

been filled with sagacity; that it is such an one as it would have been most prudent not to have opposed them on; and if this had been merely a declaratory opinion, unconnected with any law, he would have suffered it to have passed over without remark; but when he saw it was to be the foundation of a penal law, whatever advantage gentlemen may take of the opposition, to alarm the public mind, he considered it a duty, which he could not abandon, to oppose it in every shape. If the resolution, was, however, adopted, and when the bill is reported, it shall be freed from the objections which he has brought against the resolution, he should then withdraw his opposition.

Mr. J. Williams said, that notwithstanding the declaration of the gentleman just laid down, he did not think his opposition to this resolution would warrant a belief of it, because his arguments went to justify, not only the late transaction, but to lay it down as a maxim, that any person whatever may do the same thing. He thought gentlemen would have done well to have taken the advice of the gentleman from Georgia, and reserved their objections until the bill was reported; but they have chosen a contrary course, and determined to oppose the principle in all its stages. During the last session, the house was employed for four weeks in discussing the propriety of sending certain ministers abroad. Gentlemen were for having few or none, but now they are in favor of any individual who chooses becoming a negotiator. If, said Mr. W. we mean to preserve our constitution and government, an innovation of this kind ought to be strictly guarded against. It is derogatory to a republican government, continued he, to see it announced in a foreign paper, that an envoy is arrived from the United States, but afterwards contradicted, and said to be a person come to treat, but unauthorized by the government. It would appear that the government of any country which would treat with such a person, must despise the principles of republicanism; because every thing done contrary to the will of a majority, is contrary to republican principles. Our government sent commissioners to France to treat, but the French Directory refused to treat with them. Certain gentlemen then say they will send a man themselves—for no one can believe that the person went of his own accord. He believed no gentleman could say so. And if he did not go by his own authority, by what authority did he go? It must have been an authority directly opposed to the will of the majority. Mr. W. supposed the opposition which the gentleman from Pennsylvania has given to this resolution, had carried him farther than he intended. He had said that the resolution carried a declaration of war on the face of it. Was not this sending out unnecessary alarm to the people? Certainly it was. And what was it followed with? That a standing army was found to be necessary to destroy the remaining liberties of the people. What, said Mr. W. gave rise to this standing army? What but the opposition of these very gentlemen. Had they not inflamed the minds of the people, procured public meetings, and at length produced an insurrection in the country? By this conduct, they have put the country to vast unnecessary expense; even the present debate, which they had been the cause of, would cost the public a large sum. Had it not been for the opposition of these gentlemen, large expenditures would have been saved to the nation. When any thing like a measure of defence is proposed, they are sure to arrest its progress, by occasioning a long debate. And yet the excessive expenditure of government is always attributed to its friends and supporters whereas the very reverse is the fact. Even in the most trifling business, day after day is taking up in debate. Why not suffer the present resolution to go to a committee, and when their report is made, the subject could be discussed in committee of the whole. He hoped every gentleman who wished to support the constitution and government, would not oppose a measure intended to support them. He believed there would be no difficulty in discriminating between criminal correspondences and those which are innocent. Gentlemen suppose it would be a happy thing if an individual could procure a peace for the country, which it was not in the power of the government to obtain. But, said he, suppose two countries are at war, and a party, or an individual, were to go to one of the hostile nations from the other, and advise them to continue the war for a certain time longer (when they would otherwise be disposed to make peace) by an assurance that if they did so, their enemy would surrender at discretion. Yet this, it might be said, was undertaking from the best motives. If an unauthorized person were to come to this country from France, and would be rejected at once; and France, had proved herself to be no republic, by acting differently, paying so little respect to republican principles.

(To be Continued.)

AT PRIVATE SALE,
Several very elegant Situations for
SUMMER RETREATS,
Three and an half miles from the court-house near
Frankfort road.

THESE situations are considered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city; commanding a very extensive view of the Delaware; the shipping in the harbor, the city, Harrington, Frankfort, and several elegant country seats.

Any person desirous of viewing the grounds will please apply to HENRY HAINES, on the premises, and for terms, which will be made easy, to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, No. 124, South Fourth Street, and for title, to
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Esq.
Arch. between Second and Front streets.

FOR SALE,
(For Cash, or Approved Notes, at 60 days.)
A QUANTITY OF
Demy Printing Paper,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY.
Sixty Reams of Foolscap, No. 2.
Esquire of the Printer.
Jan. 7

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON January 2.

FROM HAMBURG.

An obliging correspondent has furnished us with Hamburg papers to Oct. 30, received by the Barbara, Capt. Clark, arrived at Salem.

A Hamburg paper of the 26th October, contains the following corroborative account of the fate of Buonaparte. It was received officially at Constantinople, by a courier, the 22d October by way of Belgrade—Constantinople, Oct. 28. The Porte has received an official account from the Pacha of Cairo, stating that Buonaparte had left that city for Alexandria. His first intention was to defend the castle of Cairo, at all events; and for this purpose he threw into it a strong garrison. He had taken a position against the Arabs, in advance of Cairo. [In a former account it was mentioned that he had thrown up entrenchments four hours (a term meaning leagues) in front of Cairo.] The Arabs did not cease to harass him; and he waited there to sustain the attack meditated against him, by the Arabs, the Bey, and the Kopten; and to see the effect of the distribution of money, &c. at Cairo; where he was disappointed. The garrison at the Castle had many difficulties to overcome; and notwithstanding from the mode of attack of the Arabi Buonaparte always remained master of the field, such were his losses, that he was at last obliged to retreat to Alexandria; where he was determined to make a stand, and defend himself to the last extremity. If the account of the last victory of the Arabs can be credited, Buonaparte's army must be reduced to 8000 men. The Arabian army was 60,000 strong, and do not consider the French invaders as soldiers, but as freebooters; and therefore give them no quarter. Their hatred against them is heightened by the consideration, that they deem their object to be the plunder of Mecca, and the overthrow of the religion of their fathers. In this idea they are confirmed by the declaration of war of the Sublime Porte, and their cautions to all true Musselmens. The French, agreeably to Buonaparte's proclamation, have committed various hostilities on those towns which did not readily obey their summons to surrender. This has heightened the rage of the natives; and the young men fly in great numbers to the standard of Mahomet.

The late news from Europe, must operate a powerful narcotic to the few remaining French infallibility men in our country; and those who were all cock-a-hoop to dance the Corganole, on "the splendid train of the glorious successes of the French," must now attune their notes to the Dead March in Gaul.

The French privateersmen in the Havannah, were quite vociferous in their Sacra Dieus, when they saw the United States ship Baltimore, bring a picaroon into the Harbour of their humble dependent, the Spaniard.

DEPARTMENT OF GUADALOUPE

Equality. The Law. Liberty.
Decree of the 7th of Vendemaire, seventh year.

The particular Agent of the Executive Directory of the French Republic at the Windward Islands, being informed by the exterior relations, and even by the American papers, that the vessels of that nation have captured the privateer La Croyable, Capt. Sylvestre, of St. Domingo, bearing a commission from citizen Hedouville, particular agent of the Executive Directory, and have conducted to the United States, where the captain and crew have been detained prisoners—that a frigate and a sloop of war have also taken the privateer the Sanspareil of this colony, near Martinique, and have conducted her towards that as from Saint-Domingo.

Considering that these hostile acts evince a very formal intention on the part of that government, to declare war against the French government, or to force the latter, to declare war against the former: that it is even possible that this declaration has already taken place, on one part or the other, yet not being certain as to this fact, he cannot act on conjecture, yet it being essential to fix the public opinion on the conduct to be held towards the Americans, in order to prevent the abuses and vexations which may result from the perfidious conduct, which they use towards French vessels, and to take measures which may secure against the efforts of their hostilities, in case war should be declared, decrees.

Article I. The laws and regulations on the subject of cruising, relative to neutrals and more especially the Americans shall be executed in every particular.

II. The American vessels released by the tribunal of Commerce, shall be provisionally sequestered; their cargoes sold under the direction of the administration, and the proceeds lodged in the chest of the republic where they shall remain deposited, to be remitted to those to whom of right they shall belong agreeable to the order of the Executive Directory.

III. The tribunal of Commerce, shall be bound to give immediate notice to the agency, of the release, which he may grant to said American vessels.

IV. The captains and crews of the said American vessels shall not depart from the colony, until they have subscribed and obligation, to cause themselves to be exchanged in case war shall have been declared between the two powers.

V. The administration and the commander in chief of the armed force, are charged with the execution of the present decree; which shall be printed, read, published, fixed up, and enregistered on all the registers of all the constituted authorities who are charged with its execution.

At Port de la Liberte, the 7th Vendemaire, 7th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) V. HUGUES.
ANDRE, Secretary of the agency at Guadeloupe.

From the press of the republic.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9.

Logan.

MR. FENNO,

I believe it is chiefly owing to perseverance in a species of novel and eccentric impudence, that characters of perfect insignificance and extreme imbecility, are sometimes able to scramble out of obscurity and awkwardly jostle themselves into public notice. A remarkable confirmation of this opinion we have now before us, in a man called *George Logan*. This creature, by a strange distortion of imagination, has fancied himself possessed of more general knowledge, more political sagacity, more persuasive eloquence and more powerful influence than the whole executive department of a nation; and not doubting to succeed in what the highest constituted authorities of his country, by the wisest plans, and justest measures, have failed to effect, away he sails, a self-appointed, self-accredited, and self-sufficient ambassador of peace, to the Regicide Directory; and on his return, finding his conduct ridiculed by some for its excessive folly, and censured by others, for having exhibited as much jacobin knavery as his understanding would permit, he has at last thought proper to descend a little from that sublimely predominating station where vanity had enthroned him, to take some notice of those public characters "big in office" who he says "have become the agents of private slander." The substance of his defence is this. How that he left his country, how he arrived in France, how he saw general La Fayette, how he came to Paris, how he was introduced to and visited in the most friendly manner *Citizen Marlin*, how he gave his opinion to the prince of Pirates, and also to many others of the fraternizing nation, and concludes by asserting a long string of negatives, against which no one must dare to insinuate any thing, because he has averred them not to be true. He kindly informs us, that "to defend and support the rights of our country as an independent commonwealth, is certainly the first duty of every good citizen" and "that he was unacquainted with any law, moral or political, by which he was prohibited from benefiting his country." There needs no ghost come from the grave to tell us this; but did this great Doctor recollect that there is a certain orderly sphere of action wherein alone it is possible for an individual to benefit the public, and that when he rambles out of his proper place in society he is unable to be of service, but may (if his abilities will permit) do much harm; and does he know that in all countries where the dignity of the executive is sufficiently supported, such an officious meddler could not escape the punishment due to his impertinence and temerity. Those who were authorized and best able to defend and support the rights of the country against "robbers by inclination, interest, habit, and system" had in vain exerted every prudent and honorable means; and when at last the nation's patience was quite exhausted, when its safety required a separation from such a contagious pestilence, when its commerce loudly called for retribution, and its insulted dignity atonement, then goes this supporter of independence, suing for peace, to those of whom his country had demanded satisfaction, of whom they were preparing to avenge themselves, and whose arrogance and enormous villainies they were determined to punish. He next tells us "that he spoke of his country to the citizens of France as he felt, but at all times with respect" and "he denied that there was any party here ready to sacrifice the government of their country." But some have been hardy enough to suppose, that to say one thing, and act in direct contradiction, is not exactly opposite to the principles of a jacobin: accordingly this man, who thought slightly of the wisdom and rectitude of the legitimate authority of his country, who belonged to a party that was perpetually opposing every useful measure, and contriving by every artifice in their power to "stop the wheels of government," and who went over to our enemies in defiance of, and as it were flying in the very face of government, to contradict all that had been said, and thwart all that had been done by its agents; this man, with true jacobin consistency "could always feel for and speak respectfully of his country."

He also took care to inform the ministers of disorganization, "that the people constituting the sovereign authority, and enjoying all the advantages of a representative government, had it always in their power to alter the constitution and laws of their country." He could also inform them it was not only his opinion, but also that of many more friends to the glorious revolution and revolutionary principles, that if they continued the embargo on our shipping, imprisoned our seamen, and plundered our property, it was not certain whether the *sovereign people* could be prevailed upon to alter the constitution and laws of their country so soon, or so effectually, as our good ally might wish: that such conduct might endanger the general cause of "fraternization, might have the mischievous tendency to open people's eyes to a sense of their own interests, to discover the lurking motives of *smiling-faced cut-throats*, to despise their insidious policy, crush their party here, nip the opening bud of anarchy

and prevent its fruit from ever reaching that maturity which France alone has brought to unrivaled perfection.

He could pay private friendly visits, and receive friendly attentions from the head of that "bloody, tyrannical, profligate, ferocious gang of ruffians" who were (to use the language of one of the most brilliant and useful members of whom death could deprive society) "wretches, who had lost all pretensions to the name of man; who, like Herod and Nero, looked on humanity to be weakness, virtue a prejudice; whose hearts could be only warmed with the sacrilegious flames that devoured priests and altars; who naturalized murder, croaked and thirsted for blood and power, attempted to invert the decrees of nature, and called on confusion as the order of the day." The President of these monsters, whom every good man in this and every other country cannot think of without abhorrence and detestation, he could be on the most friendly terms with, and all for the purpose of benefitting his country. What is more strange, on his return to this city, after going with an unblinking front to the Secretary of State, and insulting the first magistrate of the country, by daring to appear in his presence, this wretch could find partisans enough to get him elected a representative in the State Legislature for the county of Philadelphia! Yes, the people of Southwark, and principally of the Northern Liberties, have by some extravagant perversion of common sense, some wonderful anomaly in folly rejected the lofty trees of the forest, and laid into the Bramble, thou, shalt reign over us."

If the general tenor of a man's conduct is any better proof of his principles and connections than his bare ipsè dixit; then surely, we are fully warranted to believe and assert that, "he did go to France at the direction and advice of some persons here; that he did go and act as the official agent of a party; that he did associate with persons of whom he ought to have been ashamed, that his conduct has been dishonorable to himself, and as far as lay in his power "injurious to his country."

A. S.

January 7th, 1799.

To the Author of TIT FOR TAT.

Both candor and good humor (*rare attendants on news-paper controversy*) are so conspicuous in your "courteous retort," as to command a gentlemanly reply to your important queries: but to do this it may be better to effect a division of your essay into three questions—And

First. To demonstrate the fallacy of your opinion "that an increase of insurance companies could, by any fair calculation, reduce the rate of premium."

Secondly. It will be shewn how far you are incorrect in your list of *Goose-traps*, if you please, if your test be made our rule in judgment, which rule was made applicable to those institutions only, that are founded in speculation or mere opposition to others already in existence, and amply sufficient for all beneficial purposes. Your opinion, also, of the instrumentality of the character in question, will be noticed under this head.

Thirdly. In consequence of your concluding paragraph, a plan for a new monied institution, if such should be thought desirable, will be duly considered.

PERSEVERO.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING having had the misfortune to be captured on my passage from the port of Philadelphia to that of St. Thomas's, by a French privateer and carried into Point-Petre in Guadeloupe, where I suffered much, and in addition to which I found, on my return to the place of my nativity, that my character had been stigmatized in a most wicked and malicious publication in the Gazette of the United States, 3d December, and Philadelphia Gazette, of the 5th December 1798—viz.

SAVANNAH, November 13.

"A jacobin's Name."
"We are requested to mention the jacobin's name, who petitioned Victor Hughes, for fraternal treatment (as stated in the last Oracle). It was a captain MASON, in a brig from Philadelphia. We have not been able to obtain a true copy of Victor's letter, but it is supposed to run in the following style:

"Health and Fraternity.
"Dear Jaco,
"Yours of this day's date is received.—Can you think that the Terrible Republic needs the support of American traitors? The Magnanimous French nation despises such scoundrels! The only discrimination I shall make is, to confine you with greater severity, and keep you on shorter allowance; for the villain who prefers any country to his own, merits the guillotine."
V. HUGUES.

All of which I deny, and declare to be totally without foundation, having never been written, or in any wise applied to the said Victor Hughes, nor received any communication from him.

Should the villainous calumniator dare to come forward and acknowledge himself, I shall give a further proof of my innocence, and his infamy.

THOMAS MASON.

Jan. 7, 1799.

No. 13 Vine-street, Philadelphia.

GODWIN, author of political justice, who is for making the passions of the human heart the standard of moral and political virtue, has lately published memoirs of his deceased wife, formerly Mrs. Woolstonecraft, who dedicated her Rights of Women to the Young Bishop of Autun. Acting up to the pernicious principle for which he contends, in this performance, he drags into public notice, all the private errors and vices of himself and spouse.—With more truth than modesty, he evinces that he has reduced his own feelings to that brutal indifference the prevalence of which he conceives, would render the condition of the world more perfect.

The following gentlemen were, on Monday last, elected Directors of the Bank of the United States, for the year 1799:

Thomas Willing,	George Fox,
Elias Bondino,	William Chancellor,
Samuel Breck,	John Craig,
Archibald McCall,	Jeremiah Parker,
William Bingham,	John Laurance, N.Y.
Robert Smith,	Abijah Hammead, do.
Isaac Wharton,	Thomas Pearl,
Thomas Ewing,	Gerard Walton, do.
James C. Fisher,	Robert Troup, do.
Abijah Dawes,	Moses Rogers, do.
Joseph Sims,	Jacob Read, S. Carol.
John G. Wachsmuth,	Harrison G. Otis,
Jacob Downing,	[Massachusetts.]

At a meeting of the Directors, yesterday, Thomas Willing, Esq. was unanimously chosen President.

A letter from Martinique states, that the troops lately arrived at Guadeloupe, have forcibly arrested Victor Hugues, and confined him on board one of the frigates to be sent to France.

[Balt. Fed. Gaz.]

The Constellation frigate, and sloop of war Richmond, have left Hampton Roads with a small convoy, for the West India. [Ibid.]

A perfect and easy method of purifying Beds from infection, recommended to the Citizens of Philadelphia and its Liberties.

Take a tight hoghead or other vessel, large enough to receive the Bed, the larger the better; put the bed in it, and fill the vessel with water; stir or agitate the bed in the water. At the end of twelve hours pour off the water and fill the vessel with fresh, repeating the same practice of agitating the bed in the water, at intervals for twelve hours longer. Pour off the water again, and fill the cask, stirring the bed in the third change of water as before, when it may be taken out and the feathers and tick dried for use. The feathers thus washed and dried, will be much improved in their elasticity, or life, as it is called, and the contagious nuisance removed. This method hath been practiced by some of the inhabitants of the borough of Chester; and the writer is assured the beds are much improved in their quality.

The Society for the Institution and Support of First Day or Sunday Schools, &c. meet at JOHN ELZ'S School Room, in Third near Mulberry Street, at six o'clock, this evening.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Secy.
Philadelphia, 1 mo. 9, 1799.

Sales of valuable Property.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, senior, deceased, will be sold at public sale (if not previously sold at private sale), on Thursday, 14th February, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Second street, the following

REAL ESTATES,
An elegant three story brick house, situated at the north-east corner of Ninth and High streets, twenty eight feet front, with three story brick buildings, extending on Ninth street, two hundred feet to a thirty feet wide court, on which is erected a brick stable and coach house, the whole finished in the best manner.

Also three Twenty-five feet Lots bounded by Filbert and Ninth Street extending back from Filbert Street seventy-five feet to the thirty feet Court before mentioned with the privilege of the said Court.

Also a Lot with the Buildings thereon erected consisting of a New Four Story Brick Building on the east end and a five Story Brick Building on the west end situated in Water Street between Chefnut and Market containing in breadth Twenty-three feet and extending Eastward into the River Delaware Two hundred and fifty feet bounded eastward by the River Delaware southward by James Pemberton, Westward by Water Street and Northward by Mary Fox's Estate with a reservation of a Cart way across the east end of said lot.

The Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and immediate possession of the House and Lots on High and Ninth Streets will be given and of the three Lots in Water Street the first of April next.

JOSEPH HEWES } Executors.
JOHN MORTON }
JOSEPH ANTHONY }
BENSON & YORKE, Auctioneers.
Jan. 9

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
In the School House of the Holy Trinity Church
An English Catholic Teacher,
Who can produce good recommendation. For further particulars apply of the subscribers.
WILLIAM ELLING, pastor.
JAMES GILLERS,
ADAM PREMIR.
Jan. 7.

WILL BE SOLD,
At Public Vendue, on the 17th Instant, in the evening,

Two Tracts or Pieces of Land,
SITUATE in the State of Tennessee, one of them lying and being in the county of Sumner, on the Head-waters of Flinn's creek, containing one thousand seven hundred and fourteen acres, and the other situate in Hawkins county, in the same State, containing five thousand acres.

Conditions of sale will be cash, to be paid on the execution of the deed. Information, relative to the titles, may be had on application to Josiah B. Bond, no. —, corner of High and Sixth streets, Philadelphia.

Shannon & Polk, Auctioneers.
Jan. 8

Bank of North America,
January 3, 1799.

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,
dtd 1799.

Bank of Pennsylvania,
January 2d, 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.
Jan 2