

exampled victory, you saved your country—In the next moment you did fill more—you exemplified that virtue which the heathen world could not emulate; & in the pious "Non, nobis, Domine" of your modest dispatches, you have informed a most important truth that the most independent conquerer felt, in the most intoxicating point of time, the influence & protection of Him whom our enemies to their shame and their ruin, had foolishly and impiously defied.

"May that same power, my Lord, ever protect and reward you. May it long, very long, spare to this Empire so illustrious a teacher, and so potent a champion? After which Lord Nelson, amidst the plaudits of some thousands of ladies, and gentlemen, addressed Mr Chamberlain Clarke in the following short, but impressive speech:

"It is with the greatest pride and satisfaction I receive from the honorable court this testimony of their approbation of my conduct; and with this very sword—(holding it up in his left and remaining hand)—I hope soon to aid in reducing our implacable and inveterate enemy to proper and due limits—without which this country can neither hope for, nor expect, a solid honourable and permanent peace!!!"

His lordship's Address was received with the most rapturous applause.

### Marine Intelligence.

**BOSTON, December 20.**  
This day arrived, ship Onslow, Barney, Liverpool, forty three days. Was spoke with off the British channel by a French privateer, and positively treated.

The ship Romulus Freeman, Batavia, 127 days into the Vineyard. Sailed in co. with the ship Columbia, of Philadelphia and Captain Oliver, of Beverly. Parted with the latter off the Cape of Good Hope, all well. Left at Batavia three English ships from Charleston, bound to Manila.

The ship Harriot, Orr, Bristol, fifty five days. Left no Americans there. Captain Barnard in the Foxwell, sailed three days before for Charleston.

Brig Three Friends, Cole, Cape Francois, thirty-five days via New Providence, where he was taken in December 4, left at New Providence for a judgment, ship Polly, Campbell, of Charleston, part cargo condemned ship and remainder waiting for further proof. Ship Ruby, of do. vessel and cargo condemned; schooner Polly, Vincent, waiting trial; schooner Pearl, of Norfolk, condemned; brig Amiable Matilda, of New York, waiting her fate; brig Fair American, of do. condemned; schooner Polly, of do. do. brig Franklin, of do. waiting fate; brig Penelope of do. do. brig Betty, Ball, of Marshfield, do.—All Spanish produce going from America condemned.

The schooner Frio, Silbe, Leghorn; long passage. October 27, in latitude 31, 50, longitude 22, spoke ship Abigail, Clark, from Baltimore, for Madeira, all well. November 25, in latitude 27, longitude 67, spoke sloop Rachel, Goodhue, from Newburyport, for Hispaniola, all well.

The ship Clyde, Kirk, St. Johns, twenty two days; byaque Mail-walk, Angel, Malaga, ninety days; brig Volunteer, Gilpatrick, Demerara, via Vineyard, fifty-nine days; brig Sally, Hall, Batavia, via Newport, six months; Sally, Dean, Havannah, twenty-one days; brig Betty, Ewers, do. forty-two days; schooner Neptune, West n. Martinique, thirty-four days; Indultry, Daget, do. fifty days; Indultry, Williams, Havannah, thirty-six days; Trolle, Chadwick, St. Barts, thirty-two days. Arrived at Marblehead, schooner Friendship, Taber, fifty-seven days from Tobago, via Grenada and St. Thomas. Left at the former sloop Indultry, of Boston; at Grenada, brig Willing Maid, for New Haven. Sailed from Grenada, under convoy of H. M. ship Hawk, in co. with brig Resolution, Noble, of Portsmouth. (Captain died next day after sailing) brig —, Peters, Kennebunk, (Capt. in died next day after sailing) Captains Lake, Blunt, and Hooper, for Portsmouth; Perkins and Jones, Kennebunk; and Williams, Middletown. Died on board an English Dragger, at Tobago, October 6, a young man by the name of John Nickerson, of Bolton.

The schooner Minerva, of Boston; and Gloucester, Woodbridge, of Cape Ann, were left at St. Sebastian's, the 27th October.

The brig Ann, of Philadelphia, captured on her passage from Amsterdan, and sent into Plymouth, (England) has been cleared.

### NEW YORK, December 27.

A rived, ship Hero, Cauby, Havana, twenty-eight days; Nancy, Herron, of Norfolk, Dublin, sixty five days; Olive, Johnson, Port Republic via Charleston, six days; Nancy, Roxbury, Halifax, eight days; brig Sally, Andrews, New Orleans and Havana, fourteen days; schooner Carlisle, Mastleton, North Carolina, four days.

The brig Hunter, Lewis, from New Haven to St. Kitts, was driven on shore at Bermuda in a gale and d. ferred. She was afterwards got off with the loss of both anchors and other damage.

Brigs Willing Maid, from Grenada, and William, from Turks Island, have arrived at New Haven.

December 22, Captain Herron, in latitude 38, 38, longitude 75, spoke the ship Rein Deer, forty-five days from Rotterdam for Baltimore.

December 23, Captain Andrews in latitude 26, 45, longitude 75, was boarded by the Lilly, and treated politely. The ship Cleopatra and schooner Fair American, both sailed from New Orleans for this port on the 23d November. The brig Union, Burk, was to fail from this port. The schooner Union, Lippencon, from this port, arrived at Havana, d. ferred. The brig Peggy, was to fail from N. Orleans for this port on the 1st December.

### New-Theatre.

THIS EVENING,  
December 29.

Will be presented, a much admired COMEDY,  
in 5 acts called

### The East Indian.

EPILOGUE—By Mr. Bernard.  
To which will be added,  
Not added this season, a favorite Comedv, in 3 acts, called

### The Mid-night Hour

## Gazette of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29.

WE have given place this day to many articles which have been in type for some time—but unavoidably delayed.

### CAUTION.

WHEREAS the Evil, and pernicious practice of firing guns on the eve of the old year, has been long adopted by many of the indifereet and thoughtless part of the Community to the great terror and annoyance of the citizens—and whereas the legal state of this Commonwealth has deemed it expedient to pass a law forbidding under a Severe penalty the firing of guns in the city of Philadelphia or on or near any public high way, I do in consequence thereof forewarn all persons in the city aforesaid transgressing herein, and I do hereby require and enjoin all the city Constables and Watchmen to be vigilant in searching out, apprehending, and taking before proper authority all persons so offending in order that they may be punished to the utmost rigour of the Law, and all good citizens are also solicited to aid in carrying the said law into Effect.

JOHN INSKEEP, Mayor.  
Mayors Office, Dec. 29 1800.

### PROJET.

Northumberland, December 20.

### ADDRESS.

WE the undersigned inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, request the attention of our neighbours and fellow-citizens to the present address. If the object of it be of sufficient magnitude to justify this voluntary interference on our part, we shall hope to be forgiven; but if not, we must abide the consequences of our presumption, and console ourselves with reflecting that we have sincerely meant to promote the public good, by the exercise of a right to which every citizen in a Republican government is indisputably entitled.

In the legislative system of Pennsylvania, of what use is the Senate? We do not mean to draw our conclusions from the proceedings of the present Senate in particular; though we cannot deny that the obstinate perseverance of that body in opposition to the acknowledged rights and known wishes of the people, has suggested this present enquiry. For who can help doubting the utility of a system, wherein two members can successfully resist a decided majority of the electors of the State.

But although the proceedings of the Senate during its present sitting have called forth this public expression of our sentiments, we have for some time had reason to doubt whether the machine of government (to use the metaphor of the illustrious Franklin) can proceed more efficaciously for having one horse to draw before, and two to drag behind.

Nor can we see the consistency of having one set of representatives to express the public will, and another to oppose it: one to build up, and another to pull down.

Nor can we devine why the least numerous and least perfect class of representatives should have it their power to controul or paralyze the operations of the rest: Nor why the partial representatives of public opinion four years ago, should count-ract or controul the public sentiments of the present day.

In the election of such a senate no room is allowed for those changes in the public mind which more recent facts, and more accurate discussions have reasonably occasioned.—Hence, the Senate as at present constituted, will ever be liable to be warped by the political prejudices which happen to prevail when they were first elected; and will have a continual tendency to hostile collision with the more recent and more immediate representatives of the People's voice.

Such has been, such is, and such will be the case; and hence are the people of Pennsylvania at this moment deprived of their due share in the election of the most important magistrate of the Union.

Indeed we cannot help again remarking the glaring absurdity, of our present form of government, which enables the obstinacy of a single senator, from whatever motives he may act, effectually to oppose the unanimous voice of the house of representatives, and even of the people themselves.

Well may the friends of aristocracy exclaim in praise of a system, which furnishes so powerful a check to the wishes of the people, and invests to him a number of men, with so dangerous a privilege!

All these objections were foreseen at the adoption of the present constitution. Experience has confirmed them; and added some more facts in support of that grand result of all political history.—the basis of all republican governments that power entrusted for too long a period will certainly be abused.

Nor has experience sanctioned the arguments upon which the present constitution was recommended. Of the four reasons assigned by the address presented by Mr. Gerardus Wyncoop, the principal one was the needless expence of a legislature composed of a single branch. But we have good reason to believe that this expence so much complained of, has annually increased under the present constitution, till it has arrived at nearly three times its greatest amount under the last.

We do not pretend to deny that a second deliberative assembly and a revision and redifussion by one legislative body, of the recent acts of another, may sometimes be of use. But we see no necessity to invest a

senate with an absolute negative upon the acts of our representatives; nor can we be persuaded that a deliberative senate might not be as useful, if chosen for one year, as for four; or if chosen by lot at the commencement of each session, out of the whole number of representatives elected. Nor can we help regarding with an anxious and jealous eye, that such propensity too prevalent among a large class of our citizens, to imitate and adopt the complex forms, and anti-republican maxims of the corrupt system of Great Britain.

We do not dwell on the dangerous facility which is so small a body presents to the insidious practice of foreign influence, for we entertain no suspicion of the integrity of men thus eminently raised by the suffrages of their fellow citizens.

We forbear also to strengthen our opinions by any reference to the Senate of the Union: although (and with concern we speak it) the history of that body, and of the sessions for the two last years in particular, would furnish facts and arguments in our favour, impossible as we think, to be refuted. Even now, the Senatorial doctrine of Privilege derived from the impure source of British Aristocracy, and unknown to the Federal constitution, is at open hostility with the freedom of the press, and the trial by jury.

Under these impressions we call upon our fellow citizens of this county, to assist in remedying the evil we complain of if they also are of opinion with us that it is an evil; and at meetings in every township of the county, to sign and transmit to the Legislature of the State some such petition, as the following which we respectfully submit to their consideration.

### Northumberland.

Thomas Cooper, Joseph Priestley Junr, Daniel Montgomery, John Bull, William Bonham, William R. Gozens, Christopher Derring, Robert Irwin, John Mackey, James Mackey.

### Sunbury.

Samuel Roberts, Jesse Moore, Jacob McKim, Jeremiah Simpson, John Simpson, Henry Vandewater, James Cummings, Solomon Markey, Jacob Rose, Daniel Lebo, Jacob Peflinger, Jacob Halles, Theodore Kiehl, Joseph Alder, Andrew Grove, Jacob D. Beytoger.

### Danville.

William Montgomery, jun. William Montgomery, junr. Daniel Montgomery.

### Chinquaque.

Thomas Strawbridge, Samuel Bond.

### Selins Grove.

Charles Drum, George Kremer, John Epler.

### Milton.

Daniel Vincent, B. thiel Vincent, James Dougal, John Cochran, Jared Irwin.

### Derrstown.

Henry Spyer, John Metzger, Lawrence Kenble, John Webb, James Danke, Andrew Albright.

### Buffaloe and White Deer.

Samuel Dale, Wm. Ch. merlin, John Kelly.

### Form of a Petition.

To the Hon. the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your petitioners impressed with the dangerous consequences of such misunderstandings as they have lately witnessed between the Senate and House of Representatives, beg leave, to call the attention of the Legislature to the causes of them.

Among those causes, your Petitioners cannot but reckon the length of time for which the Senators are chosen. Nor do they see why the people should not have the same annual opportunity of removing a Senator, whose conduct they disapprove, as they have in the case of members of the other branch of the Legislature.

Your petitioners are of opinion that daily experience hath proved that the agents of the people should be dependant upon the people: and that elections for a long period induces the representatives to feel themselves more independent of their constituents than is consistent with the public good.

Your petitioners therefore request that the Senate and House of Representatives would take the premises into consideration, and adopt such constitutional measures for remedying the evil complained of, as the wisdom of the Legislature shall be pleased to point out.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

### COUNTER-PROJET.

Philadelphia, December 29, 1800.

### ADDRESS.

WE the undersigned inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia request the attention of our neighbours and fellow-citizens to the present address. If the object of it be of sufficient magnitude to justify this voluntary interference on our part we shall hope to be forgiven, but if not we must abide the consequences of our presumption, and console ourselves with reflecting that we have sincerely meant to promote the public good by the exercise of a right to which every citizen in a republican government is indisputably entitled.

In the legislative system of Pennsylvania of what use is the House of Representatives? We do not mean to draw our conclusions from the proceedings of the present House of Representatives in particular, though we cannot deny that the obstinate perseverance of that body, in opposition to the constitutional rights and known wishes of the more virtuous part of the people, has suggested this present enquiry. For who can help doubting the utility of a system, wherein a few passionate interested politicians can suc-

cessfully resist the evident declarations of our constitution.

But although the proceedings of the House of Representatives during its present sitting have called forth this public expression of our sentiments, we have for some time had reason to doubt whether the machine of government (to use the metaphor of the illustrious Franklin) can proceed more efficaciously for having one horse to drag before and two to drag behind.

Nor can we see the consistency of having one set of Representatives to maintain the proper construction of our excellent constitution, and another to oppose it—one to preserve in due order the fine fabric and another to pull it down.

Nor can we devine why the least wife and least perfect class of Representatives should have it in their power to controul or paralyze the operations of the rest, nor why the unimpaired opinions of a number of rash and factious men, should counteract the well digested and calm judgments of some of the best men of our country.

In the election of such a House of Representatives, those passions, which unrestrained ravage, and blinded destroy the most sacred provisions of our constitution, leave no room for the difficult and considerate task of legislation. The House of Representatives as at present constituted, will ever be liable to be warped by the political prejudices which happen to prevail at the moment of their election, and will have a continual tendency to hostile collision with the more tempered and discreet representatives of the people's voice.

Such has been, such is, and such will be the case, and hence had the people of Pennsylvania been nearly deprived of their share in the election of the most important magistrate of the Union.

Indeed we cannot help again remarking the glaring absurdity of our present form of government, which enables the obstinacy of a few ambitious representatives, to whatever stations they may aspire, effectually to oppose the undoubted meaning of the constitution and the unanimous voice of the wisest part even of the people themselves.

Well may the friends of anarchy exclaim in praise of a system which furnishes so powerful a check to the wishes of the good, and invests such evil men with so dangerous a privilege.

All these objections were foreseen at the adoption of the present constitution. Experience has confirmed them, and added some more facts in support of that grand result of all political history—the basis of all good government, that power entrusted with those who are unwise or unvirtuous, will certainly be abused.

Nor has experience sanctioned the arguments upon which the present constitution was recommended. Look at the disturbed state of our country, look at the discontents which prevail among us. If we enquire into the expence of the present government, we shall find that the pay of the members of the House of Representatives raises in the course of a session to an enormous amount, while that of the Senate is but one fourth part of the sum.

We do not pretend to deny that a second deliberative assembly and a revision and redifussion by one legislative body of the recent acts of another, may sometimes be of use. But we see no necessity to invest a House of Representatives, with an absolute negative upon the acts of our Senate; nor can we be persuaded that a deliberative House of Representatives might not be as useful if chosen by the Senate, at the commencement of each of their sessions, out of the whole of the good people of the Commonwealth.—Nor can we help regarding with an anxious and jealous eye, that propensity too prevalent among a large class of our citizens to imitate and adopt the dangerous and anti-republican maxims of the corrupt system of France.

We do not dwell on the dangerous facility which so large a body presents to the insidious practice of foreign influence, for we entertain no suspitions of the integrity of men thus eminently raised by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens.

We forbear also to strengthen our opinions by any reference to the House of Representatives of the Union, although (and with concern we speak it) the history of that body and the sessions for the two last years, would furnish facts and arguments in our favour, impossible as we think to be refuted.—Even now the House of Representatives' doctrine of ingratitude derived from the impure source of lacied imitation parlimony and unknown to virtue and patriotism, is in open hostilities with the expiession of the feelings of our country towards the immortal Washington.

Under these impressions we call on our fellow citizens of the city and county to assist in remedying the evil we complain of, if they also are of opinion with us, that it is an evil and at meetings in the city and county to sign and transmit to the legislature of the State, some such petition as the following, which we respectfully submit to their consideration.

### Philadelphia City.

JOHN DOE, RICHARD ROE,

### Philadelphia County.

RICHARD KEN, JOHN REN,

### Form of a Petition.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your petitioners impressed with the dangerous consequences of such misunderstandings as they have lately witnessed between the Senate and House of Representatives, beg leave to call the attention of the Legislature to the causes of them.

Among those causes your petitioners cannot but reckon the manner in which

the Representatives are chosen. Nor do they see why the House of Representatives whose conduct they disapprove should be empowered to oppose the wisdom and virtue of the Senate.

Your petitioners are of opinion that daily experience hath proved that the agents of the people should not be immediately dependant on the people, and that elections for a long period induce the representatives to feel themselves more independent of their constituents and thereby contribute more to the public good.

Your petitioners therefore request that the Senate and House of Representatives would take the premises into consideration, and adopt such constitutional measures for remedying the evil complained of, as the wisdom of the Legislature shall be pleased to point out.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.



## Gazette Marine List.

### PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,	days
Ship William Penn, Volans, Calcutta	435
India goods—to J. and R. Wain	
Swanwick Kirkbridge, Liverpool	45
Merchandise—to Baker and Comegy	
Edward, Beard, Madeira	55
Wines—to John H. Brown	
Brig Eliza Myers, L. wis. Gonaves	23
Sugar and coffee—to James Yard	
Schr. Experiment, Craig, Cape Francois	20
Sugar and coffee—to J. Yard	
Andrew, M'Gregor, Teneriffe	63
Wine—to M. Keely	
Worcester, Riley, Richmond	9
Coal—to Captain	
Happy Return, Balcock, do	8
Tobacco and Coal—to	
Sloop Mary, (Cadwell dead) C. Francois	37
Sugar and coffee—to J. Roads	
Friendship, Smith, Richmond	14
Coal and tobacco—to	
Sloop James, Nibit, Savannah	6
Cotton and tobacco—to R. Hewit	
Brig Mescury, Yeardeley, of and for this port, from Rio de Plate, has been captured by the British, and sent into Halifax, where her specie to the amount of 70,000 dollars has been landed.	
Schooner Vidory, Story, from hence, has arrived at Cape Francois.	
Brig Dolly, Dixon, from Jamaica to N. York, has put into Savannah in distress, out thirty-two	
Brig J. seph Harvey, Paddock has arrived at Bombay from London.	
Schr. two friends, William, and Schr. Virginia, Watson, have arrived at Charleston from this port.	

## Imported

In the Ship William Penn, Volans, master, from Calcutta, and for Sale by  
**JOHN STILLE,**  
53 Bales of India Goods, consisting of  
PATNA Bafts,annah Mamoody  
Do. Gurrahs, Dimities  
Blue Gillia handker- Rungpore Emerties  
chiefs, Do. Bafracs  
Bandanoes, Sannas  
China Cutlers, Pude Coffas  
Gizpo e Coffas, Mugga Sannas  
Allabad do. Jallapore co.  
Mugga do. Chitrabully Baftas  
Dec 29 d1w

## Sixty Hogheads Prime Tobacco,

Chiefly yellow Leaf, FOR SALE BY WILLIAM HUSTLER, 69 South Fourth St. December 29.

## Copper,

IN SHEETS, Bottoms and Still Patterns, Braziers Solder, Window Glass, White Lead and Yellow Ochre ground in Oil, dry Red Lead and Spanish Brown, German Steel, fine Drawn Nails in Casks, and an assortment of Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, Brafs and Japan'd Wares.

For sale by, ELISHA FISHER & Co. 31aw 2m December 29.

35 Hogheads } Of first quality Sugar.  
67 Barrels }  
6000 Weight Logwood,  
Coffee in Hogheads and Bags,

This day landing at Pine Street Wharf, & FOR SALE BY, SAMUEL RHOADS, No 1, Penn Street. December 29. d1f

## Jacob Sperry & Co. ARE NOW LANDING

From on board the brigs Sally, and Christian, Andrews, from Hamburg—Sixty packages of the following goods:

Britannias	Oil Cloths
Checks, No. 2.	Kid Gloves and Mitts,
strips	long and short
Eltopillas	B. rils and Planets for
Cafrillos	the Spanish market
Brown Rolls	Bea's and Garnetts of
Bocadillos	all descriptions for the
Coutis	India and Coast mar-
Thread Hosiery	ket.
Ribbons of several kinds	
for the Spanish market	

On hand by former arrivals, Creas la Morlais, Dowlas, Eltopillas, Bocadillos, Cafrillos, Bisfield Linen, Listados, Checks, and Stripes—Decanters all red, C. the Mills, Scythes, Quills Sealing Wax, Gun Flints and a variety of other articles, usually imported, from Germany and Holland. December 29 d1ot—2awtm.

## Playing Cards.

SUPERFINE Columbian, Harry the VIIIth and Merry-Andrew Playing Cards, for sale cheap for cash—Apply at this Office. September 13. 265