

LIST OF PRIZES,

Drawn in the Canal Lottery, No. 11.
As certified by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor agreeably to Law.

No. 10,098 is 20,000 Dollars—No. 19,971 10,000 Dollars.

Nos. 613, 1566, 3195, 4766, 17862, are 4000.

Nos. 1797, 7354, 7260, 7741, 11441, 12659, 16268, 16973, 18015, and 28105, are 2000 dollars.

Nos. 1648, 2239, 3392, 3488, 4564, 7034, 7190, 8017, 9451, 9485, 11177, 12519, 14394, 17423, 19605, 22123, 23909, 25665, 26251, and 29557, are 1000 dollars each.

The following Numbers are Prizes of 500 dollars each.

28	7595	9391	13207	17417	23197
1404	8134	395	452	588	24706
2213	235	881	15474	18874	27148
218	376	974	953	19874	28689
4417	528	12052	16325	21343	694
5904	9057	247	17012	22990	865
6429	262	388	163	23185	29223

The following Numbers are Prizes of 200 dollars each.

470	5887	9206	14920	19976	24704
499	896	898	15327	20036	26150
517	6080	10021	676	78	181
1021	272	32	16045	249	748
384	864	228	89	21002	852
2884	7099	318	639	290	988
975	264	369	773	390	27039
3193	321	11456	787	491	598
349	435	698	17560	616	663
608	441	12261	782	871	676
4147	8070	264	832	23269	902
313	92	13028	18236	389	28255
5088	245	378	244	23403	29242
96	282	407	706	481	458
426	364	14080	925	513	687
687	605	112	19474	646	852
762	9099	158	595		

The following Numbers are Prizes of 100 dollars each.

71	5481	10983	15077	17972	25856
129	824	11005	321	18808	26085
216	853	162	389	20117	448
1155	6003	526	603	541	27739
830	131	12272	17073	21065	845
2232	841	293	180	659	28001
429	889	562	247	735	010
548	965	585	366	22881	46
749	7078	774	401	999	371
860	552	306	444	23352	655
3243	8367	834	544	749	682
616	780	13600	602	782	29143
4009	978	781	695	24095	671
169	9959	14040	705	326	676
403	971	391	750	654	783
784	10056	719	762	25744	979
934	341	15049	931		

The following Numbers are Prizes of 50 dollars each.

163	4592	9068	14968	21112	26062
179	938	105	15431	117	263
358	508	521	449	273	327
552	044	548	573	328	418
565	050	632	16299	361	432
584	089	10057	349	392	445
696	305	097	387	21533	509
727	458	245	498	582	649
1541	738	345	530	590	825
644	799	577	636	630	883
667	941	611	888	844	997
845	6168	689	908	22115	27011
971	469	11317	17071	127	063
2035	549	319	445	191	073
463	7048	326	961	316	287
513	172	695	18279	452	445
666	221	763	117	498	716
682	241	775	566	508	753
734	467	12137	618	870	838
750	612	821	907	965	891
751	703	451	938	23011	28974
872	706	515	19027	131	75
892	962	800	127	453	114
5018	8143	13089	168	591	183
667	180	091	246	24019	238
679	318	183	485	66	860
700	469	550	497	135	949
449	592	740	530	277	970
630	645	759	572	606	29157
867	671	14306	835	642	215
4095	741	355	989	738	364
155	787	398	997	25013	406
317	916	440	20038	239	691
332	920	515	142	290	771
394	9000	732	351	590	778
433	050	747	755	774	832
544	053	778	956		

All the numbers from 1 to 30,000 that are not here contained are prizes of five dollars each. Dated May 10, 1799.
ROBERT BROOKE, Clerk.

Just Published,
By JOHN ORMROD,
No. 41, Chestnut-street,
A SERMON,
ON THE
DUTY OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE,
AS REQUIRED IN
SCRIPTURE.
Delivered in Christ Church and St. Peter's, April 23, 1799, being a day of general Humiliation, Appointed by the President of the United States.
By WILLIAM WHITE, D. D.,
Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church,
* In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
May 10.

A Summer Retreat.
FOR SALE,
Sixteen Acres of Land,
About half a mile from the city of Philadelphia.
HERE are on the premises a one story brick house 28 feet front, a stable and corn crib, a well of excellent water, and a few fruit trees, the situation is perhaps superior to any within the same distance of the city, and commands one of the most beautiful and picturesque prospects of the city, Kensington, the Delaware and Jersey.
Enquire of EDWARD BONSALL & Co. March 4

MAGPHERSON'S BLUES.
BATTALION ORDERS.
MAY 14, 1799.
The Artillery, Grenadiers and Infantry are ordered to parade at the Menage in Chestnut-street on Thursday the 16th inst. precisely at 4 o'clock P. M. completely equipped for the purpose of going through their firings—Blank Cartridge will be furnished them on the parade.—
By order of the Commandant,
JOHN M'CAULEY.

Bank of North America.
May 10, 1799.
A General meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Bank on Tuesday the 28th inst. at ten o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing three Directors, in the places of Montcal Lewis deceased, and Miers Fisher and Richard Rundle, resigned.
By order of the board,
RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 11th, 1799.
THE Mail for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will in future be closed with the Southern Mail, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at half past 7 o'clock A. M. and the Mail for the Eastern Shore of Virginia, via New-Castle, to Northampton Court House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half an hour before sun set.
may 13 d6t

Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Office,
Philadelphia, May 9, 1799.
IN pursuance of a resolution of the president and managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, the Stock-holders are here by notified and required to pay, on each of their respective shares, to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office in this city, 15 dollars on the 15th June next, 20 dollars on the 15th July next, and 20 dollars on the 15th August next.
Wm. GOVETT, Treasurer.
m8r04w(dh.1.1015A)
May 13.

Equestrian Club.
THE Members composing the Equestrian Club, will meet on Thursday evening next, at Hardy's New Inn, in Market street.
JOHN H. BARNES, Sec'y.
Phila. May 10.

The Pennsylvania Claimants
to Lands in Luzerne county, in the Wyoming Controversy, are earnestly desired to attend their Committee at HARDY'S Tavern, in Market-street on the 17th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, in order to comply with the law in that case made and provided.
may 15 d3t

To be sold at Public Auction
On Wednesday evening the 23d of May instant at the City Tavern, in Second-street, at 7 o'clock.

A VERY valuable Three story BRICK HOUSE, Kitchen and the Lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate at the south east corner of Race and Seventh-streets in this City. The Lot is 76 feet front on Race-street and 88 feet deep on Seventh-street. The House is about twenty-five feet front, is well built and completely furnished. There is also a small Frame Building on part of this lot fronting on Race-street, it is free of every incumbrance, and immediate possession will be given. Also a ground rent of one hundred and fifty pounds per ann. free of all taxes and charges whatsoever, payable half yearly, issuing out of a lot of ground situate at the north east corner of Walnut and Fifth-street, in the City of Philadelphia, on which lot is erected several Brick and Frame tenements. The situation is desirable, being opposite the State House square on Fifth-street. The terms of sale will be made known at the time thereof, or on application to the subscribers.
Connelly & Co. Auc'rs.
may 13. dts.

The British Letter-of-Marque
NIGER,
For KINGSTON, (Jam.)
Now ready to take her cargo on board, can receive some freight. For terms apply to
ROSS & SIMSON.
may 15

A country seat for sale.
SITUATE about four miles from the city, and bounding on the river Schuylkill, against the lower end of the white rock, and between Mount Pleasant and the Fountain Green Farms, containing about twenty acres of well watered land, and the prospects from several points thereof are exceeded by few in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. There are now on the premises, a farm house, &c; There are several excellent stone quarries already opened, which are so conveniently situated, that when the Canal shall be in operation, the boats plying therein, may load from the quarries.
For terms of sale apply at No. 21, Arch-street, No. 12, North Third-street, or No. 52, South Second-street.
N. B. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.
may 15 3t

To be Sold at Public Sale,
At the MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE,
On Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at seven o'clock, in the Evening,
Several very Elegant Situations for
SUMMER RETREATS,
Three and a 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 harbour, the City, Harrowgate, Frankford, and several elegant country seats.
Any person desirous of viewing the grounds will please apply to Henry Haines on the premises.
The terms, which will be easy, will be made known at the time of sale.
The plan of the above Lots may be seen at the Coffee House.
CONNELLY & Co. auctioneers.
may 9 dts.

For Sale,
THE time of a Black Boy, thirteen years of age, has fifteen years to serve—He is stout, active and healthy.
Enquire at No. 129, Chestnut-street.
may 13

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT
TO
AMERICANS.
Appendix to Dr. Morse's Sermon.

HERE follow the observations of the member of Congress, before mentioned, made at Philadelphia while the points were in discussion. I relate them in his own words and order. Made at the time they were, and under circumstances so advantageous for knowing the truth, and with such authentic and full evidence to support them, his observations cannot fail to have great weight with all candid readers.

Mons. Chevalier de Luzerne memorialized Congress last year (1792) in favor of the Tories, and endeavored to prevent Congress for the articles which they expected to be able to insert in the treaty of peace, for making compensation to, and admitting them into our country and councils.—The conduct of the chevalier Marbois, and the principal French characters in America, was in conformity to this plan, endeavoring to cultivate an acquaintance and friendship between them and the Tories. The loyal principles of the Tories, their fondness for royalty, their numerous connexions and acquaintance, all these made it an object of importance to provide for and secure those people to the French interest. For this purpose, and to secure other points, the French minister pressed Congress to give the disgraceful instructions to our ministers, to be governed ultimately by the French court as to the terms of peace. They feared that at the peace an independent party would arise, which could not easily be managed by them. This appears from Marbois' letter, from the letters of our commissioners, and the declarations of Count de Vergennes at different times. For this reason they wished to strengthen their party, by attaching the Tories and their friends to their interest. Could they have secured to the Tories their confiscated estates, or a compensation for them, and a permanent residence in America, at a period when the British had given over all hopes of providing in that way for them, and when despair, as to their darling object, had seized the minds of the Tories themselves, so that restoration might appear to have been effected by the French solely, and that unmerited, there can be no doubt, but Tories would have become the most devoted tools to France. Count de Vergennes even went so far as to desire Mr. Adams to recommend it to Congress to leave all the European affairs to the court of France, and attend only to the affairs of America at home.

Our commissioners repeatedly say, in different letters, that it was to them very clear that the court of France meant to prevent any of the great powers in Europe acknowledging our independence; and that we should obtain, by the peace, from Britain, nothing beyond the point of naked independence; and not even that, till the French influence was more firmly established in America. They accordingly endeavored to break off the negotiations, in order to gain more time and means. Marbois recommended this to Count de Vergennes in his letter, intimating that the French influence was not sufficiently weighty to have a general peace. Mr. Jay, in one letter, says, "We have more reason to admire the patience, than to be satisfied with the generosity of our allies;" alluding to the great reluctance with which they furnished us with money, and the steadiness with which they pursued their great objects.

The conduct of the French, during the negotiation for peace, appears clearly to have been part of a system, formed as early as 1778, by that court, to prevent our becoming independent of, and unmanageable by, them after a peace. They appear to have apprehended that if our claims as to independence by preliminary, territory, silvery, &c. should be obtained by us, we should soon throw off our dependence on them, and learn to think and act for ourselves. They accordingly began to guard against this evil to them by the terms of the treaty of alliance made in 1778, and by taking proper measures to have our ministers in Europe dependent upon them; and their instructions such that the French ministers might have it in their power to determine what points America should insist upon at the treaty for peace; and of course what the terms of that treaty, as to America, should be. For this purpose, they, by their influence, procured Dr. Franklin to be appointed sole minister at the court of France. This gave them a good chance of his being the sole minister for negotiating peace, which must have as effectually secured to them all their views, as if the Count de Vergennes had been the sole negotiator.

In proof that the court of France had long ago determined on the plan they pursued at the negotiation, and that they have all along been preparing Congress for their purposes, we need only attend to the memorial of monsieur Gerard, and his communications from his court, in 1779, as they stand upon the secret journals of Congress. He says that "his master was highly pleased with Congress, for having made Dr. Franklin the alone minister to his court, who was a gentleman remarkable for his integrity, his abilities and disposition to conciliate; he considered it as a new evidence of the disposition of Congress to oblige the king, and cement the alliance."
He further says, that "the publication of the treaty by Congress was improper and unprecedented; his master, however, was not angry, at it, since it was only discovering to the world how kind and generous he had been to undertake our defence, without any re-

gard to his own interest; and showed what a disinterested attachment he had to America and the liberties of mankind, and of course the high obligations he had conferred upon America." He says also that "Congress should give their minister at the Court of Spain, directions to make the most liberal propositions to her to induce her to acknowledge our independence, & to mediate for us, if a peace is on the tapis; & if the war is to continue, to take a part with us. For this purpose, great cessions of territory, &c. were necessary; that our ministers for negotiating peace should be instructed to insist upon no points, but such as France should advise to; that no preliminaries should be unconditionally insisted upon, not even independence; that it might so happen, as that to have it only tacitly acknowledged in the treaty, would be most prudent, according to the circumstances at the time; that such an acknowledgment would answer every purpose to us, as France would then be a guaranty thereto, as she was to Switzerland, Geneva, &c."
France foreseeing it might be necessary, from circumstances, to have the American Independence rest upon that ground, (the ground on which Switzerland and Geneva held theirs) the 8th article in the treaty of alliance, eventual and defensive, was formed so as that France might judge herself able to insist upon a previous and express acknowledgement of our independence, or only a tacit one, which was undoubtedly intended to put America absolutely in her power. From all this it is clear, that France had determined on the line of policy which she in fact pursued at the negotiation for peace, as long ago as when the treaty of alliance was formed; and the Mons. Gerard was preparing matters to carry it into effect in 1779. The fact is, she intended effectually to separate us from Great-Britain, but never meant that America should be entirely independent of herself.

The extract from Mr. Gerard's representation, which follows, was obtained after writing the above, and will show that Congress must have seen the policy of France as long ago as July, 1779, and yet they afterwards gave those famous instructions to our ministers.
After stating to Congress the situation of things in Europe, and the then prospect of obtaining peace through the mediation of Spain, and the necessity of having the American ministers empowered to make peace, he says he had stated these things to Congress, "that they may, if they think proper, take under consideration, if it would not be expedient to give their plenipotentiary full instructions and full powers, founded upon the necessity of circumstances and the treaty of alliance, the express and formal terms of which shall be, that peace shall not be made without an express or tacit acknowledgement of the sovereignty, and consequently, a fortiori, of the rights inherent in sovereignty, as well as of the independence of the United States, in matters of government and commerce. This substantial alternative in an engagement which is a mere gratuitous gift, without any compensation or stipulation, ought indeed never to be forgotten in a negotiation for peace. France foresees the extreme difficulties a formal and explicit acknowledgement might meet with. It was only obtained by Holland tacitly after a war of thirty years, and explicitly after a resistance of seventy. To this day, Geneva and the Swiss cantons have obtained no renunciation nor acknowledgement, either tacit or formal, from their former sovereigns; but they enjoy their sovereignty and independence only under the guaranty of France. His court thought it important that difficulties of this nature, which reside only in words, should not delay or prevent America from enjoying the thing itself. From these considerations arose the very important and explicit stipulations in the treaty which he had just now related, and which had received the sanction of the United States; and it remains with the prudence of Congress to examine, whether instructions upon some particular points may not frustrate the salutary purpose of the treaty of alliance, relative to a tacit acknowledgement which the situation of affairs may require." The salutary purpose of that treaty was, beyond all doubt, to separate America from Britain, and to keep her dependent on France for her liberty and existence as a nation.

The foregoing representation was made by Mons. Gerard, at the time when Congress were about instructing the ministers in the terms of peace, there being a prospect of a negotiation under the mediation of Spain; and it was evidently intended to prevent Congress from giving any instructions to their ministers which might obstruct the views of France; to have our independence only tacitly acknowledged by the treaty, and dependent altogether upon the guaranty of France. This would have placed America in a situation so humiliating, so dependent, as to have deprived us of all the great advantages that we now succeed to by the treaty. Congress were so embarrassed by that representation, and the influence of the French over many of the members, that they spent nearly two years debating upon, and altering the instructions to their ministers. Motion after motion was made, and amendment after amendment proposed; month after month, and year after year passed away, till finally, in 1782, the French minister obtained such instructions to the American ministers as he wished, such as he supposed would answer their purpose, and enable the French court to settle the terms for America. But the virtue and the firmness of Messrs. ADAMS and JAY defeated their views; and though fettered with one colleague who was devoted to France, and as far as he could, promoted her interest in opposition to that of America, they, notwithstanding all these embarrassments, gained by the treaty every important point for America; and immortal on the pages of our history be their respected names.

* This article of the treaty runs thus: "They mutually engage not to lay down their arms until the INDEPENDENCE of the United States shall have been FORMALLY & TACITLY secured," &c.
† Dr. Franklin.

The instructions finally given to our ministers were agreeable to the foregoing extract, which was the first amendment made to them, and was proposed by Mons. Gerard to a committee of Congress, appointed to confer with him on the subject, and by them reported to Congress as a necessary amendment!
Here end the remarks of the forementioned member of Congress. Further proof of the existence of French intrigue and influence in this country, is contained in the following extracts of original letters from a member of Congress to his friends in the Eastern States, written at Philadelphia, in 1782.
"It seems there are some among you, who openly approve the conduct of France during the negotiations for peace, and condemn the conduct of our ministers. This I expected, or else that they would deny the whole, and rely upon their own effrontery to carry it through. The French have certainly their partisans among you, and violent ones too. The divulging their intrigues rendered it necessary for them to adopt one of those lines of conduct. Their money and their flattery, both which they use, may gain them some active devoted tools; but if the body of the people suffer themselves to be duped by them, they deserve to be the servant of servants forever.
"I expect you are not aware that their influence will be exerted to encourage the opposition to the 4th, 5th, and 6th, articles of the treaty [of 1783.] Their object now is to prevent that treaty from taking effect; to keep Britain and us still at variance; to promote divisions both here and in England, the more effectually to keep us dependent on themselves. That this is their policy, and that their engines are all at work, I think very evident from a great variety of circumstances; and an attention to their former conduct will show that the same views, the same principles of policy, which induced the former will lead them to the latter. Their partisans here, both in and out of office, are highly pleased at the rising fermentation, at the appearance of general confusion. They are opposed to every measure that would look like an attempt to check the popular tide.
"I find but few people who are sufficiently attentive to, and jealous for, these times and such intriguing spirits. I have suggested my ideas to some, who appeared alarmed, but could not believe that such duplicity could be practised. It is, in their opinion, too deep, too hazardous a game, and too inimical for a friend to play. For my part, I look first for the interest of a nation; having found where that lies, I always expect them to pursue it, let the appearances be as they may.
"In truth, the French did not intend a peace, but were surprised into it. The Count de Vergennes, when he politely consented that the American commissioners should meet Mr. Oswald, relied wholly on the restrictions he conceived them to be under, of recurring to him for advice; well knowing, that in every such recurrence, he would have it in his power to defeat the negotiation. He expected too, that sufficient objections would necessarily arise on the part of the British, especially as he himself encouraged them. He intended to have dragged America through another campaign at least; and instead of leaving her in circumstances from which she would rise and make a figure, he meant that she should be fettered with embarrassments, that she must have continued in a large degree dependent on France. Had this been the case, the political connexion with that nation might have been indissoluble. It is to the Count's mistake of the characters of the American commissioners, that we are in some measures indebted for the present pacification. Had he supposed they would have dared to construe their instructions in the liberal manner they have done, he assuredly would never have trusted them with the opportunity. Mr. Oswald, it appears, considered the interest of the two countries in the same light with Mr. Adams and Mr. Jay; every essay of the French, therefore, to divert him from the purpose, was vain and fruitless. But peace, however grateful it is to the many, causes great chagrin to some in public life. We have a junto here so completely enlisted in the French service, and so closely attached to them by some invisible ties, that I almost despair of seeing a separation. These men, like those whom they serve have it now in view to deprive us of those inestimable advantages, which, if we act wisely, must result to us from the peace. Their object is to prevent our forming any commercial connexion with any European power, other than Spain and Sweden, these courts being entirely under the French management. To this end, they have pressed the recal of Messrs. Dana, Adams &c. and have urged that instructions should be given not to enter into a treaty, nor even conversation, on the subject—Mr. Dea might have finished a very advantageous treaty long ago, but for the French minister, whom he was bound to obey. Every opposition from the same quarter was made to Mr. Adams in Holland; and it was their policy which so exceedingly embarrassed Mr. Jay at the court of Madrid. In a word, it is clear, by the advices from all our ministers, except Dr. Franklin, that they oppose our connexion with any power but themselves. They meant to save us, but it was to themselves, and FOR THEIR OWN USE.
"We are now told, that they are justly entitled to a monopoly of our tobacco trade; that it is the smallest compensation we can make for their kindness and their expense in saving us; and that their farmers have made arrangements, counting on the benefits to arise from this exclusive trade. But shall we give ourselves up in this manner? Shall we neglect to avail ourselves of the advantages within our reach? Shall the great council of America discover less knowledge and less virtue than their servants have done in every line and every character? Shall they, at this stage of the business, be the first to betray or relinquish the interest of their country? God forbid! For the ho-