

Domestic Articles.

CHARLESTON, November 19.

L A U N C H.

On Saturday afternoon, at half after 3 o'clock P. M. the United States Brig South-Carolina, built by Mr. Paul Pritchard, and intended for the Revenue Cutter of this port, was launched from his yard. She is a beautiful vessel, will mount 14 guns and it is expected will be commanded by James Paine, Esquire. She is sixty-three feet keel, 96 upon deck, and 22 feet beam, built of our own Live Oak, to be coppered, handily moulded and constructed, and judges say will sail remarkably fast.

Her launch was conducted with skill and regularity; she travelled majestically and with rapidity into her element as soon as she was released from the blocks, without accident.

A great number of gentlemen went up to view the pleasing scene, and were highly gratified.—There would doubtless have been a very great concourse of spectators had timely notice been given, but from some accident this was omitted, and it was therefore not so generally known as it should have been.

One of the G-Whigs lately built, commanded by Capt. Hayward, sailed up the river with a party of gentlemen, and fired a salute as soon as she ornamented the water, and were succeeded by the hearty federal huzzas of the citizens.

SMITH'S MOUNT, (Vir.) Nov. 10.

MR. GREEN.

IT is a matter of little consequence to the public, or the citizens of Westmoreland whether in fact, I was the first, or the last person, who signed the address of that county to the President; nor should I ever have troubled myself with rendering a statement of the transaction, had it not been extorted from me by a wanton, and infamous misrepresentation which appeared in a Frederickburg paper, and which was re-published in the Times, about the 20th of July, in which last paper it was first presented to my knowledge. I still remain ignorant of the Author of this most impudent and wicked attempt to impose upon the public, at the expense of my fellow citizens of Westmoreland, nor shall I ever bestir myself to discover him: It is enough that near 500 of the most respectable citizens of that county signed this affectionate, and patriotic address to their illustrious and beloved chief magistrate, and that (no matter whether 11 or 15 signed the counter-resolutions.

This is a truth which, I believe will not now be contested by the effrontery and duplicity even of Jacobin violence and intrigue.

To prove to you that the Herald has not been prostituted by the least excess of truth in the whole course of my publications, and to afford you, and those who may be curious enough to examine them, a specimen of Jacobin veracity I now take the liberty to transmit to your office two papers, upon which my defence of the cause of my country has been conducted; the one is Mr. Porter's list given in at Stafford on the 30th June, upon which my statement was founded, as far as it related to the very unimportant particular of the number of subscribers on the list, bearing my name, which you will observe precisely to correspond with my foregoing communications: The other is an original paper containing 53 subscribers, 37 of whom signed on the 25th June, being court day. Now add to these 37, the number admitted by Mr. Parker to have signed on court day upon the other list attached by his friend Justice Templeman, and you will find the result to be 72. Yet the whole of this shameful controversy has been grafted upon my contradiction of the anonymous statement of the single fact, that "not more than between 40 and 50 persons could be prevailed on to sign the address to the president on the 25th of June."

The papers which I now forward you with a request that they may be deposited in your office, I obtained from Col. William Augustine Washington, with whom the authentic documents relating to the address were lodged, for the avowed purpose of being referred to in case any attempts might be made by the paltry agents in this country of the diabolical French faction, to misrepresent that honorable, salutary, and patriotic measure.

HENRY SMITH TURNER.

MR. GREEN.

In your paper of the 27th inst. I see a Memorial from the county of Caroline, to the General Assembly. This Memorial, it is said, received the sanction of a numerous meeting of the people, who directed the chairman to sign it in their behalf. In this statement there is some inaccuracy which ought to be corrected. The fact is, first, that the meeting was not numerous, and that not more than half of the people present at the Court House voted upon the question. I say not numerous—because this word is to be understood in its relative sense, as bearing some proportion to the rest of the County. In this sense it is very incorrect indeed, for I do not believe that any thing like a third or even a fourth of the county voted in favor of it.

If the Chairman was ordered to sign the Memorial in behalf of the Meeting, he must have received his orders in private, and from a few, for I assure you he received no such directions in public, or from the many.

It is necessary that this matter should be rightly understood; because the Memorial alluded to is extremely rude in style, and contains very unwarrantable insinuations, not only against the government of the United States, but against every officer of government, and against every man who is attached to the constitution and laws of his own country. But the people of Caroline, with some exceptions, are firmly Federal. Arts and artifices have been practised to deceive them, to inflame their passions, and to mis-

lead and mislead. Things, however, are settling right! Information is diffusing over the country; the eyes of the people are opening fast, and those who have been chiefly instrumental in deluding them, are sinking fast in the public estimation.

Let it be known, first, a Counter-Memorial is preparing, which will be presented at the next Court, for the signatures of those who, like myself, approve of all the measures of the Federal Government which bear any sort of relation to the French Directory, or to the partisans, agents and spies of the French Directory.

A FEDERAL FREEHOLDER of Caroline.

EASTON, (E. S. M.) Dec. 4.

At the close of the Polls in the district, on Thursday evening last, the votes, as far as we have been able to understand, stood as follows: In Talbot for Mr. G. 630—for Mr. N. 356 In Queen Ann's for do. 417—for do. 641 In Caroline the majority for do. 122.

So that Mr. Nicholson appears to be elected by a majority of 74 votes only. This happy, and we will venture to assert, this still increasing, change in the sentiments of the people, proves that the cause of anti-federalism, which had most unexpectedly taken a foothold in the district, is declining apace, and forebodes the triumph of Federalism at the next trial. Indeed, we are persuaded that the people in general, are very faithfully attached to their government, and hold the hostility and intolerance of the French in utter detestation; and the moment they see how falsely the friends of Mr. Goldsborough have been accused of insidious designs against their country, and how unjustly they have been treated by the champions of opposition, they will know in whom they ought to confide, and against whom to level their well-grounded resentments. They have the best hearts in the world; but they have not sufficiently the means of information.

A FEDERALIST.

NEW-YORK, December 6.

A writer in Europe predicts some good effects from the French taking Malta. He remarks that the Algerines have always alledged, in excuse of their piracies, that they could not alter their piratical way of life, while the Maltese were cruising against them. As this reason no longer exists, he is inclined to think they may quit the profession; especially as the French insist on it. What glorious times for trade, when the Algerines and French quit piracy!

The French pirates, which for a long period had infested the port of Havana, became at length so offensive, that the government of Cuba has given orders to expel them therefrom.

December 8.

There are letters in town to French gentlemen of distinction, that induce us to announce with certainty, the approach of the most violent commotions in France during the coming year—unhappy country! destined to eternal convulsions and sufferings.—One revolution takes place after another—but it is to you only a change of masters, not of condition. It is still slavery, that you are doomed to.—Yet there are Americans to be found, who admire and envy French freedom—Is this ignorance, or the basest hypocrisy?

By the Polish, from Hamburg, we have been favored with papers to the sixteenth of October. From being disappointed by the translator, we are unable to give any long extracts this day—if possible we will be more copious on Monday.

TRANSLATED FOR THE D. ADVERTISER.

HAMBURG, October 15.

Letters from Vienna, dated Sept. 29, says—The latest intelligence from Egypt, received by the way of Constantinople, do not mention any new battles having recently taken place in that quarter—but mention, that the situation of Buonaparte was very unfavorable, and that an army of 60 or 70 thousand men were marching to surround him.

We are anxious to be informed of the result of the propositions made by the French minister at Rastadt, which were said to have actually taken place, intimating, that peace should be made with all the powers actually at war with the French Republic, considering that the situation of Europe is such, that the general wish is that war should be at an end. They positively ascertain also, that the Ottoman Ministry are determined, if this happy event should be agreed upon, to participate.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF HUDSON & YORKE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands are requested to present them for settlement to WILLIAM HUDSON, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

WILLIAM HUDSON, SAMUEL YORKE.

WILLIAM HUDSON, NO. 54, NORTH FRONT STREET, Has for sale on the usual terms, a very extensive assortment of DRY GOODS.

Dec. 10. 3w.

To the Creditors of NATHAN COBB, of the city of Philadelphia, Blacksmith.

Gentlemen, TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the several laws made for the relief of the insolvent debtors, and that the court have appointed the 27th of December, instant, to hear me and my creditors at the said court, in the said city, at which time and place you are desired to attend.

NATHAN COBB. Dec. 6. fr 3t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated November 23d, 1798.

"J. Brackenridge made a journey last August, from Kentucky to the Eastern parts of Virginia, and brought back with him, ready penned, the nine resolutions, that are now so much talked of, in the Western Parts of the Country."

When General Washington came into Congress Hall to hear the President's Speech, the members of both houses rose to him—an honor never before paid to any but the President himself.

We are happy to learn that measures are pursuing to bring to justice the hardened villain who charged one of the most illustrious characters of our city, with the horrid crime of MURDER. Indeed it is high time this infamous Jasper had returned that iron situation which he fled from.

John Wise, Esquire, a federalist, is chosen Speaker of the Virginia House of Representatives.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

George Cross, Esq. of the United States armed brig General Pinckney, to superintend the building of, and command the ship of war in Charleston.

Samuel Heyward, Esq. captain of one of the Gallies in Charleston, to command the United States armed brig General Pinckney.

COMMUNICATIONS.

WHEN we reflect on the downfall of the governments of Venice, Genoa and Switzerland with a view to investigate the causes which have induced their destruction, we shall find, that not so much to the strength of their arms, as to the depth of their political intrigues, can the rulers of the French republic attribute their success in those countries. It may indeed be laid down as an incontrovertible truth, that before the French republic have employed the prowess of their arms for the destruction of any country, they had, by means of their insidious principles nearly secured the wished-for conquest.—From hence then it results, that the first and greatest dangers any country can be exposed to from that nation, is not from their arms, but from their flow and certain intrigues. In corroboration of this, it may be asked, have we not had our own country brought to the verge of ruin, and nearly "tottering to its fall" by those very means; and is it not to those intrigues that we alone can attribute the opposition which is yet made to the late virtuous and politic arts of our government!

Impressed by these sentiments, it was with much concern I heard our truly patriotic President, in his excellent communication to Congress, declare, as his opinion, that it remains with France alone to determine, whether the United States shall remain at peace, or shall embark herself in a war.

Are not the injuries and insults which have been heaped upon us by that nation, sufficient to warrant in the opinion of the whole world an immediate declaration of war? A war which, in my opinion is not so much to be waged against the People of France, as against their principles; which is not so necessary to obtain a compensation for injuries already done us, as to prevent a renewal of them at a future day. Can the United States cherish the expectation that while France continues in her present intentions of overthrowing every government in Europe, that her distance is a sufficient protection for her against aggressions of a similar nature; and that when she assures her of a wish to cultivate harmony and mutual intercourse between the two nations, that her real intentions are not again to obtain an influence in this country, and finally, thereby to destroy our excellent constitution, and erect on its ruins the detested fabric of republican tyranny. No, although apparently the may desert from her insidious attacks, yet she will secretly pursue and act in the same line of conduct; and if an *envoy* is admitted into our country, it will much accelerate her intentions, and almost insure their final completion. A FRIEND TO GOVERNMENT.

"SHEW VICI ITS OWN FEATURES."

The Governor, in his trimming speech, has owned that there is now a perfect unanimity in the people, to "maintain the dignity and rights of our government against the arrogance and the force of every foreign power." We cannot sufficiently admire the candour, and communicative wisdom of him who comes forward to tell what every one knew, and we are particularly struck with the acuteness of the following observation: "this state of the public sentiment, bids defiance to every danger from external outrage." But there is another confession more astonishing still, and which we fear we shall not be able exactly to complement till his Excellency will please to explain more particularly—viz.—"the spirit of party, intolerant and vindictive, has evidently raged too long for the peace and reputation of our country." We know not what party spirit would injure the peace and reputation of the country, but the spirit of unbridled and licentious democracy, the spirit of Jacobinism, the spirit of the *apostate* *tyranny* and his agents, the spirit that actuated the *Loganian* *embassy*, the spirit that opposed every measure which government took to produce this unanimous public sentiment: this spirit has evinced itself as intolerant and vindictive, as a blind zeal for liberty, run mad, and false philosophy could

produce, or unmanly artifice and impotent malice would permit; never neglecting an opportunity to "discolour the current of public transactions," and also to "undermine the equal exercise of the rights of private opinions;" for what can tend more to determine this right, than destroying the liberty of the press? and who has attempted this but Jacobins?

If it is this party spirit which has raged too long for the peace and reputation of the country, what argument can they make in whom it was first generated, by whom it has been cherished, by whom it was sedulously maintained as long as they dared maintain it, and who, by the gradual, equivocal and reluctant manner in which they now let it slide from them, show how willing they would be still to preserve it?

MR. FENNO.

Perhaps some friend to the Secretary, (I do not presume to trouble his excellency with the question) may be induced to furnish an explanation for weaker heads, of the concluding clause in his last speech—

"If talents shall be indiscriminately selected and rewarded for their intrinsic merit alone; and if in short the standard of political parties shall cease to be a measure for moral perfection, then we may long continue to be a happy people, &c.

Much was I confuted at the bare proposition for this indiscriminate selection of intrinsic merit, having always heard from my grand mother, that in order to *select*, I must always *discriminate*. Judge then of the state of my poor brain, when I came to the position that states, that by *choosing* to observe an important rule in life, we shall therefore continue to be happy.

Yours, with impatience,

TIMO: QUID NUNC.

Wilmington, (Del.) Dec. 8, '98.

MR. FENNO.

THIS hopeless link of Jacobinism has been honored with a visit from Logan and his wife Deborah. I apprehend the latter accompanied the former merely to save appearances. They put up at the old Jacobin and piddling genius's Dickinson's house, in the evening of the 28th ult. In the morning several of the leading members of the disorganizing faction were seen entering the house; among the group was the noted Doctor Tilton and Hamilton Rowan, the United Irishman and traitor. On this fellow's meeting Logan, they gave each other the fraternal hug. That night several of the lower order of Jacobins met the envoy at Dr. Tilton's—shut the door—and what follows time must develop:—one thing is pretty evident; those United Dagger men are plotting, and it requires no great sagacity to predict, that if government does not pay some attention to Mr. Logan, fool as he may be, he will raise a dust—I mean as an instrument for the directory of France and America; for that a directory exists here, as well as in France, I have no doubt.

N. B. Last night a secret meeting of a select club of Jacobins assembled at the house of Isaac Starr, tanner, of famous Jacobin memory—the old fox, Tilton, present—the door shut. Friends to government look out! the storm is gathering!

CONGRESS.

In Senate this day, the answer to the President's Speech was agreed to, and the committee who prepared it, appointed to wait upon the President to know at what time it would be convenient for him to receive it.

In the House of Representatives, the committee of revision and unfinished business reported in part.

Mr. Harper moved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Mr. Harper also laid on the table a resolution, the object of which was to authorize the Secretary of State to cause to be printed copies of the Alien and Sedition laws, to be distributed gratis throughout the United States.

To this he was induced, he said, from observing the unceasing efforts which were made by a certain class of men to bring their acts into odium among the people—Misrepresentation had been used, in order to excite an armed opposition to the government.

Gazette Marine List.

New-York, December 6

ARRIVED. DAYS
Brig Bellona, Harding, Savannah 9
Schooner Fanny, Savaners, Laguna 43
Massachusetts, Hitchcock, Havana 21
The Sheperdes has arrived at Savannah in 10 days from this port.

This day came up the armed ship Citizen, captain Hubbell, of 18 guns, 19 days from the Havana, who came out with 36 American vessels under convoy, and parted with them on our coast. Two days after he left Havana. Spoke Baltimore sloop of war, Captain Phelps, with a number of American vessels under convoy, for the Havana, all well.—The Constitution frigate parted convoy, a few days ago spoke armed ship Deborah, of 20 guns, with a number of vessels under her protection, bound up the Delaware, wind blowing fresh, could not learn where they were from. American produce low at the Havana, flour 6½ dollars per barrel, Sugar from 6 to 7½ per cwt. cotton goods prohibited. Four French privateers lying at the Havana, but did not seem disposed to go to sea.

PRINTING WORK.

Of Every Kind, EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

At the OFFICE of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES. Dec. 11. dtf.

FOR SALE,

The fast sailing Schooner

THREE SISTERS,

is now ready to take a cargo on board, supplied with 600 or 650 barrels.

ALSO, A SMALL INVOICE

JAVA COFFEE,

Subject to drawback,

Enquire of

JERU HOLLINGSWORTH & Co.

No. 47, Penn Street

december 11 dtf

THE CARGO,

OF THE SHIP INDIA,

Captain ASHMEAD, from BATAVIA,

Consisting of

JAVA COFFEE,

Of the First Quality—to be Sold, by

MORDECAI LEWIS.

dec 11 dtw

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Of the City Dancing Assembly

ARE informed, that the First Assembly will be held on Thursday the 10th inst. at GELLES HOTEL.

Thomas W. Francis James Gibson

Thomas Kalland Jonathan Williams

Matthew Peares Stephen Kingston

William Macpherfon Samuel Murgatroyd

TO BE LET,

A NEAT, convenient two-story frame HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, situated in fourth Fourth Street, below German Street.—The house is in complete order, having two rooms on a floor, with a spacious parlor; the lot is 19.2 feet front on Fourth Street, and 121.2 feet deep.

Apply to CHRISTIAN BETZ, No. 125, Mulberry Street.

N. B.—As the property belongs to orphan children, it is expected that good security will be given for the rent. Philadelphia, December 11, 1798. 91aw3w

GOOD WAGES

WILL be given to a servant Mar, who can bring a good recommendation, and will apply at No. 131 Walnut-Street. dec. 11. dtf

Wants a Place,

A WOMAN with a good Breast of Milk, Enquire at No. 58 South Front Street, Dec. 10.

Ship Cassius at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, will be sold by auction, at the merchant's coffee house—

The ship Cassius,

lying at the navy-yard, with her masts, yards, as they now are, sails, rigging, &c. as per inventory, which will be produced at the time of sale; anchors, rigging, and cable, as they now lay at Smith's stores above Race Street. This ship is copper bolted, and coppered up to light-water mark. This ship is a fast sailer and is pierced for 18 guns.

FOOTMAN & Co. auctioneers. dec. 8 1w

To the Creditors of the Subscribers.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed the fourth day of April last; and they have appointed THURSDAY the 27th inst. to hear us and our Creditors, in the city of Philadelphia, at such place where the Court may be held, and where you may attend if you please.

PATRICK CAVANAUGH, JAMES DOUGHERTY, PETER G. ROSE, JOHN GREENE, LEWIS D. GRAFF, JAMES M'CALEY. dec. 8 91aw 3w

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 150, CHESTNUT-STREET AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. June 11

This Day Published,

And for Sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chestnut-Street. (Price 1-8th of a Dollar.)

AN ORATION,

Pronounced July 4, 1798.

At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.

By JOSIAH SYMNER.

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation.—The wrongs we have sustained, call for—Justice. That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by Union, Spirit, and Firmness. But to divide and conquer was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to divide and enslave hath been the principle of all his votaries from that period to the present."

Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. &c. by the late J. Quincy, jun. august 11

Mrs. Spurrier,

MIDWIFE,

From the city of London lying-in Hospital, EMBRACES this opportunity of returning her sincere thanks to those ladies whom she has had the honor to attend, and most respectfully informs them and her other friends that she has removed to four Sixth Street: two doors from Chestnut Street, opposite Congress Hall, where she flatters herself by careful attention to the duties of her profession to merit their future favors. nov 28 91aw 1m

The Creditors

Of William Steedman and John Smith, of the County of Northumberland, in the State of Pennsylvania, lately trading under the Firm of

STEEDMAN & SMITH,

WILL TAKE NOTICE, that the Subscribers have made application to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Northumberland aforesaid, for the benefit of the several laws of the State of Pennsylvania passed for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and that the said Court hath appointed the Thirtieth day of November next, being the Friday of the Court of Common Pleas, to hear us and our Creditors at 9 o'clock, in the County of Northumberland, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM STEEDMAN. JOHN SMITH.

Northumberland, November 1, 1798. november 7 1aw3w