

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 19th December, 1799.

THE President, with deep affliction, announces to the Navy, and to the Marines, the death of our beloved fellow citizen George Washington, Commander of our Armies, and late President of the United States; but rendered more illustrious by his eminent virtues, and a long series of the most important services, than by the honors which his grateful country delighted to confer upon him.

Desirous that the Navy and Marines should express, in common with every other description of American citizens, the high sense which all feel of the loss our country has sustained in the death of this good and great man; the President directs that the vessels of the Navy, in our own and in foreign ports, be put into mourning for one week, by wearing their colours half-mast high; and that the officers of the Navy and of the Marines, wear crape on the left arm below the Elbow, for six months.

BEN. STODDERT.

The opinion of Chief Justice Ellsworth in the case of the renegade Williams, has been arranged and censured with uncommon symptoms of violence and mortification, accompanied with but a very moderate flow of argument. This was to be expected—every legal restraint to vicious actions, especially if they have a direct tendency to hazard the peace of society is sure of the hatred and opposition of all democrats: whatever controuls them is aristocracy, whatever checks their career of disorganization is a violation of the rights of man; government itself, the source of all legal restraint, is to them the greatest of all evils; and thus by refining, splitting and frittering away every principle that leads to security in society, they actually do more injury to the cause of republicanism than all the despots that ever lived.

Amongst this herd of rascals I shall on this occasion take a view of the productions of two of them, both introduced by my notice, by means of the Aurora. The first in order is Mutius* from the Virginia Examiner, a great flourisher: it cost me the reading of a whole column of a bad print to ascertain his object, and then it was really searching a nutshell of chaff for a grain of corn and only finding something like one; his own arguments committing a most palpable falso de se before their conclusion. He admits, if I understand him, that the citizen of the United States ought first to manifest his intention of expatriating himself, with a degree of notoriety: this not being pretended to have taken place in this instance, the superstructure is left without a foundation and cannot stand.

His hypothesis that the right of expatriation is necessarily inferred from the genius of our American Constitutions is equally fanciful and untenable, for not a State in the Union (excepting Virginia) have in the remotest degree, recognized any such right, and his not having relied on any other authority, I may here with safety dismiss this disciple of innovation with his battery absolutely silenced.

The second of this order, which I am to bring in review is a certain T. C. alias dictus Thomas Cooper, of Northumberland, of reflects memory. This author supports his doctrine of expatriation by a grand display of Latin quotations, which he either does not understand or misrepresents,—those authorities cannot fairly be extended farther than permitting a citizen to remove from one country to another, which free governments have generally allowed, invariably however, claiming and frequently exercising the power of prohibiting or allowing that privilege as policy dictated. The truth of this position cannot be denied. This doctrine, however, has but a slender bearing upon the one in question; the mere act of going out of a country is essentially different from the right contended for, that is, the right of a citizen at his option, and at any time, to divest himself of his allegiance to his native country—a right never tolerated by the republic of Rome. Her citizens might forsake in Greece, in Gaul or any country that would receive them; but what was their destiny if found in arms against the mistresses of the world. T. C. will not deny that such were uniformly considered as traitors—this brings the matter to a point not to be evaded and must be conclusive on ancient authorities.

We now come to the examination of the modern law on this subject. This law, as understood and established in England, cannot be questioned; 'tis indeed the foundation of the Constitution of that country; it is to interweave in their whole system of government and jurisprudence, that it would not seem possible for one to stand without the other, and in strict conformity therewith, are the repeated decisions of their highest tribunals, that a British subject cannot at pleasure divest himself of his allegiance: to cite particularly cases would be a ridiculous waste of time, since the doctrine is notoriously and incontrovertibly established. "Natural allegiance" says Blackstone, is therefore a debt of gratitude which cannot be forfeited, cancelled or altered, by any change of time, place or circumstance, nor by any thing but the united concurrence of the legislature.

* Or perhaps Ariston, I have not the paper by me.

† To whom I recommend the perusal of a piece signed "A true American," published in Fenno's Gazette in September last.

The understanding of the United States, on this subject, is also clearly defined and established by the uniform proceedings of every State in the Union, not only during the war, but ever since; should this principle be denied how can we justify the attainders, proscriptions and confiscations then made? If those characters (the subjects of those proceedings) had a right to expatriate themselves 'twas nothing less than detestable, cruelty and public robbery. This the most horrid attempt that ever was made to disgrace the principles of our glorious revolution—this opprobrium cannot be filtered to exult for a moment. The converse therefore, must be true, and has always been so maintained and practiced on by the States individually, as well as the United States, both under the Confederation and the Federal Constitution, and is so expressly laid down by the Chief Justice, in the important case of Hamilton vs. Eaton, decided in the Circuit Court for North Carolina, in 1796 (before the present question was brought up) in the following words, viz.—"It is true that on the 4th of July, 1796, when North Carolina became an independent State, they (the plaintiffs) were inhabitants thereof, and they might have been claimed and bolden as citizens whatever were their sentiments or inclinations, but the State gave them permission to depart," &c.—vide Dall. Rep. 2. To this doctrine surely no democrat can object, and this makes the whole road smooth, uniform and consistent.

The new fangled monstrous doctrine of expatriation is therefore not only inconsistent with the grounds and principles of the English and American Constitutions and Laws; but I flatter myself it will appear from investigation to be equally contrary to the modern established law of nations as well as the plainest dictates of reason and common sense. Vattel, p. 9th. "If every man is obliged to entertain a sincere love for his country, and to procure it all the happiness in his power, it is a shameful and detestable crime to injure that very country. He who becomes guilty of it, violates his most sacred engagements, and links into base ingratitude."—Page 252. "But on the other hand the nation or the sovereign ought not to suffer the citizens to do an injury to the subjects of another state, much less the state itself; and that not only because no sovereign ought to permit those who are under his command to violate the principles of the law of nature; but also because nations ought mutually to respect each other, to abstain from all cause of offence, &c." The author then proceeds to show that the state ought to be deemed accountable for the breach of those precepts, and such no doubt is privatering on the subjects of a friendly power. Again, p. 170, "as soon as the child of a citizen arrives at manhood and acts as a citizen, he tacitly assumes that character," &c. And again p. 171. "Among some nations all citizens are constantly permitted to absent themselves, except in the case of absolute war, even to quit the country entirely when they think proper, without alleging any reason for it. This liberty is in the nature contrary to the welfare and safety of the society, and can no where be tolerated but in a country without resources, incapable of supplying the wants of its inhabitants." And again p. 172. "If the body of the society, or he who represents it absolutely neglects to fulfill his obligations to a citizen, he may retire for if one of the contracting parties does not observe his engagements, the other is no longer bound to fulfill his. The contract is reciprocal between the society and its members," &c. It is therefore palpably absurd to maintain that society can be obliged to protect the citizen, without the citizen being bound to support society; there could not be any mutuality in the obligation: indeed on such a footing there could be no legitimate obligation on either party, no argument to connect society together; a total social compact must of necessity be dissolved, and nations be converted into heterogeneous mass of individuals, each putting on and putting off his relationship to Government, according to his own whim and caprice, with a certainty of entailing upon the country all the horrors of direful anarchy and endless confusion.

Of this opinion was the justly celebrated Rutherford, which he forcibly lays down in his Institutes of Natural Law, vol. 2. p. 46. "If each individual was at liberty to leave the state to which he belongs whenever he pleases, civil society would be nothing but a rope of sand; it would be impossible for a common good to be effectually promoted, or for a common mischief to be effectually guarded against. And in times of public distress whoever could shift for himself would be at liberty to do so, though he left the other members of the society to perish for want of his assistance. Certainly therefore the nature of civil society can never allow such liberty as this to its members; because it is inconsistent with the end which civil society proposes to itself."

Many more authorities might be added of equal respectability, but these are conceived to be so full, express and conclusive, as to render them as well as any further observations totally unnecessary.

CIVIS.

Dec. 16, 1799.

In consequence of the afflicting intelligence of the death of General Washington, Mrs. ADAMS' Drawing room is deferred to Friday the 27th, when the Ladies are respectfully requested to wear white, trimmed with black ribbon, black gloves and fans, as a token of respect to the memory of the late President of the United States. The Ladies of the officers of the general government will please to wear black.

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Dec. 19.

We understand, that the Pulpit, Organs, &c. of the Episcopal Churches will be flourished with black cloth, in honor to the memory of Lieutenant General Washington.

On Wednesday evening a fire broke out on board the brig Sally, Malton, lying near the Piers at Reedy Island. It originated in the cabin from some unknown cause, and had it not been for the active exertions of several captains and seamen of other vessels then lying adjacent, the destruction of greatest part of the fleet, consisting of thirteen sail, would have been the consequence, as nearly the whole were aground at the time it commenced. It was extinguished without any material damage.

PRICES OF STOCKS. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 9.

Six per Cent. 167 1/2
Three per Cent. 98
Deferred 6 per Cent. 149 1/2
8 per Cent Stock—funded—Interest from 1st Oct. 24 to 3 per Cent. advance.

BANK UNITED STATES, 44
Pennsylvania, 16
North America, 50
Insurance comp N. A. shares 7 1/2
Pennsylvania, shares, 22
East India Company of N. A. par.
Land Warrants, 32 dolla. per 100 acres.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE
London, 51 at 30 days
50 at 60 & 90 days
Amsterdam, 35 3/4 100 per florin
Hamburg 30 2/3 100 per Mark Banco.

UNITED STATES, Pennsylvania District. }
PURSUANT to a writ to me directed from the hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the U. States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to sale at the Merchant's Coffee House, in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday the 27th day of December inst, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Sloop or vessel, called the MARY, of Norway, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, as the same now are—the same having been libelled and condemned in the said District court for the payment of Mariners wages.

By order of the Court, JOHN HALL, Marshal. Marshal's Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1799. } f&m

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The Sloop or vessel called The NANCY, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, as the same now are—the same having been libelled against and condemned in the District Court for the payment of Mariners wages, &c.

By order of the Court, JOHN HALL, Marshal. Marshal's Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1799. } f&m

MATTHEW MCCONNELL Having opened an Office in Chesnut street, (A few doors above Fourth) At No. 141.

AND again commenced the Business of Negotiations, in the various kinds of Public Stock, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c. Engages to do every thing in his power to give satisfaction to those who may think proper to employ him. He means to confine his transactions to the Agency and Commission line, in all such business as is common to the profession. The purchase and sale of Houses and Lots in and near the City will be attended to, and also of Lands, when that business again revives. November 19. } dzw(Dr. dr)

NEW THEATRE.

In consequence of the melancholy event lately announced to the public, they are respectfully informed that the ENTERTAINMENTS of the THEATRE are suspended for the remainder of the week. WIGNELL and REINAGLE. December 18.

Genoa Silk Velvets. Two Bales of Genoa Silk Velvets of a very superior quality for sale by JOHN ALLEN. At 38.

Sheathing Copper and Nails. 1000 pair of Men's ready made Shoes. Glass Ware in crates. Lamp Black. December 19. } eotot.

WILLIAM COBBETT, Having (in order to avoid the disgrace of lying under the Government of McKean) removed from Philadelphia to the City of New York, requests any one in Pennsylvania, who may have a demand against him, to deliver an account thereof to Mr. JOHN MORGAN, No. 3, South Front Street, Philadelphia, or to forward it by post to New York.

The Subscribers Have for sale at their Store, No. 5, Chesnut street, the following articles, viz.

Russia Hemp and Duck, First quality. Boston do. no. 1 and 2. A small invoice of well assorted carriage. First and fourth proof Brandy, in pipes. Madeira Wine in pipes and half pipes. Claret in cases. New England Rum in hhd's. Winter strained, Spermaceti Oil and Candles, and a few quarter chests of Hyson Tea, of a superior quality. latest importation. JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co. november 16 } 3w1m

Fashionable Millinery. ELIZA M'DOUGALL, NO. 134, MARKET STREET, HAS just received per ship Thomas Chalkley and Adriana, from London, an elegant assortment of the most fashionable MILLINERY, viz. Chemise rosette FEATHERS, Fancy flowers, Black tiffany flowers, Wreaths, Pink, yellow and blue crape, full dress cases, Do. do. and do. Nelson's bonnets, Infant's pipe straw bonnets, Maid's fancy do. do. Women's do. do. do. Do. do. shades, Do. do. hats, Fancy bugle shoe rosetts, Do. do. trimmings, Black, white, blue, yellow, pink and orange eraps, Black, white and green gauze veils, Do. gauze cloaks, N. B. And per Harmony, just arrived, a further assortment of Millinery. June 26 } eotf.

JOSEPH D. DRINKER BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken into partnership DANIEL BARTOW. Their Mercantile Concerns will, in consequence, be conducted under the firm of

DRINKER AND BARTOW, Who have just imported, per the West Point, arrived at New York, the Amiable Creole, and other late arrivals at this port from Hamburg, A VARIETY OF GERMAN GOODS, Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

Tickenburghs, Creas, a la Morkaix, Dowls, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 & 9-8ths wide, Flannels Sheetings, Silecia ditto, Rouan ditto, Brown and white Platillas, Britanias, Weigarnige Linens, 7-8 & 4-4 Silecia Sheetings, assorted, Diaper and Denmark Table Cloths, Clouting Diapers, Diaper Zwillich, Oil Cloths, Glass Tumblers, Quarts, Pints and Half Pints, ALSO, Per the Eliza from London, Russia Sheetings, Ravens Duck, Men, Women and Children's Welsh yarn Hosiery. All which they offer for sale at their Store, No. 61 North Front Street, either by the package or smaller quantity, at the most reasonable rates, for cash or notes at short date. November 20. } 21aw6w

MEDFORD AND WILLIS, Have received since their late Advertisement—282 Crates Queens Ware, 200 Casks Nails, 6 Trunks Madras Pullicatts, 2 Cakes Glove, Trunk Silk Hosiery, 1 Bale Superfine Broad Cloaths, 16 Bales White, Blue and Green, Kendall Cottons, 10 Bales Booking Baize, ON HAND, 2 Bales Spotted and Green Rugs, 1 Trunk Scarlet Cardinals, 2 Bales Sail Canvas, 5 Trunks Gingham, 11 Tons Petersburg Hemp, * * * Orders, remittances or communications for the following Houses, for whom Medford and Willis are agents, may still pass through their medium, viz.

John and Robert Holt and Co.—Rockdale, William D. bbe—Leicester, Claud Johnson—Birmingham, Enquire of JOHN DORSEY. December 10. } 3aw8w.

One hundred Pipes and quarter Casks Wine Vinegar, London Porter in Casks of 6 and 8 Doz. Brown Stout do. do. Spanish Segars in Boxes, Dried Peaches in Barrels, FOR SALE By BENJAMIN W. MORRIS, WHO HAS A Commodious Warehouse, In Pear Street, To let by the Month or Year. November 29. } 12teod

A Quantity of Dry Goods ARE WANTED, FOR which real Estate in the Northern Liberties of this city, (a good Stand for Business) will be given in payment, the title is clear and good, and is now for a short time let, but possession will be given in about six months. Enquire at the Office of this Gazette. December 17 } eotf

THE SUBSCRIBER Having explored the Land laid off for satisfying the Warrants due to the Officers and Soldiers who served in the war between the United States and Great Britain, PROPOSES to locate Warrants to the best advantage, on being allowed a reasonable compensation. He will attend at Philadelphia at the time of locating; and as not less than 4000 acres can be registered or located, will receive any number of warrants less than that amount, and class them with others so as to make up the quantity required. The subscriber proposes also to attend on the land immediately after locating, and show any section in which he may be employed. Letters or warrants addressed to Alexander Addison, Esq. Pittsburgh, until the 1st day of January next, or to the subscriber at Washington, Pennsylvania, any time previous to the 17th Dec. and from that day until the 1st day of February next, at the Post Office, Philadelphia, will be attended to. Wm. McCLUNEY. December 4 } eotj

A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with the Well made and wifes to be employed as a Supercargo. He will engage on moderate terms. Satisfactory recommendation will be produced. A line directed to A. B. left at the Printing Office will be immediately attended to. December 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE State of Pennsylvania. THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified, that an Election will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 13th January next, at eleven o'clock, for Thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. JAMES S. COX, President. December 16. } dtB

CITY OF WASHINGTON. THE POSSESSORS OF OBLIGATIONS or CERTIFICATES issued by the subscriber, or undivided Shares or Lots on his purchase within the city of Washington, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their several Titles will be duly completed to the order of those who in conformity with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full thereof, either to Thomas M' Euen & Co. or to the Subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next. Samuel Blodgett. December 17

Schuylkill Permanent Bridge. THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified, that an Election for a President, twelve Directors and a Treasurer will be held at their office, No. 23 North Fifth Street, on Monday the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock. JOHN DORSEY, Secretary pro tem. December 4, 1799. } 2aw1B

CARD. THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his fellow citizens for their expressions of love his property at the fire on Tuesday last. If any property of his is in their care, information of it will be thankfully received at No. 65 Dock Street. JAMES O'ELLERS. December 19.

CHARITY SERMONS will be preached at Christ Church and Saint Peters on Sunday next for the benefit of the poor of said Congregations. December 19.

FOR SALE, Or to be exchanged for a good Vessel, AN ELEGANT New Two Story Frame House, Twenty seven feet front by thirty four in depth with a commodious piazza and kitchen, together with a cypress house and table, grate in the floor, sitting village of Frankford. The house, which may be entered the 1st of June next, will be first in the market, and with many conveniences, will be well adapted to a large genteel family who may wish to reside in the country during the summer season. In exchange, it will be accepted, if a vessel offer that may be suitable. Further particulars will be made known by application to MOORE WHARTON. Dec. 11. } dtc

BY Virtue of an Order of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, appointing us auditors in a Domestic attachment on the property of William Marshall, will be sold at public sale on Seventh day the 21st of next Month at the Pothouse of Edward Fell in Springfield Township, A large quantity of Earthenware, CONSISTING OF Pots, Pans, Plates, Jugs, Mugs, Bowles, &c. also a quantity of unburnt ware, Pottery implements, sundry articles of household furniture and a Ten Plate Stove. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given and conditions made known by JOSEPH RHOADS, D. PENNOCK, W. D. PRATT, } Auditors. 11th Month 19th 1799. All persons having any demands against said Marshall, are desired to authenticate and produce them, on or before the 21st of next Month, that they may be liquidated and all those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to said Auditors. November 20 } 1aw22D

DESERTED, ON the 18th inst from the Marine Barracks, HUGH DUFFIELD, a private in the Marine Corps, a native of Ireland, aged 35, five feet five inches high, dark hair, light complexion. He has been looking for some time past in this city, where his family now are. Whoever apprehends said Deserter and delivers him at the Marine Barracks, or lodges him in goal, will be paid a reward of ten dollars, and reasonable charges. JAMES MCKNIGHT, Capt. commanding Marine Barracks. December 5. } dtw.

A POINTER WAS carried away on Sunday the 10th inst from No. 163 Vine Street—He is about 9 months old, spotted nose, lion coloured ears with a spot of the same color in his forehead, long tail having never been cut—He is called Gift. A reward of two dollars, with reasonable expenses, will be paid to any person who will return him to No. 163, Vine Street; and ten dollars more, if he can be produced for such information respecting the thief as may produce legal punishment. Nov. 30. } eotf

FURNISHED ROOMS, TO BE LET, WITH, or without the use of the kitchen, col-lars, &c. in two adjoining houses, only four years old; fit for the accommodation of a few gentlemen—situate convenient to Congress Hall in a healthy part of the city, never having been infected with the fever—Apply at the Office of the United States Gazette. nov. 26. } 3aw