

negotiation failed, to throw the blame of a rupture on the United States—if all these points were proved, it would not show Mr. Gerry's conclusions to be unjust. But Mr. N. believed, from the acknowledgment of Mr. Pickers' himself, that there is a disposition in the French government to treat, and that there is a change of circumstances between the two countries; for he acknowledges that the idea of loans, and reparation on account of speeches, are formally given up; and also the demand for satisfaction on account of the British treaty. After these have been relinquished, said Mr. N. what are the points of dispute which remain? He always conceived these to be two of the principal complaints against us.

There is one effect which this report of the Secretary of State, like the present bill, is calculated to produce; it may tend to change our situation with respect to France, by insinuating that all the informal acts which they have disavowed, and must get rid of, before any treaty can take place, were nevertheless acts countenanced by the executive directory. This is one way of doing away the disposition, which, said Mr. N. in my opinion, exists in France for peace, and the passing of a law like the present, will be another; and, if persisted in, he is fearful a successful one.

But we are told, said Mr. N. that we ought not to excite the animosities of the people of St. Domingo. Is our present situation, asked he, calculated to produce this effect? Certainly not; since they are necessarily involved with the mother country. And to take the part proposed, he had already shown might be attended with the most dreadful consequences. Mr. N. thought this country ought not to wish for the independence of St. Domingo in another point of view. However we may wish to see the naval power of France put down, so that they may not have it in their power, if they have the will, to invade this country, it is highly important to us that the naval power of Europe should be divided. He did not think it could be for the interest of this country that Great Britain should have a navy which should keep the world in awe, and should subject them to her views; and if we assist in destroying the colonies of France, we shall be the means of throwing them, and their naval power into the hands of Great Britain. He did not know that it mattered much to us whether St. Domingo was a colony of France or England, only as it would add to the naval strength of England. He hoped therefore the motion for striking out would prevail.

Wednesday, February 20.

Mr. Lion, from Vermont, took his seat in the house this day.

Mr. Livingston said, he had received under cover a number of petitions from the state of Vermont, praying for a repeal of the alien and sedition laws, which he begged leave to present to the house. One of which having been read, in which amongst their other objections to the laws the petitioners complain of having been deprived by the sedition law, of their Representative in Congress for the greater part of the present session; Mr. L. moved to have the whole referred to the select committee to whom was referred the other petitions relative to this subject; but on Mr. Gallatin's suggesting that he understood that committee is ready to report, and that it would therefore be better to suffer the petitions to lie on the table until that report is made, and then have the whole referred to the same committee of the whole—that course was taken.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house, that he had approved and signed an act to authorize the reimbursement of money expended for the relief of sick and disabled seamen in foreign countries; an act to defray the expense of holding a treaty or treaties with the Indians; an act for the relief of Gazzam, Taylor, and Jones, and Samuel Watts; and an act for the relief of Jonathan Haskill. The President also informed the Senate, that he had approved and signed an act to amend the act for giving effect to the laws of the United States in the State of Tennessee.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for encouraging the capture of French privateers, by allowing a bounty on guns, and the motion being to concur in the agreement of the committee to strike out the first section of the bill, after a long debate, the question was taken by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS AND NAYS.  
Messrs. Baer, Messrs. Heister,  
Baldwin, Holmes,  
Bard, Jones,  
Brent, Livingston,  
Brown, Locke,  
Cabell, Lyon,  
Chapman, Macon,  
T. Claiborne, M'Glenachan,  
W. Claiborne, M'Dowell,  
Clay, New,  
Cloyton, Nicholas,  
Davis, J. Parker,  
Dawson, Skinner,  
Dent, S. Smith,  
Eggleston, W. Smith,  
Elmendorf, Spaight,  
Findley, Sprague,  
Fowler, Sprigg,  
N. Freeman, Stanford,  
Gallatin, Sumner,  
Gillespie, A. Trigg,  
Gregg, J. Trigg,  
Grove, VanCortlandt,  
Hanna, Varum,  
Harrison, Venable,  
Havens, R. Williams,

NAYS.  
Messrs. Allen, Messrs. Inlay,  
Bartlet, Kittera,  
Bayard, Lyman,  
Brace, Machir,  
Brooks, Matthews,  
Bullock, Morris,  
Champlin, Otis,  
Cochran, I. Parker,

Craig,  
Dana,  
Dennis,  
Edmond,  
Evans,  
A. Foster,  
D. Foster,  
J. Freeman,  
Glen,  
Goodrich,  
Gordon,  
Grifwold,  
Harper,  
Hartley,  
Hindman,  
Hofmer,  
Pinekey,  
Reed,  
Rutledge,  
Schureman,  
Sewall,  
Shepard,  
Sinnickson,  
N. Smith,  
Thatcher,  
Thomas,  
Thompson,  
Tillinghast,  
Van Alen,  
Wadsworth,  
Walsh,  
J. Williams,

The second section was then amended, by adding to it the usual enacting clause; but, after some observations against passing it, by Mr. Sewall, since the first section had been struck out, on the motion for its going to a third reading, it was negatived.

Mr. Bayard proposed the following resolution to the house:

Resolved, That Matthew Lyon, a member of this house, having been convicted of being a notorious and seditious person, and of a depraved mind, and wicked and diabolical disposition, and of wickedly, deceitfully and maliciously contriving to defame the government of the United States, and of having with intent and design to defame the government of the United States, and John Adams, the President of the United States, and to bring the said government and President into contempt and disrepute, and with intent and design to excite against the said government and President the hatred of the good people of the United States, and to stir up sedition in the United States, wickedly, knowingly and maliciously written and published certain scandalous and seditious writings or libels, be therefor expelled this house.

Mr. B. said, he had only to remark, that this resolution is copied from the record of the trial, which he had in his possession.

Mr. Nicholas said, if this had been a candid statement of the business, he should have been willing to have come to an immediate vote upon it; but words are introduced into this resolution which are words of course in every indictment, which do not particularly belong to this offence and the truth of which is never enquired into upon a trial. As he wished the nature of the offence to be clearly stated, he hoped the motion would lie for the present.

Mr. Bayard observed, he had already said, the terms used are copied from the record itself, and he did not think the gentleman from Virginia had been wiser than the law. He had himself no doubt that all the charges in the record are pertinent to the subject; if not, it would be extremely improper to introduce them. They are charges upon which a jury of the country have decided.

After a repetition of his objections by Mr. Nicholas, the house adjourned.

### Massachusetts Legislature.

House of Representatives, Feb. 12.

This day the House of Representatives took up the Report of the joint Committee to the Senate, on the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, on the Alien and Sedition Laws; and after a debate thereon, the question of concurrence passed in the affirmative, as follows:—Yeas 116—Nays 26.

The Report thus adopted, is diametrically opposed to the principles of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. It is lengthy and shall appear on Saturday.

### White Platillas.

A few boxes of White Platillas, just arrived and for sale by the subscriber,  
GIDEON H. WELLS,  
No. 135, Market-Street  
feb 21 34W4W

### UNITED STATES, } Pennsylvania District, } ff.

By virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas to me directed by the honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Coffee-house in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 4th day of March next at 7 o'clock in the evening.—All that certain two-story brick Messuage, with the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the fourth side of Chestnut-Street, between Sixth and Seventh-Street from the river Delaware, the lot containing in breadth on Chestnut-Street one hundred and one feet, and in depth two hundred and thirty-five feet to George-Street, with tea house, garden, &c.—Two three-story brick Messuages nearly finished, and the lots thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of 13th-Street, between Walnut and Spruce Streets; each lot containing in breadth on Sixth-Street twenty-two feet, and in depth one hundred and twenty-five feet; the whole clear of all incumbrances.—And also a ground rent of thirteen pounds eight shillings and nine pence, clear of taxes, issuing out of a three-story brick house and lot situate on the east side of 5th-Street above said from the river Delaware, adjoining the last above mentioned houses.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Swanwick, Esquire, deceased, and will be sold by

WILLIAM NICHOLS, }  
Marshals Office, }  
Philadelphia, Feb. 21. } dt4Mar

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JAMES WILSON, Esq. are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to either of the subscribers. The creditors whose debts are secured by mortgage, are particularly requested to present their accounts, as soon as convenient, in order to enable the subscribers to make a statement of the situation of the property.

A meeting of the creditors is requested on Monday the 11th of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening at the City Tavern.

Bird Wilson }  
William Nichols } Administrators.  
John Adlum }  
feb 4 10011mar

## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

If a system of national education was more necessary at any period of our history than another, the present is certainly that period.

At an epoch when the revolution of France has burst upon the world like an earthquake, and lifted the civil and political faculties of all Europe with its noxious vapours, every lunatic reformer and chimerical politician, from the National Convention or Legislative Assembly of France to the remotest extremity where French politics have undulated, has felt himself warranted to pour forth in harangues, in pamphlets, or newspapers speculations, his crude and abstracted opinion on political topics, regardless of the mischief he might thus produce.

The newspapers of all Europe, and more especially of these countries, have been filled with the eccentricities of the French patriots—and the popular brain has been maddened by the detail of arguments, projects, systems, and falsehoods which seemed rather to have originated in one of their lunar temples, called madhouses, than in any nation or assembly of rational beings.

It is prominent, and perhaps the only point on which the government of these countries have been most remiss and reprehensible, to have permitted the publication of French debates, and poisonous democratical doctrines a moment after it became obvious, from the popular avidity for such publications, that the infection was alarming.

But since the minds of the adult are irreclaimably poisoned, does it not behove the state to look to the rising generation, and see that they do not suck in with the feeds of scholastic instruction, the virus of political poison, and future rebellion. Does it not behove the Legislature to enquire who and what are the men privileged or permitted to open schools for the instruction of youth, and what are the books through which a principal part of that instruction is conveyed?

The publican must pay a heavy license, and adduce high recommendation and security for his character before he is permitted to administer—to the drunkenness of the multitude.

The News-printer is made responsible by high penalties to the State, and the ruin of his business, for incurring the slightest charge, even by inadvertency, of libel or sedition, through this paper—and yet every man, be he whom or what he may, without license or even reputable recommendation, may open a school or an academy for the education of youth; and teach his pupils—to read, by Tom Paine's Rights of Man, or inculcate religion on their tender minds, from the same author's Age of Reason.

The justice of the remark must be obvious to the slightest reflection—it materially concerns every man interested in the safety of the State, and the welfare of the rising generation, and we sincerely hope it may have the desired effect with those to whose sacred duty and high authority it properly belongs to reform the evil.

WEYMOUTH, Oct. 20.

A number of men belonging to the Leicester Militia, who refused to serve in Ireland, were on Tuesday marched through Leicester on their route to Yaxley. They were very ill received, particularly by the women.

PARIS, Oct. 13.

The Correspondence of this day, contains the following letter from Malta, dated the 21st Fructidor (7th of September.)

"The Sicilian Vespers have been renewed, and French blood has been shed by the murderous poniards of the inhabitants of this town. It was on the day corresponding with Sunday, preceding the 20th Fructidor (2d September) that the insurrection broke out after the Vespers, at the signal given by the tocsin, and by two guns fired in the old city.

"We have no intelligence of the fate of the garrison of the Island of Gozo, composed of 350 men, nor of that of the old City, which consisted of an 100 men; much fear is entertained of their having fallen under the poniards of the assassins. The insurgents have rendered themselves masters of several batteries, which command different landing places, and of a powder mill.

"On the 20th Fructidor (6th September) the peasants appeared before the town, but were driven back by the fire of our cannon. They cannot lay siege to it, but they have numerous partisans among the inhabitants. The French force consists of some frigates and gun-boats, which keep the sea open, and render them invincible, if the ports of Sicily should be early enough shut against the English fleets.

October 16.

In the yesterday's sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, Delber observed, that at the present moment, when war seemed unavoidable, and the Directory would be obliged to send the armed force beyond the frontiers, the enemies in the interior would no doubt endeavour to stir up commotion. One of the most efficacious means of preventing them would be the responsibility of the different Communes for all the disturbances excited in their districts; but as their responsibility was not yet enacted by law, he moved that a commission be appointed to take this subject into consideration, and make a report on it in the course of the current decade; which motion was adopted.

A letter from Toulouse, of the 7th inst. advises, that in several Cantons of that Department the requisition-men fly into the forests, take with them provisions, arms, and ammunition, entrench themselves, and remain there until the troops sent from their different Communes to arrest them have marched off.

CONSTANTINOPLE Oct. 22.

It is ascertained from the dispatches of the French Generals commanding in different quarters of Egypt which they have occupied, that they were every where in an unprosperous situation. General Buonaparte had sent these dispatches by an armed brig, which was taken by a Turkish vessel. The General states in these dispatches to the Directory, that his army is encamped at Pharaoh Tichefme, on a height which commands the City of Cairo. The Arabs who infect the neighbouring country, however, render it so unsafe, that it is impossible to venture 400 paces from the camp. Every thing which the army requires must be procured by force, as money and provisions are equally scarce. The Beys have not only escaped in person, but they have succeeded in carrying off their treasure, and Buonaparte adds, that the property of the inhabitants he cannot touch without the danger of an insurrection, which the army in its present situation would be unable to withstand. It daily declines and suffers greatly from fatigue. The French Commander at Alexandria states in one of his letters to the Directory, taken in the brig above-mentioned, that if he does not receive speedy succours from France, it will be impossible for him to maintain himself in Egypt during the winter. Between Alexandria and Cairo all communication by land is cut off, and by Rosetta it is carried on only by the Nile.

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 21.  
Six Per Cent. 15/8 to 9  
Three Per Cent. 9/8 to 9  
Disputed 6 Per Cent. 14/8  
BANK United States, 23 percent.  
— Pennsylvania, 20 to 21  
— North America, 46 ditto  
Insurance comp N. A. shares 30 } Dividend off  
— Pennsylvania, shares, 35 }

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On Hamburg 33 r-3 cents per Mark Banco.  
— London, at 30 days 56 1-2  
— at 60 days 54  
— at 90 days 52 1-2  
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guild. 36 to 37 1-2 cents

Extract of a letter from Boston, February 8, 1799.

"It is a subject of regret that Congress does so little at this eventful period; the session hitherto, exhibits an indecisive, inert, and childish countenance. The time is wasted in hearing and answering the old cavils of the democrats, who have in the same manner, consumed former sessions, to the infinite loss and discredit of our nation. We can discern no symptoms of peace."

Lyon yesterday refused his seat, and last evening a supper was given in the Northern Liberties to him and Logan.

MR. FENNO,

The commissioner for the fifth division of the state of New-Jersey has received from the principal assessors of the different districts within said division, the general list and summary abstracts of all dwelling houses, lands and slaves.—Does not policy dictate, that those assessors who have acted promptly in their business, should receive the same compensation as those who have been tardy? Establish a precedent of this kind for once, and finally de veils of Government must stop.

### THE SUNDAY RIOT.

IT is not improbable, but that our readers may be desirous to be acquainted with what legal proceedings have been taken in consequence of the riot that took place at St. Mary's Chapel, on the Sunday before the last—we have endeavoured to obtain correct information on this subject, and are informed that the defendants were bound over to appear at the courts of Oyer and Terminer now sitting: that Mr. Sharwood and Mr. Israel Israel were securities for the appearance of James Reynolds; and that Mr. Thacker, engraver, was security for the appearance of William Duane; that two bills have been sent to the Grand Jury and returned TRUE BILLS. We learn that one of those bills is an indictment against James Reynolds, Robert Moore, William Duane, and Samuel Cummings, for a riot, and assault on James Gallagher, jun.—that the other bill is an indictment against James Reynolds alone, for an assault on James Gallagher, jun. with a loaded pistol, with an intent wilfully to kill and murder the said James Gallagher, jun. The result depends on the verdict of a traverse jury. The court this morning proceeded to the trial of the defendants. [Phil. Gaz.]

The jury, this morning, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

JURY.

J. Rinck, Thomas Tompkins, Henry Leech, Henry Hoffner, George Greble, John Sower, Daniel Shittle, Daniel Zeller, William Etris, Jacob Walter, John Heffline, Michael Maley.

Counsel for Reynolds.  
A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Robert H. Dunkin.  
Prosecutor on behalf of the Commonwealth,  
Joseph Hopkinson, Esq.

SITTING JUDGES.—J. D. Coxe, Reynolds Keene, and Jonathan Bayard Smith, Esquires.

From the Vergennes Gazette.

### DOMESTIC.

Our countrymen seem to be more sensible than formerly of the importance of attending to the education of our youth. Several new grammars and school books have lately been written to advance this laudable design. The money paid to a French dan-

cing master, for one quarter would nearly pay for a year of literary instruction. A dancing master, who can jump up and strike his feet together four times, before he reaches the floor, will receive an annuity of £. 400; a sum, which would well support a professor in a University, or give ample encouragement to four schoolmasters in the country. It would be as useful to this country, and with some, as honorable to the rising generation, did they not put all their science into their feet. A little taste and knowledge of the plain parts of reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar or composition would be as beneficial to the young learners, if not as polite, as to know the fiddle, particular bond of the knee, in French style, to produce a bow, or drop a courtesy on fit occasion. But, perhaps, it is the modern mode *Francis* to reduce in the rage of revolution the heels and head to a state of equality, as the superiority of one to the other would be a species of hated usurpation, and despotic tyranny! "Where an unclean mind carries virtuous qualities, there commendations go with pity. They are virtues and traitors too!"

Facts have long since taught us that French principles infallibly lead to French licentiousness. At the last session of the supreme court, in this county, Major General Whitney, the patron of the trusty General Clarke, the friend of Lyon, and the lover of modern Frenchism, was prosecuted for the crime of adultery. Two divorces have been the consequence. The future tranquility of one of the largest and most respectable families in Bridport is destroyed. The repose of an amiable wife is fled; and same runs, that to the act of injustice has been added the lash. The correction of a woman has ever been considered as a proof of as great heroism; bravery and generalship as to challenge a female to a duel, or fustiness; very aged soldier who has the use of one hand only. The court has rewarded his wife with about one half of a handsome estate of his. Naturalists inform us, that useless and ferocious animals breed slowly; as the lioness breeds but once, and loses all power of conception. For the honor of human nature, we hope the seeds of democracy will not be more productive! Shakespeare has endeavored to show that this crime is equal to that of murder!

"Fie! those filthy vices!—It were as good To pardon him that bath from nature steal A man already made, as to remit Their faulty lewdness, that do coin heav'n's images In slumps which are forbidden! 'Tis all as easy Falsely to take away a life true made As to put metal in unlawful mint To make a false one!"

## Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

CLEARED.

Ship Harry, Ehrenstrom, Martinique  
Sch. Esther and Eliza, Lindley, Curracon  
A brig below, name unknown.  
The schooner Hunter, John Ogelvie, master, parted her cable and drove on shore on the pitch of Cape Henlopen, last Friday morning; the cargo consisting of rum, sugar and hides, all saved and stored by the Inspector of the revenue at the Light House—some hopes of the vessel being got off. The schooner is owned by John Christie and Co. the rum and sugar consigned to them, the hides to Thos Allibone.

The following vessels lay at Reedy island on Sunday evening.  
Ship Cedar, Howland; ship Louisa, Champlin; ship Pennsylvania, York; ship Charles, Price; ship Rebecca, M'Ever; brig George, Howland; brig Peggy, Maxville; schooner Favorite Packet, Maffet, and several others.

Several vessels reported to have gone to sea on Thursday last, did not go out until Friday; they anchored below the Brandywine on Thursday evening, and the next morning in consequence of the violence of wind at N. W. the most of them were obliged to cut their cables and run, leaving their anchors. Amongst them were the Ariel, Swanvic, Friendship, Mars, Henrietta and Wilmington, the gale was so violent that many of the vessels were unable to discharge their pilots.

FOR ST. CROIX.

The armed BRIG,  
ARIEL,  
JOHN GARDINER, master, lying at Albertson's wharf, will sail in ten or twelve days. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to  
John Nixon & Co. dtct  
feb 21

### TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I am to be sold on such terms, that the purchaser need not advance any cash, unless he pleases, till it is earned by my services, provided no accident happens me; or, if you please, I am to be farmed out for two years, and not less. I am a bright bay, full 14 hands high, of noble descent, my name is TRIMMER—I was got by Hall's imported horse Eclipse, my dam, purchased by Doctor Hall, was got by the imported horse Slim; my grand dam was got by Old Figure; my great grand dam by Takers Othello out of Selms, &c. &c. as will more fully appear by William Lyle's attested certificate who raised me. My character as a racer is well established; I won the colt's purse at Bladenburg of twenty guineas; I won a fifty guinea purse at Baltimore, a fifty guinea purse at Annapolis and a fifty guinea purse at Hagerstown. I never lost a race but the last I run at Alexandria, which was owing to my being badly shod, as I lost all my plates before I got in. I am in fine plight, found in every respect; my offspring are in great repute, some of which are now in training for the turf—procure me good stands and entertainment and I am able to earn one thousand dollars per annum.

Any person inclining to buy or rent may know the terms by applying to John Carnan (Lovehall) Cecil county and state of Maryland, eight miles south of Eikton.  
feb. 21. dtct