The ship Carolinus, Capt. Alexander Melley's Letter Bag for Cork and Liverpool to be taken from the Post-Office the Ath inst.

12th mo 1, 1798. Notice.

THE creditors to James Costev, esq's, estate are requeded to meet at Bender's tavern in Second street, on the 7th of next month, at five o'clock, P.M. to consult on business respecting said state. N. B. At the request of Benjamin Harper, late Affigueto James Corley.

Notice.

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of Alexander Bilsand, deceased, or to the Firm of Alexander Bilsand and Co. are requested to make mediate payment to the fulf-riber, and those ring domands against the said estate, or to tha firm of A. Billaud and Co are defired to product the fame to ANN BILSLAND, Administratrix to the Estate of Aexander Bilsand

ALL PERSONS Indebted to the Effate of Mr. John Fanno, late of Philadelphia, deceafed, are defined to make payment, and those having any demands, to present them for ferilement, to
SAMUEL BLODGET, Adm'r.

JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent to the administration. Boarding and Lodging.

bld accommodation for fervants, to be had at no. 53, north Fourth street. The house has been free from sickness and shut up during the late sever

FOUND, N the evening of the 29th ultime, fuzdry BANK NOTES. The owner, by proving his right, at receive them on paying the expense of this ed

TO LET. A THREE STORY HOUSE, IN UNION-STREET, Enquire of MARY GREEN in Laurel-street, minning from Spruce, between Second and

Third-fireets. Lancaster County Butter, IN KEGS, FOR SALE,

Enquire at No. 92, Market-street, near Third-Street.

NOTICE. A LL Persons Indebted to the Estate of Benjamin Harper, late of the Northern Liberties, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment and those having any demands against said estate to forward their accounts properly attested for settlement to NRACHEL HARPER, executrix. TIOS. SHOEMAKER, executor. 12th mo. 1st

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

LALLOWELL & RHOADS BEING this day diffolved by mutual confent, all persons having demands against faid Firm, are defired to bring in their accounts for festlament, and thosewho are indebted are requested to make immediate payment to Samuel Rhoads, who is authorized to receive the same

SAMUEL RHOADS.

The Subscribers

ved by the late European arrivals, the Following Merchandize,
Shipped them principally on configument, which
they offer by package to Wholefale Store Keepers or others, on very advantageous terms, for cash approved notes, or bills of exchange on London

Medford & Willis,
No. 78, North Front Street.
IRISH LINENS. Printed calicoes, furnitures, purple and colored

Mollins, plain, ftriped, checked and fancy Ralalore, jaconet and book handkerchiefs Pins and fundry haberdathery Scotch and colored threads Scirlet cloth cardinals Durants and calamancoes Worsted, cotton and fancy heffery Felt, caftor and beaver hats Yorkshire plains and broadcloths Plain and twilled coatings and dustills Castimeres and fwanfdowns Stripe, point and role blankets
White colored and Welsh stannels Knapt Kendall cottons Worsted and mohair plushes Pewter, afforted in finall cafks Spades, shovels, frying pans & ironmongery. An invoice of Watches & 100 cafks nails afforted,

THE PARTNERSHIP OF ALEXR. J. MILLER, & Co. EING diffolved on the first instant, by the death of sames Davis, all persons indebted to the tame are requested to settle with the subscriber, and those to whom they are indebted are requested to call on him for payment.

ALEXR. J. MILLER,

No. 64, South Front fireet.

Who has on hand, TO BE DISPOSED OF ON LOW TERMS, Fine plain and tamboured Muslins

Coffaes Rabobgungies India Callicoes Real & Mock Madras & pullicat hkfs. Brown Silenas Tickipgs, Gc. Gc.

JUST ARRIVED, N ASSORTMENT OF Frish Linens & Russia Sheetings.

Joseph Thomas's Creditors ARE requested to meet at the Gity Tovern, in Second, near Walaut fireet, on Tucfday evening, 40v. 30

Volunteer Greens.

THE Gentlemen composing the Troop of Volenteer Greens, will meet at Wm. Og den's T. vern, in Chefnut-street, on Thurs day evening the 6th inflant, at 6 o'clock, on business of importance.

JOHN MORRELL Capt.

December 3 1798. LETTERS,

TO go by the ship Amiable, Daniel C. Tillinghast, master, for London, will be eceived at No. 12, North Third-street, untill the 3 h inft. inclusive.

dec. 3. WOODBURY ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Woodbury Academy, in the county of Glowcester, New-Jersey, have the satisfaction to inform the numerous patrons of that institution, that they have engreed the Reverend Thomas Picton, to be the principal, and to take upon himself the charge of the above seminary of learning, and that the school will be opened on Monday the tenth inst. Among the exercises taught here, will be the English, Latin and Greek languages, gramatically.—Reading, Writing and Arithmetic in all its branches; Stenegraphy, Geometry, Geography and the use of the Globes, Navigation, Surveying, Sc.

phy and the use of the Globes, Navigation, Surveying, Sc.

This institution was formerly under the care and direction of the Reverend Andrew Hunter, and the same attention to the education and morals of the youth, which under him so highly distinguished it, will be pursued with unremitting endeavors, by the present principal and duly attended to by the trustees.

The town of Woodbury is situated on an high and clevated spot: It is arry, pleasant, and remarkably healthy, and is but nine miles distant from the City of Philadelphia.

Parents, guardians and others, who are disposed to send their youth to this place, will find exceeding good, decent and comfortable boarding and lodging, and upon reasonable terms.

Further application may be made to the principal, or

ipal, or

John Sparks Thomas Hendry Franklin Davenport Joshua L. Howell Truftees. John Blackwood John Lawrence Thomas Heston ELISHA CLARK, Secretary of the Board.

Woodbury, Dec 3 WILL BE LANDED, - Wharf, from on board the Schooner Thomas, Captain BROWN,

From MARTINIQUE! 111 Hhds. of bright Muscovada SUGAR. For Sale, by

Philips, Cramond & Co. For Sale, 45 Boxes Havanna Sugar 56 Hhds. St Croix do 51 Bags Carracas Cocoa 35 Hhds. Coffee RUNDLE & LEECH, No. 9, Walnut-firect. Entitled to Drawback.

> COFFEE. 25 Tierces Coffee, OR SALE BY JAMES YARD,

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRINERS, 14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,

JOHN NIXON & CO. December 1.

WANTED, A Person who is a good accountant and un-derstands Book-keeping, none need apply, who cannot produce good recommendations.— Enquire of the Printer hereof.

FOR SALE. And immediate possession give,
A CONVENIENT three Story Brick House
Piazza and Kitchen, in a pleasant and airy
part of the City—Enquire of the Printer.

F. HELFFRICH OFFERS his kind service to his friends and the the public in general, and informs them that he will undertake smoaking of Meat in the compleatest manner, and at the cheapest rate; has a large smoak-house, in which he will smoke at once a chousand piece:—he would therefore, kindly thank those who would favor him their custom, by applying to him at the corner of Shippen and Fish streets.

Notice. A LL persons indebted to the Estate of John Berz, late of Southwark, baker, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any demands against said Estate, to forward their accounts, properly attested, for fattered to

CHRISTIAN BETZ, Administrator, Philadelphia, december 3, 1798 By the Subscribers 200 Bolts Ruffia Duck, 50 pipes London particular bill Madeira Wine 1 pair nine peund Cannon A few Bales Madras Handkerchiefs

coobs Fine Flota Indigo Willings & Francis:

November 28

FOR SALE By the Subscribers, WAX CANDLES,

Either by the fingle box of 24lbs. or by the quar Willings & Francis.

MAYOR'S OFFICE REMOVED to 157 South Second-Areet,

** An Apprentice will be taken at this Office; if immediate applica-

The Gazette.

PHLADELPHIA. TUESDY EVENING, DECEMBER 4.

Frombe COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

NUMBER V.

TO THI PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA. Fello, Citizens, IN disoffing the constitutionality of the Sedition law, fome notice was unavoidably taken of se other objections that have been made to it and which the remonstrance very truly repreents as of inferior weight. It has been bjected that this law has created new offenes—what are they? The law has been verblly laid before you, and relates only to wo kinds of offences, unlawful conspirace against the government and laws of the Uited States, and malicious libels against the government or either house of congress of the president. Is either a new offence? You have been told that an unlawful conpiracy to subvert the government, or to prevent the due execution of the laws, is an offence newly created by this act of congress. Rather I should say it was an offence created by the constitution, was coeval with t, and punishable as a treasonable missemeator, though no law of congress had been made defining the punishment. As a general principle, disobedience to a law is a public offence, and, consequently, disobedience to the constitution, which is the supreme law above all earthly laws, must be a public offence. Can then an unlawful confirmey to oppose and prevent the due execution of the powers of the confliction or of the laws, be deemed a new offence? I almost bluff while I answer before a sensible people an objection as studies as impudent. "If (says the remonstrance) we fame spirit it is also faid that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also faid that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also faid that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also faid that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also faid that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also faid that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also faid that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also faid that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also said that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also said that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also said that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also said that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also said that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also said that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also said that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also said that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also said that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also said that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also said that "if a printer of the same spirit it is also said the same spirit i were influenced by any vague opinions of the right of the government to defend it-felf by laws against libels, riots and unlaw-ful affemblies, we should be checked in no small egree by the spirit of the provisions against treason, which may be defined a di red atack upon the existence of the government. Supreme in enormity as this crime s, it is restricted to two cases expressed a language which for centuries have been fixed by judicial decisions." What, is it dened that the government may defend itself by laws against libels and treasonable conspirations? Can any proposition more directly attack the existence of the government than this?

all, or that it is a new offence, nuknown ty in which, at least, correct information till the sidition law was passed. Can this, for a monent, be conceived to be a just inference? But suppose a new offence has been introduced by this law, I demand of any good sitizen, who loves his country, if it has no been proper in itself. Congress is empowered " to provide for calling forth the militiato execute the laws of the union, the militiato execute the laws of the nnion, juppress insurrections, and repel invasions."

If such be the power of Congress, it seems to be their legislative duty to make a call upon the militia for any of those purposes as seldom accessary as possible—or shall the laws be inserted to be impeded in their execution by combinations of conspirators, until such combinations are suppressed by the milita?—shall insurgents be permitted to organize themselves for serious resistance, before the hand of government fistance, before the hand of government shall; be tretched forth to reduce them to obediece? Rather, ought not all fuch unwarranuble and destructive conspiracies to be preented in the due and ordinary course of egal punishment, and the militia be relieved from the painful service of using arms agaist their fellow citizens? Are not treasonabe conspirators the precursors of treason ? If the former nav rightfully grow up and flurish, and there can be no law to prevent tem, will not their fruit be open rebellion and treason ? I cannot believe that this doctrie has been generally feen in its true light a this state. It is a doctrine too unnatural too unreasonable, too monstrous for any prions to advocate, who have a real wift pr the continuance of our constitution.
While it akes away the power of felf prefervation, it gives a vital stab to it; and I

am fure tha many who have been led by means of gros misrepresentations of this and other laws to omplain of them, have not a wish to put a end to the government. Another case of diffatisfschion is Rated to be, that the expressions of the law are vague and unertain; and that old offences are newly modfied. To this, a short and wer may be gven. Examine the law and you will find the expressions the same as have been always in common use among us, and whosemeaning has been definitely settled in our ourts. An unlawful conspiracy of a number of persons, with intent to oppose an measure of the govern ment, directed by the proper authori. ty, or with intent to impede the opera-tion of any lav; or to intimidate or prevent any perfor holding an office under the United Sates, from performing his duty—seems tebe language adapted to the understanding of every citizen. So also, "to counsel, avile, or attempt to procure any infurrection riot, unlawful affembly or combination, with intent" to do either of the evil aets beforenentioned, seem to be words

equally plain and intelligible." "To write, print, user or publish; or to procure to be written, printed, uttered or published; or knowingly and willingly to affish or aid in writing printing, uttering or publishing, any falfe, scandalous and malicious writings gainst the government of the United States or either houses of congress, or the presi-dent, with intent to defame either of them," are expressions free from doubt; and I regret to observe, that offences have been too long permitted with impunity. In all these cases, an evil intent is indispensible to constitute the offence; and in all trials the jury possess the exclusive right of deciding when

ther the intent be good or bad.

To give force to objections of this kind, it is painful to remark the mifrepresentations which have found their way in the remonstrance. It afferts, that " the turpi-tude of a public officer may deserve censure; and yet if there be a combination between two men to exhibit him to the world, as unworthy of confidence for that very conduct, this may fall under the fevere, denomination of intimidating or preventing him from undertaking, performing or executing his trust or duty." This is not truly faid of the law. A publick officer is still an object of candid fourtiny as heretofore. He may be exhibited in his real colours, as freely now as at any time heretofore; and there is no reftraint upon speaking or printing the truth of any public officer whatever. As to libels, those only are mentioned in the law which defame the government or either bouse of congress, or the president, and every other officer remains under the ancient protection of the laws and constitution.

Equally sha neful and groundless is the affertion, that "he who barely records po litical events, and draws conclusions from them unfavorable to a prefident without any intention to publish them; the historian be timid, he will discard every picture of public affairs or public fervants, which is not fo emblazoned with flattery as to fhield

faction, which I trust I have done, morning which were at Alexandria, but had left force remains to be adde to prove the fallacy of which were at Alexandria, but had left force these affertions. But as if determined to of his squadron to prevent their getting at these affert to the Porte for bomb reach the highest point possible for the purpose of alarming your fears, the remonstrance states that "one neighbor cannot lend to another for perusal a newspaper, which he knows to contain an assault on the president ment thin this? Does it not explain the coming within this act, because this would intentions of the authors and patrons of the be uttering or publishing? I have observed entiments contained in this remonstrance ed already that there can be no offence comfrom Albemarle? Is treason itself more dimitted against this law without an evil in-rectly pointed against the existence of the tent, such as the law has described. How constitution than the sentiment that the then can the harmless loan of a newspaper United States may not protect and defend be tortured into a crime? What is there in themselves by laws against conspiracies for the law, or any law of congress, which stopping the wheels of government? Be-warrants so incredible a representation? Is cause, by the constitution, "treason against it not an experiment on your credulity and the United States and a revying an institute of your understanding? I play war against them or in adhering to their you to consider by what means, and for The Fast India Company has received letters from Bombay, of as late a date as the 10th of is inferred in the remonstrance that a con- and so many disquieting affertions are to be spiracy to commit treason is no offence at found in a remonstrance coming from a coun-

November 24.

OF THE OFFICE

OF the Committee appointed to fu-

AT THIS OFFICE, A FEW Copies of an interesting Work, in French, emitted a History of The Administration of the French.

Finances, DURING THE TEAR 1796.
Also, An Historical and Political View of the Administration of the French Republic, during the year 1797,—of the causes which produc-

Revolution of the 4th September-And of the refults of that Revolution.

PRICE I POLLAR FACH. These two political tracts, are from the pen of the celebrated d'Ivernois, and contain a thoufand interesting disclosures of the folly, venality and profligacy of the different Utbrpers who have reigned in France during the latter flages of the horrible Revolution now pending in that miferable and depraved country.

Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,

PACKETS are now provided for carrying the Public mails by water between Phila telephia and Charlefton. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The post by land will be continued twice a week until an experiment is made in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets. If any person chuses to have their letters sent by land only, they will please to write the word Land upon the letters: otherwise they will be sent by that conveyance which will first flart after the letters are less in the post-office.

Joseph Habersham, Post-Master Gemert. Philadelphia, August 13, 1798.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. DESERTED last night, a second time, from the Marine Camp, David Lupen, a sifer.—
He had when he went away, a plain the jacket and vest, light blue overalls, a round hat, which had been bound with yellow, and which ha had ripped off in his first desertion, and a pair of new shoes, he is a Camenter by trade has grey eyes landy hair

Late Foreign News.

LONDON October 2.

The Brest fleet is certainly at sea, in considerable force; Government received intifiderable force; Government received inti-mation of the fact on Saturday, and letter. from Falmouth, received this morning, state that the American ship Mount Vernon, Capt. Merick, from Baltimore, has arrived there, the Master of which reports, that on Wednesday last, about 20 leagues West of the Scilly Islands, he fell in with the Clyde, Mermaid, Ambuscade, and Stag frigates, when a beat from one of them boarded him. and informed him, that on the preceding day they had fallen in with nine fail of French men of war, with troops on board, which they supposed to be destined for Ireland— The frigates dispatched a cutter to seek Lord Bridport's fleet, and were fleering for Ireland with the wind at East.

The Government account of the above force makes it confift of two fail of the line and nine frigates, and fome apprehensions are entertained that their destination is not Ireland, but the West Indies; we will home. ver, hope, that Lord Bridport will be able to fall in with them. He failed from Torbay on Wednesday last.

The Ramilies, Triumph, Saturn, of 74 guns the Repulle, and Polyhemus, of 64 guns each and a number of frigates are already cruizing off the Irish coall.

A report was yesterday in circulation, but we know not how originating, that Barras has been assassing the Paris.

The Tea plant is found to fucceed to admiration in the new Colony of Sierra Leone Some specimens of tea produced there have reached England, and been found of a quality equal to the best brought from China.

On Saturday, being Michaelmas day, according to anoual custom, a great staughter was made among the greefe.

was made among the geefe. The custom originated in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The news being brought to Queen Elizabeth, when she was at dinner or a goofe, she defired it might always be dressed on the Anniversary of that glorious event, to perpetuate the victory. to perpetuate the victory.

him from the possibility of punishment."

In a former paper I endeavored to shew that the freedom of the press was unabridged, and if I have proved that to your fatis.

Nelson was off the island of Rhodes; he had not destroyed the Foresh as the state of the island of the press of the island of the press of the state had not destroyed the French transports which were at Alexandria, but had left force veffels, &c. to enable him to destroy theme Buonaparte had cut off the heads of above 200 Turks, for rejoicing at the victory over the French fleet—His troops were very fickly—he had expressed his determination of marching into Syria, but it was thought he would be prevented from want of previlions, &c. The Grand Seignor had removed his Vizier, because he did not think him sufficiently hostile to the French—The members of the French mission had been all arrested and imprisoned.

A fubscription is opened at Lloyd's Cosses-House, for the families of the brave men who fell in the neet under command of Admiral Nel-

gence of the British settlement being folly pared for any expedition that can be undertaken by the French. Letters from Paris, by the last Hamburg mail

Letters from Paris, by the last Hamburg main state, that a new revolution is preparing in the Luxemburg: The overthrow of the Legislative power, or the establishment of the Directorial Despottin at Rome, Milan and Genoa, are but previous essays to a design of the same nature to be executed in France.

of the Committee appointed to fuperintend the building of the Frigate, is again opened at No. 95, South Front Street, where attendance will be given to receive the fubscriptions of those gentleman who have not yet made payments.

november 12 dtf

FOR SALE,

A letter from Mentz dated the 7th of Sept. fays, "Lorbert, the general inchief of thearmy of Mentz, after reviewing the whole line, has given orders," that before the first Vendemaire (Sept. 22) next, all the troops are to be on the Nidda, or the Vanguard beyond that fiver, and are to be provided with every thing necessary to begin the military operations by a rapid march into the interior parts of Germany. In consequence of these directions, all the troops on both sides of the Rhine are moving, and putting in requisition every thing necessary. and putting in requilition every thing necessary for a long march.

CONGRESS AT RASTADT.

Yesterday evening the French legation delivered in the following notes to the Imperial Minister Plenipotentiary.

The underlighted ministers plenipotentia-ry of the French republic for negociating a peace with the German empire, have re-ceived the note of the deputation of the empire, which was communicated to them on the 15th Fructidor (Sept. 11) by the miniller plenipotentiary of his Imperial majesty. Whatever may be the satisfaction which

the underlighed may derive from the pacific language of the deputation of the empire ; whatever may be the confidence they are disposed to place in it, they are nevertheless compelled to observe, that after more than nine months spent in negociation, words, and even intentions, are not sufficient; realities are necessary in order to prove a fincere defire for peace. Peace must be con-clu ed, and the underligned are unremit-ting in their endeavors to hold it out. It is true, indeed, that the deputation feems at present disposed to emerge from that state of indecision in which it has been held; it has recently affented to one of the impor-tant demands which have been made in the name of the French republic (to wit) the demolition of the fortifications of Ehrenbreitstein ; and this affent, which it this day renews, is expressed in a manner which shews that the underligned were not deceived when they made the uncontradicted declaration, that they regarded and accepted that affend as pure and simple. But why permit to remain in one of the preceding conclusums the conditional disposition that had crept in his first defertion, and a pair of new shoes, he is a Carpenter by trade, has grey eyes, sondy hair fallow complexion and a nitch in his upper lip this back is still fore from a specing he got a few days ago. He may be discovered by his sistency, as he plays extremely well.

W. W. BURROWS. Major Com. of the Marina Corps.

Marina Corps.