

EDWARD DUNANT, Has REMOVED his Compting-house, to Mr. Samuel Meehlin's in Germantown, AND HAS FOR SALE, Of the ship Camilla's Cargo from Canton viz.

400 Chests of Bohea Tea, 200 do. of Hyson, 250 do. Souchong, 50 do. Imperial, Black Satins of 1st & 2d quality, in boxes of 50 p.

ALSO, 87 Tierces prime Rice, Spermaceti Candles, Patna Chintz, India Prussians, Barbar and Pellicet Handkerchiefs, Copper in Sheets—1-2 inch and 3-8 Copper and Br. Bolts August 26th, 1799.

35 casks of 6d. and 8d. NAILS, and 4, 2-2 and 3 inch SPIKES, entitled to drawback, for sale by PETER BARKER, & Co. No. 149, High-street.

Oellers's Hotel in Germantown. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened his Hotel in Germantown, just above the Market House; he has provided the best of liquors of all kinds, he will prepare dinners at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Wanted to Employ. A PERSON of Judgment and Integrity to occasionally attend Vendues to purchase Wet and Dry Goods for an extensive Country Store. Proposals sealed directed to A. B. with the name of some other person mentioned, to whom reference may be had, if necessary, for information relating to the qualifications of the agent, and left with the printer, will be duly attended to.

JUST IMPORTED, Into Wilmington, state of Delaware, Sixty Hhds. SUGAR, Subject to drawback, and for sale (there) by Jebu Hollingsworth & Co. Wilmington, August 26 daw

TO BE LET. Until the 15th of November next, A safe Retreat from Philadelphia, In a pleasant situation, about three miles from town. Application left at the Printer's addressed to A. B. will be attended to. August 22 tf.

NOTICE. The subscribers being duly authorized to receive all the debts and effects of James Wilkins, of Philadelphia, all those indebted to him are cautioned against making payment to any other persons. DANIEL SMITH, GIDEON H. WELLS, August 26th, '99, codtm.

NOTICE. To the Creditors of Joseph Alexander, LATE of Lawistown, in the county of Mifflin, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania; who was a partner of the firm of Johnson & Alexander, I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Mifflin aforesaid, for the benefit of the law of the said commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and they have appointed the 26th Tuesday of September next, for a hearing of me and my creditors at Lawistown, in said county, of which, please to take notice. JOSEPH ALEXANDER. August 23

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, On Seventh day, 31 August, A NUMBER of elegant Building Lots, situated partly on the Philadelphia and Trenton road, and partly on the Bristol and Newtown road, in Attleborough town, of Four-lane-ard, in Middletown township, Bucks county; for which will be taken in payment either groceries, dry-goods, or ironmongery, at the lowest cash prices, as may best suit the purchaser. August 29. st.

FOR SALE. A House and Lot, Stables, Shop, &c. suitable for a Store or Tavern, with a well of excellent water before the door; situated healthy and pleasant on the Banks of Tom's River, Dover Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey, within seven miles of the Sea, the River and Bay affording plenty of fish, oysters and clams—also plenty of wild fowl in the winter season; and a safe retreat from Pestilential diseases.

Also for Sale, situated as above mentioned on the Banks of said River, several small improved places with valuable Fisheries, together with timber and wood lands, adjacent saw mills &c. Likewise Lots upon said River, on which Houses may be built easy and cheap, lumber &c. being plenty in the neighbourhood; a new Furnace is erected near by, and from every appearance the place is likely to become good for trade, and almost every kind of business, the Navigation of the River being safe and easy, and the distance to the ocean not more than seven or eight miles, the Leats for water works and manufactories equal if not exceed any in the United States; being situated for near navigation that there is little or no land carriage—any person inclining to purchase will please apply to the subscriber on the premises or to GEORGE W. JMLAY No. 60 Dock Street. WILLIAM E. JMLAY. August 29 (26) dot

Foreign Intelligence.

ST. DOMINGO. ARRETE To facilitate the commerce of neutrals with St. Domingo.

Extract from the register of the deliberations of the agent of the executive directory at St. Domingo.

THE agent of the Executive directory at St. Domingo, considering that the rigorous measures employed, for these several years, against merchant vessels of neutrals, have from time to time occasioned a stagnation in the supply of provisions for the colony of St. Domingo; and that there has resulted therefrom the greatest difficulties in the manner of entry; that it would be even impossible to become acquainted with the changes in that branch of the Administration, unless reference were made to the periods when the agents of the executive directory (driven on one hand by the oppressive system which at the time existed, and withheld on the other hand by the fear of reducing the country to famine) found themselves under the necessity of disguising (d'escobarder) encouragement to cruises, by granting favours to such neutral merchants, as were bold enough to expose themselves to the arbitrary proceedings of French seamen, or to the rapacity of those of the English.

That finally, the agent, by his arrete of the 23d Brumaire (13th November) 5th year, determined, agreeably to the laws of the 31st of January, 1st of February and 2d of March, 1791, (O. S.) an alphabetical tariff of the duties of entry;

That the representations from the commercial part of the colony against this tariff, as being ruinous if carried into execution, induced the agents to give into a contrary extreme, since by an arrete of the 28th Nivose, the same year (January 17) they indiscriminately freed all foreign articles, and laid only clearance duties upon articles of provisions, agreeably to the valuation made from the actual price of those productions; That the enormous deficit occasioned by this total exemption from the entry duties, obliged them to issue a third arrete the 24th Brumaire (14th November) 6th year, by which the duties on imported dry goods, were established at the rate of 12 per cent, on the invoice price, with an exemption on some articles of provisions—an exemption which was afterwards extended to other articles of provisions, as well as to objects of the first necessity, by two translated decrees of the ancient Raimond, of the 29th Brumaire (19th November) and 6th Frimaire (26th November) of the same year.

That the aforesaid arrete of the 24th Brumaire (14th November) 6th year, involved the articles free from duty with the power of also freeing dry goods when the value of these articles did not exceed the amount of one half of the whole cargo; But that articles rendered duty free by the interpreted decrees had not the same power, unless the first third of a cargo consisted of articles of provisions made duty free by the arrete of the 24th Brumaire (14th November) and the 2d third of wine, rendered free by the decree of the 29th of the same month (19th November) in which case the third share, composed of dry goods, was also duty free.

That this complication of exemptions and imports had produced all the inconveniences which could necessarily be looked for, since in proportion as the merchants invented new pretences to avoid the duties by false invoices and other like measures, the officers of the revenue had recourse to fresh precautions to avoid being cheated; and that finally they put a stop to neutral commerce, by ordering vexatious searches, drayage and storage.

In fine, the owners and supercargoes of neutral merchantmen, have presented a petition, the 9th of this month (27th of July) in which they set forth to the agent how necessary it is to refrain those abuses, by which they suffer a loss on their sales of 10, 15, 20, and even 25 per cent. according to the circumstance of scarcity or plenty.

Considering that, by the arrete of the agent, of the 6th last Floreal (25th April) and by the proclamation of the present president of the United States of America, of the 26th of June, 1799, the commercial intercourse between the United States and St. Domingo, is renewed, founded upon the basis of equal utility to both countries, and which does not less guarantee the amity and sincere re-union of the French and American Governments, than the restoration of other neutral powers to the enjoyment and exercise of the rights of nations.

That the risks from French privateers ceased from the time the executive directory put a stop to their sailing, and that the danger from the side of the English did not exist from the moment that the American and other neutral nations would not suffer the piracies of the British government.

That it would therefore be of advantage to France, as well as to neutral nations, to establish in St. Domingo a safe mode of receipt, which might accord with their mutual interests.

DECREED. Art. 1. The following articles shall pay no duty at their entry into the colony: Flour and biscuit, salt provisions, and fish of all sorts, salt, dry, and smoked; rice, corn, and meal, and vegetables of all kinds: Horses, asses, mules, horn cattle, sheep, hogs and fowls. Hay, oats, lamp oil, charcoal, wood for building and coopering, bricks, tiles shingles, hoes, cane knives, axes and axe-handles.

2. All other articles, of whatever kind and quantity, shall pay at the rate of 12 1/2 per cent. on the invoice.

And lastly, to prevent disputes which would not fail to arise, respecting the authenticity of the invoices, and which create detentions and disagreements, neutral shippers, freighters and captains are requested to have them certified by the consular, vice-consular or other French agent at their respective ports of clearance, as being conformable to the then price current.

3. No Alteration is made in the duty respecting the clearance of provisions. If it happens that cotton has fallen since the arrete of the 28th Nivose (17th January) 5th year, it shall be valued at only 200 francs per quintal, colonial currency; and cocoa, which paid no duty at that time, because raised in cantons belonging only to the English, shall pay 10 per cent. at the rate of 75 francs per quintal, same currency.

4. The port charges are fixed as follows: To the port wardens for pilotage, anchorage, &c. 8 dolls. To the interpreter, 8 do. To the collector of the revenue, for each vessel, for unloading and lading, 8 do.

All other charges which may be exacted are declared to be extortions, and he who shall demand them, cause them to be demanded, or shall receive the same, shall be immediately displaced from his office.

5. The former arretes of the agency, which shall contravene the preceding regulations, are repealed.

6. The general in chief is charged with facilitating the importation of neutral cargoes, as far as shall be consistent with the exact collection of the lawful duties: for which purpose, he shall present as soon as he has made the experiment, a plan for regulating the same in the best possible manner, of which the agent shall order a strict execution.

The present arrete shall be immediately forwarded to the executive directory for their approbation, and shall be provisionally executed in the colony, to begin from this day: It shall be printed, read, published and stuck in the public places, addressed to the civil and military authority, registered upon the records of the administrative and judicial bodies.

Done at Cape-Francois, the 14th Thermidor (1st August) 7th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Signed on the register of deliberations. ROUME, Particular agent of the executive directory. BLANCHARD, Secretary general of the agent. True copy. (Signed) BLANCHARD, Secretary-general of the agent.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

MR. LANG, As the real cause of the resignation of that truly valuable and gallant officer, Capt. Truxton, is generally misunderstood, I send you the annexed copy of a Letter from that gentleman, enclosing a candid statement of his case from himself. ONE OF YOUR READERS. New-York, Aug. 27th, 1799.

COPY of a Letter from Capt. Truxton, to a gentleman in New-York, enclosing one from him, to a gentleman in Norfolk. Perth Amboy, 24th Aug. 1799.

My Dear Sir! I WAS so busily employed on board the Constellation, arranging matters for sea, when your letter came to hand, that I could not then find time to answer; and since I landed here, I have had but few moments in which I have found myself disengaged in matters that materially concern me.

On the subject of my resignation, as it was unexpected, I have received a volume of letters, making enquiry as to the cause. To answer them all at full length, would be constant employment for a week; therefore, I enclose you a copy of one answer, written to a friend of mine at Norfolk, which I expect will justify my conduct to you and him.

I do not think I shall visit New-York until I return from a short tour I contemplate making in the country, merely for the sake of exercise, when I shall be happy to see you, in the mean time let me hear from you—and believe me always yours, With real friendship and esteem! THOMAS TRUXTON.

(COPY.) Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Aug. 19.

DEAR SIR, I have received your letter by Capt. ABRAMSON, to whom I delivered up the command of the Constellation, in the Road of Sandy-Hook, last evening. As you have requested of me, a statement of the cause of my resignation, as far as I could consistently give it, I will readily comply with your desire, for I can, consistently, relate the whole cause, and every circumstance of it, there being nothing in the dark; and I am not ashamed of any part of my conduct:—No, Sir, I put all my enemies at defiance.

In the year 1794, an Act of Congress was passed for building six frigates, for a particular purpose, which act set forth; that in case of a peace taken place between the United States and the Regency of Algiers, all further proceedings should cease under that act. In consequence of this Law, six captains were appointed, and the operations commenced for building the ships, under the superintendance of a captain to each frigate; but some time after the work had progressed considerably, the peace, restricting the fur-

ther proceeding of building, took place, and the whole business was stopped agreeably to Law: but, another Act, after a great struggle in the House of Representatives, was soon past; empowering the President to continue the building of three frigates, and pay, and rations, were provided for the captains only; and those three (Barry, Nicholson, Truxton,) were commissioned, and their commissions numbered, 1. 2. 3. in the above order, and Registered accordingly by Directions of President Washington. The pay and subsistence of the other three (as they had become deranged officers) then ceased, until affairs of the Nation called for an augmentation of the naval armament, in 1798; when the President nominated them a second time to the Senate, who gave advice and consent to their appointment; consequently their Commissions could only bear date in my opinion, from that time, there being no permanent naval establishment—and their first appointment having died a natural death with the law that gave birth to them.

It may again be said, as it has been argued, that the suspension of the functions of an officer, is no deprivation of his office; or that shaking down the apples, is not cutting down the tree. This is all true, and will hold good where the law is alive to continue the office; but, whenever a law, by which an office is created, dies, all appointments (not continued by another law) under it, must die also: for a chief magistrate, cannot, by our Constitution, continue an office, beyond the life or existence of the law; and the derangements in our army, and subsequent appointments of old officers therein, give abundant proof of this fact; and in the case of Talbot, the very case in question! you see that the President would not risk the employment of him, on board a ship of war in the navy, until he nominated him a second time to the Senate, and had their advice and consent to his appointment.

Thus, Sir, you have, agreeably to your request, the whole story, told with candor and in as concise a manner as possible. And I now leave you to judge, whether I could as an officer, without despising myself, have done otherwise than resign; and I also leave you to judge of my feelings, after five years faithful service (of the best part of my life) attending the building of a ship of war, near two hundred miles from my family, and being constantly employed on board her in active scenes at sea, since she was fitted and manned—forsaking domestic ease and happiness—incurring disadvantages in private pursuits, and losses of many thousands of pounds, far beyond the prize money I have acquired, & the emoluments received from the service, which I am ready to shew if necessary, and to prove; but this is not all, I am finally left, to commence a new employment, and to set aside all the arrangements I had made for spending my life, in a service I was devoted to.

But, Sir, it was much better for me to be thus chagrined and deranged, in prospects I had in view, and to suffer a multitude of disadvantages, other than I have enumerated, than one title of my honor should be tinged, by submitting with tameness and pusillanimity to that injustice which I feel—injustice, which every palpitation of my wounded soul tells me, is incomprehensible—but, Sir, I swear, by that long friendship that has subsisted between us, that I shall forever feel, as a true American ought to feel; and the last drop of my blood I will readily spill, at any time, by sea or land, for the preservation of the honor and interest of my grateful country, for such I acknowledge to have found it to me, in a variety of instances—but one exception has separated me from its service.

It would, at this time, perhaps, be improper for me to communicate to you, any opinions of the officers of the government that have come to my knowledge, on the subject in question. I shall, therefore, only say, that in a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to me, dated the 15th June last, he says "My Register stands Barry—Truxton—Talbot—captain Nicholson, on employment on shore, and is satisfied."

This gentleman (the Secretary) has behaved throughout the whole business, with the feelings of a true soldier, on the very delicate subject before us, and it is due to him, that I acknowledged it.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your friend and very humble servant. (Signed) THOMAS TRUXTON.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints those gentlemen, who please to favour him with their custom, and his friends generally, that he has removed from No. 40, fourth third street and taken up a temporary residence near the sign of Gen. M. Pherson (Rivers Tavern) at Germantown, where he will continue his business until the return of the healthy season, all orders attended to with the usual punctuality. August 29. cod 3w.

FOR CAPE FRANCOIS, DEY.

The fast sailing Polacre ship DEY, Having remarkably fine accommodations for passengers. She will sail in about 15 days, provided a sufficient number of passengers offer. The Dey will also take a quantity of freight. Apply at the office of the subscriber on Walnut street wharf. JAMES YARD. August 29. dot

Take Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Schlearhart has absented herself from my bed and board, I do hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I do not mean to pay any debts of her contracting from this date. CHRISTOPHER SCHLEARHART. August 29. dot

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Jacobin association. Present, I MYSELF in the chair—Gander Quack and Shark Foxe, clerks, Peter Pinhead, Colonel Soldier, Doctor Squirt.

Chairman, IT is the order and direction of this meeting, that the clerks state particularly, in what manner they have carried into execution the resolutions of the former meetings; entrusted to their care—not for my own satisfaction, because they have consulted me and acted under my own inspection in every step; and even if they had not, I know their talents and dexterity too well to doubt of their utmost exertion—their promised reward depending on our success; but it being necessary that we go hand in hand through thick and thin, we must have free and frequent meetings and communications to enable us to draw together, and therefore, I call for the proceedings.

Gander Quack—(Laying before the committee his various publications in favor of the association, in the Traitor's Morning Repast, yeilded the Aurora, and reading the same.) Besides these publications, I have written innumerable letters to our friends in all the counties in the State: I have in the most artful manner, varied the style and arguments, and suited with admirable fineness, my address to the capacity—local and personal circumstances—religious profession and political prejudices of those to whom I have written. I will read extracts from a few—the reads extracts from 152 letters, on which the committee bawl out Bravo! three times.—I rejoice that I have in some degree merited your very high opinion of me—your approbation is (at present aside) a sufficient reward for my exertions—a sufficient motive for an unremitting continuance of them. You see that I have been liberal in trumpeting forth the praises of our patron, nor have I been sparing in imputing faults and even vices to his competitor; that I have even created virtues in the one and vices in the other, which were never yet before discovered by eye.

Yourown Colonel, as if you did not approve of my plan—I will convince you that it is the best which could be adopted, because it is best calculated to attain our end. In a private conversation as we came to the meeting, you said that the attacks which I had made on Mr. Rois being so notoriously void of foundation, will not only serve to rouse the contempt and exertions of his friends, but will bring over to them most of the upright men throughout the State who yet remain with us. I answer, you judge of the people at large by yourself;—you suppose them equally well informed—equally capable of judging; you are mistaken. Besides, it is not to the well informed part of the community we apply, our chief address must be to the most ignorant part, and depend upon it my publications are calculated to produce all the influence upon them which we can desire. Where Mr. Rois and Pare know, it is true that unfounded charges might produce the effect which you are afraid of; but it is the most lucky circumstance in the world for us, that in many parts of the State he is but little known, and in some not at all—and I will keep myself concealed I will take care to confine myself to such charges, as if true, would have great influence on people of little or no information, and being boldly made, after my manner, the falsity or improbability of them will not be enquired into, nor known, till they shall have answered our purpose.

Peter. We may depend on the votes of the Germans throughout the State; I have written to the most influential characters among them and informed them that I have made them over from myself to McKean, to whom I here execute and deliver a regular bill of sale of them.

Doctor. There is no doubt of our success, if we can keep up a ferment in the minds of the people by our publications; but if we give them time to think for themselves, we have no chance. But the devil is in it if we fail, as we can out-voice and out-do our opponents, and in security, they are no match for us, we can make the worse appear the better reason, though all be false and hollow, as our writings clearly prove.

Colonel. Our party must gain immortal honour by our unanimity and exertions on the present occasion, if there be truth in the assertions of the opposite party, who say we do not support the marriage choice, but one who has absolutely forced himself on us, and with manners as disgusting to many of us. We must keep our own secrets on this subject—if we succeed, we will thereby demonstrate the strength of our party, and if we should fail, the defeat will be no conclusive proof of its weakness; I have embarked with you, and be assured I will not be backward in promoting the common cause, although I may not approve of all your measures; but where I disapprove I will candidly tell you my reasons.

The duty assigned to me as a member of the committee, being to mix with the other party in order to discover their sentiments and measures that we may counteract them, I will convince you that I have not been an indolent member.

They say, that we are perfectly justifiable in examining minutely into the religious, moral and political character of James Rois, and if we discover any objections against it in either point of view, we are not only at liberty, but it is our duty to our fellow citizens, to point out such objections in the clearest and strongest language.—They