

PHIADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

Dr. Logan arrived in town on Saturday evening and is said to have set off for Trenton yesterday morning with dispatches of which he is the bearer from the French Directory.

Captain Gardner, the owner of the Perseverance, was in Paris the same time with Dr. Logan. He states that the raising of the embargo, is to be imputed solely to the influence of the Doctor—that the directory had determined to send out a minister with overtures to the United States, and to continue the embargo in the harbours of France, until the answer of our government should be known—But on his arrival the whole tenor of their conduct, as by the force of electricity, was suddenly changed—the embargo was taken off and Doctor Logan embarked immediately with Mr. G. for the United States.

As far as we can trust our recollection, the above is the substance of the conversation which took place on Saturday evening in the coffee house between captain Gardner and several gentlemen of this city. It is, however, deficient in one respect, and, without attempting to impute the veracity or intentions of captain Gardner is, we think, intended to impress a wrong opinion with regard to the origin and result of the Doctor's mission to France. There are points, which in a few weeks or days will probably receive the FULLEST ELUCIDATION—and on which we shall content ourselves by remarking, that the arrest, raising the embargo on American vessels, & published in this paper, was dated the 19th August, and that the first notice we find of the envoy was on the 20th or 21st of that month. [The Paris editor, after announcing his arrival, says, "the brave Logan dined with the President of the Directory, yesterday—and some days after, "Mr. Logan is not the envoy of the United States, but the envoy of those states favourable to the French interest in America."—The Doctor did not arrive in France until several days after the passing of the arrest.

Every attempt to violate or lessen the sovereign authority ought to be considered a hostile to the liberties and independence of America. If Doctor Logan has acted as the deputed missionary of any set of men in the United States, and by treating in their name, endeavoured to revive the mortal and expiring poison of anarchy—a division in our country—we hope he will meet with every species of malignation from Americans, which such conduct naturally excite. If we wish to enter prize the existence of our liberties, and of our constitution, we must rally round the standard of our government, and of OUR GOVERNMENT ALONE.

Capt. Gardner says, he firmly believes, that more than one half of the present French council of 500, is composed of owners or part owners of privateers! What a precious set of legislators!

There had been no authentic account of Buonaparte. The reports respecting his arrival at Alexandria were generally discredited—and every thing respecting the expedition involved in clouds and darkness.

The late humble aspect of the directory, has at last operated very seriously on some of their agents. Talleyrand, dreading its effects on the pockets of his friends, was terrified. Handing the dispatches to Dr. Logan, he exclaimed in faltering accents, "the Great Nation has in its conduct towards your government, humbled itself for the FIRST TIME!"

The letter of Logan, published by his wife, is of some moment in one point of view, as it tends to prove by his own word of mouth, that he actually went on the abominable errand which was suspected.—This embassy, take it in all its parts, presents an unparalleled display of impudence, folly and vice; it can result only in the exposure and punishment, of the actor and his cur-tained confederates. Meanwhile, the administration, which that upright and

dignified spirit which has hitherto distinguished all its proceedings, regardless of the cries of the crocodile, will pursue unvaryingly its straight-way course—that course which has converted menace and insult into crouching and suppliance, and that can alone ensure safety, which, and not peace, ought to be now the prime object of our regard. Already the mottled Harlequins tremble at our vengeance—already they feel and confess our power. To the soul of a frivolous Sansculotte our cannon should convey our addresses. All without is now as it should be: that Providence, which however unacknowledged or denied, still holds at disposal, the destinies, of thieving France, after leading us through the tyrannous oppressions of fraternization, and suffering us to be bound down under the lash of sansculotism, has at last led us to the path of honour and safety. From this path no Logan can divert us—no faction can drive us, while at the helm stands unmoved as Atlas, and as unchangeable, John Adams, President of the United States, a man born for the crisis in which providence has placed him, and dedicated to the salvation of his country as much as Moses to that of the Israelites.

FROM THE SPECTATOR.

NEW-YORK, November 5.

The views of the French government towards this country and all Europe, are very interesting objects to the statesman, the merchant and the philosopher.

The mission of Dr. Logan, the agent of a faction, begins to be developed. There was never any doubt, among men of political intelligence, that he was dispatched by the friends of the French government, to notify the Directory that their severe and tyrannical measures towards this country would prove the ruin of their party and influence—and that they must lower their tone and pursue their objects with more artifice and address.

The insidious decree respecting their privateers, which apparently disclaims the piracies committed on our commerce, and directs more caution to be used in issuing commissions, is the fruit probably of Logan's mission—a decree which in no respect promises the least security to our trade, but is manifestly intended as a snare, to deceive our people with the appearance of justice and a relaxation of their plundering system; thus furnishing their friends here with new weapons against our own government, and inducing our merchants to send property abroad, unprotected.

With similar views was the embargo taken from American vessels in French ports.

And what we have more to dread is, some insidious proposition for an accommodation of our differences. It is said, with confidence, that a minister is sent for this purpose. We have to expect, that between the cunning of the Directory, and of our principal illuminati, some propositions, apparently fair and equitable, and perhaps in some respects, promising real advantages to the United States, will be framed and offered to our government, as the basis of peace and a good understanding. Such propositions will be intended to strengthen the French party in our country, partly all our measures of defense, and retard a rupture between the two countries, until France shall have more leisure and force to dictate to us a change of men and measures.

We are to expect such policy on the part of the French government, because it is precisely the mode by which that government has deluded the rulers of other nations, which they meant to conquer, and which they afterwards did conquer.

For eighteen months past we have been robbed, plundered and insulted by the French government—they find this will not answer their views—and now are renewing their intrigues.—We are in ten times the danger from their "diplomatic skill," than we are from their arms. Their flattery, bribes, lies and fair professions, are more dangerous in Europe than their armies.

TRENTON, October 22. COMMUNICATION.

"There is a hope yet for America!" exclaimed a patriot of the western country, when he read the first speech of the President, relative to the conduct of France towards the United States. What will that patriot now say when he has read the letters of Talleyrand to Mr. Gerry, in which he will find the strongest possible,

indirect, acknowledgment of the wisdom and efficacy of the measures repeatedly recommended by the President, and finally adopted by Congress. Talleyrand solemnly declares that, in spite of the insinual declarations of America, the French republic means to wait till it be irresistibly forced, by actual hostilities, to go to war.

What has induced the Great Republic thus to adopt the deceitful and hypocritical language of those old courts, which they affect so cordially to despise? First, The unanimity expressed by the people to support government. Secondly, The measures of Congress to strengthen the country by fleets and armies, and to expel alien traitors. Thirdly, A hope that this show of moderation will bolster up their sinking party in the United States, and nourish faction. Fourthly, Their not being prepared to strike the blow which they have long meditated; and, Fifthly, An expectation that we may be tempted to relax in preparations for defence, and offer them a better opportunity to strike with effect, whenever they shall get England off their hands, and a free passage for an invading fleet and army. Hence this plausible and deceptive language from the double-tongued Talleyrand.

France with all her boasting is weak. She has spread herself over a surface too extensive. She has become, even now, an unwieldy Colossus, and trembles like the Roman Empire, when threatened by the surrounding nations of barbarians, which inundated her provinces, and hastened her overthrow. France expected to assemble in the port of Brest, the navies of Spain and Holland. There, the conquerors of Italy are compelled to be blockaded, and harmless, in their native ports. Her impotent collection of troops on her coast, instead of carrying French principles and desolation into England, now oppresses her own cities, spreads devastation through the country, and preys upon the vitals of France. The fleets of England lock up the mouths of her rivers, and imprison the principal part of the pestilential forces which she is waiting, with impatience, to disgorge from her harbours. All her enormous military apparatus is becoming every day less formidable to her enemies, and terrible only to an exhausted treasury, to the people whom it grinds, and the tyrants who are perpetually turning the wheel of despotism.

All these causes will serve to unriddle the enigma, presented by the sphinx of the French Directory.

The same priest seems to wish devoutly for a restoration of the two treaties which have been declared null by the wisdom of Congress. But the day is past. America sees her own interest too clearly to be drawn into any perpetual alliances, in future. We are done forever with guarantees of French possessions, and every kind of connexion which may tend to drag us into French wars, or French projects. The charm, thank heaven! is now dissolved; and when the Executive thinks proper to treat, let it be the wish and prayer of every American, that her new treaty may be of limited duration, and contain no principle that will oblige us to take a part in disputes of the politics of the nations of Europe. Let us bless, above all things, the acts of the last Congress. They have cut off the hopes of factious clubs; they have raised barriers against the insurrections of vice and ignorance, the reforms of plunderers, the theories of atheists, and the constitutions of our laws. They have, in short, prepared the way for the greatest, and only political blessing this country stood in need of, the extinction or suppression of Jacobinism, and cut off all communication between this country and Paris, the immense reservoir and native spring of all immorality, corruption, wickedness, and methodized duplicity.

Let the people of the United States, thank God for their escape from French agents; and those harpies that were ready to devour their wealth, industry, religion, government and independence; and pray that the approaching Congress may show wisdom and firmness equal to the last.

SEDITION!

The French general M'Donald at Rome has published two laws, denouncing vengeance against those who "discourse of alarming news." To say then, at Rome, that Buonaparte is defeated, would be sedition!! They have possibly passed the same law in France, to keep the disaster of the plunder of Malta from being known to the world.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE

THE following lots and tracts of Land, with the improvements thereon, late the property of Isaac Edwards, Esq. deceased.

Lot No. 105 in the town of Newbern, with a large and commodious dwelling-house, &c. thereon; together with Lots No. 104, 243, 244 and 272, adjoining the same.

Lot No. 63, near the Court-House, and Lot No. 358, fronting Jones-street, in the town of Newbern.

A tract of Land in Cumberland county, containing 150 acres, lying on the West side of the North-Weist river, on a branch of Donally's creek.

A tract of land in Tryon county, containing 300 acres, lying on both sides of first little broad river, including the mouth of Racon river.

A tract of Land in Mecklenburg county, containing 190 acres on Hugaw creek.

A tract of Land in Mecklenburg county, containing 115 acres, lying on both sides of Mickell's creek.

A tract of Land in Craven county, containing 100 acres, lying on the North side of Neuse river, between the mouth of upper Broad creek and Goose creek.

Also,—One acre of Land in the township of Salisbury.

ROBERT OGDEN, Jun.

Newbern, Nov. 23, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 25th September last, a negro fellow named J I M, about twenty or twenty-one years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, black smooth skin, round face, and of a pleasing countenance, something bow-legged, and well set, he has remarkable long feet, with considerable long great toes: had on when he went away, an old blue jacket lined with green baize, a pair of trowsers and shirt of brown linen; he was formerly the property of Thomas Spight, deceased.

A reward of TWELVE DOLLARS will be given to any person, if said fellow is taken up within the county and brought to the subscriber in Newbern; and if taken up out of the county, Twenty Dollars will be given, and all reasonable charges paid. JOSEPH CRISPIN.

November 3.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbidden from carrying him away, and all persons from harbouring or employing said fellow, under the penalty of the law.

SELLING OFF.

ROBERT Johnston returns his thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen of Newbern, for their past favours, and as he intends to set out for New-York in a few days, he will sell the remainder of his muslins at first cost, for ready money or naval stores, at his store on the old county wharf.

November 3.

RAN away, on the 28th ult. a negro fellow named TOM, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet, eight or ten inches high, has lost his eye-teeth.

He was bought of Mr. Thomas Satterfield, of Edenton, and has a sister in Windsor: he is well known in both those places.

TWENTY DOLLARS reward will be paid on delivery of him to me, or TEN DOLLARS for securing him, so that I get him again.

SHADRAC COLLINS.

August 11.

N. B. Masters of vessels are forbidden from carrying him away, and all persons from harbouring, or carrying him away, under the penalty of the law.

BUSH & LIPSEY,

TAYLORS & HAT-MAKERS,

HAVE opened a shop in Craven-street, at the house of Mr. James M'Dain, nearly opposite the sign of the Golden Eagle.—Any person favouring them with their custom, may depend on being served with attention, dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

November 3.

NOTICE to the Magistrates of Craven county, that I will offer myself at next court for the office of Sheriff, for said county.

Nov. 24. LEVI FULSHER.

SECOND HAND

LAW-BOOKS: Cash given for them at the Printing-Office. September 22.

CURRENTS

For sale at the store of J. C. OSBORN, & Co.