice have been practised in a part of Europe, the old maxims of liberty and republicanism, which laid the foundation of our constitutions and Governments, are to be laid aside, at least for a while. It is the doctrine of alarm—a doctrine which has been preached up by gentlemen of great abilities in another country, and repeatedly echoed by the gentleman from South Carolina on this floor.

In some things, however, the gentleman from South Carolina is mistaken in fact. He says the modern system of Europe, is to transfer all power from the regular authority, to mobs and demagogues, and though he draws no conclusions as applicable to this country, they naturally are, that all those who are opposed to the extension of Executive authority, here are the mobs, the demagogues, who are to derive power from its overthrow. This is not the fact. The present system seems to be, to concentrate all power in the Executive, and support that power by a military force. This appears to be the conduct of France, to whom the gentleman meant to allude. But how it can be supposed, said Mr. G. that we, who oppose on every occasion the undue enlargement of executive power; who are not afraid that every act of an individual disagreeable to the Executive will overturn the government, should be advocates of this system, is extraordinary.

The gentleman also supposes that we ought not to hope to be more happy than Switzerland or Holland, and that therefore it is as likely that a party should exist here willing and desirous to overturn our Government, as that such a party should have existed in those countries. In order to have had his position correct, the gentleman ought to have shown the similarity between the situation of those countries and this. With respect to Holland, the gentleman must know that their old government was forced upon them by the arms of Prussia, so that every allusion to that country went to prove that both parties there, the Government and the Republican parties, had called in foreign aid. Was that Government forced upon them by conquest, and which a new conquest had overturned the Government to the choice of the people. He ought also to have shewn that an inconsiderable part of the inhabitants of Switzerland were exclusively possessed of hereditary power, and consequently that those who were forever excluded from holding any office of honour or trust, would not be well satisfied under the deprivation. It was not surprising, therefore, that persons thus situated, should have sought foreign aid to overturn a system by which they were oppressed. The democratic cantons however, which enjoyed equal government, opposed invasion with all their force, and were conquered only by superior force.

Mr. G. said he had followed, perhaps not very properly, the gentleman from South Carolina, through his various assertions. He should have been glad to have avoided any insinuations of party motives; but if motions are laid upon the table, to bring about again and again declamations such as have been heard, full of the grossest insinuations, all he could say was, that he would be ready to repel them. If it was the intention of gentlemen constantly to make it appear we are a divided people, he was not willing to stand mute as a mark to be shot at. He would attack them, in his turn, as to their motives and principles; he would carry war into their own territory, and oppose them on their own ground.

(To be Continued.)

An excellent Horse & Chair,

To be sold on reasonable terms at the Livery Stable, No. 28 North Third Street.

N. B. The Horse belonged to a gentleman in one of the Troops in this City.

dec 17

Late Foreign Articles

VIA NEW-YORK.

By the Caledonia, 71 days from Liverpool.

ANOTHER VICTORY!

We are indebted to a Gentleman who came in the Caledonia, for the following IMPORTANT CONFIRMATION.

DUBLIN CASTLE, Oct. 18.

Extract of a letter received this morning from Sir J. Dorsale Warren to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated from his Majesty's ship the Canada, in Lough Swilly, the 10th inst.

"MY LORD,

"I take the liberty of communicating to you, for the information of his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, that I fell in with the enemy's Squadron on the 10th instant, Ross bearing S. S. W. five leagues, and after an action which continued most part of the day four of the ships struck their colors.

"I believe a brig with Napper Tandy on board was in company, as she left the French at the commencement of the business. The enemy's ships had a number of troops, arms, stores, and ammunition; and large quantities of papers were torn, and thrown overboard after they had struck.

"I am of opinion that few of the frigates which escaped will arrive in France, as they received much damage in their masts and rigging; and from the violent gales that followed the next day, they must be in a crippled state, and, in all probability, be picked up by some of the squadrons on the coast of France, or by admiral King'smill's cruizers. They had thrown every thing overboard, boats, spars, arm-chests, &c.

"I left the prizes with the Robust, Magnanime, Ethalion, and Amelia. The Hoche of 84 guns, was one of the ships taken.

"I am, &c."

It appears by a letter from major general the earl of Cavan, of a late date, that the Melampus had arrived off Lough Swilly, with another frigate in tow, which she had been sent in pursuit of; so that the number of prizes amount to five.

The Dublin paper received this morning, mention in addition to the above, three crippled frigates, brought into Sligo, by our frigates. October 25, 1798.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.

The late Grand Vizier, Mehemet Pacha, has been banished to the Scio [the ancient Chios] in the Archipelago. He was attached to the French and by his partiality towards them gave offence to other powers. The late Caimacan, or Deputy of the Grand Vizier, has likewise been banished, and the Musti degraded from its dignity, for having been closely connected with these two officers.

The new Grand Vizier, Jussuph Pacha, late Governor of the city of Erzerum and of the banks of the Euphrates, is no friend to the French and has long since declared against their principles. He is not expected to arrive at Constantinople in less than four or five weeks, as the place of his residence is 600 leagues distant. The Caimacan, or deputy of Jussuph Pacha, is considered as a very active discerning man, and is likewise no friend to the French. In all the inferior offices changes have likewise been made conformably to the new system, and all the partisans of the late Grand Vizier have been dismissed.

The hatcherieif, or cabinet letter, of the Grand Seignior to the newly appointed Caimacan, Mustaph Bey, which is here considered as a declaration of war against France [the same that has already been published from the French and German papers] was formally published on the 5th inst. and sent round to all the foreign ministers, and by extraordinary couriers, to all the governors of the Provinces.

Admiral Uchakow, and all the officers of his fleet, have likewise received rich presents: the Admiral has a rich snuff box, and 2500 ducats.

When the hotel of the French Ambassador was searched by order of our government, there were found in it 37 pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of arms and ammunition, which circumstance has tended greatly to incense the Porte against the French.

General Hotze, who commands in that part of the Tyrol which borders on the Grisons, has received orders to march into that country, as soon as the French troops shall enter it. Should this happen, war on the part of Austria will be unavoidable.

The Grand Seignior has made very considerable presents to the English Ambassador and all the persons of his legation. Every dragoman, or interpreter, has received 1000 ducats. Admiral Uchakow, and all the officers of his fleet, have likewise received presents: the Admiral has a rich snuff box and 2500 ducats.

A French brig, carrying dispatches from Buonaparte, has been taken by a Turkish frigate. The dispatches have been brought here, and their contents communicated to the Russian and English Ministers.

LONDON, October 20.

The Turkish ships take troops on board, and the belief is, that Egypt is the first object with the view of destroying the French in that country.

Another set of dispatches from Buonaparte has been captured by a Turkish frigate, and their contents have been communicated to our court, and to that of Russia.

October 26.

Letters from Constantinople of the 10th ult. give an account of the degradation and banishment of the late Grand Vizer. His successor is particularly hostile to the French.

The Russian fleet has passed the Dardanelles. It consists of 12 sail of the line and

6 frigates, and is to be joined by the Ottoman ships.

The dispatches from the Directory to Buonaparte are captured in their passage from Toulon to Alexandria; they had been thrown into the sea, but were saved by the intrepidity and promptness of two British seamen, who leaped overboard, and seized hold of them as they were sinking. Their contents are said to be of the highest importance: but they have not reached this country.

Letters from Florence of the 21st, and from Naples of the 16th, state, that on the arrival of the news at Malta of the victory of admiral Nelson, the inhabitants had risen on the French, and that there had been a dreadful massacre. They were said to have seized on the Bromola fort, which commands the arsenal and the right side of the fort. The French were still in possession of the city of Valetto, and of the forts of St. Elmo and St. Angelo; but their force was supposed not to amount to more than 2,000 men. The whole island was in the utmost want of provisions. The insurgents had cut off the only supply of water which the French had in their fortresses, and it was supposed to be impossible for them to hold out for any length of time.

Accounts have been received at the Admiralty of the Leander having been carried into Corfu by a French line of battle ship.

Our Government set at liberty, without exchange, six French officers who saved the life of the Bishop of Killala. Citizen Niou wrote a letter on that subject to the Transport Board, in which he refuses to ratify this act of generosity, observing that the officers did no more than their duty; and that there was no officer in the French army who in similar circumstances would not have done the same; but he would acquaint his Government with this liberal conduct on the part of ours.

Two of the sailors who were blown up in the L'Orient are said to have been taken up unhurt by the boat of the Culoden, which was at the time of the event near two miles from where the L'Orient was stationed.

PLYMOUTH, October 18.

Arrived the American ship Harriott, capt. Orr, from Liverpool, laden with dry goods, bound to Baltimore. She was captured on her passage thither on the 13th inst. in lat. 45, 20, long. 20, 30, by the Courageux French frigate, and retaken on the 14th by the Cambrian frigate of 44 guns, captain Legge. The Courageux had also taken a neutral and a British ship; the latter is supposed to be the Mary, Kendal, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.

A peace has been mentioned between the German Empire and the French, excluding the Emperor; but an article from Vienna contradicts it. There has been an insurrection at Malta, in which several of the French were killed, and the Neapolitan flag hoisted. A great ferment also existed at the Hague. The Portuguese ambassador, sent to Paris, has returned home, not having power to accede to the increasing demands of the French. It is said in a London paper of last week, that the whole force of the Directory does not now exceed 23 ships of the line; and that a majority of them are in a very unfit state of service.

List of American vessels Advertised in the Liverpool paper

Ship Union, Champlings,	Baltimore
Fanny, Mackie,	do.
William, Botch, Norfolk (Virginia)	do.
Coneordia, Simpson,	do.
Minerva, Wyvil,	do.
Warren, Fawn,	New-York
Liberty, Bray,	Philadelphia
Brig Houlbrook, Mary,	New-York
The Suffolk, Husley, from New-York	
and the Rebecca, Marshall, from New Brunswick,	had arrived at Liverpool.

The news of Buonaparte's situation had not reached England when the Caledonia failed, nor had any thing of moment transpired but what is contained in the paper from which we copy our intelligence.

To satisfy the public mind, which has lately been much agitated on the subject, we have been at considerable pains to procure direct information respecting the present state of Ireland; and we are informed, by the gentleman who favored us with the paper (who is a person of character and respectability) that the French have no troops in Ireland, and that the insurrection is entirely quelled. (New-York Editor.)

NOTICE.

THE creditors of George Johnston, late of Queen Ann's county, in the state of Maryland, deceased, are hereby requested to appear at Church Hill, in the county and state aforesaid, 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.
Church Hill, Dec. 22.

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
Corner of Front and Market Streets, Philadelphia

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

By the different arrivals, a large supply of Clock

and Watch makers and Silver Smiths Tools, files and materials,

CONSISTING OF
Rolling Mills, large and small Bench and Hand Vices, Turnbenches, Pliers, Sliding Tongs, Braces and Bits, Grooving tools, Saws, Scratch brushes, Blow pipes, Screw and Draw plates, large and small Hammers, Clock dials, cast brass Bells, forged work and pinions, Emery, Rotten Stone, Pumice Stone, Borax, Spelter Solder, Brads, Steel and Iron wire, three Brads, main springs and glasses gold, gilt, and fl. et. ch. seals and keys, &c. &c.

Clocks and Watches carefully repaired
codif

NOV. 22

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 3

Six Per Cent.	16 1/8
Three Per Cent.	9 1/2
Deferred 6 Per Cent.	1 1/4
BANK United States,	22 percent
" Pennsylvania,	21 ditto
" North America,	45 ditto
Insurance comp N. A. shares	55 ditto
" Pennsylvania shares,	50 ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London, at 30 days	60
" at 60 days	57 1/2
" at 90 days	55
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilders,	30 cents.

The forcible detention of certain Americans by a British naval officer, whilst it has justly called for the prompt attention of men nationally jealous of their country's honor, has also roused into action all those venomous, though some time latent propensities, which disgrace a certain class of men, who, "belonging to no party," have the assurance to style themselves "True Americans." This amphibious, this despicable tribe are found every where loud and vehement in their invectives against Great Britain, and with their bitter sighs after peace, yet warn on their lips, you will hear them declaim on the importance of national honor and dignity, and the necessity of promptly repelling insult—the propriety of convincing England that we are free, and resolved to continue independent, as well of her as of France. Under these affected foils, they display their mock patriotism, and bastard independence of mind: under this timely veil do they conceal a malignity of disposition, which, though shifted for a while by the pressure of circumstances, still consumes them, still burns with inveterate fury.

Turning with disgust from the idle ravings of these dissembled lunatics, it may not be amiss to bestow some reflections on the transaction, and to take a view of it in its real, unexaggerated state.

It appears (from the most authentic information we have been able to obtain) that the Baltimore sloop of war being off the Havana, in company with a British squadron under the command of commodore Loring, in the Carnatic; the latter requested the assistance of some hands from the Baltimore, with which request captain Phillips complied. It is stated in a letter from the American Consul at the Havana, that the commodore returned fifty of the hands whose aid he had borrowed, for some particular purpose, retaining several on board the Carnatic; sending at the same time a message to captain Phillips, to desire him, if he had any more British seamen on board, to send them to him.

After the numerous evidences exhibited by Administration, that they are alive to every injury inflicted on the national honor or interests, their attention to every real act of oppression or insult, can be doubted only by a fool or a Jacobin. It will be well, then, to leave such to prattle their idle wishes for a rupture, and to hold up their false-bellied pretensions to the contempt of all who remember with what patience, with what townships they for three years bore the unparal- leled outrages and murders of France.

Captain Loring is an American, and a distinguished and gallant officer. He commanded the Confagration of 14 guns, and acted with Sir Sidney Smith in destroying the French ships at Toulon; he has long commanded in the British navy with distinguished reputation. His general character for urbanity of manners, and uniform prudence of conduct, is not to be excelled. He is a young man for one of his rank, and may have been betrayed into an unguarded or an intemperate act. I suspend my judgement for further information, under a full persuasion, that exaggeration or error has discoloured the transaction.

MARINE VENTILATORS.

The Machines invented by Mr. Benjamin Wynkoop for ventilating Ships, may justly be numbered with the most important nautical improvements.

The simplicity, durability, and compact structure of the machines, are peculiarly adapted to the purpose for which they were designed; and their constant vibration, produced by the motion of the ship alone, will keep the air in free circulation throughout the remotest part of the ship. Those who are immediately acquainted with the injurious effects of foul air on the health of the persons on board ships, and on perishable cargoes, as well as the frames of the ships, will justly appreciate their worth—it excites astonishment, that a subject of such magnitude, should be so long neglected; when we take into view, the still more important consideration of the fatal effects produced by the introduction of pestiferous diseases into our ports. Those diseases in many instances are doubtless generated on board of ships, not ventilated, by the putrid exhalations from perishable materials on board, which are ultimately discharged on our shores, and, like Pandora's Box, spread disease and destruction through our flourishing cities. These remarks are the result of the beneficial effects experienced from two such ventilators on board the brig Benjamin Franklin on her late passage from Bourdeaux. Her cargo was altogether wines, near eight hundred hogsheads of which were Claret wines: it is subjected to fermentation, and consequently very considerable lefs. The cargo was landed in the most perfect order perhaps ever witnessed on a similar cargo;—after filling up the casks the loss did not exceed one and a half

* Two ventilators, which are amply sufficient for any ship, will not occupy the space of four barrels of flour.

per cent. By the operation of the ventilators, the hold was kept perfectly cool, the bilge water free from stink, and the paint work not in the least discoloured. On the voyage previous to the construction of the ventilators on board, the reverse of all this was the case, and only ninety hogsheads of wine on board. These observations have been prompted by a desire, to promote the public good and the interest of commerce.

LLOYD JONES,

Master of the brig Benjamin Franklin
April 2, 1798.

MR. FENNO,

It must be a source of mortification and regret to every American, whose bosom beats for the welfare of his country, that the fish, Retaliation, belonging to the United States, has fallen into the hands of the French; yet it is a consolation to reflect, that from the circumstances attending the capture, it was impossible to prevent it. The gentleman who commanded her, is Capt. William Bainbridge, a young man of genuine courage, and possessing very great knowledge of his profession. We hope it will not be long before he returns to his family and friends, and the United States be again in possession of one of the most valuable officers in her navy.

From a publication in Mr. Brown's paper of last evening, it appears that Mr. Josiah Hall, Secretary to the Commissioners appointed under the United States to negotiate a treaty with the nation of Cherokee Indians, was in October last, arrested by the Sheriff of Knox County, State of Tennessee, at the suit of Wm. Blount, for having slandered the said Wm. Blount, who rated the damages his reputation sustained thereby, at 10,000 dollars. Mr. Hall made a spirited representation of this transaction to the court of equity of that state, pleading also his exemption from civil arrest while serving in a mission authorized by the United States. Upon which the court determined that the process should be quashed.

This said Wm. Blount, who is so tender of his reputation, has the honor of being under trial before the Senate of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors.

N. B. He has lately been chosen President of the Senate of Tennessee, and it is said will be supported for Governor at the next election!

NEW INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The late glorious news from Europe, confirming the many defeats of the common enemy, has awakened once more the speculative genius of our country. Two new Insurance Companies, one on the plan of that of Pennsylvania, and another like that of North America, with an important improvement that will oblige the Directors to divide all the clear gains of the Company, by reserving only the capital stock and the premiums for outstanding or undetermined risks, to secure the public confidence. It is also contemplated to give to the state a large sum for their charter, which sum is to be laid out in the purchase of shares in the Canal for watering the city. We hear also that a new Bank is in embryo.

CONGRESS.

This morning, in the Senate, Mr. Dallas, one of the council on behalf of W. Blount, proceeded in reply to Mr. Bayard, on the competency of the Senate to try the depending impeachment.

REMOVAL.

CHARLES C. WATSON,
Woolen Drapers, Men's Mercer & Taylor,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has removed from No. 24, South Fourth Street, to No. 92, South side of Chestnut Street, near the corner of Third Street; where he continues to carry on his business in the most fashionable manner. The extensive assortment of goods that he keeps in his line, with the conveniences he has, will enable him to execute orders at the shortest notice.
Jan. 4. dno

Houses for Sale.

FOR SALE,
Two handsome, Three-story
BRICK HOUSES;
IN Filbert Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. One at present in the tenure of John Shee, Esq. the other un-occupied.
Terms of payment, one fourth cash, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months and the remaining fourth in eighteen months. Apply to
JOHN ALLEN,
No. 122, Spruce Street.
N. B. If not sold by private contract on or before the 10th instant, they will then be exposed to public sale at the Coffee-House, at 7 o'clock in the evening.
Jan. 4. dno

ON MONDAY NEXT,
In the afternoon, at half past 2 o'clock, at
Footman and Co's Auction Store,
WILL BE SOLD,
On account of the Underwriters.
2 Bales Damaged Cassimeres.
FOOTMAN & Co. auctioneers.
Jan. 4

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of Mr. THOMAS CARRADINE, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to Christopher W. Carradine, executor of said Thomas Carradine, for settlement: And all who are indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to said Christopher W. Carradine, now at Mr. Sarah Law's, No. 7, South Fourth Street.
Jan. 4. dno

NOTICE.

THE public are desired to take notice, that the partnership of SAMUEL BENNETT and SAMUEL CAREY JUN. trading under the firm of BENNETT & CAREY, has dissolved.
SAMUEL BENNETT
BIRD WILSON Attorney for
SAMUEL CAREY JUN.
Jan. 4. dno