

**A YOUNG MAN,**  
WHO understands Book-Keeping, and writes a good  
Hand, may hear of employment, by applying at No. 113,  
South Third-street. Jan. 20. 83c.

**PROPOSALS,**  
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
A NEW EDITION OF  
**MILLAR'S ELEMENTS**  
OF THE  
**LAW OF INSURANCE.**

THE present publication shall, by additions to the small  
Treatise published in Britain in 1787, be augmented  
to the size of two volumes royal octavo, consisting of at least  
600 pages each, on a small price type.

It had been suggested to the compiler, by many persons  
conversant in the law and practice of Insurance, that a  
complete compilation of the authorities on this single subject  
would be of great utility; to which persons particularly  
interested in this one branch of law might have recourse,  
instead of being under the necessity of purchasing and  
reading over a variety of voluminous publications. To  
render this kind of convenience, it is proposed to define the  
contents of the present work to the reception of a very  
large collection of authorities; not in a state of abridgment, as  
was the case in the former edition; and which could never  
be made recourse to the originals; but to be inserted ver-  
batim from the most approved original compilations, and  
arranged in the mode which appears easiest for consulta-  
tion.

This first Volume, or Dictionary of Authorities, will  
comprehend—

1st. The ancient Marine Ordinances of the foreign States  
of Europe: which form the common law of Insurance. At  
present it is unfortunate that a collection of these is scarce-  
ly to be found any where else than in that scarce and dear  
book, *Magen's Essay*, in two volumes, &c.

2d. The Statute Law of Great-Britain in regard to In-  
surances. The American legislatures have hitherto done  
nothing upon this subject.

3d. A very full collection of the reports of adjudged  
cases in the courts of England and Scotland, and of those  
of the States of America so far as they can be obtained.—  
This will form by far the greatest, as well as the most im-  
portant part of the first volume. By means of his friends  
at the English bar, the compiler hopes to bring forward  
a number of reports of adjudged cases never before pub-  
lished, so as to make the series on this subject more com-  
plete than any now extant.

The second volume will consist of an Institute, or Ele-  
mentary Treatise, on a plan something similar to that of  
the former edition; but with a great addition of new mat-  
ter; so as to extend this part of the work to about double  
the former size. A more practical arrangement will also  
be studied.

The whole will be attended with very full indexes of  
the different parts.

Price to subscribers six dollars and one half for the two  
volumes in boards.

The work will be put to the press whenever a sufficient  
number of subscriptions have been obtained to indemnify  
the publisher for the actual expense of publication.

Subscriptions will be received by Thomas Dobson, and  
all the Booksellers in Philadelphia.  
January 19. 2aw6w.

**PUBLISHED,**

Price Three-Fourths of a Dollar,

No. 60,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

STEPHENS'S

**Philadelphia Directory,**

FOR 1796.

WITH A PLAN OF THE

**City of Philadelphia.**

January 18.

tf.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

And for sale by THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone House, No. 41, South Second Street.

In one handsome volume, printed with a good type, on  
fine paper, price one dollar,

**Anarrative of the British Embassy to China,**

In the year 1794, 1795, and 1796, containing the  
various circumstances of the Embassy, with accounts  
of the customs and manners of the Chinese, with a de-  
scription of the country, towns, cities, &c.

By AENEAS ANDERSON.

An Embassy to China is an event which naturally ex-  
cites general curiosity, from the ignorance which pre-  
vails respecting the interior parts of that Empire, whose  
jealous laws forbid the intrusion of any other people.  
The novelty of an authentic description of it must at-  
tract the attention of an enlightened people.

The author has accurately related every circumstance  
which came under his own observation, with much in-  
formation drawn from unquestionable sources calculated  
to gratify reasonable curiosity and enlarge the knowl-  
edge of a country so little known to the other nations  
of the Globe. Dec. 29. 4w2aw.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

By Thomas Dobson, at the Stone House, No. 41, South se-  
cond street,

**Domestic Medicine;**

Or a Treatise on the Prevention and Cure of Dis-  
eases by Regimen and Simple Medicines, with an Ap-  
pendix, containing a Dispensatory for the use of private  
Practitioners.

By WILLIAM BUCHAN, M. D.

Revised and adapted to the Climate and Diseases of the  
United States.

By SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica in the University of  
Pennsylvania.

In one very large volume octavo.

(Price two dollars and a half.)

The merit of Dr. Buchan's Domestic Medicine is  
too well known to need any encomium; indeed the  
very extensive sale of the original work speaks its  
worth abundantly. But however well calculated for  
the climate of Britain, for which it was originally de-  
signed, it is obvious that it was not sufficiently adapted  
to the climate and diseases of America.

The design of this improved edition was to remedy  
this deficiency, and to render this valuable and popu-  
lar work more intelligible and more useful to the citi-  
zens of the United States, and the improvements  
being the result of experience and observation, it is  
supposed will render this work more truly valuable and  
useful. Dec. 17. m&ch6w

AN ELEGANT

**Compting-House Almanack,**

FOR 1796.

Ornamented with a handsome Front View of the State  
House, Congress and City Halls, may be had at

B. Davies's,

January 13.

3aw.

No. 68, High-street.

**FOR SALE.**

A FOUNT of BREVIER, half worn; about four hun-  
dred weight. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette  
of the United States, No. 119, Chestnut-street.  
December 3.

From the Asiatic Mirror.

**SUPREME COURT.**

Charles Mitchell, on behalf  
of himself and others,  
AGAINST  
The American Ships Enter-  
prize and America.

Admiralty Side,  
In the Court of Prize.

THIS was a Prize Cause, and came on for  
hearing upon the preparatory Examinations pre-  
scribed by the Prize Act, which passed in June,  
1793.—The first day upon which it was heard,  
was the 2d of January, and ten other days between  
that day and the 22d of January, were employed  
in hearing the Depositions and other Evidence, and  
the arguments of the Council for the Captors, and  
the claimants in the cause.

The Counsel on the part of the captors, were the  
advocate General; Messrs. Strettell, Shaw, and  
Carrington.

On the part of the claimants, Mr. Dickens.  
It appeared in evidence, that the promovent  
Charles Mitchell, was commodore of a squadron,  
consisting of several ships of war, fitted out by the  
Bengal Government, at the latter end of 1793, for  
the purpose of cruising in the East Seas, for the  
protection of the British trade, which has been  
greatly disturbed by French privateers.—The com-  
modore being on a cruise, fell in with and captured  
as prize, the ships in question. The master of the  
Enterprize was Henry Hubbard, a native of Bol-  
ton, in America: and the owner and commander  
of the ship America and cargo, was Adam Bab-  
cock, who was also part owner of the ship Enter-  
prize and cargo, and a native also of Bolton, in  
America. The other owners of the ship Enter-  
prize and cargo, were also all of them natives and  
citizens of America.

There was however on board the Enterprize, 3  
bags of sugar, each bag weighing two Maunds,  
belonging to P. A. Beaufort, a native of France,  
but who had ten or twelve years since been made a  
citizen and burgher of Farnes, in the Austrian Ne-  
therlands, and thereby became a naturalized subject  
of the Emperor of Germany—and at the Isle of  
France, before the war between England and France  
in 1792, this man had entered into the service of  
the American claimant, as a mariner, for monthly  
wages, and it was made a part of the agreement,  
that he should have a privilege of 4 tons, in which  
he might employ the savings of his wages.—And  
there was on board of the America, one hundred  
and three bags of sugar, each bag weighing two  
Maunds, belonging to the same person.—The va-  
lue of this sugar, did not exceed seven hundred or  
eight hundred Rupees—and the value of the ships  
and cargoes, as sworn to in the affidavit of claim,  
amounted by estimation to 4 Lacs and five thousand  
current Rupees.

The general question before the Court, was  
Prize or no Prize.

This question, as it will hereafter appear, was  
sub-divided. And by the counsel for the captors  
it was admitted.—That upon the present evidence  
there was no ground to condemn.—But it was con-  
tended there was not ground to acquit.—And  
therefore the case being a doubtful one, it was pro-  
per to go on to a full enquiry on a *Contestatio Litis*,  
as it is technically called or pleadings to be given  
in by the parties.—And it was further contended,  
that if the court did not think any further proceed-  
ing necessary, but decreed to acquit and liberate  
upon the preparatory examinations, yet they ought  
to do so, upon the terms of the claimants paying  
costs to the captors. While on the part of the  
claimants it was contended by their counsel, that  
there never had been any probable cause of seizure,  
and therefore, that the ships must be acquitted—  
and that the captors must pay the claimants their  
full costs and damages.

The court in giving sentence, observed that the  
case had been ably argued on both sides, with great  
accuracy and learning as it deserved, that it was a  
very important one, not only on account of the  
large sum depending, but from its connection with  
the mercantile interests of all countries.—They did  
ample justice to the character of Captain Babcock,  
who appeared to them a fair dealing honest intelli-  
gent man, and who from what appeared in evidence  
had no certain knowledge of the war between  
France and England, at the time of his taking  
Beaufort's goods on board.—And therefore could  
not be considered as creating to himself an advan-  
tage which he had no right to enjoy.—They la-  
mented the necessity they thought they were under  
of condemning 103 bags of sugar, on board the  
America, which however they thought in strictness  
did justify the capture of the America, as Beaufort  
did not prove he was an emigrant, or that he had  
his domicile in another country. They wished the  
ship had not been brought into port, but on the  
other hand, they saw no reason to impute any unfair  
motive to commodore Mitchell, who for any thing  
that appeared to the contrary, had acted merely  
from a sense of duty.—The 3 bags in the Enter-  
prize, they did not think sufficient ground to con-  
demn her, for *de minimis non curat Lex*.

The sentence was.—That the court did not see  
ground to order a *Contestatio Litis*—They libera-  
ted the ship America and cargo, except 103 bags  
of sugar, belonging to Beaufort, which they con-  
demned.—And they decreed that each party should  
pay their own costs.

They liberated the ship Enterprize with costs  
and damages to be paid by the captors.—The da-  
mages to be assessed by the register and assessors,  
and reserved the mode for the future determination  
of the court.

**CONGRESS**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Wednesday, January 20.

A bill received from the Senate yesterday, en-  
titled an act to amend the act to promote the pro-  
gress of useful arts, &c. was twice read, and re-  
ferred to the committee of the whole.

The petition of Frederick Guyer, on motion of  
Mr. Giles, was referred to a select committee of  
three members.

The petition of Jose Ruiz Silva, presented the  
last session, was called up, and on motion of Mr.  
Livingston, referred to the committee of claims.

The house resumed the consideration of the ap-  
propriation bill. The motion before the house  
was to strike out all the items in the general esti-  
mate for the mint, excepting the salaries of the of-  
ficers.

Mr. Williams observed, that he had made an  
estimate of the expenses of the mint, and the sums  
coined, which he beg'd leave to state to the house,  
in order to aid the members thereof in their deter-  
mination:

Expenditures,	Dols. Cts.
In the year 1792,	7000
1793,	18648 28
1794,	32746 33

58394 61

Credit.	Dols. Cts.
Cents and half do. coined	
In the year 1793,	1281 79
1794,	9593 21

10875

47519 61

Appropriations,	Dols. Cts.
In the year 1795,	24600
Deficiencies	
Now called for,	18300

42900

90419 61

28887 9

61531 52

From this statement, the sum of 61,531 dollars

and 52 cents hath been lost by the establishment—

excepting a small sum which hath arisen from the  
coinings of precious metals. The total amount

of the issues of the mint, from its first establishment,

is as follows:

Eagles.	Half Eagles.	Dollars.	Half Dollars.
2795	8707	204791	323144

Half Dimes. Cents. Total in Dols.

86416 1066033 142534 453541 80 cts.

This hath cost the United States 61532 dollars

and 52 cents—which is more than 13 per cent for

coinage.

Mr. Rutheford was opposed to the motion—

He considered it as levelled against the institution

altogether. He observed that every sovereign go-  
vernment has a mint, and that it was proper for

the United States to have one also. Much expe-  
rience it was true, had been incurred, but many of these

expenses would not occur again.—The establishment

is yet in its infancy—he hoped it would be tried

one year longer at least, that a fair experiment may

be had, and that the great expenses of the insti-  
tution may not be lost altogether. He compared

such conduct to that of person, who, after great  
labour and exertion, having entered into the har-  
bour, should then abandon their oars, and be car-  
ried at the mercy of the stream, trulling to acci-  
dents to carry them into port.

Mr. Giles was in favour of striking out.—He did  
not anticipate an annihilation of the system from  
striking out these items.—The select committee  
who have the whole business before them, will  
doubtless report during the session; when that re-  
port is received the House will be enabled to judge  
what to do, and may continue or not the insti-  
tution, as shall appear best.

Mr. Madison suggested the propriety of divid-  
ing the motion so as to strike out all that is con-  
nected with the Civil List, which he considered

as the only proper object of the present appropria-  
tion bill.

Mr. Sedgwick said that he gave credit to the  
gentleman from Virginia who had said he did not

intend to annihilate the Mint establishment. Mr.

Sedgwick added he should consider such a measure

as the greatest prostration of our national character.

With respect to striking out the items which are

to furnish the means of carrying on the business, he

very much doubted whether the Director of the

Mint would think himself authorized to continue

the business, employ workmen, &c. if no provi-  
sion is made to pay the expense.

Mr. Giles said the gentleman had misunderstood

him; he did not say that he was friendly or un-  
friendly to the institution, he had not made up his

mind on the subject, and should reserve himself to

vote on the report of the select committee as cir-  
cumstances should dictate to him to be right.

Mr. Sedgwick, said that if the law had not al-  
ready functioned the establishment, his arguments

would have some weight, but as the institution ex-  
ists, there is no alternative left but to provide for

its support.

Mr. J. Smith said he considered the question as

having assumed too much importance—he thought

it immaterial whether the items are struck out or

retained in the present bill. If the institution is to

be continued, provision can and doubtless will be

made for its support during the session.

Mr. Page supported the Mint establishment on

general principles—he urged its utility and said

he should be willing to appropriate a much larger

sum for its support than that stated in the bill.

Mr. S. Smith supported the motion for striking

out, he said the other day some gentlemen who

now appeared in favor of appropriating so large a

sum for the Mint, opposed a bill for granting mo-  
ney for another object, on account of the exhausted

state of the Treasury, he thought their conduct

was hardly consistent.

Mr. Sedgwick replied that the Indian Bill was

not deferred on account of opposition to its prin-  
ciple, but for the purpose of ascertaining the sum ne-  
cessary to be granted.

The question was here taken on striking out all  
the items excepting that of deficiencies—the moti-  
on for striking out was negatived 45 to 40.

The motion then was for striking out the item  
for deficiencies. This was also negatived.

The next motion was to agree to the vote of the  
committee of the whole by which the item approp-  
riating 10000 dollars for the purchase of Copper  
had been struck out.

Mr. Page felt the import of the vote of the Com-  
mittee of the whole would not be agreed to.

He gave information to the house of a recent  
improvement in coining which was in possession of

the director of the mint, by which all the gold sil-  
ver and copper that can probably be carried to the

mint from all parts of the United States can be  
coined in one year, and at a much less expense than

has attended the use of the machine hitherto used.

Mr. Hillhouse referred to the report of the late  
director (Mr. De Sauffure) from which it appear-  
ed that the future operations of the mint would be

carried on with greater facility, advantage and with  
less expense than formerly. Mr. Hillhouse had

been opposed to the institution in the first instance,  
but he should consider it as highly disgraceful to

the government to destroy it in this early stage of  
its existence. Great expenses are necessarily con-  
nected with originating an establishment of this

nature; and he saw no propriety in considering  
that expense at this time as a reason for disconti-  
nuing the establishment. It would have been as

just to charge it to the first cent that was ever  
coined.

Mr. Williams supported the vote of the Com-  
mittee of the whole, he was for waiting till the se-  
lect Committee should report.

The motion for agreeing to the vote of the  
Committee of the whole was disagreed to 44 to 38.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a  
third reading to-morrow.

A statement was read from the war department  
relative to the fortifications of the ports and har-  
bors. Ordered that the usual number of copies be

printed.

A petition was read from a number of persons,  
ship owners in Sandwich, Barnstable and in Massa-  
chusetts; referred to the secretary of the treasury.

A report was read from the Committee of  
Claims on sundry petitions. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Findley the petition of Geo.  
Lucas was referred to the Committee of Claims.

The report of the Committee of Elections on  
the election of John Clopton was read.

On the question to agree to this report, which  
is in favor of Mr. Clopton, it passed in the affirma-  
tive.

Two petitions presented by Mr. Gregg were  
read and referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Cooper presented the memorial of sundry  
citizens of Albany. Captains and owners of ship-  
ping, complaining of the operation of a law passed

last session relative to the trade between Albany  
and New York, and praying that Albany may be  
made a port of entry and delivery; read and re-  
ferred to the Committee of Commerce and Manu-  
factures.

Adjourned.

**PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

January 20.

A resolution from the Senate for the rising of  
the Legislature on the first of March was present-  
ed by the Clerk.

The House resolved itself into a committee of  
the whole on the bill for establishing schools thro'-  
out this Commonwealth, and after considerable de-  
bate a question was put upon the first section and

agreed to. The Committee rose, reported progress  
and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

**Portraits.**

ANY Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of hav-  
ing their likenesses taken, may have them done by  
applying to the Painter, at No. 112, corner of Union and  
Fourth streets, where they can be referred to specimens.

October 29. cod

**French Language**

TAUGHT in the University, north Fourth-street, and in  
private Families, by LEWIS C. VALLON, from Paris.

Apply to him in Cherry-Alley, No. 18, or in the Uni-  
versity. January 14. 1aw4w

**ANACHARSIS' TRAVELS.**

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

[Price Ten Dollars, and Fifty Cents]

By H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street,

**TRAVELS,**

OF ANACHARSIS, the Younger, in GREECE,

By the Abbe Barthelmy.

Translated from the French. In five volumes.

The fifth contains Maps, Plans, Views, and Coins, illustra-  
tive of the Geography & Antiquities of ancient Greece.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Tables of Epochs of the History of Greece;

A Chronological Arrangement of the Names of Illustrious  
Men; and

A General Index to the Work.

THE Maps alone may be considered as a new and va-  
luable work. The introductory observations by which  
they are accompanied, prove the labour and care the com-  
piler of them, M. Barbé du Bocage, has used to render  
them more accurate than any thing of the kind that has

hitherto appeared.

This is esteemed the best History of Greece, and one of  
the most amusing and instructive works extant.—See  
Monthly, Critical, Analytical, and English Reviews, the  
last of which