

hands of the first bold and unprincipled faction that may choose to usurp them.

The gentleman from Virginia indeed admits, that if the envoy went to invite war, instead of securing peace, it would be highly criminal; and in this admission he has given the death blow to his own principle; for when the envoy goes for the ostensible purpose of securing peace, how are we to be assured that the real, though secret purpose is not to invite war? War may happen to suit a faction better than peace; and in that case they would send an envoy to invite or to hasten it; but they would never avow this object. It would be too odious. Therefore the mission would be covered under the plausible pretext of securing peace. The public and ostensible acts of the agent would wear this complexion. His secret negotiations would point to the other object. If the practice be admitted who shall guard us against the perversion of it? Who shall assure us that these self-constituted missionaries of peace, will not be inviters and guides of invasion? Who shall assure us, that the very embassy now in question, had not this for its real object? that the envoy, instead of the language which I formerly supposed him to have held to the directors, did not address them to this effect, "Now is your time. Lose not a moment. The spirit of the nation is rising. Vigorous preparations are going on. A small force, aided by your party in America, may now suffice, but if you delay long, the enterprise will become very difficult, perhaps impracticable. In a short time, the nation will be in arms, and your party, without timely and efficacious assistance, will be entirely broken." In many situations, which may readily be imagined, this would be the natural secret language of the missionary of a faction, whose efforts to prevent defensive preparations might be as great, and whose outcry about "Peace" might be as loud as those we have witnessed during the last two years.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) who proceeds with more caution, has not ventured to justify this mission directly, but he has done it in a more complete, though an indirect manner. He has contended that the impropriety of such acts must be estimated by the object for which they are done. If that object be, in an abstract view, innocent or laudible, the act may be justified. This amounts to the old Jesuitical and Jacobin principle, adverted to by my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Otis) *That the end justifies the means*, a principle which in its application to human affairs, is the most wicked and mischievous that the heart of man ever imagined. Let a man once be convinced of this principle, and he is immediately freed from every moral or religious restraint, from all the ties of nature, and the feelings of humanity. He is himself to judge whether the end be a good one; and this decision will be according to his passions and his interests. The means are then laid open before him. There are, for instance, many persons in this country who think it a most desirable object to procure a change of administration, and of system, in our government. Convince them of the truth of this principle, "That if the object be a good one, the acts done to attain it may be justified." In other words, "That the means are justified by the end;" and whether they will employ assassination, infraction, foreign influence, or foreign force, or all of them together, becomes a question, not of morality, but of mere expediency. Of all the engines employed by the modern overturners of society, this principle has acted with the most destructive efficacy; and accordingly, it is preached with the greatest zeal, by all the modern apostles of insurrection.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania has entertained the house, and amused himself, with some very ingenious distinctions about the technical meaning of the word "negotiation." An agent of this kind, he says, cannot negotiate, because to negotiate is to conclude a treaty, which such an agent could not do. It must, however, be observed, that the word *negotiate* is not used in the resolution, which speaks of corresponding with any foreign government, or any subject in dispute between such government and this country. Besides, Mr. Speaker, even if the technical diplomatic meaning of the word *negotiate* were such as the gentleman from Pennsylvania has stated, which is by no means the case, yet we know that its common acceptation, in ordinary discourse, is to propose a plan on any subject, to discuss that plan, settle its terms, and arrange its various stipulations. In this sense, an agent of this kind might negotiate a treaty with a foreign power; might admit into its conditions wholly incompatible, in the opinion of the government, with the good of the country; might bring it and offer it to the government to accept or not; and should the government refuse it, however wisely, might publish it to the people, and employ it as an instrument of faction to excite discontent, deprive the government of public confidence, and force it, by these means, into a ruinous treaty, repugnant to its own judgment, and the true interests of the country. All this might be effected by such a mission, not withholding the ingenious distinctions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and according to the construction which he has put on the term *negotiate*. This, indeed, is the very course that would, no doubt, be pursued, as being most likely to accomplish the views of a faction connected with the enemy government. It is, however, only one out of numberless methods, in which such an intercourse, were any government weak enough to permit it, might be employed for its destruction, and ruin of the country.

(To be Continued.)

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Isaac Telford, Esq. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against said Estate will please to furnish their accounts duly attested for settlement to GEORGE DAVIS, Attorney in Law to JOHN M'KIM, Jr. Adm'r. No. 10. 2166

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 3.	
Six Per Cent.	16 1/2
Three Per Cent.	9 1/2
Deferred 6 Per Cent.	14 1/2
BANK United States,	23 percent.
— Pennsylvania,	21 ditto
— North America,	45 ditto
Insurance comp. N. A. shares,	55 ditto
— Pennsylvania, shares,	60 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

As was foreseen, so it has turned out, that the affair of the Baltimore has been abominably exaggerated.

It now appears, that Capt. Loring, being distressed for men, applied to Capt. Phillips for such British seamen as he had on board. It is added, that, on Capt. Phillips's expressing his reluctance to part with any of his men, the Commodore sent armed boats, and took out fifty five men, of which he retained five, returning the rest. This latter part of the story is absurd, and is no doubt not less unfounded than the thousand other misrepresentations which have been circulated. On the question of right in this case, a few remarks occur. — By the law of nations, the controul of a power over its subjects, under any circumstances, in any situation, is indisputably clear. The Retaliation has a right to board the Queen and demand every American seaman in her, and had she done so, they would have been given up: Every British commander has express instructions to do so. It is not to be presumed, however, that such cases are to become common. Circumstances may exist to render the practice oppressive. Were it general, however, Britain and not America, would be the sufferers by it.

Rendering due homage to that active jealousy, which is so unceasingly alive to the great interests of National Independence, it may nevertheless be politic, by tempering it with proper reflection, to bar it from running into an excess which may justly incur ridicule and contempt.

Britain and America are engaged in a common war with an infernal enemy. — It is essential that the popular indignation be in no degree diverted from the outrages of that common enemy. But this is the direct tendency of all the execrable cant that has been poured forth on this subject. After all, on what is the bluster founded? On the idea that Britain will concede — this very presumption renders any step unnecessary. It is presumed we are not to compel England to give up her principle.

All that can with any sense be said, is — If Commodore Loring was in distress for men, and politely requested them of Capt. Phillips, it is a pity he did not supply him. If Capt. Phillips found it fit to evade the request it is a pity Commodore Loring had not waived it. On the whole, the occurrence is not to be regretted — as it will produce an understanding on a point which if left unsettled might have given rise to a more unpleasant scene; and it has given an opportunity to the advocates of Government to evince their jealousy on a point of national pride, and to refute the foul calumnies of the faction of levelers.

The witty editor of the *Walpole Museum*, observes that the capture of Alexandria by Buonaparte, was like taking the borough of *Old Sarum*.

Jackson, the Democrat, and Governor of Georgia, has issued his proclamation, declaring Benjamin Taliaferro and James Jones, Esquires, members of the next Congress.

TIT FOR TAT.

Or, more about *Goose-traps*.

MR. FENNO, I HAVE noticed a paragraph in your paper respecting the new Insurance Company, or Companies if you please; for though I have not seen the scheme of more than one, yet I am an advocate for both, if both are wanted; and I have heard several of our most respectable gentlemen in trade say, that the existence of several companies, by reducing the present high prices of insurance, would prove generally beneficial to our country.

I have also heard it said that a gentleman, at far from 169 Chestnut-street, has joined in the opposition to the proposed additional company or companies, and that the ludicrous story of a *Goose-trap* in the Philadelphia Gazette, was told by him before it appeared in that paper; — in application to new Bank and Insurance Companies, "wherever there were others already sufficient for all the purposes of business." — It was the Hon. Mr. Harper, I think, who told as it was dangerous for those to throw stones who reside in glass-houses — such was the observation of a gentleman at the Coffee-house, last Saturday evening, while the *Goose-trap* story was in circulation, when the following "Goose-traps" (the gentleman must excuse me, 'tis an appellation of his own fixing) originated by him, were enumerated in a circle of friends:

1. The Union Bank of the state of Massachusetts.
 2. The Insurance Co. of North America.
 3. The Bank of Columbia at George-Town.
 4. The Bridge over the Potomac at ditto.
 5. One Federal City Lottery, drawn.
 6. One ditto not drawn.
 7. One Bridge for this city, over Schuylkill, not yet built.
- Add to this the universal charge against this most eminent *Goose-trap* maker, of having

been most instrumental in turning the public attention, and also in aiding to obtain, by overblown representations, the several grants of Congress towards that most ridiculous of all ridiculous *Goose-traps*, the City of Washington.

As I do not mean to be severe on the gentleman, but merely to remind him of his own *glass-houses* and *goose-traps*, I will now proceed to a point of more importance.

If more public institutions, like those of Insurance Companies and Banks, are really wanted, let a petition go forward to open, on a given day, a public subscription, that all who choose to adventure may have an equal chance with the original *trap-makers*, and let there be a stipulation that part of the money so raised shall be employed for bringing water into the city, and for the sake of this last object only will I subscribe my mite.

NO GULL.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, dated 5th October 1798.

"Nelson's victory off the Nile has been more glorious and decisive than any recorded in the annals of naval battles.

"Buonaparte arrived at Alexandria three days after the English fleet, on their first visit, had left it. Alexandria was immediately taken possession of; a corps of 5000 troops were left there; and Buonaparte with about 18,000 men proceeded to Cairo, which he entered on the 22d of July. The landing and progress of the French were resisted by the Mamelukes and Arabs, and though the contents were always unequal; there is reason to believe that the French have suffered considerable loss.

"Several advice boats have been taken with Buonaparte's dispatches, and a great number of private letters, some of the latter written since the destruction of the fleet: they are all in a depending stile, describing the difficulties to be much greater than were expected; the army to be wasting with disease, and on every motion harassed by the Arabs and country troops. So little has been the success in revolutionizing the public opinion, and so active and hostile are the Egyptians, that not even a letter can be sent from Cairo to Alexandria without an escort of 600 horse! The Ports whither Buonaparte hoped to conciliate by declaring against the Beys, and professing a deference for the Ottoman Power, issued a declaration of war against France on the 2d of September, the immediate consequence of which was the sending of the French charge d'affaires to the Seven Towers, and the arrest of all the French throughout the Turkish dominions and the sequestration of their goods.

"The ultimate object of Buonaparte is India; but his complete establishment in Egypt was first to be accomplished. A letter from the commissary general complains of their want of provisions, and particularly of wine or of some substitute, without which the waters and climate of Egypt will, in his opinion, in a short time destroy the army. Buonaparte himself is disappointed and dejected; in a private letter to a friend at Paris, he reveals his despondency, expresses his intention to return to Paris this winter, and gives orders that his house should be kept prepared to receive him. Letters from Tallien to his wife, written after the battle which he saw, and of the disastrous issue of which he says he was about setting out to carry the news to Buonaparte, breathe the same regrets and disappointment."

Important.

From a Hamburg paper of October 27.

HAMBURG, 23d OCT.

Stricter means have been lately proposed to prevent the introduction of English goods and it is now decreed, that after the 31st of October none of the English merchandize specified in the ordinance shall be imported into the republic [of Batavia] by land or by sea, on pain of the confiscation of the said merchandize and the banishment of the importer. This decree has been already sanctioned, and the directors has announced it to the people by a proclamation.

PHILADELPHIA, 31st Dec. 1798.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Wards, appointed by the citizens, on the 23d ult. to devise a plan, for purifying infected houses, beds, cloaths, &c.

Resolved, that in order to guard against a return of the late awful calamity, it is in the opinion of the committee highly expedient, that the following measures should be adopted and carried into effect. 1st. That the City Hospital being a suitable place to receive infected bedding, cloathing, &c. for the purpose of being cleaned, by process of fumigation, washing or other equally efficacious means, be appropriated to this use under the authority of the Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals.

2. That a number of citizens, in each Ward be appointed whose duty it shall be to search out such places where the late fever had prevailed, and cause to be removed to said Hospital, such infected articles as they may be able to discover, and return them as expeditiously as possible to their proper owners — that if in their judgment it shall be found necessary to bury or destroy any infected beds, &c. they are authorized to purchase them at their value, or to replace them with others equally good.

3. That the wards be purified in rotation, commencing at upper Delaware and ending at New-Market, the acting Representative of a Ward to give notice to the Representative of the adjoining ward, at least 24 hours previous to the completion of his Ward.

4. That Godfrey Haga, Joseph Lowmear, Thomas Attmore and Isaac Paxson be a committee to make preparations at the Hospital, to procure a sufficient number of hands and provide materials suitable for fumigation, &c. who are to notify the Committee of upper Delaware ward, the time when they will be prepared to receive the infected beds, &c.

5. That, the following persons be ap-

pointed, to apply to the inhabitants in their respective Wards for their contributions, to create a fund to defray the necessary expenses, in cleaning and purifying infected bedding, cloathing, &c. to procure such assistance from their fellow citizens, as they may require and pay over what sums they shall respectively collect to Ebenezer Large, who is appointed Treasurer to this Committee, viz

- Godfrey Haga, North Mulberry Ward.
- Thomas Allibone, South do. do.
- Nicholas Diehl, Upper Delaware do.
- Jonathan Willis, Lower Delaware do.
- Mahlon Hutchison, High Street do.
- Charles Pleasants, North Ward.
- John Stille, Chestnut do.
- Isaac Paxson, Middle do.
- Ebenezer Large, Walnut do.
- Thomas Harrison, South do.
- Joseph Lowmear, Dock do.
- Thomas Attmore, New-Market, do.

Resolved, that the following persons be appointed to apply for and secure out all infected houses, bedding, cloathing, &c. in the manner and to answer the purposes of the foregoing Resolutions, viz.

North Mulberry Ward. Joseph Hertzog, Caleb Hughes, Capt. William Davis, James Davis, (Ironmonger) Charles Jolly, John Helline, John Etris, John Rofs, (Painter) Edward Pennington, Jacob Painter.

South Mulberry ward. James C. Fisher, Thomas Morris, Jr. Isaac Knight Benjamin Taylor, Thomas Shoemaker, Jacob Ediburn, Thomas W. Armat, Samuel Schoefeld, Robert Evans, Reading Howell, Peter Fritz, John Rugan, George Flake, Isaac Pennington, William Perkins, Joseph Morris, Jacob Vanfeiver.

Upper Delaware Ward. Samuel Wetherell, Joseph Sanson, Peter Care, Israel Brown, Nicholas Diehl, Michael Bright.

Lower Delaware Ward. Jacob Clement, Daniel Dick, John M'Elwaine, Lewis Taylor.

High Street Ward. Sallows Shewell, Joseph Parker.

North Ward. Henry Toland, Joseph Price, John Singer, Jonathan Jones, Thomas Ryerison, Edward Thomson, Gideon H. Wells, John Guier, Cornelius Comegys, Christopher Eyerly, Elliston Perot, Samuel E. Howell, David Seckle, Obadiah Stockton, Michael Fox, David Meredith.

Chestnut Ward. James Stokes, John Carrel, William Bell, Thos. Ewing, Joseph Moore, Stephen Phipps.

Middle Ward. Samuel Benge, Robert Haydock, William Jones, Samuel Scotten, Jesse Sharples, James Simmons, John Miller, George Kemble, John Poultney, John Dunlap, David Laply.

Walnut Ward. Anthony Taylor, James Robinson, John Bedford, Walter Franklin.

South Ward. Benjamin Bryant, John Evans, James Wills, Wm. Poyntell, Thomas Hurley, Abram Vanburin, John Ashburner, Conrad Hanke, William Kinly, Robert Anly, Godfrey Gebler, Onslow Wakeford.

Dock Ward. George Dougherty, Peter Evans, Robert Oakley, Thomas M. Willing, Robert Ralston, John Vaughan, James Lyle, John Wall, Isaac H. Jackson, Joshua Fisher, Abram Shoemaker, Isaac Snowden, Paschal Hollingsworth, Luke Morris, Selby Hickman, Joseph Higbee.

New-Market Ward. Edward Roberts, William Stevenson, William Buck, Godfrey Willer, Nathan Atherton, Isaac T. Hopper, Philip Mason, Samuel Shin, Francis Higgins, Michael Miller, William Thachara, Joseph Wetherill, George Summers, Charles Cary, James Moyes, Richard Gay, John Meredith, James Smith, John Douglas, Alexander Dean, Richard Price, Benjamin Price, Peter Barker.

By order of the Committee,

THOMAS HARRISON, Chairman.

CHARLES PLEASANTS, Secy.

Health-Office, Dec. 27. 1798

The Board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals taking it to consideration the importance of an effectual and speedy purification of houses, bedding, cloathing, &c. in which the late malignant fever may have existed, do resolve, that the committee appointed by a meeting of citizens on the 23 ult. to represent the city and liberties, viz. Geo. Budd, George Ingles, Joseph Cowperthwait, for the Northern Liberties — Godfrey Haga, Thomas Allibone, Nicholas Diehl, Jonathan Willis, Mahlon Hutchison, Charles Pleasants, John Stille, Isaac Paxson, Ebenezer Large, Thomas Harrison, Miers Fisher, Thomas Attmore, for the city — Richard Tattermarty, Robert Jones, Joseph Marsh, for the district of Southwark, and Joseph Burr for Moyamensing, be appointed a committee to devise and direct the execution of such measures as may appear to them best calculated for the purpose; and they are hereby authorized to appoint such other persons in each ward and district as may be willing to aid them in the execution of their duties.

Resolved, that City Hospital be appropriated to the reception and purification of bedding, cloathing, &c. under the direction of the committee, and that the superintendent be directed to render such services as the committee shall require of him.

Resolved, that the Health Officer be directed to aid the committee, with his authority in the execution of their duties, should they require it.

By order of the Board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals.

WILLIAM JONES, President.

Attess, TIMOTHY PAXSON, Clerk.

Bank of United States,

January 7, 1799.

THE Directors have this day declared a Dividend for the last six months, of sixteen dollars per share, payable after the 17th inst. to the Stockholders or their legal representatives.

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

(d6t)

Stop the Democrat!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS one JOSEPH HAZLETT, calling himself a Physician, during his stay in Bolton, (nearly five feet eight inches high, pale in complexion, sandy hair, generally powdered and turned up behind, small light blue eyes, two moles on his upper lip, one on each side, bad teeth, downward look, rather a small pointed nose, very small hands, well shaped legs, neat in his dress, carried off with him a long dark blue coat, with yellow buttons and a mixed colored coat, several pair of cassimere small clothes, striped, colored and plain white waistcoats, a man of not much volubility of expression, but fond of reading and imitating foreign did, in April last, fraudulently Swindle a merchant in the aforesaid town, by forging a note of Six Hundred and Eighty dollars, forty five cents upon a merchant in Philadelphia, and negotiating the same. And also did, previous to the aforesaid date, Swindle and Defraud many others in the said town and in the southern States. Be it known to all men, that the sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and deliver him the said Joseph Hazlett into the custody of Mr. Oliver Harthorne, deputy Sheriff and gaoler of Bolton aforesaid, who will pay the aforesaid sum of One Hundred Dollars and all reasonable charges attending the taking and conveying of him the said Joseph Hazlett's person into the custody of him the aforesaid Sheriff.

Bolton, January 10, 1799

This advertisement is inserted not only for the satisfaction of these merchants alluded to above, but to put the unwary and benighted merchant on his guard.

Jan 7

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE

by WILLIAM COBBETT,

The Political Green-House,

For the Year 1798.

The Creditors of SAMUEL RUT-

TER are informed, that the Trustees will continue to attend at the House of Christopher Thompson, in Robeson Township, Berks county, on the 25th and 26th days of the present month, and on the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of January next, in order to receive proof in support of their respective claims — And at Northampton for the purpose, at the house of Jeremiah Wills, on the 11th and 12th days of February next, of which all persons concerned, are requested to take NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the said SAMUEL RUTTER, previously to the 10th day of June last, are informed that, unless payment is made to some one of the said trustees, before the 1st day of February next, suits will be commenced against them without respects of persons.

SAMUEL BAIRD } Trustees.
REES MOORE }
SAMUEL POTTS }

Jan. 7

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

In the School House of the Holy Trinity Church

An English Catholic Teacher,

Who can produce good recommendation. For

further particulars apply to the subscribers.

WILLIAM ELLING, pastor.

JAMES GILLERS,

ADAM PREMIR.

Jan. 7

The Creditors of John Lawrie,

of Derry-Town, in the county of Northumberland State of Pennsylvania, are hereby informed, that the said John Lawrie has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of that county, to be admitted to the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and that the Judges of the said Court have appointed the fourth Monday of January, 1799, at Sunbury, in the said County, to hear him and his Creditors. JOHN LAWRIE.

Jan. 7

The Creditor of William Steed-

man of Derry-Town, in the county of Northumberland, state of Pennsylvania, are hereby informed, that the said William Steedman has applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of the said County, to be admitted to the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the state of Pennsylvania, and that the Judges of the said Court have appointed the fourth Monday of January 1799, at Sunbury, in the said County, to hear him and his Creditors.

WILLIAM STEEDMAN.

January 7

ABNER BRIGGS,

Of the City of Philadelphia,

STOREKEEPER,

HAVING assented to all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all his Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to either of the assignees; in failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged without further delay.

GEORGE FENNOCK,
WILLIAM FRENCH.

January 4

No. 128,

The south-east corner of Market and Fourth streets,

JACOB COX,

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

Fashionable Merchandize,

(in the gentlemen's line) — The whole of which will be disposed of, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices for cash.

dec. 19

2aw1f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL WALLIS, Esq. of Murcy township, in the county of Lycoming, lately deceased, are hereby required to come forward immediately and pay their respective debts. — And all persons having legal demands against the Estate, are requested to produce their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN WALLIS, } Administrators.
WILLIAM ELLIS, }
DANIEL SMITH, }
JOHN ADLUM, }

December 13

31aw4w

Wheat, Ginsang, &c.

4000 bushels of white Wheat, of excellent quality

15 Casks of Ginsang

30 Pipes of Madeira Wine, three years old

100 Barrels of Prime Beef

For Sale by JOHN SKYRIN,

No. 56, North Front-street. Dec. 26 2aw5w