

it arose simply from my failure in business, and was totally unconnected with any political considerations. You have heard from the witness against me, that, previous to my going to America, I was in France. It is true that I did go to France; but at that time the war between France and these countries had not commenced; and as you have heard from the witness, I was arrested in France as a spy, and confined for nine months. Had I been a political agitator, did I entertain designs against my country, or was I accredited by any discontented party, it is impossible to suppose that I should have been thus treated, at a time when it is well known France was but too eager to excite and to receive persons of that description. From France I at length escaped and arrived in America; from whence, after I had resided there for some time, I was induced to visit Hamburg, where I had a sister. At Hamburg I remained until I became weary of being a burden to those whom I would rather have wished to assist. I quitted it; and will it be imputed to me as a crime, that with poverty staring me in the face, and a competence soliciting my acceptance, I accepted that competence, and did take a commission in the French service? I became a soldier; and, in obedience to my orders, embarked at St. Rochelle with the army which landed in Ireland. But though I embarked with that army, I most solemnly declare I was not only not consulted, but not even apprised of its object. I was too obscure to be asked for my advice, though my knowledge of both languages induced them to secure my co-operation. When in Ireland, I appealed even to the witness against me whether I acted officiously in the service, or whether I did more than it was necessary I should do to avoid disgrace and death? I appeal to him, whether I assisted in deprecation, planned an attack, or appeared in any way cordially and actively to promote the object of the expedition? Though I acted in a necessary as an officer, it appears from the evidence that I was decidedly adverse to the Rebels; as soon as possible I made my escape from them, assumed the appearance of a peasant, while I was in search of a Magistrate to whom I might surrender. When taken, I concealed my name and my situation, and used no artifice to conceal the truth—a circumstance which alone may tend to procure me relief, when I say that I had fled from the Rebels, because I would not join in their cause, and was seeking an opportunity of giving myself up to a Magistrate. You have now the whole of my unfortunate story: born to no inheritance, reduced in my circumstances, and destitute of support, I left my country and entered into the service of France. This is my only crime, I am no fomentor of sedition; I am no conspirator against the state. As a soldier, I was ordered upon service, and I obeyed; and in that service confined myself strictly to the inevitable duty of the station which I filled. It shall not amount to a legal defence, I hope it will at least wipe obloquy from my name, and often the harshness of private judgment, if it shall fail to mitigate the severity of a legal sentence."

Mr. Tovey, having given in this defence, begged it might be transmitted with the other proceedings of the trial. In presenting to the Judge Advocate, he said, his wish was to prove to the court that he was no way connected, nor ever was, with the Society of United Irishmen; and that he fled from the Rebels to avoid engaging in their wicked proceedings.—The court was then cleared of strangers.

September 25.
"Holt, it appears by the latest accounts, is moving with a large body up towards Wexford. The daring of this marauder is beyond example. He on Sunday last sent a letter into the town of Arklow, to inform the inhabitants he would speedily be among them; and that he would not spare a single Orangeman in the town.
"A party of the king's county militia were yesterday overtaken at the Black-rocks, on their route from Wicklow, where they have been a long time quartered, by two of Holt's emissaries, who sat drinking with them till four this morning, and endeavoring to induce them to break their oath of allegiance, by joining their brother soldiers in Holt's camp. Mr. Justice Beattie, who resides there, having received timely information on the subject, had them both apprehended, and they were this morning brought up to town under a military escort, and lodged in Kilmainham goal.

"Government, it is said, has this day received information from Cork of the appearance of a French fleet off the coast."

September 26.
"The post-boy who drives the Wicklow mail, arrived in town at six this morning, with his cart empty, having met on his way a body of about 50 Rebels near Newry-bridge; says, they were all well armed, most of them having muskets, which he describes as quite bright, and appearing as if they belonged to the army. Most of the men wore uniforms. On their stopping him, they bid him prepare for death: he then threw himself on his knees, and continued praying for half an hour, whilst they were securing the letters, &c. which, some of them observed, would be a great acquisition to Mr. Holt, in conveying him intelligence of the designs of the enemy. After they had plundered the cart, one of them proposed burning it, which the rest did not seem willing to consent to. They then permitted the boy to proceed to town, without doing him any injury.
"This day Gen. Lake, accompanied by Colonel Meade arrived in town from Wicklow.
"Military operations have at length commenced against the rebels in the province of Connaught. An engagement had taken place with the Rebels at Grange, near Sligo, wherein, it is said, near one hundred and fifty of these deluded men were cut off.

On Sunday last, two regiments of militia, a party of the Fraser fencibles, the Cattlebar and the Tyrally yeomanry, marched from Cattlebar to attack the rebels, who have yet possession of Killala, Westport, Newport, &c. and are in very great numbers through the mountainous part of that country. The latter corps acted as guides on the occasion. A report was prevalent this evening, that this army had defeated the rebels, and recovered possession of those towns. They had 16 miles of the country to march before they entertained hopes of coming up with them.

"Nine o'clock.—I have just now learnt that the rebels at Killala have suffered a total defeat from Gen. Trench, who commands in place of Gen. Hutchinson; several thousands are reported to have been put to the sword; no quarter was given, except to some of their leaders, who are referred to a public examination. Killala, Ballini, &c. have been taken possession of by the King's troops. Several Frenchmen were taken, and the Bishop of Killala happily refused from the hands of the rebels; his life, it is said, was spared by the interference of a French officer. Such is the report this evening, which is generally spoken of, and generally spoken of, and generally credited in all circles."

WATERFORD, September 28.
Last night several expresses arrived here from the county of Kilkenny, and many were dispatched from hence to the neighbouring positions of the army. The South Devon and two pieces of artillery marched this morning for Knocktopher, in the county of Kilkenny, within fourteen miles of this; General Johnston himself took the command of the troops. These some days past bodies of insurgents have been disarming the people in the above country; but last night a body of them, well mounted and armed, entered the village of Knocktopher, and disarmed the country (not in a collective body) tore their uniforms, and refreshed themselves with drink, &c. when they separated. On the departure of the South Devon, the drums beat to arms, and the yeoman attended and took the guard of the city. The greatest excesses continue to be committed in the county of Wexford; the loyal inhabitants are flying to the towns, and say that they would consider their lives, &c. much safer, were the country in a state of open rebellion in place of the predatory warfare which at present exists.

Remarkable affection in a Dog.
At the late battle of Ballynahinch, one of the unfortunate insurgents who fell in the engagement was followed by his dog. The faithful animal for three days lay across his master's bosom, until buried; and then for many weeks constantly attended his grave, only at intervals when hunger forced him into town.—When his remarkable sagacity being observed, a person took him, and by care and attention he seems to forget his unhappy master.
[The above article is from a villainous Jacobin print, called the Star, the mere echo of the Morning Chronicle. It is a striking specimen of the vile arts practised by the partisans of France to excite to insurrection, by appealing to their compassion, in behalf of those "unfortunate" villains, who are daily perpetrating the most horrid murders.]

Domestic Articles.
PORTSMOUTH, November 10.
FEDERALISM OF MAINE.
Hon. GEO. THATCHER, the Man of the people!
Such is the Federalism of Maine, that notwithstanding the secret attempts, the base deceptions, and the low cunning of the vile Jacobins, we are warranted in asserting that the Hon. GO. THATCHER is re-elected Federal Representative by a very handsome majority. The votes stood as follows, in the towns as marked beneath.
Kittery, 40 for G. Thatcher }
30 for Jof. Tucker, } both federalist
Berwick, 77 for Thatcher.
3 for Fairfield the Jacobin.
York, 56 for Thatcher.
20 for Fairfield.
Wells, Unanimous for Thatcher.
Labanon, ditto do
Biddeford, do do
Pepperaborough, do do
The settled, determined Federalism of the People, certainly bids defiance to all Frenchmen and French hirelings. With an ADAMS and a WASHINGTON at our head, What have we (under Providence) to fear!

RUTLAND, November 12.
Legislature of Vermont.
A concurrent resolution has passed the Legislature of this state, the 23d Oct. requiring the Senators and Representatives in this state to use their best endeavors, that Congress propose to the Legislature of the several states, the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, viz—
"No person shall be eligible as President or Vice President of the United States, nor shall any person be a Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States except a natural born citizen, or unless he shall have been a resident in the United States, at the time of the declaration of independence and shall have continued to reside within the same, or be employed in its service from that period to the time of his election."
The yeas and nays being taken, there were 152 yeas, and 5 nays.

WESTFIELD, November 9.
To the Printers of the Impartial Herald.
Last Monday we met according to appointment for the purpose of choosing a Representative for the next Congress, and

with great satisfaction we inform the public that our noble and patriotic Shepard, who in the hour of danger, has always leaped forward in defence of our Government & happy Constitution, had all the votes except two—so you see that Federalism reigns triumphant here.

A Voter.
The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21.

* * * The Eastern Mail arrived at a very late hour, but brings nothing new.
THE man who doubts the organization of a party in this country, to overthrow its constitution and government, and to new model both with the assistance of France, must be a creature of the doubtful gender, to say the best of him:—but he that sees the danger clearly, and is not ready to oppose it with all his force, possesses less animation of patriotism than is consistent with the character of a good citizen. If we reflect on the general fame of the French Deputies for activity, ambition and perfidy; if we call into review their conduct towards the government and people of this country, as well as towards all others; and especially, if we recollect their impudent threats of humbling us to their will, by the means of internal traitors, we must think it necessary to watch this vile class with vigilance, and to oppose every suspicious attempt of theirs with decision and vigor. I am far from thinking that the dangers, which threaten this infant empire, are confined to the present day, although they now appear more obvious: No! the same restless ambition the same want of good faith, that have always been the characteristic features of the French cabinet, will continue to disturb our people, and to exacerbate parties among us, so long as there is a rivalry between her and Great Britain.—For until there is an insuperable barrier opposed to her profligate schemes,
But to combat this Hydra the ordinary powers of government are hardly sufficient, without some extraordinary aid from the fount, and virtuous part of the community. There are many things that ought to be done, for which there is no law provided, or funds existing, which are necessary to secure the general safety against a dangerous foe. Few men are so profligate as to plot against their country, without some motive of public or private advantage; and there are very few indeed, who can promise themselves any real profit or gratification from a convulsion or revolution in the State. But if this number, however small, are men of talents, and become the obedient engines of the enemy, they are sufficient to delude, inflame, and mislead a host of unsuspecting ignorant men. The first, therefore, ought to be closely watched; their secret caballings detected and exposed; and the last to be undeceived, and, if it is possible, to be reclaimed.

This will be laying the axe to the root of the tree. Against an united people the French will never attempt any thing. Their government is a "Committee of Universal Insurrection"; it is by treason they work; and the man who will not unite with his own government and its friends, to oppose so dangerous an enemy, is a traitor, and ought to be immediately crushed; for if there ever was any truth in the axiom, that "he that is not for us, is against us," it exists at this day. It is safer to cut off a gangrened member, than to endanger the life of the body, by its continuance.
UNITE OR DIE, was the motto of the revolution war. We remember its powerful effect at that period, and it will certainly be good policy to bring it into operation at the present crisis, when we have ten thousand times more at stake. We were then contending against a parent and brethren, from whom we had reason to expect moderate terms, if their superior strength had prevailed against us. The abject subjugation of the colonies was never contemplated, nor would it have been tolerated, even in England. But we have now to war against a cruel and rapacious enemy, opposed to us by every principle that is inimical and repulsive; barbarians that contemplate not only the total annihilation of civil liberty, but the prostration of our sacred altars, the renunciation of our religion and our God. Unite or die is therefore at present, more than it ever was before, a maxim and a duty of indispensable obligation.
The friends of government should not only know their own strength, which I believe is great; but they should also know their enemies and their strength. They should act with regularity, union and decision; determined to support one another, and the common cause of their country and government against all possible riques. But this will never be done without more union, and a better organization. Look at the Jacobins; *fix est, ab hoste doceri*; take a lesson from them. Every where, however widely dispersed, their strength is concentrated; they act with the unity of instinct, as well as the industry of demons; and it is by these means, they have been able to retard and cripple every measure of national defence; although they are fewer in number, and incomparably weaker in power, than they are fill able to feel the hopes, as well as to point the blows of our barbarous enemy.
Let, therefore, ASSOCIATIONS be formed in every considerable City and Town of the United States (the example may be set in Philadelphia, so justly distinguished for its patriotic exertions) let committees be appointed; funds raised; presses employed; let information be disseminated at cheap rates every where; let the ignorant be instructed; the wavering confirmed; the banditti watched, in their uprisings and downings; and I will offer my neck to the guillotine, if, in twelve months, after the scheme is brought into operation, they are not completely crushed.

The money and notes, taken by requisition from the Bank of Pennsylvania, amounting to the enormous sum of \$64,000 dollars; the whole of which has been recovered, to within 2,000. This was almost a Gallic bug. The Porter, Cunningham, who was also a Democrat, was a man in whom it seems, the greatest confidence had been placed—f which he availed himself to effect his villainous purposes. Finding he had got the Fever (with which he was seized the day after the robbery) Davis went to him, and thinking it unsafe to have so great a quantity of money, in so mysterious a situation, proposed to take it all home with him, which was done: Davis, having thus gotten the whole into his possession, brought him how he might dispose of it; and began to make large deposits in the different Banks. Coming, one day, to the Bank of Pennsylvania, with a considerable sum, and being known to some persons in

the bank, as a man whose visible means were insignificant, strong suspicions naturally arose, and an enquiry was immediately made at the other banks, where it appeared he had made deposits to the amount of 17,000 dollars. Means were instantly taken to examine him, and after much ado, he confessed—refusing, however, to acknowledge a large quantity of gold, which was in the end discovered upon him, untouched. He had purchased a carriage and pair of horses which he delivered up. Cunningham died four days after the robbery.
The horrid strides with which the Democrats of America daily advance in depravity, through the influence on their minds of those detestable principles of France, which inculcate that all property is common, that to hold wealth is aristocratical, and that there are no future rewards or punishments, must, if not suddenly and severely checked, run up all the foundations of society.—We regret, therefore that the villain has escaped the hands of justice. It is hoped that these terrible influences, added to hundreds which have heretofore occurred, of the danger of trifling men of democratic principles, will operate in future as a caution to all public bodies as well as individuals.
The President left his seat at Quincy for Philadelphia on Monday week.
A commencement for conferring degrees was held in St. John's College, in the City of Annapolis, on the 9th inst. when the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on messrs. James Donaldson Lowrey, John Rumsey, John Leeds Kerr, John Taylor Lomax, William Potts, William Campbell, John Hamon Thomas, Alexander Hammett, John Claude and William Donaldson.
On Friday last, an elegant Bridge, consisting of one large arch, which had just been constructed over the river Lehigh, at Easton, at the expense of several thousand dollars, unfortunately fell in. The ingenious builder, was Mr. Horn, of that place.
The United States Frigate, Constitution, capt. Nicholson (fys a Bolton paper) has arrived in the outer harbor, having sprung her bowsprit and foremast in the late heavy gale of wind.
We are well assured that Nathaniel Potter, one of the porters of the Bank of Pennsylvania, who died of the late fever, was not concerned in the robbery of the Bank. He was ill of the fever at the time of the robbery, and is well known to have performed his duty to the Bank with the utmost fidelity and to have acted throughout the whole course of his life with uprightness and integrity.
Those Printers who have published an account of the discovery of the robbery are requested to publish the above.
MR. FENNO,
ALTHOUGH I have heard much said about the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, I never supposed a reasonable doubt subsisted in the mind of any person when that period would arrive, and I acknowledge myself much surprised to hear a gentleman of education, abilities and candor, advocate an opinion different from mine. From this circumstance I am led to propose the following questions and answer them agreeably to my own ideas of the matter.
How many years make a century? Suppose one hundred—can the second century commence before the first is completed? we suppose not.—The question then is when was the first century or hundred years completed? But not having been much acquainted with centurians, and finding a mathematical proportion between them and months, I substitute the word month in the place of century, when a similar position at once occurred to my mind. Moses my son a fine boy was born a little before one o'clock in the morning of the first day of the present month of November. He is my first child I wish to know when he will enter his second month.
N. B. As it is a matter of much anxiety to the parent he wishes an answer.
Nov. 17, 1798.

"MR. FENNO,
"In your paper of yesterday, I observe you have copied from a Gazette called the Aurora, an advertisement for a private meeting of the United Irishmen of Philadelphia, on the 23d inst. with what is called their Rising Parole and Counter-sign, printed thus, in capitals.
CODROMAGHT SAOIRSEAUGHT.
The mystical meaning of which may be found by any anagrammatist, to be applicable to any close meeting in the dark, in any large city, where their rising might commence by night.
The Parole is
Room aho!
Counter-sign,
This dagger cuts.
It was originally intended for Dublin;—where most of the United Irishmen were armed with Daggers only, owing to the difficulty of concealing their pikes and muskets from the general search by government,—but this is the first time I have met with it in this country.
A loyal Irishman."

Gazette Marine List.
Port of Philadelphia.
Clearad
Ship America, Hardie, Hamburg
Enterprise, Tate, do
Hero, Robison, Algiers
Voltaire, Bowen, Hamburg
The ship Adriana, Charlton, from hence to London, arrived at Cowes about the 16th September last, after having been captured by a French privateer, and recaptured by the British frigate Aurora.

Household Furniture,
disposed in consequence of the Weather, and will be sold,
On Friday next at 9 o'clock in the morning at No. 40, Union Street,
Between Third and Fourth Streets, for cash, a valuable and general assortment of Household & Kitchen Furniture
A L S O,
A collection of valuable books, and sundry articles for the manufacture of Chocolate.
CONNELLY & Co Auctioneers.
November 21

WILLIAM YOUNG,
Bookseller & Stationer.
Corner of Second and Chestnut Streets.
HAS now opened for Sale, a neat assortment of English, Latin and Greek SCHOOL-BOOKS and CLASSICKS, of the latest and best Editions.
A L S O,
Writing Paper, Slates, Wafers and other articles for the supply of Wholesale purchasers.
W. Young, has lately Published an Edition of the Bible for the use of schools, on a fine, and also on common Paper. Also, an edition of the Pocket Bible, in one, and also bound in two volumes.
Sheridan's Dictionary, in one large vol. 8vo. 3
do do do 12mo. fine 1 50
do do do do common 1 50
do do Elements of English 1 1/2
Sandford and Merton, on fine paper, 3 vols. gilt edges 2 3/4
Scotts Letters 80
The Book of Common Prayer 60
A large allowance made to those who purchase wholesale, either in sheets, or neatly bound.
Nov. 21

FOR BREMEN,
THE SHIP
TRITON,
SHE is now loading, and will certainly sail in Ten Days.—For freight or passage apply to
Pratt & Kintzing.
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
Tickenburghs
Ozeabrigs
Hollands
Brown rolls
Coffee bags
Plantillas
Britannias
Eliopailles
Creas a la Morlaix
Bisfield linnen
Dowlas
Patterbornes
Rucks
Surpises
Shippers
Cambricks
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Glas turn Ners
Port wine
Window glass
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Mahogany
Red crust cheese, &c. &c.

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Red crust cheese, &c. &c.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
THE BREMEN SHIP
CHARLOTTE,
Apply as above
Nov. 21

BOSTON BEEF,
200 Barrels in Shipping Order.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN SKYRIN,
No. 96, North Front-street.
Who wants to Charter,
A GOOD STOUT VESSEL,
Of about 300 Tons burthen.
HAS ALSO FOR SALE,
40 Pipes of Madeira Wine, 3 years old.
Nov. 21

A stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society, will be held at their Hall, on Friday evening the 23d instant.
Nov. 21

Philadelphia Price Current,
AND
Market Day Advertiser,
TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the above Price Current, for which proposals were issued by him not long since, still stands in need of some further encouragement to enable him to go on with it. He flatters himself, however, from the increase of his subscription list within these few days past, that he will be enabled to give it to the public in the course of a short time. In the interim he earnestly solicits subscriptions, which are thankfully received at his office, No. 59, Fourth Street, opposite the Bank of the United States.
James Humphreys, Editor.
Nov. 21

A Coach & Pair of Horses.
FOR SALE,
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
A COACHEE and pair of Horses, they may be seen at John Dunwoody's.—For terms apply at No. 96, Arch-street.
Nov. 21

James & William Miller,
No. 53, North Third Street,
Near Arch Street, have the following articles for sale upon moderate terms for cash, or the usual credit.
Scarlet Cloth,
Low and middling quality, Mulberry and Green ditto, White, Red, and Yellow Irish Flannels, Blue, Green, and Mulberry half ticks. India calicoes, Gurrals, Mamoodies, Guizes, and other muslins, fancy and plain cotton hosiery, thick-felts and fancy corus, sewing silk and twist of all colours, feathering, hair ribbon, coloured thread, India flag handkerchiefs, and other black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, a variety of other cotton do. Souther romals, red Sella handkerchiefs, muslins, jeans ipianig, fustians, beavers, jeans, fustians and royal ribbs, silk muslins and dianties, gingham, ladies' kid and coloured gloves, &c.
Nov. 21

EPHRAIM CLARK,
CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,
Corner of Front and Market Streets, Philadelphia,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
BY the different arrivals, a large supply of Clock and Watch makers and Silver Smiths Tools, files and materials,
CONSISTING OF
Rowling Mills, large and small Bench and Hand Vices, Turnbenches, Plyers, Sliding Tongs, Braces and Bits, Grooving tools, Saws, Scratch Braces, Blow pipes, Screw and Draw plates, large and small Hammers, Clock dials, cast brass Bells, forged work and pinions, Emery, Rotten Stone, Pumice stone, Borax, Sphers Springs, Brass, Steel and Iron wire, sheet Brass, brass forgers and plates gold, gilt, and steel chains, seals and keys, &c. &c.
Clocks and Watches carefully repaired
Nov. 21

PHILADELPHIA
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