

mies with France, we ought not to pass a clause like the present.

Is it, asked Mr. G. contrary to the law of nations to suffer the vessels of a belligerent power to be built in a neutral port? Certainly not, for we admit of it ourselves. We are now building vessels for the Dey of Algiers, which are intended to cruise against neutral nations; and how can we, therefore, say it is a breach of the law of nations. In building these vessels, we do not suppose that we have any thing to do with their employment. But the prohibition is still more extraordinary when it is extended to places in which French prizes are permitted to be condemned or sold. So far as relates to condemnation, the gentleman from Massachusetts seems not to understand it. Most neutral nations have admitted of a consular jurisdiction by France with respect to the sale of their prizes, though we have not. They are considered as an inferior court of admiralty, and we have no right to find fault with any nation for admitting of them, though we have not chose to do so. But as the bill does not only contemplate sales of condemnation, but also those of sale. Did not we, said Mr. G. before the British treaty, suffer the French to bring in and sell their prizes in our ports? It is true, a neutral nation is not obliged to permit the sale of the prizes of belligerent powers; it is a thing that they may do or not, as they find it their interest; we have done it, and we should have thought it very extraordinary, if, on that account, Great-Britain should have said, we will prohibit all intercourse with you, because you permit French prizes to be sold in your ports.

What is the ground upon which this business is taken? There is no official document before the house; it is true the gentleman from Massachusetts has read a memorial to show that the judges in Curacao are corrupt, and have suffered prizes to be sold contrary to the law of nations. But what is the natural course to be taken in such cases? Certainly for our executive to negotiate for a redress of the grievance, and not cut off at one blow our intercourse, without waiting for any representation on the subject. The same ground of complaint, Mr. G. said, had existed in some of the British West-India islands. Have gentlemen forgot what was done at Cape Nicholas Mole? And did we think it right at that time to suspend our commercial intercourse with the British? No, the first step was to negotiate with the British government.

A provision like the present is extremely novel. It proposes to place an unlimited power in the hands of the President as to the interdiction of our commerce. The gentleman from Rhode-Island says we have nothing to fear from this. If, said Mr. G. Congress might as well pass a law for the President to do whatever he thinks proper with respect to our commerce. But if it was meant to preserve peace with all other nations, except France, we ought not to act thus; for we are not authorized by the law of nations in a conduct of this kind.

Again, with respect to Holland, we have declared by a treaty with that country, that they shall be entitled to the same privileges which we grant to the most favoured nation. We cannot, therefore, without violating that treaty, prevent vessels from Curacao, or any other Dutch possession, from coming into our ports.

Mr. G. wished, however, the gentleman from Virginia had postponed his motion, until the amendments proposed to be made to this section had been adopted, or rejected; as he supposed it would be necessary to retain the latter part of the section.

The question on striking out was put and negatived 48 to 34.

Mr. S. Smith then moved to strike out the whole of the proviso of the section. The motion was carried 45 to 31.

Mr. Gallatin then moved strike out the remainder of the section. He had voted against the motion of the gentleman from Virginia, because he thought the proviso necessary; but, as that had been struck out, he hoped the remainder would follow it.

Mr. Gordon, the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

Will be Published this day, and delivered to subscribers and others,

By ZACHARIAH POULSON, JUN.

At his Printing-Office, No. 106, Chestnut-street, nearly opposite to the Bank of North-America, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street, from two o'clock, until five o'clock.

WHERE the subscribers, in, or near the city, are desired to call or send for their copies; and such of them as live at a distance from Philadelphia are requested to direct their friends in the city to receive the same according to the terms in the proposals specified, excepting that both volumes being now ready, will be delivered together, instead of only one as mentioned in the proposals.

All persons holding subscription papers, are earnestly requested immediately to return them, with the subscriptions, to

ZACHARIAH POULSON, JUN.

mar. 1

fri 11

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE, BY

T. Dobson, & W. Cobbert,

A SERMON,

PREACHED at Charlestown, November 29, 1798, on the Anniversary Thanksgiving in Massachusetts. With an Appendix, designed to illustrate some parts of the discourse; exhibiting proofs of the early existence, progress and deleterious effects of French intrigue and influence in the United States.

By JEDETHAN MORSE, D. D.

Pastor of the Church in Charlestown.

mar. 1

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a stout healthy Mulatto Boy, who has about 18 years to serve. would suit a Farmer in the country—Enquire of the Printer.

PRINTING WORK,

Of Every Kind,

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At the Office of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Late Foreign Articles

VIA NORFOLK.

LONDON, December 11.

One of the most recent numbers of the Genoa Gazette states, that on the 5th ult. a courier left Florence with dispatches, containing the ultimatum of the Grand Duke relative to the demands of the Directory, said to be rejected by that prince.

The Batavian legislature has passed a resolution to sequestrate the property of all those who left Holland since the first of Jan. 1795, and have not since returned.

The Russians invest the south-west part of Gorfu; the Turks the fourth-east.

General Mounier has declared Ancona to be in a state of siege. Some English frigates are cruising off Civita Vecchia, and others off Genoa.

A small English flotilla is stated to have arrived in the West Scheidt, with arms, &c. for the insurgent Brabanters.

At Strasbourg, and in the department of the Lower Rhine, all the Jews of the first requisition, are obliged to march.

The grand vizier is said to have offered troops to the king of Naples, in case of need. The queen of Naples is dangerously ill.

We learn by a letter from Basle of the 1st ult. that the king of Spain has acknowledged the Helvetic republic.

The Spaniards have shut their ports on the Terra Firma against all other nations.

Letters from Franckfort of the 27th ult. advise, that Ehrenbreitstein is reduced to the utmost distress, as very few chimnies are free from smoke, and the inhabitants of the valley wholly subsist on roots and herbs.

The emperor of Russia is said to have declined an army of 120,000 men to act against France.

Extract of a letter from Jersey, dated December 4.

“The Phoenix privateer, captain Hamon, is returned from an 18-days cruise, having on the 25th ult. taken 5 Spanish coasters off the mouth of St. Sebastian’s harbour, laden with salt, naval stores, and other goods. One of the vessels was bound to Ferrol, and has 60 tons weight of anchors fit for 74 gun ships. The Spanish prisoners say, that the French in Spain are taking away all their effects, and that a war between these two nations is looked upon as certain.”

Lord Keith on the 6th inst. failed in the Foudroyant of 80 guns, from Plymouth, to join the fleet off Cadix, where he will be next in command to Lord St. Vincent.

Lord Camelford takes, in the Charon, a vast quantity of cannon and military stores, to the Grand Seignior.

The subscription at Lloyd’s, for the relief of the relatives of the gallant fellows who fell in the battle of the Nile, amounts to 23,449l. 5s. 5d.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Loss of the Coquille frigate, by fire.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, December 15.

“At half past four o’clock, P. M. yesterday, the Coquille frigate, of 44 guns (one of those captured by Sir J. B. Warren’s Squadron on the 12th October, off the coast of Ireland) at anchor in Hamoaze, caught fire, and burnt with such incredible fury, that in the course of four hours the ship was entirely consumed, except a very small part of her bottom. All the boats of the fleet attended, and their crews attempted to scuttle her, but the fire raged so violently, that they were forced to abandon her, after saving as many of the people as they could discover on board; and from the apparent impossibility of the fire being extinguished, it was prudent to cut her cables, and the boats towed her on shore at flood-tide on West Mud, at the entrance of Milbrook Lake, without any other accident happening than the destruction of the Endeavor brig, belonging to Scarborough laden with coals. This vessel being aground on the mud, immediately to leeward of the Coquille, and the wind blowing a strong gale at east, she ran her ashward, whereby the fire instantly communicated to her rigging, and she was burnt, together with her cargo.

This unfortunate accident is said to have been occasioned by some midshipmen letting off rockets in the gun room, the sparks of which communicated to some loose cartridges and thence to some barrels of gun powder which were in the after part of the ship, and are supposed to have been concealed there. The explosion was so violent that it forced the mizen-mast of the ship entirely out, and carried it upwards of an hundred yards in the air, and soon afterwards the stern and quarter dock were in one entire blaze; at 7 P. M. the fore and main masts fell over the side with a dreadful crash; all her stores had been previously taken out, and nothing but her lower masts were standing at the time of the accident.

From the returns this morning, it appears that the unfortunate sufferers on this occasion are Messrs. Drury, Bates, and Evanson, midshipmen, the former a nephew to captain O’Brien Drury, of the Powerful; the latter, a son to the Collector of Cork; about twenty seamen and mariners were saved, and about twenty others were on shore on leave.

Two seamen and a woman were brought to the hospital extremely bruised and cut, and one seaman with his skull fractured;—it is also feared that John Jellicoe, an officer of the customs, has perished in the ship, as no accounts have been obtained concerning him since the accident happened.

A woman jumped overboard, and was saved by the Naiad’s boats, and the arm of a man was seen thrust through one of the scutes on the gun deck, waving for assistance, at which time shrieks were heard; but the flames raged with such fury that no aid could be afforded to the unfortunate sufferer.

“When the ship was completely on fire, the sight, owing to the darkness of the night, was grand, awful, and terrific, and the sea, for a great distance round, appeared as it was one solid sheet of fire.”

Another letter states as follows:—

“The accident is variously accounted for—that it happened by means of gunpowder, amounts to a certainty, and that gunpowder must have been concealed for some improper purpose, as the agents to the captors of ships of war, always obtain permission to land their own powder at the magazine; immediately on their arrival, to prevent accidents, which otherwise might frequently happen if the article was left to the depredations of the crew and others.”

Mr. Dashwood, the first lieutenant of the Magnanime, who had the command of La Coquille, and who experienced so many dangers and difficulties in bringing her into port, was on shore at the time the accident happened to that ship, dangerously ill at sick quarters, having a short time before broke his leg in a shocking manner.”

Surrender of the island of Minorca.

December 24

Capt. Gifford Aide-de-camp to gen. Stuart, arrived in town yesterday with the account of the Surrender of the island of Minorca to the British troops, without the loss of a man on our part.

The troops destined for the expedition disembarked at Adaya Bay, on the 12th of last month, they were opposed, upon their landing, by a considerable body of the force upon the island, but which retreated after a short cannonade from the British troops. The force was then divided; one part under the command of gen. Stuart, marching toward Fort Mahon; and the other under the command of Sir Clair Erskine, towards Citadella, at the other extremity of the island. Both these Forts capitulated on the 14th, and the Spanish and Swiss troops were made prisoners of war. The inhabitants congratulated gen. Stuart on his success, and seemed to be very glad to be again under their old Masters.

The troops commanded by Gen Stuart amounted to about 3000 men; the Spanish troops who were made prisoners to 4000. This event gives us the harbour of Mahon, one of the best in the Mediterranean. The Peterell sloop, which was first dispatched with the intelligence, and which was taken by the Spaniards, was retaken by one of the frigates under Commodore Duckworth before she reached the Spanish coast.

The Park and Tower guns were fired in the afternoon of yesterday, on the receipt of the above intelligence, and a Gazette Extraordinary will be published this day.

The Echo of the 19th contains the following article relative to the conclusion of peace between the French Republic on the one hand, and the German Empire on the other.

“We invite the General Chateaufort Randon to forward the inclosed to the Minister for foreign affairs by the Military Telegraph.”

“The Ultimatum remitted on the 16th (Dec. 5), by the French Legation, was received on the 19th (Dec. 9.) by the Deputation of the Empire. The Conclusion to which the Imperial Commissary adhered, has been officially transmitted to the French ministers.

On the preceding day, Dec. 10, the deputation for the pacification of the Empire presented a long note to the Imperial Plenipotentiary, at Rastadt, in which it states, that the French Ministers having demanded a categorical answer to their notes of the 11th, 13th, and 23d of November, and 6th of December, which contain their ultimatum, the deputation of the Empire agrees to the conditions proposed.—Such articles as require farther elucidation are to be regulated when the particular articles of the treaty shall be drawn up.

On the same day (Dec. 10.) the French ministers officially notified to the deputation of the empire, that the war which had again broken out in Italy should have no influence in impeding the negotiation at Rastadt. From the interval of all intelligence between the 8 and 19th of Dec. the chain of connection of facts must be evidently broken. Accordingly we find no notice of the Entry of the Neapolitan troops into Rome, under the orders of Gen. Mack, which must have taken place, as it is stated, that on the 5th inst. the same troops, to the number of 40,000 men, were defeated at Civita Castellana by 4000 French under the command of gen. Macdounell. It seems by no means improbable, that the Neapolitans may have received some check; but when the French force is stated to have consisted of 4000 men, and the Neapolitans of 40,000, 4000 thousand of whom were made prisoners by 4000 French, it is evidently exaggerated as throwing a doubt upon the whole account. Civita Castellana is exactly 25 English miles on this side of Rome, and consequently if the reported action has taken place, the Neapolitans have advanced so far beyond that city, intending, as it would appear, to take possession of the strong pass of Reditocan, which protects the Roman frontier on the side of Tuscany.

On the other hand, we have the pleasure to find that our naval enterprises continue to exhibit a career of victory unexampled in the annals of history. By a letter from Leghorn, dated the 30th of November, we learn that that city has been taken by a detachment of English and Portuguese ships, having Neapolitan troops on board. The following is a copy of the notification sent to the Directory on this subject:—

CAPTURE OF LEGHORN.

Extract from a notification drawn up by the commander of the garrison of Leghorn, in consequence of a summons sent on shore by the commander of the English and Portuguese fleet

“The illustrious Jacob Lavillette, Major-general of the troops of Ferdinand III.

Grand Duke of Tuscany, notifies and makes known, that there appeared in the road of Leghorn a Squadron composed of English and Portuguese ships of war, having on board a considerable number of troops for landing, belonging to his Sicilian Majesty, the commander of which required of the governor of Leghorn to permit their landing; menacing at the same time, in case of a refusal, to effect it by force. The General Major commandant of the place, the civil authorities, and a deputation of the houses of Commerce assembled to deliberate on the summons of the command of the said Squadron, and being sensible of the superiority of their forces, the smallness of the garrison, and the impossibility of defending the port, resolved immediately to allow the said troops to disembark, under the express condition of respecting the neutrality of the port of Tuscany.”

Admiral Nelson has declared all the ports of the Ligurian Republic to be in a state of blockade; and that all Ligurian vessels taken by the ships of the coaliced Powers shall be deemed good and lawful prizes.

The Genoese are suffering very severely by the pillage of the French by land. On the first citizen Fappout, the French Minister at Genoa, laid the city under a contribution of 800,000 livres, for the use of the french army.

A Council of all the Cabinet Ministers was on Saturday held at Lord Grenville’s Office; the meeting, which it is said related to the important intelligence of the Neapolitan troops having entered Rome, lasted from half past 12 till 3 o’clock.

According to the last report from France the Neapolitans are already in possession of Rome. Though better evidence of this event is wanting, it does not by any means surpasse belief. The distance from the frontier to the old capital of the world is not much more than 40 English miles; Valeriy is the only place of any strength on the way; and the country, particularly about Rome, opposes no great obstacles to an invader. The Neapolitan army might also expect its march to be facilitated by the assistance of the Insurgents in the department of Circeo, who lately shed their blood so freely, while endeavouring to prove religious fervour a match for Republican enthusiasm.

The Dublin Mails of the 18th and 19th inst. came to hand yesterday.—The subject of the proposed union seems entirely to engross the attention of the people of that country.—The merchants and bankers of the Metropolis, and several other respectable bodies, following the example of the corporation, and gentlemen of the bar, have entered into resolutions highly disapproving of the plan.

Rear-Admiral Fazely is, we understand, to be appointed to command on the American station, in the room of Vice-Admiral Vandeput.

It is now supposed that the report which we have had for some days of the total reduction of Malta, is premature, as the dispatches relating to the event, if it had taken place, were expected to have been received by the Latona frigate.—It is supposed that the report arose from the Goza of Malta having been taken; but of a speedy reduction of the whole force, scarcely a doubt is entertained.

NORFOLK, February 21.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Zephyr captain Chamberlayne, 19 days from Martinique, and 14 days from St. Kitt’s Sailed under convoy of the U. S. ship George Washington as far as St. Croix. From capt. Chamberlayne we learn that about three weeks ago the Constitution frigate gave chase to the French frigate Insurgente, bound to France with Victor Hugues on board; a squall coming on, sprung the foremast, fore top mast, and jib-boom of the Constitution, and they gave up the chase. After the squall, capt. Nicholson fell in with an English ship from Liverpool that had been taken by the Insurgente, and after detaining her 12 hours, suffered her to proceed for Guadaoupe. The Constitution put into Martinique to rest, from whence she failed the 3d inst on a cruise.

Feb. 4th, Guadaoupe bearing S. E. distant 8 leagues, spoke the Mometuma sloop of war on a cruise. Same day was boarded by the Concord English frigate, from an officer of which he learnt that they had chased two privateers into Ballestera the day before; also that four of the West India outward fleet had been captured and sent into Guadaoupe.

The January packet arrived at Martinique on the 22th ult. after a passage of 25 days.

The brig Sally, Lambert, 55 days from Boston, arrived at Martinique on the 27th ult. with the loss of both masts, and other- wise much wrecked.

The ship Dolphin, Wallace, 22 days from Boston, arrived there on the 29th

Same day arrived in town Captains Croel Arnold, and Galaway, from the dungeons of Guadaoupe, where they experienced the most wretched treatment. On their landing in that Island they were conducted to prison under a guard of black soldiers, and confined with their crews without any distinction as to rank or colour. Their allowance in prison for each 2 hours was two ounces of pork, bone included, (a sample of which may be seen at the Printing office) and ten ounces of bread; sufficient they say, for John Adams’ jack asses.”

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

On Willings and Francis’s Wharf, 200 Gin Cases, Also, a few bales of Bengal Goods.

G. WILLING,

Feb. 28.

31st.

The committee of the senate to whom the message of the President, nominating Mr. Murray, had been referred, having declined reporting, in consequence of the further nomination of the Chief Justice and Mr. Henry—Mr. Mason, of blabbing memory, had the assurance to ask one of the members of the committee what report they had agreed on, most modestly telling the member that he wished to know merely for his own gratification, and it should remain a secret with him—a secret with you Mr. Mason! excuse me, I cannot trust you,—was the reply.

A London paper of December 22, says—“The King of Prussia has informed the Senate of Hamburg, he cannot consider Napper Tandy a citizen of France, as he had not been a resident seven years.”

Extract of a letter from on board the Delaware, dated off the Havanna, Jan. 29.

“The state of the market here is as follows, sugars 9 and 11 dollars, scarce.—The port full of American vessels—an embargo existing, and an uncertainty when it will be taken off—dry goods a glut, and in fact every species of American produce unobtainable. One hundred and fifty Americans in port, and others daily arriving. There are several French privateers out, one of which captured a brig off the Metanzas, some days ago; she was from Charleston, and called the Mercury or Minerva.

February 11.

The Governor Jay and General Greene, of 12 four-pounders each, joined us a few days since: they are to remain under capt. Decatur’s command.

Capture of the Pigou by two French frigates.

Letters from L’Orient, of the 9th Dec. via Lisbon, state, that the Pigou, captain Green, of this port, on the 12th of Nov. last, 7 days out of the Capes of the Delaware, on her voyage to Canton, was taken by two French frigates from the West-Indies bound to France. They took out the captain, Mr. Wharton, the supercargo, and 12 men, together with all the specie on board, which amounted to 200,000 dollars; having Mr. Waddle, the other supercargo, the surgeon, and the rest of the crew on board, with a prize-master and sufficient hands to work her to France. The Pigou had not arrived at the above date.—The frigates, having the money on board, had.

COMMUNICATION.

It must afford real pleasure to the friends of good order and independence, to learn that very considerable sums were subscribed to the Loan yesterday by the Farmers of those counties said to be unfriendly to government—a proof that they will not only support the independence of their country with their lives, but with their fortunes, and that they will give

“Millions for defense, tho’ not a cent for tribute.”

Bags of gold and silver were carried to the Bank of the United States, which appeared to have been hid in darkness ever since the revolution. The Germans and old Irish were noticed to be numerous at this time of “trying men’s souls” by their purses; such patriotism deserves the reward which awaits it—freedom to their country and benefit to the individuals. The scrip of 12 1-2 dollars, on each share of 100, is already selling at 13 3-4 dollars, and is expected to be 25 dollars in a few days, so many have been disappointed who must now purchase at a premium; indeed if bought at 37 1-2 dollars, which is 200 per cent. advance upon the sum paid at subscribing, it will still give the stockholder more than 6 per cent. interest for his money.

On the 17th of Feb. departed this life, Mrs. MARTHA COOVER, of this city, wife of Doct. Coover, and daughter of William Lewis, Esq.

Of this amiable lady it may with truth be said, that she was an instructive companion, a kind and benevolent neighbour, an affectionate wife, and an endearing mother. During a tedious and severe illness, she displayed uncommon fortitude, and when the awful summons arrived, evinced an equal degree of resignation.

FOR SALE.

50,000 Acres of LAND, LYING in the county of Ruffin, state of Virginia, bounded on the east by the river Clinch, on the south by the river Gueff, and to the west by Sandy river. This tract (situate six miles from the Courthouse of the above county, 25 from the town of Abington, is well settled, and has like wise the advantage of a wagon road) is divided into tracts of 10, 5 and 1500 acres each, and will be sold, altogether, or in lots, as it may suit the purchasers, by one of the owners who will reside there during the months of May, June and July next, in order to put them who may become purchasers in possession.

The plots duly authenticated and certified by the surveyors, are in the hands of the subscribers. Every satisfaction will be given with respect to the right, to which the patents give full and ample testimony. Great accommodations will be made respecting payment, and every necessary information may be had, by applying to

F. & A. TUBBEE, Peterburg, Feb. 21. 21w3m

George-Town, Potomac.

I WILL sell one Two story Brick House and Lot on High-street—One Two story new Frame House on the same street—One Two story Frame House in a beautiful situation for a private family—this lot will admit of improvement, being 7 feet front by 150 feet back—For further particulars enquire of THOMAS T. SPRAGUE, George Town. feb. 25. 21w3w