

REMOVAL.

CHARLES C. WATSON,

Woolen Draper, Men's Mercery & Taylor, ESPECTFULLY 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.

ATTENTION.

THE Volunteer Troop of Cavalry commanded by Captain Robert Wharton, are desired to meet at the Manse, in Chestnut-street, on Saturday the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in complete uniform.

Houses for Sale.

FOR SALE,

Two handsome, Three-story BRICK HOUSES; IN Hilbert-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.

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.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of Mr. THOMAS CARADINE, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, to Christopher W. Carradine, executor of said Thomas Caradine, for settlement; and all who are indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to said Christopher W. Carradine, now at Mrs. Sarah L. xwif N's, No. 7, South Fourth street.

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.

FOR SALE,

No. 7, SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 1000 pieces Nankeens, A Box of Silks, 20 Boxes powdered Sugar Candy of 13.3wt. A superb set of silk Damask, with fringed cord, &c. &c.

Also, an elegant set Dining China. A parcel very fine Cassia. C. HAIGHT, 3aw2w

WHEREAS the Certificate of Two shares of the Bank of the United States in the name of SAMUEL AMORY, of London, banker, No. 3182, issued in lieu of 11,593, 11,594, were forwarded from London by the British packet Countess, of Leicester, capt. Dodd, bound for New-York, which packet was captured by the French, and the said certificate lost; and for the renewal of which, application is made at said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Phila O.S. 6. 1798.

By auction at the Horse Market, on Saturday next, the 5th inst. at 12 o'clock, A complete Saddle HORSE, On account of a demand against his owner for keeping at Livery, by ROBERT McADAMS, N. B. Said Horse will be warranted Sound.

Please to Observe.

A LARGE case of Woollens of considerable value, now in possession of Wm. Billings, mark WB No. 1, shipped at Boston in the schooner Polly, Capt. Dogart and landed at Wilmington last September, directed in the Freight list to Wm. Billings, no Invoice, Bill of Lading or Letter being received, renders it necessary to enquire who is the right owner of these goods; any person whom they belong to, who will call at No. 7 South Fourth-street, prove the property, shall have the goods.

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

Susquehanna & Schuylkill Canal. THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the Election for President and Managers, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, on the first second-day in January next at ten o'clock P. M.

GEO. WORRALL, Sec'y to Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Company, dec 19

Bank of Pennsylvania, DECEMBER 27th, 1798. NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, that an Election of Nineteen DIRECTORS, to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the fourth of February next, at 10 o'clock.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier. Extra from the seventh Section of the Act of Incorporation.

Article 2d. Not more than fourteen of the Directors elected by the Stockholders, and actually in office, exclusive of the President, 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.

FLOUR, FOR SALE, DELIVERABLE at New-Castle or Port Penn, by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH & SON, dec 19

Bank of Pennsylvania.

January 21, 1799. THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of sixteen dollars, on each share of Bank stock, 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, dtc

Bank of North America,

January 1, 1799. At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of six 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, dtroly

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING Valuable Real Estate,

Free from every incumbrance, viz. A LOT in Union, between Second and Third streets, 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 cistern and other conveniences; the cellars, vaults, &c. are large and commodious—on the back end of the lot is erected a two story brick house with floored cellar, 20 feet front (on a court which accommodates the whole premises) and 37 feet deep, so constructed as to be convertible into a convenient dwelling-house.

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

For terms, apply to EDWARD DUNANT, No. 35, Union, or no. 149, South Front street, WHO HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE, A Bay Horse and a Chair, not more than 3 or 4 months in use. January 2 dtc

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HUDSON & YORKE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands are requested to present them for settlement to WILLIAM HUDSON, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM HUDSON, Has removed from No. 54, north Front street, to No. 8, Chestnut, near the corner of Front, (to the store formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN MILLER junr.)

Where he has for sale on his usual low-terms, an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, december 28 dtw

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

About 500. sterling each Case, which they will dispose of per package, on liberal terms. Medford & Willis, No. 78, North Front near Arch-street.

WANTED,

ABOUT fifty Casks of Flag Annatto or Rocoa, Apply as above. dec 23

NOTICE.

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

Hans Olof Kock, master, 14 Pipes Madeira Wine, FOR SALE BY Crooke Stevenson, No. 4, South Water-street. dec 22

TO BE RENTED,

The dwelling house No. 153, south Water street, together with a stack of stores and wharf adjoining, enquire of JOSEPH SIMS. dec 29 dtw

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

January 2 dtc Jy. THOMAS MURCATROYD, 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 Lunelle WINES, in Cases. Two Trunks Umbrellas. dec 31 dtw

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 immediate payment to either of the Subscribers. SAMUEL W. FISHER, Assignees. WILLIAM BUCKLEY, of JOHN HALL, J. Thomas. dec 31 dtf

WANTED,

A reputable Woman with a good Breast of Milk, who will nurse a Child at her House. Apply at No. 110, Union Street. Jan. 3 dtc

PRINTING WORK, Of Every Kind, EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, At the OFFICE of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, O.S. 13. dtc

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5.

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on Mr. Griswold's motion.

(CONTINUED.)

FRIDAY, December 28.

Mr. Baldwin said, that the usages of the house certainly admitted of raising a question on a general principle, in several different stages; that it was very common for the mover to call for the opinion of the house when he first made his motion; that when a motion was made in the form in which the gentleman had thought proper to submit the one now under consideration, viz. "That a committee be appointed to enquire and report whether there be any propriety or necessity for such a law to be passed;" he thought it a flagrant and very unfavorable to the discussion of the general principle. He was not prepared to say, that a committee might not, on investigation, report facts and circumstances which might render further provisions in those laws necessary. He thought the motion very guarded; that it left the subject as open as possible, and expressed his wish that the committee might be indulged to be appointed. He said it had been repeatedly stated, and did not seem to be denied, that there might be cases in war, or in imminent danger of war, in which individuals would find it indispensable to the support of themselves and families, or perhaps to their lives, to hold such a correspondence with a foreign power. Persons might also be led, as had been stated yesterday, by religious impressions, or by other benevolent and honorable motives, to take such measures to endeavor to avert the horrors of an impending war, and to prevent the effusion of human blood. This has often been done, and been attended with wonderful success. He did not for a moment suppose it possible that a judicious committee of that house could be appointed who would wish to throw obstructions in the way, or render criminal such conduct. Instances of this kind, he said, were presented to them in all history—they have been the subjects of most exalted and unbounded applause; monuments and altars have been erected to peacemakers. Even the histories of savage nations are not without such instances. Individuals, at the risk of every thing, of life itself, have gone out between contending tribes and armies, and been rewarded with the highest testimonies of respect and veneration, from both parties.

In this country, and in this age, he was sure it could not be the intention of any gentleman to discourage or defeat such dispositions; he was willing, at present, to accept the assurances which they have given, and let the subject go to a committee to examine and report. Mr. Otis observed that when the present resolution was yesterday before the house, he intended to have offered a few remarks upon it, but gave way upon a motion to adjourn; he would not now take up more of the time of the house than he should have then occupied, nor enlarge the observations which had then occurred to him, as the sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Georgia had not varied the questions. He viewed the propriety of the resolution as resulting from the peculiar circumstances of the country. The insults and outrages of the French republic had compelled the United States to assume an attitude which in other countries had been usually identified with war, and which in this country we ought to consider for any thing that yet appeared to the contrary, as a prelude to an open rupture. We had been obliged to arm by sea land, to interdict commerce and to authorize reprisals in short to do all but agree upon the formulary of a declaration. There could then be, he said, but one question before the house. Is it right and expedient in this state of approximation to war, to adopt every defensive and cautious measure that would be incumbent upon us in an avowed and open state of war. If not, the strongest possible argument would be furnished in favor of making an immediate declaration of war; but if on the contrary prudence demanded and justified every precaution, which after such a declaration would be indispensable, we might still exhibit our moderation and forbearance in preserving our present relations.—It had never yet been doubted that in the event of an open war, it was not only competent to every nation, but a sacred and necessary duty, not only to restrain its citizens from passing over to the enemy, but from maintaining any correspondence with him, especially upon subjects of a political nature, and he could scarcely conceive of any reasons which would render such restrictions wise and politic in the last resort, that did not apply to the present stage of advancement towards such a state.—If party divisions exist in a country, it is no less important to conceal them, than when armed at all points we might have less to fear from their effects. If distinguished citizens and men high in office under the plausible semblance of restoring peace might extend their intrigues to a dangerous latitude in one case; they might equally abuse an unrestrained intercourse in the other case under the no less specious appearance of a design to prevent war.—The same encouragement to an enemy, the same assurance of support, the same plans of proceeding, and the same conspiracies, would be pregnant with the same and sometimes with more aggravated evils. Indeed so palpable are the abuses to which the tampering with an open enemy would be liable, that none but a lunatic would contend for the innocence of the practice, or for the possibility of permitting it consistently with the public safety. Yet the house had

been told yesterday by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) and the idea had been enforced this morning by the gentleman from Georgia, that if a late eccentric mission had been instrumental in maintaining peace, far from being a subject of reproach, it would be a cause for pride and exaltation for civic rewards and monumental honors. That is, in other words, the end will justify the means. Sir, said Mr. Otis it is the misery of legislation in this as well as other countries, that we cannot advance a step without entangling our feet in the tools of this fashionable philosophy, without encountering these old Jesuitical doctrines new varnished and varnished by modern illuminati. As if there was no standard of moral fitness in the nature of things. Gentlemen espouse and preach up these principles who are not aware of their extent. An ingenious nature had led the gentleman from Virginia to extenuate the conduct of a person who had lately visited France; probably under an impression of the purity of his motives, or of the views of those who were privy to this singular adventure; but he could not believe that this conduct would meet with the approbation of the people of this country, from any perceptions that peace was the object of this diplomatic volunteer. Peace might be obtained by various modes, at which he believed that gentleman would revolt with horror. Affirmate your President, and transport a majority of both houses to Cayenne, let the people be terrified into the election of men of opposite principles, and probably these measures would give you peace, but it would be a peace delusive, precarious and fatal; let those who prefer peace to honor and French fraternity to independence form a subscription and pay to the Directory the fifty thousand pounds. Probably this act of patriotism would for a time procure the continuance of peace. But from such a peace he hoped the country would be preserved, it would be a peace destitute of comforts and blessings, a peace distinct from prosperity, a delusive calm, portentous and dreadful and such as the people of this country will ever embrace.

It had been objected to the present resolution by the gentleman from Pennsylvania that it glanced at a late transaction, concerning which no evidence was before the house. Although the resolution does not involve or affect that transaction, yet Mr. O. admitted that it might not have been offered to the house at this time, unless the case in question had occurred. It is not, said he, good policy to anticipate offences; but when misdemeanors occur, and are committed not only with impunity but applause, it is time for the legislature to interfere. Indeed as there are some crimes so atrocious, there are also degrees of folly and vanity so exquisite, that no fancy can picture them before they are exhibited. Thus no one could seriously imagine that any man who was not descended in a right line from Don Quixote, would have gone to France with the romantic project of restoring by the mere force of his own private remonstrances or personal influence, the accustomed relations of the two countries.—No man could foresee that an American citizen formerly of a good character, was capable, after a few years residence in France, of becoming an apostate from honor, and a traitor to his country, and of writing and dispatching to a member of this house, such infamous slanders, and servile sentiments, as we have lately seen published in the New-papers. Yet these phantoms of the imagination are likely to be realized; we now learn that men can be thus foolish and thus prostituted, and we must guard against the effects of this folly and wickedness in future.

With respect to the mission itself, knowing, said he, as he did know, by letters from a gentleman who was in France at the same time with the person alluded to, and on whose information and attachment to his country he could place a perfect reliance, that all those measures which some affect to consider as proofs of a change favorable to our country were actually agreed upon prior to any interview of the mission with the French Directory; being also well apprized that this person since his return had been so unlucky or forgetful as to impute this relaxation of the French policy in our favor, to a temporary absence of Rewbell, he should be very much inclined to treat the whole expedition as an object of merriment and derision; to consider it in the view of a crusade, or a pilgrimage to Mecca, or on a footing with a voyage to Spain to see a bull baiting, or to London to see the lions, or any other project of curiosity or fanaticism; but that the account given by this man to various persons of the characters who were privy to his departure, induced him to think of it in a more serious light.—He has repeatedly declared that the Vice-President of the United States, the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and the late French Consul were acquainted with his design, and furnished him with letters and passports; and a gentleman who was now in this country, but had been and conversed with this envoy in Paris, had assured him (Mr. O.) that he acknowledged that Mr. Genet was informed of his intention and errand.—It does not follow from these circumstances, said Mr. O. that any intrigue or conspiracy has certainly existed which may be hostile to the public welfare, nor was he disposed to implicate either of the American citizens just named in any such accusation.—It was indeed strange, if true, that the secret of this mission should be communicated only to those persons, but, perhaps, a satisfactory explanation might be given. His object, however, at present, was not so much to institute an inquiry into this particular transaction, as to shew that great danger might exist in such practices, and to prevent their continuance.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania had been obliged to admit that a species of correspondence might be instituted with the citizens of France, that would be highly criminal, but that the criminality would depend on the nature of the correspondence and that the resolution did not define with accuracy the kind of correspondence which ought

to be punished. But said Mr. O. this is a very fallacious objection. It is not merely the particular correspondence, but the illegal and dangerous tendency of any correspondence with our enemies, and the abuses to which it is liable, which require attention. An ostensible correspondence may be conducted as to furnish of itself no ground of censure, while a covert correspondence between the same parties may be thereby facilitated. He would venture to predict that if ever this renowned envoy had presented a memorial to the directory, or written any letter to them, it was ingeniously contrived so that if by any accident it should be made public it might appear unexceptionable. In such a memorial he would be careful to dwell much upon our union and patriotism; upon the folly of attempting an invasion, and the little chance there would be of success; upon the madness of forcing us against our natural bias into the arms of Britain; upon the great advantages that both countries would derive from a restoration of harmony, and upon the injustice and severity of their measures; in a word upon all those topics which if published, would strike favorably the public ear and even add the popularity of the writer and his friends. But with him this sort of correspondence would be of no avail. He should regard it merely as a fabrication. It would throw no light upon the real errand, the conversations at the private dinners of Merlin, the petit soupers of Treillard, the tete a tete with Lepaux, nor the conferences with Talleyrand. It is on these occasions that the real business is done, it is in these scenes that the flow of soul is communicated. A law that does not reach this sort of correspondence will prove inadequate the object of the resolution.

The House, said he, have frequently been told, and particularly on the present occasion by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that the great object and main design of the majority was to excite a general alarm in the minds of the people. If this charge, said Mr. O. applies to me among others, I plead guilty at once. I confess myself to be alarmed, and while I stand as a centinel at this post, it is my duty to communicate and diffuse the alarm until the danger be past. It was not, he said, a proof of courage, but of apathy, to be free from alarm; he saw nothing in the situation of other countries to quiet his fears. The fairest and happiest countries on the globe had been subjugated by France, their fields laid desolate, their cities transformed into a profligate banditti, all social order subverted, commerce destroyed, religion scoffed out of countenance, and liberty purified hither into her last sanctuary, and the skirts of her garments already in the hands of ruffians in spite of an intervening ocean. Nor was he alarmed merely for himself, and his political associates, but for those who opposed him. He was aware that when the confusion incident to French principles should overtake his country, that friend and foe would be involved in promiscuous ruin. The same dagger that was whetted for his bosom, would strike deep into theirs, the same hand that rifled his pockets would plunder their pockets, and the violence which beggared and enslaved his children would involve theirs in the same distress. He should not, he said, be discouraged from expressing this alarm, by being reminded of the effects produced by alarm in another country. He wished to God the gentleman from Pennsylvania could augment the list of countries that had listened seasonably to the voices of their alarmists. Had Holland, Switzerland, and other nations which now groan under French taskmasters heard and obeyed the warnings; the entreaties, the prophetic prayers of their best and most faithful citizens, they would have had sufficient cause to rejoice at this hour; one country only, had taken this necessary alarm and by means of it has hitherto withstood and will probably ride out in safety, the destructive tempest which has overwhelmed her neighbors. It is by resisting the lullaby of opposition that Great Britain has preserved her constitution and government—and if such a constitution and government, which so many are pleased to consider as corrupt and rotten, struggling with debts and abuses, have been preserved by a timely alarm, it is no reproach to be anxious to have a better constitution and a better government by the same means. It has been also said; that if we suffer ourselves to be led astray by arguments drawn from the fate of other countries, we shall be enslaved, and surrender our liberties through fear of losing them. He believed the reverse of this proposition to be true, and that if the examples of those countries came to be disregarded, we might prepare to meet our fate. Again it is insisted that the secret of the resolution on the table, was to perpetuate the division of party, and that although but few real causes of dissention remain, yet we are determined to throw down the gauntlet and excite the greatest possible irritation. This accusation he denied. He did not believe that the resolution was introduced with any such design; but if such had been the object of the mover, the blame would not attach to him or to his friends. They might even then have justified themselves upon principles of self-defence. He appealed to the whole house, that within a few days after the commencement of the session, they were threatened with a notice that motions might be expected in favor of repealing the Alien and Sedition acts; which could owe their origin to no other intention but that of inflaming the public mind and of persevering in the endeavor to expose the administration and its friends to odious imputations. Therefore, said Mr. O. we should stand acquitted if instead of giving time to our adversaries to furnish their weapons and carry war into our borders, we had seized this occasion to strike the first blow.

If, as the gentleman from Virginia observed, the aspect of our affairs was changed for the better, he sincerely rejoiced; but confessed that nothing with reference to our foreign relations had occurred, either in the repeal of the embargo on our vessels, nor the liberation of our seamen, nor in the nugatory renewal of the commissions to the French privateers, which convinced him of any real change in the sentiments of the