

Five Hundred Bales of
Excellent Bourbon Coffee,
For Sale by
Joseph Anthony & Co.
May 21

This Day is Published,
And for sale by **THOMAS DOBSON,**
At the **STONE-HOUSE, No. 41, S. Second Street**
DISCOURSES relating to the evidences of
REVEALED RELIGION, delivered in the
Church of the Universalists at Philadelphia, in
1796, and published at the request of many of the
hearers.
By **JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, L. L. D. F. R. S.**
Price two dollars neatly bound, or one dollar
and 75 Cents unbound.
May 21. tuth&szw.

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT in pursuance of an act of the General Assem-
bly of Pennsylvania, entitled "an Act to enable the
Governor of this Commonwealth, to incorporate a Com-
pany for making an artificial Road from an intersection
of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike road near
the Gap Tavern, in Lancaster county, to Newport and
Wilmington in the State of Delaware," the commis-
sioners in said act appointed will procure five books and
attend at the respective places directed therein to receive
subscriptions for Stock in the company, viz. One book
will be opened in the city of Philadelphia. One in the
Borough of Lancaster, one in Stralburgh, in the county
of Lancaster, one in the Borough of Wilmington, and
one at the house of Samuel Cochran in the county of Chel-
ter.

The Subscribers, agreeably to their appointment in and
by said act, will attend at the City Tavern in Philadelphia,
with one of said Books, on Monday, the 6th day of June
next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, until 4 in the after-
noon, and for the two days following, if necessary, for
the purpose aforesaid; on the first of the said days, any
person of the age of 21 years shall be at liberty to subscribe
in his own or any other name or names by whom he shall be
authorized for one share on the second day for one or two shares,
and on the third day for one, two, or three shares, and in any
succeeding day, (if the said books shall continue longer
open) for any number of shares in the said Stock.
Every person previously to subscribing in said books
must pay to the attending commissioners twenty five dollars
for every share to be subscribed.

**GEORGE LATIMER,
ROBERT WALN,
NATH. LEWIS,
ABIJAH DAWES.**

Philadelphia, May 7

Landing,

At the Subscribers' wharf, from on board the ship Au-
rora, capt. Suter, 150 Hogheads
Prime Jamaica Sugars,
For sale by
Willings and Francis,
May 17

SHOT,

Full sizes, from 32 lb to Grape,
Cannibots, Pots, and other callings executed at the
shortest notice.
Nail rods, from 10d to spike,
Hoop Iron, of all sizes, for caiks or cutting into nails, from
a brad to 12d nails,
Anchors, from 17 Cwt. to 100lb.
Bar-iron,
A Quantity of James River Tobacco,
Carolina Pork,
Herring in barrels,
Kiln-dried corn meal in Hhds. and Bbls.
Rye flour &c.
to be sold by
Levi Hollingsworth & Son
August 4

LAND for sale.

ANY gentleman desirous of purchasing Land, in the
vicinity of the city of Washington, may now be
accommodated with a situation combining advantages as to
health, soil, and prospect, not equalled perhaps in Amer-
ica.

The subscriber has for sale from 100 to 380 acres of land
it lies within 1-4 mile of the city of Washington, 2 1-2
from the President's Square, (from which it bears about
N. by E.) and 3 1-4 miles from the Capitol. It bears
nearly W. from the westernmost Spring of the head waters
of the River, distant therefrom about 1-8 of a mile. The
situation is remarkably healthy, and every part of the
land is well watered—has great abundance of the choicest
fruit: about 80 acres are in wood, and there are about 50
acres of meadow-ground, great part thereof can be water-
ed, and the whole laid down in Timothy-grass at a small
expense. There are several beautiful eminences on it: one
of the heights commanding a most beautiful and extensive
prospect.—To the south, you have a full view of the city
of Washington, the town of Alexandria, and the river
Potomac, as far as the eye can reach. To the north, a
full view of the Sugar-Loaf Mountain, distant about 35
miles, with the surrounding country.—To the West, a ve-
ry extensive view of the lands in Virginia: the whole
forming a grand rural Amphitheatre. Any person inclin-
ed to purchase, will find on viewing the situation, that the
Landscape is far superior to the sketch given of it in this
advertisement. For price, &c. apply to the subscriber,
living on the premises, or to George Walker, Esq. now in
Philadelphia. JOHN THO: BOUGHER.
District of Columbia, May 6, 1796.

A Printing-Office for Sale.

CONSISTING OF
A good assortment of Types, the greater part of which
are but little worn, a good mahogany Press, with the dif-
ferent Printing Materials, in complete order for executing
any kind of work. The situation is very eligible, either
for a newspaper or book-work, being in a pleasant, well
populated city, within 30 miles of Philadelphia. There
is also a very considerable advantage arising from the
numerous applications for blanks and the general influx
of advertisements, &c. &c. and a handsome profit derived
from the great quantity of Rags which may be collected
throughout the year.

A complete set of cuts for Dilworth's Spelling-Book.
Likewise will be sold with the office, a large book-
binders' Press, (used for pressing books in sheets) to-
gether with a number of bookbinders' tools, almost new.
Any person inclining to purchase the above, may have
the refusal of a handsome collection of books, bound and
in sheets.—They will be sold very low.
For the price, and further particulars, enquire at No.
24, north Third-street, where a specimen of the types
may be seen.
April 26. \$9.25w.

Mustard and Chocolate

CONTINUE to be manufactured in the best man-
ner, and for sale, as usual—Also shelled and pearl
Barley, Coffee, Pepper, &c. Philadelphia Porter, Beer,
Ale, Cyder, English Porter, Taunton and Bath Ale
in bottles, &c. &c.—at No. 98, South Front-street,
opposite the Custom-house, by
JOHN HAWORTH.
Philadelphia, May 7, 1796.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FRIDAY, May 19.

Mr. Harrison presented a petition from the mer-
chants and traders of Petersburg, engaged in the
coasting trade, praying to be relieved from incon-
veniences which they suffer from the act licensing
vessels. Referred to the committee of Commerce
and Manufactures.

Mr. Livingston obtained leave of absence for the
remainder of the session.

The bill for providing passports for ships and ves-
sels of the United States, which originated in the
Senate, was about to be read a third time, when
Mr. S. Smith said, he believed there was a clause
in the bill originating revenue (as it direct sums to
be paid for passports) which was an encroachment
upon the powers of that house, who alone had the
right to originate revenue laws. He believed the
Senate had done it without intention, and he did
not wish to enter into any contest with them on
the subject, but to postpone the consideration of the
bill. Other gentlemen thought it would be better
to reject the bill, and originate a new one; which
course, after some observations was adopted. The
bill was accordingly read a third time and unani-
mously rejected.

Mr. W. Smith said, that as they had rejected
the bill providing passports as improper to have ori-
ginated in the Senate, he would move "That the
committee of commerce and manufactures be in-
structed to bring in a bill for providing passports for
ships and vessels of the United States." Agreed to.

The bill for providing relief for persons impris-
oned for debt, was read a third time and passed.

The bill making further provision for defraying
the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations,
and to continue in force an act providing means of
intercourse between the United States and foreign
nations, was read a third time, and after a few ob-
servations on the time it should remain in force, in
the course of which it was observed by Mr. Giles,
that he hoped the time was not far distant when
they should have less to do with foreign nations than
they had at present, its continuance was confined
to one year, and from thence to the end of the next
session of Congress. The blank for the sum of mo-
ney appropriated, was filled up, according to the
estimate from the proper department, with 324,530
dollars & cents. The bill was then passed.

The bill directing certain experiments to be made
to ascertain an uniform principle to regulate weights
and measures, was read a third time and passed.

The amendments by the Senate on a bill in ad-
dition to an act supplementary to an act for provid-
ing more effectually for the collection of duties on
goods, wares and merchandise imported into the
United States, were twice read, and ordered to be
committed to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. W. Smith, from the committee of ways
and means, to whom were referred the bill from
the Senate regulating the compensation of clerks,
reported the bill with one amendment, which was
agreed to.

Mr. Madison moved that the house should resolve
itself into a committee of the whole on the bill en-
abling the President to cause to be examined, and
where necessary surveyed, the post roads from Wil-
mington in Maryland, Savannah in Georgia, and to
report the expense that would attend the transmis-
sion of the Mail therein. The house resolved itself
into a committee of the whole accordingly, Mr.
Bourne in the chair, when after two amendments,
viz. adding the city of Washington to the other
towns mentioned, and inserting Portland instead of
Wiscasset, and filling up the blank appropriating a
sum of money for the purpose, with 5,000 dollars,
the committee rose, and reported the bill, the house
took up the amendments, agreed to them, and the
bill was ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate, with
their amendments to the bill for laying duties on
carriages for the conveyance of persons, which
were twice read and referred to a select committee.

Mr. S. Smith made a motion to go into
a committee of the whole on the bill supplementary
to the act entitled an act to alter and amend the act
laying certain duties on snuff and refined sugar.

Mr. Swanwick presented a second petition from
Richard Gernon & Co. expressive of the injury they
should receive by the alteration which was proposed
to be made in the drawback to be allowed on snuff
exported, and praying amongst other things, that
the intended act might not have force until April 1,
1797, in order that they might fulfil their present
engagements with foreign countries.

The house accordingly resolved itself into a com-
mittee of the whole on that subject, Mr. Swift in
the chair, when a considerable debate took place.
It was urged by those who supported the bill that
it was drawn up in conformity to the wishes of fe-
veral principal manufacturers, and that it was cal-
culated, by a reduction of the drawback allowed
on exportation, and other regulations, to remedy
the evils which had hitherto been experienced. On
the other hand it was asserted, that the tax was at
first a trifling, grievous and impolitic one, had hi-
therto been a sinking fund, instead of a revenue to
the United States, and that the sooner it could be
done away altogether the better. In order to take
the sense of the committee on the subject Mr. Ven-
able moved to strike out the first clause of the bill,
and after some debate the question was put and car-
ried 40 to 32. A motion was then made for the
committee to rise, report progress and ask leave to
sit again, which was done accordingly. The chair-
man having made his report, the Speaker asked
leave for the committee to sit again, which was ne-
gated, 41 to 32.

Mr. Gallatin then rose to propose a resolution
for the appointment of a committee to bring in a
bill to repeal the act imposing a duty on Snuff alto-
gether; but Mr. Venable observing, that he had a
resolution for the purpose, Mr. Gallatin gave way,
and one to the following effect was presented, read,
and ordered to lie upon the table:

"Resolved, that so much of an act, entitled "an
act to alter and amend the act, entitled an act lay-
ing certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar, as
related to imposing a duty on snuff, ought to be re-
pealed."

A message was received from the President, in
forming the house, that he had approved and sig-
ned an act regulating intercourse with the Indian
tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.
Adjourned.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FERRO,

IN your paper of last evening I observe a re-
mark stating that the French have seized American
property in the West Indies to the amount of two
millions of dollars, and enquiring whether this be
French fraternity—Surely it could never be imag-
ined that this could be charged to the French go-
vernment. When it is known that the French
have little or no controul over the Islands at pre-
sent—these Islands are known to be in a state of
insurrection, negroes and mulattoes command there
—they frequently displace and sometimes put to
death the commanders sent from France. They
lately imprisoned at the Cape Gen. Laveaux the
French commander in chief. The British them-
selves call these Islanders not French but Brigands.
It is well known that if the British forces were all
withdrawn, it would be long before France could
restore order and government in these Islands. Ma-
ny of our vessels are taken by rowboats manned
with negroes out of bye ports of Hispaniola.—
Why then should these things be charged to
France? Have not our vessels been respected in Eu-
rope by the French ships? have not their govern-
ment ordered this to be done, and do not our ves-
sels now freely carry flour and even money over
from Havre to London in the very sight of a go-
vernment who thus sees her enemies supplied as it
were from her own bosom? pray when did Britain
allow our ships to carry money or provisions from
London to Havre—have they not on the contrary
repeatedly issued orders tending to cut off all inter-
course between the French and Dutch dominions
and ours, and are they not daily by captures check-
ing essentially this intercourse.

I mean not to exculpate aggressions of our neu-
tral rights committed by any people—but I like
the saddle should be placed on the right horse.—
France during the whole war hath been in a revolu-
tionary state. The regular course of law and order
were scarce to be expected from her, if they have
been infringed by her, doubtless in a moment of
tranquillity where it is just, reparation will be made,
but in the violation of our neutral rights the regu-
lar and orderly government of Britain will be found
to have far outstripped her disorganizing and an-
archical neighbour.

But while we complain of France so violently let
us see if we have nothing to throw in the other
scale. The exports of the United States for the last
treasury year state the following items of exports
made by us.

Cotton in pockets and bags	20,921 packages
Coffee in pounds weight	21,596 379lb.
Cocoa ditto.	525,432lb.
Brown and other sugars do.	21,377,747lb.
Loaf lump and white sugars do.	739,520lb.
Indigo do.	666,926lb.

These articles may be fairly stated as worth about
twelve millions of dollars or one fourth of the whole
exports of America from Oct. 1794, to Oct. 1795.
It is evident that this is the produce chiefly of the
French West Indies, and would have been proba-
bly doubled in amount if the British had suffered
that produce to pass in safety to our ports.

Philadelphia enjoyed an immense proportion of
this, for the stands at eleven millions exported, that
is nearly a quarter of the whole American ex-
ports, I congratulate her sincerely on so much activi-
ty and industry as is displayed in this circumstance
—she is surely in dread of no rivalry while the
exports more than the whole states of New Hamp-
shire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut,
and New Jersey to the northward of her and more
than all the states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia,
North Carolina and Georgia to the southward.

As customers for what we have to sell the French
and their allies are preeminent in spite of all oppo-
sition to our intercourse. America exported to
France and its dominions 12,653,635 dollars.
To the Batavian republic and
its dominions, 2,384,417

Or nearly a third of the whole of our exports Brit-
ain took off but 9,218,540, and a great part of
this was probably cleared out for their ports, for
orders only as is known to be practised usually in
such cases or to protect it from seizure if bound to
any harbours than their own.

What cause then have we to find fault with
French fraternity that hath supplied us on one
hand with so large a proportion of our materials
for exports, and hath proved so good a customer—
on the other for the disposal of them—Instead of
quarrelling shall we not find it more our interest to
cultivate the best understanding with so good a
customer. Will not Philadelphia be among the
foremost to do this if the understands her own in-
terest?

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The government of the North western territory
cannot fail to sit uneasy on every man who has a just
idea of the rights of the citizens of America, it is
high on the old colonial order, and in several in-
stances surpasses those systems imposed on the Amer-
ican colonists, while under the tyranny and domi-
nation of Great Britain, from which the soul of
America revolted.

First. The governors are rendered independent
of the people.

Secondly. The citizens are barred from exercis-
ing the unalienable right of choosing their repre-
sentatives, or law makers.

Thirdly. The gentlemen who are authorized to
hand out laws to the people, are placed sent a-
mong them by the general government. I would not
wish to be understood, to have the most distant idea,
that any of these placemen ever received private
instructions from the general government, to do a
single act or thing that would be oppressive to the
citizens, so far from it, that I verily believe that
had these gentlemen studied or wished to act a-

greeable to the general sentiment and desire of the
Union, their future reflections would be more pleas-
ing to themselves, and the citizens; and citizens
would be happier than they now are, or ever will
be under the present administration or government,
the Precedent is dangerous and can't fail to be a
warning to every man who has the soul of an Amer-
ican, and who wishes the stability of the present
government of the United States of America.

Fourthly. The trifling number of those plac-
emen who are to select and deal out those precious
scraps of spliced and mutilated laws, is very excep-
tionable, on the principles of the ordinance, more
than four cannot serve on this important business,
and I have never heard of more than three acting
at the same time, two of which form a majority,
and consequently it may happen, that the well being
or misery of the citizens of a vast and extensive
territory may depend on the judgment; or will
and pleasure, if not the chicane of two mere plac-
emen.

Fifthly. It has been, and now is the practice
of the government of Great Britain, and the avow-
ed principles of the United States of America, to
keep the legislative, judicial and executive powers
separate; but by the ordinance government, these
three are blended together, and a political monster
as Hydra with three heads shaking with three
tongues, with one he says, I will give you laws,
with another, I will sit judge of these laws, and
with the third, I will execute those laws; these
three several heads and tongues are the component
parts of this political beast, the very thought of
which in seventy five, would have drove the Amer-
icans into a frenzy.

Sixthly. When it is considered that our govern-
ors are rendered independent of the people, that
our laws are handed to us by a trifling number of
placemen, that our legislative, judicial and execu-
tive powers are blended together, and that those
very men who furnish us with laws sit judges of them
one objection will naturally arise to the ordinance
government; by reason it does not allow us a court
of chancery.

But notwithstanding the foregoing is a true pic-
ture of the ordinance government, as far as it goes,
yet as it was held out to the adventurers by the
Congress of the United States, and as every person
who has become an inhabitant of the territory, has
impliedly assented to it, it undou- tably follows that
it is our duty to submit to it, and support it, till
the day comes, which is now dawning, when we
can consistently and on the principles of the com-
pact between the United States and the adventurers,
throw it from our shoulders as a man would a bur-
then, the huge pressure of which threatened to
change his existence, in seventeen hundred and sev-
enty five, charters were sacred things, they are so
yet; we cannot withdraw our obligations from their
injunctions without meriting the disagreeable epi-
thet of rebels on the one hand, and on the other,
Congress can no more alter our charter, altho a
temporary one, than Great Britain could alter or
take away the charters of colonists.

Cincinnati, May 1.

PROCLAMATION

of the Executive Directory of the French Republic.

FRENCHMEN.
Your Legislators have just created a new species
of money, founded at once upon justice and the
necessity of providing for the immediate wants of the
State; they have conciliated the interest of the
Republic with the interest of individuals, or rather
it is in this private interest even that they have
found new and abundant resources for the Govern-
ment: and such will be always the calculations of a
true and only policy. In short, after so terrible a
war, after so many violent shocks, the nation is, all
at once, lifted by the creation of territorial Man-
dats, to the same state of fortune and of means,
which she possessed in the first period of the Revolu-
tion. To render these means fruitful—to recover
the same degree of opulence and splendour, we must
only have the same latitude of confidence in the
Representatives of the Nation—the same obedience to
the Laws, the same fraternal union between citi-
zens.

Your fate, oh Frenchmen! is then entirely in
your hands; let the law relative to territorial man-
dats be faithfully observed, and France will come
out from the Revolution happy and triumphant;
if the law be despised, a profound abyss will be im-
mediately dug under our feet.

The territorial mandats have a precious advan-
tage which the assignats had not—it was the want
of it that occasioned their depreciation. This advan-
tage is the faculty attached to the mandat of being
realized in a moment, without hindrance, obsta-
cle, or sale by the immediate and ineffectible trans-
fer of the national domain, upon which the Bearer
of Mandats may have fixed his choice in the whole
extent of the Republic. It is a territorial Bank,
with funds well ascertained, whose notes may be
exchanged in open market, and whose guarantee is
fortified by the authority of the law which gives
them the forced currency of money. It was neces-
sary thus to prevent the criminal efforts of stock-
jobbing and disaffection, which incessantly endea-
voured to convert the most wholesome remedies into
poison, would not have failed to have depreciated
and monopolized the new money before the mass of
citizens could have been informed of its real value.

When, by his fordid avarice, the stock jobber
depreciates by one sol a note of 100 francs, it is
not solely the one sol of which he has robbed the
public credit, it is a loss to the national treasury of
so many sols as there are 100 francs in the Treas-
ury; it is an immense sum which he has annihilated
in the public banks, and in the hands of all the
bearers of bills; he has ruined his fellow-citizens,
he has afflicted his country, and it is not there-
fore by the smallness of his robbery in itself that we
must measure his crime; it is by the enormity of
misery which it produces: never was it more evi-
dently true, that the safety of a whole nation may
reside, and in fact does reside, in the inviolable
probity of all the members that compose it.

Yes, morals, obedience to laws, each day ought,
Frenchmen, to convince you, are the sole safeguards
of free countries. The slightest attack made upon
them shakes the State to its foundation. All our
evils arise from our dissensions, from the spirit of