

Directory: Our domestic police may, indeed, be changed for the better, if gentlemen, as they seemed to intimate, would unite in preferring and extending the system of defence, and follow up the wife and prudent measures which were adopted at the late session. Of their sincerity, hitherto, he had not been able to form an opinion, but in the course of the session they would shew to what extent their professions were entitled to confidence. No credit was due to an imputation so often repeated of a desire prevalent with a majority of that house, to crush the opposite party. For his part, he declared that his object was to crush no man, but to reform certain principles, and to explode others which his daily observation convinced him were mischievous, and inconsistent with good government.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania had concluded with expressing his design "to carry war into our borders." He presumed the gentleman did not mean literally to levy war against his opponents. The gentleman had acquired great credit as a political warrior, but he had often sustained his fire without much injury. If he really intended to bring a new force of artillery into the field, it is our duty, said Mr. O. to unite in throwing up such ramparts and bastions as may be requisite for our defence. But as the gentleman has never yet succeeded in forcing our camp, nor defeated us either by storm or surprise, there was no occasion to dread his return to the charge. On the whole, he thought the resolution highly worthy of attention, and hoped it would pass.

(To be Continued.)

NOTICES

Received by the Committee appointed by the Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals, to alleviate the distresses of those who are suffering in consequence of the late calamity, viz.

to barrels of Flour from the inhabitants of London Grove township, and some others adjacent, forwarded by Joshua Pusey, Esq.

to cw. of Rye and Buckwheat Meal, and in Cash 9 dollars, and 30 Cents from Redminister township, Bucks county.

to C. of Rye Flour, from Coventry Township, Chester County, collected in the neighbourhood, and manufactured at John Richards's Mill.

to 80 bushels of Potatoes received some time back from Gibbs and Channing of Newport, Rhode-Island, by the hands of Robert Hare, Esq.

By order of the Committee,
EDWARD GARRIGUES, Chairman.
Attest. **P. BARKER,** Clerk.
1 mo. 3d. 1799.

At a meeting of the American Philosophical Society, held at their Hall, on Friday the 4th day of January, 1799, between the hours of two and five P. M. for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, the following persons were duly chosen:

PRESIDENT— Samuel H. Smith,
THOMAS JEFFERSON. Adam Seybert.
VICE-PRESIDENTS— CURATORS
COSPAR WISTAR, Charles W. Peale,
BENJAMIN RUSH, Benjamin S. Barton,
ROBERT PATTERSON, Nicholas Collin.
TREASURER— COUNSELLORS
JOHN VAUGHAN, Robert Blackwell,
SECRETARIES— Thomas M'Kean,
THOMAS C. JAMES, Adam Kuhn,
JAMES WOODHOUSE, James Davidson.

The following Donations and Communications were received by the American Philosophical Society, during the last six months:

A copy of Geo. Adams's work on the Microscope, with a volume of plates—also Adams's Graphical Essays, corrected by Wm. Jones, with a volume of plates. Presented by Wm. Jones, Esq. London.

A letter from Dr. Priestley, being an appendix to his former communication, on the Decomposition of Water.

A communication from Mr. Andrew Elliot, determining the Latitude and Longitude of the Town of Natchez.

Dr. Barton's "New Views of the origin of the Tribes and Nations of America," 2d edition. Presented by the author.

Three barrels, containing bones of non-descript animals, and two Meteorological Journals kept at Detroit, and on a voyage to Michilimacineau on the Lakes, by Gen. Wilkinson.

A specimen of Mica from New-Hampshire presented by Mr. Paffmore.

Seven half volumes of the American edition of the Encyclopedia, which complete the work. Presented by Mr. Thomas Dobson.

A "Memoir on the Sand-Hills of Cape-Henry, Virginia, by H. B. Latrobe.

"Experiments and Observations on the atmosphere of marshes, by Adam Seybert, M. D.

A paper "Concerning the pernicious effects of the Equisetum Hyemale, or Rough-Horse-Tail, when eaten by Horses, by B. S. Barton."

An answer to Dr. Priestley, on the doctrine of Phlogiston and the decomposition of water, by James Woodhouse, M. D.
ADAM SEYBERT, Secretary.
January 5.

Black India Lustrings.

A quantity just received and of the first quality,
TO BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH
At No. 55, north Third, street by
SAMUEL C. COX.
dec. 28 d1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of the late WILLIAM C. CLIFTON, deceased, and who have not already produced their accounts, are requested to send them to the subscriber at no. 172, north second street.
ELIZABETH TUCKER, Adm'x
Philadelphia, Nov. 29, 1798 m:kt:hw

By this Day's Post.

BOSTON, December 29.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Detailed in the last Centinel from the Hamburg and Altona papers, is of the most recent date, direct, true, and authentic stamp. We shall be excused for dilating on it this day.

We observe in the Newbury-Port paper of Tuesday last, the following article, copied into the Chronicle "Paris, Oct. 9. The Turkish Minister is yet quiet here, and appears in the public walks. We hear no more of the proclamation of war with this country, which was in some late papers." As we had declared in the Centinel, that the Ottoman Porte had declared war against France, this article arrested primary attention. We recurred to the paper from which this article was said to be translated, and we found the following:—"Paris, Oct. 9. The Turkish Ambassador remains as yet quiet here, and appears sometimes in the public walks. Our yesterday's papers contained the declaration of war by the Porte against France." Why the last member of the paragraph was reversed, we are at no loss to conjecture:—But we shall repeat our assertion, that the Sublime Porte, declared War against France, the 12th of September, and delivered on the same day copies of their Manifesto to all the Foreign Ministers:—That the French Resident has been lodged in the Castle of the Seven Towers, and that Danton and Frontin, Translatours, Flourat, Tifre and Pidour, Secretaries to the Minister, Colteras formerly Adjutant to the Ambassador, Aubert Dubayot, and General Menan, of the horse artillery, have also been confined as hostages for the safety of the Turkish Ambassador at Paris.—Who has also been confined in the Temple.

While we are on this subject, we will state some particulars not before known here. In the Vienna Court Gazette of October 6th, is this article:—"A courier arrived yesterday from Constantinople with dispatches.—They contain intelligence, that the Beys of Egypt in their operations against Buonaparte acted in cordial connection with the English. While the latter were to blockade Alexandria and the Nile, with six ships of the line, under Commodore Troubridge, the former were to attack the French on shore:—That the Porte had the great fit confidence in the assistance of the Pacha of Damascus, whose aid had been requested by the Beys of Egypt, [Our former accounts said, he was marching 30,000 men against the French.]—The Porte was not in possession of any intelligence from the Red Sea; nor whether the French had a naval force there to assist them, if India was their object. But to prevent a surprise, and to preserve the treasure at Mecca, the Porte had sent couriers to apprise the Sheriffs of that part of Arabia, of their danger; and exhorting every faithful Musselman to secure and defend them, as well as the wells of Imael, the hermitage of Hagar, and the sacred dwellings of Abraham:—That the triple alliance signed between Russia, Great-Britain and the Porte, had been dispatched by express to the various Courts for ratification:—that the Spanish and Batavian Ministers at Constantinople had interceded with the Divan, that the property of the French who had resided in Turkey before the revolution, should not be confiscated; but were answered, that as they had put themselves under the protection of the last minister they should share his fate:—That the Russian fleet had passed the Dardanelles, as mentioned in preceding papers, consisting of one ship of 80 guns, five of 74, six of 50, three frigates, and three sloops of war: having on board 15,000 troops:—That 60,000 Russian troops were on the borders of Turkey, at the service of the Porte; but that as no employment could be found for them, they had directed their march towards France. [It will be recollect, that a letter from Lisbon, of the 30th October, mentions the arrival of 30,000 Russians in the Tyrol—a position which will enable them to bear either on the French or Cisalpine Republics.]—That the Turkish fleet, which joined the Russian, consisted of seven ships of the line, seven frigates, and seven sloops of war, having troops on board;—and—That all Buonaparte's magazines at Alexandretta and Aleppo, had been seized and sequestrated.

In the dispatches from Buonaparte, intercepted by the English, were letters to his brother, who is a member of the Council of Five Hundred, in which he says, "My situation is very critical.—My army, through sickness and skirmishes, and leaving troops behind to keep a chain of communication between Cairo, Rosetta, and Alexandria, is so reduced, that I cannot advance farther."

Buonaparte in these dispatches praises the dress and outlines of the Egyptian women; and says, his army is much dissatisfied with their wearing veils. So, if he is, all his army are not Josephs.

We are satisfied with the accuracy of our translations; and we wish the public should be able to appreciate it. The *Newbury-Port* (and *Chronicle*) translations have it, that Buonaparte had caused his name to be engraven on the foot of the pyramid of Pompey.—The fact is the reverse.—Buonaparte ordered the names of his warriors, who had fallen in the capture of Alexandria, to be engraven on the pyramid; and their bodies, which he brought with him, to be buried at the foot. Were we disposed to cavil, we could point out many other gross inaccuracies, which we will rather to attribute to a want of knowledge of the German language than to design to misstate:—But we cannot omit saying, that in Buonaparte's dispatches there is nothing said about engaging the Mamelukes four hours; and that very few of the original features of the dispatches appear in the translation.

By a Paris paper of the 14th October, we learn; that peace is at a distance, and that

coercion, is still the order there:—for at a public ball all the young men were pressed, and sent off for the armies.

The official accounts of the loss of the French, in the battle of the Nile, make the number 8930—of which 5225 were killed, drowned, or burnt;—3105 were made prisoners. These latter, after a cartel had been established between the English and French commission at Alexandria, were sent on shore the English retaining all the ship carpenters, and 200 officers.

The state of affairs at Malta, is thus narrated.—When the French Commissioners found their cash expended, and that they could not procure provisions without it, they resolved to lay hands on the plate in the churches:—Accordingly they proceeded with a detachment of soldiers; to one of the richest in the island:—When packing up the plate, they were attacked by a large number of Maltese, armed with various weapons.—The French fired on the mob from the windows, and a great massacre on both sides ensued:—Both were reinforced, and the Maltese being the strongest, the French were obliged to retreat to Valetta;—but a revolt had taken place there also, and the troops were driven to St. Elmo, where the Maltese, at the date of the last accounts, were employed in cutting off their supplies of water, and were in daily expectation of the assistance of the English.

THE EXPEDITION TO IRELAND.

Like most other French expeditions of late, has added another unit to the fun total of French follies. Our readers may rely on its complete frustration. We believe about a thousand of the troops got on Irish ground; but like their countrymen, under Humbert, they have shared the fate of a "forlorn hope" of wantonness or ignorance. When the fleet left Brest, it consisted of the *Hoche*, a three decker, commanded by Bompard, formerly of the Ambuscade, the frigates *La Roumaine*, *l'Immortalite*, *l'Ambuscade*, *la Coquille*, *la Semillante*, *la Resolute*, *la Belone*, and *Le Loire*; with the *Bache* cutter. Of these vessels only one has escaped;—the others are now component parts of the British navy. The frigates are some of the best in the world.

Buonaparte, when he left Toulon, carried with him a great number of learned and philosophical men, as *counsellors*:—But his infidelity is confirmed by the circumstance, that he does not find safety even in a multitude of *counsellors*.

Yesterday the United States frigate *Constitution*, 44 guns, capt. Nicholson, failed from the outer harbor.

Fourteen sail of British men of war, left England about the middle of October. Ten bound to the East-Indies, and four to reinforce Lord St. Vincent's fleet off Cadix.

Prince Edward has failed from Halifax for England, in the *Topaze* frigate, to obtain the assistance of the Faculty, in the cure of a severe wound he received by a fall from his horse.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL DISPOSE OF AT PRIVATE SALE,

A valuable Plantation,

CONTAINING something more than 200 acres of excellent lime stone land, situate on both sides the turnpike road, in the Great Valley, Chester county, 27 miles from Philadelphia—on the premises are erected an elegant stone dwelling house, 57 feet front by 50 deep, with a large kitchen adjoining; also a large stone barn with double underdeck and roofed with cedar 60 by 43 feet, the barn was erected last summer and is not quite finished; the road runs at that distance in front of the house; at the kitchen door is an excellent pump of water, and a few perches from the front door is a very large lime stone spring, which is not affected by the driest seasons.—For situation, fertility of soil, and improvement, this place is exceeded by very few. He will likewise dispose of a small tract of lime stone land, on the waters of Standing Stone Creek, in Huntingdon county, within two miles of boatable water. Application may, during the Winter season, be made at No. 46 north Sixth street.

DENNIS WHEELEN. N. B. He has several extensive tracts of land in Virginia, for which he would take in part payment about one thousand pound worth of well assorted dry goods; he has vouchers from respectable characters of the quality of part of this land.

D. W. f djt
Jan. 5

ROBBERY.

WAS stolen on Friday last, from the door of the subscriber, in South Fifth street, next door to Mr. Way's coach house between Chestnut and Market streets, a large **KEY**—whoever will bring the said key to the subscriber shall receive four dollars reward and all reasonable charges paid by
I. LOBSON.
Jan. 5

NOTICE.

THE creditors of George Johnston, late of Queen Ann's county, in the state of Maryland, deceased, are hereby requested to appear at Church Hill, in the county and state aforesaid, on Thursday the 21st day of January next, with their claims against the said deceased, properly authenticated, at which time a proportionable division of the assets in the hands of the subscriber will be made among the creditors according to law; and those who do not appear on the said day, will be forever precluded from their claims on the said estate.
REBECCA JOHNSTON, Executrix.
Church Hill, Dec. 22.

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

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, Turnbuckles, Pliers, Sliding Tongs, Braces and Bits, Grooving tools, Saws, Scratch brushes, Blow pipes, Screw and Draw plates, large and small Hammers, Clock dials, calf brags Bells, forged work and pinions, Emery, Rotten stone, Pumice stone, Borax, Spelter Solder, Brads, Steel and Iron wire, Sheet Bra's, mesh Springs and glasses gold, gilt, and steel chains, seals, and keys, &c. &c
Clocks and Watches carefully repaired
codif

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 3.

Six Per Cent.	16 3/4
Three Per Cent.	9 3/4
Deferred 6 Per Cent.	14 3/4
BANK United States.	22 per cent.
Pennsylvania,	21 ditto
North America,	45 ditto
Insurance comp N. A. shares	55 ditto
Pennsylvania shares,	50 ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London, at 30 days	60
at 60 days	57 1/2
at 90 days	55
Amsterdam, 60 days, per guilders,	30 cents

The literary labors of the Democrats, in their present dwindled and still dwindling state, resemble nearly the brayings of a coddled Ass to the wind; or, like some foundry body exposed on a wide heath to the roaring storm, they send forth hollow and unheeded murmurs, which only shew that their perishable system is perforated through and through.

Tom Vice, Tom Ditto, and the brave Mingo chief, have put their heads together and fabricated an appeal to the people, in which, after much filthy abuse of their betters, they fall upon the customary expedient of assering negatives. To attempt invalidating the faith of a Jacobin, were to murder-time.

God's revenge against murder has in no period of time been more remarkably or more promptly displayed, than during the French revolution. Even old Talleyrand, honest Merlin, the gentle Barras, and the humane Buonaparte, whom most men imagined to have exalted themselves by successful villainy above the reach of punishment, have, in all probability, paid the forfeit of their crimes on the scaffold, long ere this day. Would to God the fate of villainy might be every where else accelerated.

The horrid success of a set of marauders, supporting themselves by rapine, murder and every species of crime, had, to an alarming degree, relaxed the force of that most powerful restraining **FEAR.** Society began terribly to feel the effects of this relaxation. The sure tho' slow footsteps of divine vengeance are rapidly recalling the minds of men to their ancient obedience to its influence, and ought to operate as a reproof to that impatience and over-weening anxiety which had but too frequently manifested itself.

Dr. Logan appears to be one of those superficial geniuses, whom we not unfrequently see wandering in a maze of their own creation, for want of capacity to distinguish between a shadow and a substance. He is revising the mad fancies of certain crack-brained Alchymists, who, about a century ago, teased their reveries with multiplied experiments in search of the *Philosopher's Stone*; or like certain lunatic clowns who busy themselves in digging the earth for hidden gold, captain Kid's treasure, &c.—His philosopher's stone is *peace*: but, like most visionary and philosopher's, his conceptions of the object he supposes himself in search of, appear as crude and indigested, as unintelligible and unfathomable, as the slang of an highwayman, or the gabble of a knot of Jacobins at a civic feast or a massacre. He seems as ignorant of the nature and meaning of the word *Peace*, as he is of the forms of decorum, the demeanor of a gentleman, and the attributes of common sense.

Peace is an entire thing—it is an unequivocal state—in the language of the French murderers, it is one and indivisible. Peace never yet was bought or sold. Requisition is not peace—tribute is not peace—fraternization is not peace. Spain is not at peace, Holland is not at peace, Switzerland is not at peace—Genoa, Milan, Piedmont, Savoy, Rome, are not at peace. No other peace do they enjoy, than did the ancient Philosopher, whilst the vital fluid issued from his lacerated arteries.

The measure of raising a subscription from the friends of government to prolong the existence of the dying Aurora, is too selfish for men of honor to promote. The writhings of the *nate dea* are to be sure diverting enough to make us wish for a continuation of the amusement—but in charity we should remember that the Goddess will, after all, have to say, "this may be sport to you: but it is death to me."

How often are the labours of the impious turned to their own confusion. The absurd democrats thought they were forwarding the overthrow of all rational government, by fomenting mobs and insurrections. Those mobs and those insurrections opened the eyes both of the deluded and the wavering, and saved the country.

Thus will the matter stand—The youth and languor of Government begat Discontent, Disturbance and Rebellion, Rebellion begat Energy; and Energy annihilated Faction.

Seditious spirits find, as they should find, the American Government like a naked Razer: the harder they press it, the deeper it cuts them.

The democrats exult at the capture of the Retaliation, less for the accession of strength to the enemy, than for the damp they vainly imagine it will cast on our naval establishment. If the whole of our little navy had fallen a prey, the former would have been the predominant point of exultation.

It is always pleasant to recount past toils and perils; it is often useful. Those who

Indulge in alarm at the reception of Kentucky, the malicious rumblings of the *Landy*, &c., and the airy aspect of moody influences elsewhere, should look back in triumph to those ten fold more menacing threats we have passed through; to the dark dangerous hour when a French majority lopped off with a pruning knife, the most vigorous branches of the Constitution, and threatened to lay it at the root; when an infolent minister levied armies on our territory, and could parade a servile train of followers in procession to a civic feast; when to be rational was a reproach, and folly and depravity stalked forth in triumph through the land; in short

When we poor states stood on the dying deck, hearing the surges threaten; Expiring soon to part into the sea of air.

Though many of that chosen few, who dared be honest in those worst of times, now look down from above with complacency on our fortune and our triumphs, enough still breathe to bear new toils, to repel fresh attempts, to encounter fresh dangers, to overcome fresh violences.

The little hubbubs excited here and there by the whippers-in of faction, are just about sufficient to keep up a proper degree of vigilance on the part of the Friends of government. There is always danger, in a government like ours, of the guardians of the public weal, the centinels of the laws being lulled into security and supineness. Indeed, so generally just is this observation, that perhaps there exists not a stronger procreating cause, Langour naturally succeeds vehement exertion. While we guard the dangers arising from the force of jacobinism, it should never be forgotten, that even its weakness may be converted to an engine of mischief.

'Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare charydim.'

Democracy howls with a louder and more piteous cry, as it advances towards the period of its trials. The burthen of its yells, rightly rendered, is *O! dear! what can the matter be?*

There can be little doubt that a vast proportion of Democrats would immediately hang themselves, were it not for the footing on which they stand in regard to the bereafter. Here, "all is not well!" Hereafter all is worse. Milton has recorded their perplexity—

Me miserable! which way shall I fly
Infinite wrath and infinite despair?
Which way I fly is hell, myself am Hell,
And in the lowest depth a lower deep,
Still threaten'g to devour me, opens wide,
To which the Hell I suffer seems a Heaven.

The speech of Mr. Otis, which adorns the pages of this day's Gazette, will be found more abundant in luminous conceptions and brilliancy of thought, than even those other productions of this celebrated orator, which have long since rendered his eloquence proverbial.

To Mr. Otis belongs the peculiar talent of interesting his hearer, where interest would be supposed impossible, by illuminating with an elegance peculiar to himself, the dullest or most disgusting subject. Like that path in the Heavens, which shines contiguously along the extended ether, you discover in all the works of his hands a bright and interesting chain of superior thought and expression on which the mind dwells with delight, however cumbered with a dull and uninteresting subject.

This is the gentleman, on whom the "foul fiend" of fiction, the loathsome and squalid imp of French liberty, exhausts all its pointless venom and malignity. Thus are his merits illustrated—thus, in the highest style, are his talents out-gazed. We long knew him foremost in the "splendid crowd" of the faithful. The enemy add their testimony, while they grow under the sharp lash of his satire—they publish to the world by their scurrilous writhings, that his lucid expostions are to them an Ixionic wheel, round which, in continuous torment, they, howling, roll.

Gazette Marine List.

New York January 4.

ARRIVED,
Big George, Halsay, Havannah
Hirn, Jamica
Schr. Potomac, Thompson, Surinam

SHIP WRECK.

Extract from the Log Book of the ship *Sophia*, Capt. Johnson, of Altona, bound to this port, owned by Mr. Koupmann of that place.

July 10, failed from Hamburg, strong gales from the West and South, ship laky and continuing to enlarge; after great exertions to keep her above water, the hulk down in an instant on the 14th of 8 pt. having on board 20 seaman and passengers, 16 of whom were drowned; the other four with great difficulty recovered the boat, in which they were at the mercy of the sea for eight days, when they luckily made St. Ives, on the coast of Cornwall, in a starving and emaciated condition; they were hospitably treated by the inhabitants, and every nourishment generously afforded them till they recovered;—they then travelled across the country till they arrived at Liverpool, where they met the American Ship Alliance, Capt. Jerret, bound for New York, in which vessel they arrived on Wednesday evening last.

The persons thus miraculously saved from the jaws of death, were capt. Timothy Dorgan, of New York, Martha Van Gersfen, his apprentice, and two Danish teamen.

French Language.

G. DUFIET,
No. 63, SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OPEN
His DAY and EVENING SCHOOL,

On Wednesday, the 14th Inst.
N. B.—Private tuition attended to as usual and Translations from either Language into the other, performed with accuracy, secrecy, and dispatch.
N. Y. 10