

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4.

A Baltimore Stage, which arrived here yesterday left that city on Saturday morning. A Gentleman who came passenger informs that signals were displayed at the observatory when he came away for six flocks and schooners, four or five brigs and three ships.—Our latest papers from Baltimore are of Thursday last.

Mr. SPRAGUE is elected a Federal Representative for New-Hampshire.

A letter from Waterford, contains the following melancholy account:—"Thursday morning the following accident happened at Newton-stead: Two fine young women (Miss Murphy and Miss Power) in company with several other females, bathing in the river at the above place, had ventured rather too far, when the tide being on the turn going out, they were carried beyond their depth: the cries of the other females alarmed a small boy who was near the place. He hastened to the spot, and seeing their melancholy situation, immediately plunged to their assistance; but, we are sorry to state, his humane endeavours proved fruitless, as Miss Murphy sunk before he could reach her; he, however, was enabled to convey Miss Power to the shore, where she remained nearly half an hour without any visible signs of life; she then began to show some symptoms of returning animation, and in a short time was so far recovered as to be able to speak; her first enquiry was about her ill fated companion, and being informed that she was safe, she seemed perfectly at ease. A sedan chair was then provided, in which she was conveyed home and put to bed, where she continued very easy till about three o'clock, when she made another enquiry after her companion; the person who attended her was so rash as to inform her of her lamentable fate, from which moment she appeared bereft of sense; shortly after she was seized with strong convulsions, and about five o'clock expired."
Lon. pap.

From a London Paper.

Last week a wedding was solemnized at a village near Stamford, which was attended by some singular circumstances.—A young man having paid his addresses to a female in the neighbourhood (for at least nine months,) it became requisite he should marry her. He accordingly summoned his friends and relatives to be present at the consummation, this being done, it was necessary to send for another attendant, and he no less a person than the *accoucheur*. Agreeable to the notice, friends, relatives, and Doctor attended; The lady being something easier, it was agreed they should proceed to Church, which was only across the way, and that the doctor should attend them as it was not certain whose services might be first wanted; but for decency the Doctor was stationed in the porch of the church until the ceremony was over. One of the attendants, brother to the bridegroom, during the service, great anxiety, observing, that if the parson was not quick, the child would be a ballard. There was no necessity for such great haste, as the lady was not delivered of a fine boy until early the next morning.

A new way of reckoning—A sailor married a woman, said with her the first night, went to sea the next day, and returned in three months, when he found her brought to bed of a boy. Jack stormed, and called his wife a w——; but the nurse abused him in her turn for a sea-looby, that he did not know how to reckon for a woman on shore, who counts by day and night. Well, says Jack, but that makes but six months, and she ought to go nine. You fool, replied the matron, you have forgot that three months you were at sea; only recollect that three months by day, and three at night, and three at sea, make nine months, and you'll find your wife an honest woman. Jack could not follow this calculation and was obliged to knock under, and allow it to be all right.

MEMOIRS OF CITIZEN BARTHELEMY, Lately chosen Member of the Directory, in France.

M. Barthelemy, is the nephew of the Abbe, of the same name, who acquired such deserved celebrity by his learned labors, particularly his "Voyage de jeune Anacharsis." The uncle was patronized by M. Choiseul, the prime minister of France, whom he had accompanied while Comte de Staeville, in his embassy into Italy. After their return, young Barthelemy was placed in one of the public offices at Versailles, and became initiated at an early period of life into the foreign correspondence of the then ministry.

His protector was a nobleman, who united very dissimilar and apparently incompatible pursuits in his own person. An accomplished courtier, he cultivated a taste for the fine arts, intrigued in all the cabinets of Europe, and was greatly attached to literature and learned men. To him has been attributed two of the most remarkable and portentous events of our time, the family compact with Spain, and the union of the houses of Austria and Bourbon by the marriage of Marie Antoinette with Louis XVI. No sooner had Barthelemy attained the age of manhood, than his powerful interests procured him a foreign mission. He accordingly accompanied the Baron de Breteuil to Switzerland, and resided with him some time at Soleure. Thence he repaired with the same minister to Sweden, witnessed, and, if I mistake not, assisted in that memorable revolution, the event of which has demonstrated how easy it is for a king, aided

by a standing army, a parifitical nobility, and a few soldiers of fortune, to overturn the liberties of a nation.

When Count d'Adelmar was sent ambassador to this country, he was accompanied by the present director; and on his return to Paris, M. Barthelemy, who before was secretary of legation, became minister plenipotentiary. He also resided here for a considerable time, during the embassy of M. de la Luzerne.

In the mean time, a great revolution was infensibly preparing in his native country; and it was his singular good fortune, notwithstanding his declared aversion to it, to be benefited by the event. His family had been protected by the nobles, and both himself and his uncle had received many marks of attachment from Louis XVI. It was accordingly imagined, that he would have openly joined the emigrants. One of the two things, however, must have occurred: either he became a sincere convert to the principles of the republicans, and acted from a conviction of the goodness of their cause; or, he concealed his sentiments, and, affecting to be the open enemy of the royalists, sacrificed his opinion to his ambition.

It was Switzerland, the school of his juvenile years, that was destined to be the theatre of his glory. There he first opened the diplomatic powers entrusted to him as minister of the new commonwealth; and it is but justice to add, that he conducted himself throughout all the intricacies of his political agency with equal address and success.

When he made his appearance in the political hemisphere, he was treated with contempt, nay even with insult; but such is the magic of success, that fame no sooner began to display her gigantic powers, than he found means first to get himself acknowledged as the minister of the republic, and soon afterwards to enter into advantageous alliances with the very states which had been his bitterest enemies.

M. Barthelemy was elected to the directorate in the most honorable manner. Declining pomp and parade, he repaired to Paris by a different route than that expected, and thus avoided the envy which generally accompanies popularity. On his first interview with his colleagues, he publicly proclaimed himself a friend to peace. He is since said to have been in a minority in the cabinet, as he has sided with Carnot against the other three directors, with whom they have differed on almost every subject.

Mr. Barthelemy succeeded Letourneur in the directory, who went out by lot; the latter has since been employed to conduct the negotiation at Lisle.

MALO, and REVEILLIERE LEPAUX. The *Moniteur* has published a letter which contains authentic and circumstantial details of what passed when general Malo lately visited citizen Reveilliere, the Director, to complain of his being suspended. The Director replied to the complaints of Malo with much gentleness and prudence, avoiding every thing which might hurt his feelings, or add to the kind of disgrace he complained of. The Gen. however, supposing that the moderation which was displayed in the Director's conversation, proceeded from fear, suddenly changed his tone. Supporting himself in a menacing air, upon the guard of his sabre, he said, "It is not to such a triumvirate that I shall surrender my honor and my rank. They will soon not have it in their power to perform any more arbitrary acts. Their reign will not last long."

Citizen Reveilliere Lepaux approached him with a firm countenance, and pushed him out into his anti-chamber. "Wretch" said he "because I have spoken to you with mildness and with the greatest delicacy, do you come to insult me in my own house with arms in your hand? Know, that fabrics and epaulets cannot terrify me, and that I entertain no other fear but that of doing evil. Tell those who resemble you, and would overthrow the Republic—inform in particular, your generals—you know whom I mean—that they are not capable of intimidating me. It is not easy to turn aside from his duty the man who fears neither sufferings nor death. As to you I should order you to be immediately arrested for having behaved with insolence to one of the first magistrates of the Republic; I am, however, still inclined to show you indulgence; but retire immediately, and never let your foot again within my house."

Reveilliere Lepaux is generally esteemed to be a man of excellent moral character and a firm republican. The royalist prints of Paris, therefore, have lately been very violent in their abuse of him.

From the ANALYTICAL REVIEW for 1796.

ART. LXVII. Strictures on the conduct of the Rev. George Markham, M. A. Vicar of Carlton, in Yorkshire: occasioned by his prosecution of several members of the people called Quakers, for their non-payment of tithes. In a letter to R—W—of H—n member of that society.—By Charles Wilson, 8 vo. 50 pages. Price 3s 6d. Owen 1792.

THE age of perfection, like the age of chivalry, is, we trust, gone, never to return. Yet it may still be in the power of a bigoted or selfish individual, to render existing laws subservient to his passions or his interest. A charge of this kind is, in the present pamphlet, brought against a clergyman. We do not take upon us to authenticate the charge; but we shall give the heads of the affair from a state of the case, signed by eight persons imprisoned in York castle. According to this statement, about the latter part of 1781, or the beginning of 1782, Mr. Markham procured a summons for some Quakers to appear before the justices at the quarter sessions at Skipton, to show cause why they did not comply with his demands for small tithes: they obeyed the summons; the justices deemed the vicar's claim unreasonable, but told him, that if he would make reasonable demands, they would grant him a warrant to obtain them: this he declined; and, after four years, commenced a suit in the court of exchequer against six persons, only one of whom was a Quaker.—While this suit was pending, in 1789, he obtained process out of the same court against ten persons of the persuasion called Quakers. The defendants stated their religious scruples against complying with any demand of this nature; mentioned the summary, and comparatively easy mode of proceeding provided by acts of parliament; pleaded

that they had at no time rested the king of goods by legal authority for any such claims; and said, that a small payment had been customarily made in lieu of tithable goods made into hay. The prosecutor still continued his suit, with considerable delay, till a decree was obtained for the tythes and costs of suit, the latter amounting to 123l. 2s.—After several attempts to persuade the prosecutor to desist, the defendants, having been harassed by the proceedings, about six years, were by attachment taken into custody, and committed to the county goal in York, where they still remain in confinement. Most of the prisoners are in low circumstances, and all of them dependent on their industry for support. It is said to have since appeared, that, above a year before the imprisonment took place, the Rev. G. M. had received of the landlords of several of the prisoners a compensation for his demands.

The authors of these strictures, on the ground of the price being offered, animals, with freedom on the severity of that conduct, which could treat as criminals, and refuse with unfeeling rigour, any members of a profession, the principles of which are adverse to hatred and persecution.

The peaceable and orderly behavior of the Quakers certainly entitles them to complete protection from the state, without any consideration of the ground of their religious scruples, and if it has been in the power of any unfeeling individual to harass any of their fraternity in the manner described in this pamphlet, the laws respecting religion are in a very defective state, and require an immediate and thorough revival. It is much to be regretted, that the late reasonable petition of the Quakers to the legislature was rejected.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED. DAYS.
Brig James, Gemmeny, C. N. M. S., 29
Schooner Fauny Allen, Allen, Virginia, 21
Cornelia, Green, New-York, 10

CLEARED.
Ship Wilmington, Hillman, Hamburg
Swereger (Swedish) Rigdag, Nannings, Lishon

Brig Polly, Coffin, Cape Francois
Fair American, Harquin, St. Bartholemeus and Leghorn

Anna, Mallit, Gonaives
Polly, Charnock, Charleston
Schooner Harriot, Da Costa, St. Croix
Alciops, Rice, Jacmel
Patty, Mason, Savannah
Fair Trader, Sequin, Norfolk

Sloop Sally & Jane, Small, Havana
Sally, Mory, Petit Guavo
Betsey, Sweetser, Charleston
Triton, Muir, Snowhill do.

Industry, Rigby, North Carolina
Carret, Brent, do.

Captain Gemmeny failed from the Mole in company with the Elizabeth Fullerton, arrived here on Thursday. Captain G. informs that he left at Jeremie the 30th October, the Brig West Indian, and schooner Juliana, both of this port, and spoke in the river the brig Eliza, O'Connor, one of the Mole fleet, and brig Grace, Willis, from Amsterdam.

The ship Thomas Chalkley, Clark, from Martinico, is below.

The Grace left the Texel Oct. 2, a few days after which spoke a French privateer, the Vengere, belonging to commodore Barney, three days from Brest. The captain informed, that General Buonaparte had surrounded 35,000 Austrians and obliged them to lay down their arms. [This is probably the fame account the public have been in possession of some time, brought by the ship Farmer, captain M'Collom, from Bourdeaux.]

Boston, November 29.

Captain Foster of Schooner Nancy informs that he left at Turks Island capt. Hutchins late of the brig Roberts, of Charleston, in great distress, having effected the escape of his life only from the Liverpool ship which was risen upon, as mentioned under the Providence head in our last. He was about going to Jamaica, with capt. Thompson, in order to take and carried in there. Capt. Foster generously assisted capt. Hutchins with some money and brought home his mate.

Same day arrived, brig Ruby, Harley, from Guadalupe, 27 days. Spoke nothing.

Same day arrived, schr. Parrborough, Gore, from Nova Scotia, 13 days.

Arrived, ship America, Stinson, Malaga, left from Gibraltar, 44 days, whence she put in on account of head winds not carried in, as reported in our last. Sailed in co. with the Gen. Wayne, Wild; Mary, Posters, for Boston; schr. Winthrop & Mary, Doliver, for Gloucester; also the Hibernia, Young, of Newburyport, who had been taken coming from Naples and carried into Algeras, where she was cleared, and put into Gibraltar, Spoke Oct. 31, lat. 33, 28, long. 37, 30. Ship Hope Childs, on a Whaling Voyage from Nantucket, Nov. 19, on the Banks, spoke schr. Gov. Carver, Spooner 38 days out from Bourdeaux.

Capt. Stinson brought with him as passenger capt. Lawrence of the ship Plato, of New-York, who had left his vessel, being taken, and carried into Isle Mary, and condemned, vessel and cargo.

Capt. Parsons also came passenger in the America, his ship, the Debonair, having been taken into Algeras, and condemned with her cargo.

Baltimore, Nov. 30.
Yesterday arrived brig Fanny and Jane, capt. John Conway, from Cape Nichola Mole, which place she left the 4th instant. The following was handed in by the captain:—

Nov. 3. Sailed from the Mole in company with the English homebound packet, under convoy of the Ambuscade frigate, the commander of which waited for, and took under protection American vessels amounting to 12 sail, among which were the schr. Edward, capt. Duncan, of Baltimore, schr. Betty, capt. Gorfuch of Baltimore, and capt. Clark in a schr. name unknown.

Oct. 8. The ship Sally, capt. Bufwell, was taken in lat. 22, 30, N. long. 69, 15, W. from the brig Pandour, capt. Caterreau, who took out 21 men, and put on board 11 Frenchmen to send them to St. Domingo; after eight days, was retaken from the English brig Dilligence, and sent to Jeremie. One half demanded as a salvage.

The ship Ardent, capt. Graybell, was boarded from above. High's squadron within two leagues of Cap. Francois, and ordered into the Mole with liberty to sell.

The brig Olivé, capt. Brady, of Baltimore, from Mariguana bound home, was captured off Henegua and carried into the Mole: vessel and cargo condemned.

The Charming Betty of Baltimore, was beating into the Mole, after a passage of ten days, when capt. Conway failed.

Our Hibernian-American readers will doubtless rejoice to hear of the tranquil and happy situation of the famous kingdom of Dalkey.]

FROM THE DUBLIN COURANT.
Dalkey Gazette Extraordinary!
August 23, 1797.

It having been generally reported that his excellency, Earl Camden, intended honoring the anniversary with his presence, the KING OF DALKEY ordered that the prime minister should be prepared with a suitable extempore speech, and gave orders that a table should be prepared for his excellency and suite's reception; and that a hamper with the choicest viands and the most exquisite wines, (bought from Kelly and Cooper, of Ship-Street) consisting of Hoek, Madeira, Port, Claret, and Champagne, should be prepared. The speech, which the prime minister instantly wrote, was approved of, and would have been delivered had the weather induced his excellency to put his gracious intentions into execution.

"May it please your Excellency, I am commanded by the KING of DALKEY to express the high sense his majesty entertains of the honour conferred on him and his Kingdom, by your Excellency's presence this day. The subjects of Dalkey have been inattentive observers of what passed in the neighbouring kingdoms; and they remember with gratitude the eminent services which your illustrious father rendered to the empire. His large contribution to the stock of PUBLIC LIBERTY endears the name of CAMDEN to the people of Dalkey. May your Excellency long continue the faithful representative of the best of kings; and that your Excellency's administration may terminate honourably for yourself, and happily for the prince and people, is the ardent wish and fervent prayer of the King and the subjects of Dalkey."

Letters patent have passed the great seal, containing a grant of the dignity of Baron and Viscount of the kingdom of Dalkey to the Right Hon. Sir Sobieski Casias, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style and title of Baron Norway, and Viscount Killiney, of Satisfactionum Castle.

Letters patent have passed the great seal, containing a grant of the dignity of Baron of the Kingdom of Dalkey to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Wersted, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name style and title of Lord Baron Plush, of Liberty Hall.

Letters patent have passed the great seal containing a grant of the dignity of Baron of the Kingdom of Dalkey to capt. Joseph Southwood of the brig Bolton, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style and title, of Lord Baron Tamone, of the United States.

Letters patent have passed the great seal, containing a grant of the dignity of Baron of the Kingdom of Dalkey to Capt. David Bruce, of the brig Polly, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style and title of Baron Salem, of the United States.

Letters patent have passed the great seal, containing a grant of the dignity of Baron of the Kingdom of Dalkey to Sir Thomas Trump, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style and title of Lord Baron Invoice, of Kuple Place.

August 24—five in the Morning.
We stop the press to announce that the council was then sitting, (pursuant to royal notice) but no orders were then issued to the press.

POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, 4th Dec. 1797.

Letters for the British Packet Carteret, Capt. Taylor for Falmouth, will be received at this office until Tuesday the 5th inst. at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

Imported in the brig Eliza, Capt. HASTIE, from Bourdeaux; Claret in Casks of a very superior quality, White Sauterne Wine in Casks, Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each, White and coloured Kid Gloves, do. do. silk do. A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy, For Sale by JAMES LATIMER, jun. 71, South Wharves. Who has also for Sale, A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine. Dec. 5. d2w

Six Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY, this morning, December 4, from the Subscriber, an indentured boy, named WILLIAM ASTON, about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high—fair complexion, heavy brows, speaks thick, stout made. Had on when he went away, a blue coat, black vest, blue trowsers. This is to caution the public not to credit him on my account as I will not pay any debts of his contracting after this date. Any person harbouring him, or employing him, shall be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law; all matters of vessels are cautioned not to take him away at their peril; any person apprehending him and lodging him in jail so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward and no charges paid by

John Harper,
No. 67, Arch Street.
Dec. 4. 3s.

To be Sold,
The time of a Negro Boy,
About fifteen years of age, has seven years yet to serve; he is an excellent house servant, active and healthy. Enquire of the Printer.
Dec. 4. d2w

IMPRISONED LOYALTY.

[This excellent old song is preserved in David Lloyd's "Memoirs of those that suffered in the cause of Charles I." He speaks of it as the composition of a worthy personage, as it suffered deeply in those times, and was still living, with no other reward than the privilege of having suffered. The author's name is not mentioned; but if tradition may be credited, this song was written by Sir R. L'ESTRANGE.]

BEAT on, proud Billows; boreas, blow;
BSwell, curled waves, high as Jove's roof;
Your incivility doth show
That innocence is tempest proof;
Though justly Nerens frown, my thoughts are calm;
Then strike, Affliction, for thy words are balm
That which the world miscalls a jail,
A private cloister is to me;
Whilst a good conscience is my bail,
And innocence my liberty;
Locks, bars, and solitude, together met,
Make me no prisoner, but an anchorite.
I, whilst I wish'd to be retired,
Into this private room was turn'd;
As if their widows had conspir'd
The flամander should be burn'd;
Or like those sophists, that would drown a sinner,
I am constrain'd to suffer what I wish.

The cynick loves his poverty;
The pelican her wilderfells;
And 'tis the Indian's pride to be
Naked on frozen Caucasus:
Contentment cannot impart;
Stoics we see
Make torments easy to their apathy.
These manacles upon my arm
As my misfortunes favour wear;
And for to keep my ankles warm,
I have some iron shackles there:
These walls are but my garison; this cell,
Which miscalls jail, doth prove my citadel.
Put in the cabinet lock'd up,
Like some high priced margarite,
Or, like the great Mogul or Pope,
As a play'd off from public sight:
Retirements is a piece of majesty,
And thus proud Iultan, I'm as great as thee.

Here sin for want of food must starve,
Where tempting objects are not seen;
And these strong walls do only serve
To keep sin out, and keep me in:
Malice of late's grown charitable sure,
I'm not committid, but am kept secure.
So he that truck at Jason's life,
Thinking I have made his purpose sure,
By a malicious friendly knife
Did only wound him to a cure:
Malice, I see, wants wit; for what is meant
Mischief, oftimes prove favour by th' event.
When once my prince affliction hath,
Prosperity doth treason seem;
And to make smooth so rough a path,
I can learn patience from him:
New not to suffer thence no royal heart;
When kings want ease, subjects must bear a part.

What tho' I cannot see my king,
Neither in person nor in coin;
Yet contemplation is a thing
That renders what I have not, mine:
My king from me what adamant can part,
Whom I do wear engraven on my heart?
Have you not seen the nightingale,
A prisoner like, coopt in a cage,
How doth the chaunt her wonted tale
In that her narrow hermitage?
Even then her charming melody doth prove
That all her bars are trees, her cage a grove.
I am that bird, whom they combine
Thou to deprive of liberty;
But tho' they do my corple confine,
Yet, maugre hate, my soul is free;
And tho' insur'd yet can I chirp and sing
Disgrace to rebels, glory to my king.
My soul is free as ambient air,
Although my baser part's imprison'd,
Whilst loyal thoughts do fill repair
Th' accompany my solitude;
Although rebellion do my body bind,
My king alone can captivate my mind.

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

(If not before disposed of at private sale.)
Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Mercantile Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty-Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Sulgebanna, now for late in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

Dec. 4. 3s4wts.

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

(If not before disposed of at private sale.)
Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Mercantile Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine acres of LAND in Green county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the Waters of Fish and Wheeling Creek, and 100 Mile Run. These lands are fertile, well timbered and abound in coal; they were sold ten years ago for 5s per acre, patented early in 1787, except 3,000, which were patented in 1792; the greatest part of them were surveyed in 1783.

This tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage—about 90 miles from the town of Washington, and from 12 to 16 from the villages of Greensburgh and Wheeling. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.
Dec. 1. 3s4wts.

House and Lots, in Bordentown.

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given! For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-Street.
December 4. 3wtf

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,
At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrival from England.
They have also for Sale,
Lishon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines, &c.
Afforded cheap's ware in crates, &c.
10th mo. 23d. d1w3s4w