

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Philadelphia, January 22, Six Per Cent, Three Per Cent, Delivered 6 Per Cent, BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance comp. N. A. shares, On Hamburg, London, Amsterdam.

Confidencies of Mr. Jefferson.

NOTES ON VIRGINIA, p. 69.

"In war we have produced a Washington, whose memory will be adored, while liberty shall have votaries, whose name will triumph over time, and will in future ages assume its just station among the most celebrated worthies of the world, when that wretched philosophy shall be forgotten, which would have arranged him among the degeneracies of nature."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, to Mr. Morris, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States with the Republic of France, dated August 16, 1793.

"Conscious, on our part, of the same friendly and sincere dispositions, we can with truth affirm, both for our nation and government, that we have never omitted a reasonable occasion of manifesting them. For I will not consider as of that character opportunities of falling forth from our ports to way-lay, rob, and murder defenceless merchants and others, who have done us no injury, and who were coming to trade with us in the confidence of our peace and amity. The violation of all the laws of order and morality which bind mankind together, would be an unacceptable offering to a just nation. Recurring then only to recent things, after so afflicting a libel, we recollect with satisfaction that in the course of two years, by unceasing exertions, we paid up seven years arrears and instalments of our debt to France, which the inefficiency of our first form of government had suffered to be accumulating; that pressing on still to the entire fulfilment of our engagements, we have facilitated to Mr. Genet the effect of the instalments of the present year, to enable him to send relief to his fellow-citizens in France, threatened with famine; that in the first moment of the insurrection which threatened the colony of St. Domingo, we stepped forward to their relief with arms and money, taking freely on ourselves the risk of an unauthorized aid, when delay would have been denied; that we have received, according to our best abilities, the wretched fugitives from the catastrophe of the principal town of that colony, who, escaping from the swords and flames of civil war, threw themselves on us naked and homeless, without food or friends, money or other means, their faculties lost and absorbed in the depth of their distress; that the exclusive admission to sell here the prizes made by France on her enemies, in the present war, though unstipulated in our treaties, and unfounded in her own practice, or in that of other nations, as we believe; the spirit manifested by the late grand jury in their proceedings against those who had aided the enemies of France with arms and implements of war; the expression of attachment to his nation, with which Mr. Genet was welcomed, on his arrival and journey from south to north, and our long forbearance under his gross usurpations and outrages of the laws and authority of our country, do not bespeak the partialities intimated in his letters. And for these things he rewards us by endeavours to excite discord and distrust between our citizens and those whom they have entrusted with their government; between the different branches of our government; between our nation and his. But none of these things, we hope, will be found in his power. That friendship which dictates to us to bear with his conduct yet awhile, left the interest of his nation here should suffer injury, will hasten them to replace an agent whose dispositions are such a misrepresentation of theirs, and whose continuance here is inconsistent with order, peace, respect, and that friendly correspondence which we hope will ever subsist between the two nations. His government will see too that the case is pressing. That it is impossible for two sovereign and independent authorities to be going on within our territory, at the same time, without collision. They will foresee that if Mr. Genet perseveres in his proceedings, the consequences would be so hazardous to us, the example so humiliating and pernicious, that we may be forced even to suspend his functions before a successor can arrive to continue them. If our citizens have not already been shedding each others blood, it is not owing to the moderation of Mr. Genet, but to the forbearance of the government. It is well known that if the authority of the laws had been resorted to, to stop the Little Democrat, its officers and agents were to have been resisted by the crew of the vessel, consisting partly of American citizens. Such events are too serious, too possible, to be left to hazard, or to what is worse than hazard, the will of an agent whose designs are so mysterious. Lay the case then immediately before his government; accompany it with assurances, which cannot be stronger than true, that our friendship for the nation is constant and unabating; that faithful to our treaties, we have fulfilled them in every point, to the best of our understanding; that if in any thing, however, we have intruded them amiss, we are ready to enter

into candid explanations, and to do whatever we can be convinced is right; that in opposing the extravagancies of an agent, whose character they deem not sufficiently to have known, we have been urged by motives of duty to ourselves, and justice to others, which cannot but be approved by those who are just themselves; and, finally, that, after independence and self-government, there is nothing we more sincerely wish than perpetual friendship with them."

Such was our "system of ingratitude and injustice towards France!"

LETTER.

From Mr. J. Persen, late Minister of the United States in France, and Secretary to the Department of Foreign Affairs, to a citizen of Virginia.

This letter, literally translated, is addressed to Mazzei, author of researches, historical and political, upon the United States of America, now resident in Tuscany.

"Our political situation is prodigiously changed since you left us. Instead of that noble love of liberty, and that republican government, which carried us through the dangers of the war, an Anglo-Monarchic, Aristocratic party has risen. Their avowed object is to impose on us the substance, as they have already given us the form of the British government. Nevertheless, the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to those principles, as also the men of talents. We have against us, (republicans) the Executive Power, the Judiciary Power, (two of the three branches of our government) all the officers of government, all who are seeking offices, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty, the British merchants and the Americans who trade on British capitals, the speculators, persons interested in the bank and public funds. [Establishments invented with views of corruption, and to assimilate us to the British model in its corrupt parts.]

"I should give you a fever, if I should name the apollates who have embraced these heresies; men who are Solomons in council, and Sampsons in combat, but whose hair has been cut off by the whole of England. [In the original, par la catin Angleteere, probably alluding to the woman's cutting off the hair of Sampson, and his loss of strength thereby.]

"They would wrest from us that liberty which we have obtained by so much labor and peril; but we shall preserve it. Our mass of weight and riches are so powerful, that we have nothing to fear from any attempt against us by force. It is sufficient that we guard ourselves, and that we break the illusionaries by which they have bound us, in the first numbers which succeeded our labors. It suffices that we arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, from which they would alienate us, to bring us under British influence, &c."

The above letter was obviously written in the latter part of the year 1795, or the forepart of the year 1796, when "the Executive Power" of the United States was vested in Gen. Washington as President, and when Mr. Adams as Vice-President, was certainly to be numbered amongst "the Officers of Government."

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's inauguration Speech, March 4, 1797.

"I might here proceed and with the greatest truth to declare my zealous attachment to the constitution of the United States; that I consider the union of these states as the first of blessings, and as the first of duties the preservation of that constitution which secures it; but I suppose these declarations not pertinent to the occasion of entering into an office whose primary business is merely to preside over the forms of this house; and no one more sincerely prays that no accident may call me to the higher and more important functions which the constitution eventually devolves on this office. There have been justly conceded to the eminent character which has preceded me here, whose talents and integrity have been known and revered by me through a long course of years, have been the foundation of a cordial and uninterrupted friendship between us, and I devoutly pray be may be long preserved for the government, the happiness, and prosperity of our country."

Extract from a "Summary view of the Rights of British America." p. 21.

"Let those flatter, who fear; it is not an American art. To give praise, which is not due, might be well from the vernal, but would ill become those, who are asserting the rights of human nature."—For the author see Notes on Virginia, p. 189.

Oh! inconsistency, thy name is —

Mount Vernon, 13th July, '98.

DEAR SIR,

I HAD the honor on the evening of the 11th inst. to receive from the hand of the Secretary of War, your favor of the 7th, announcing that you had, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed me "Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of all the Armies raised or to be raised for the service of the United States."

I cannot express how greatly affected I am at this new proof of public confidence, and the highly flattering manner in which you have been pleased to make the communication; at the same time I must not conceal from you my earnest wish that the choice had fallen upon a man less declined in years, and better qualified to encounter the usual vicissitudes of war.

You know, sir, what calculation I had made relative to the probable course of events, on my retiring from office, and the determination I had consoled myself with of closing the remnant of my days in my present peaceful abode; you will therefore be at no loss to conceive and appreciate the sensations I must have experienced, to bring my mind to any conclusion that would pledge me, at so

late a period of life, to leave scenes I sincerely love, to enter upon the boundless field of public action, incessant toils, and high responsibility.

It was not possible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to recent transactions. The conduct of the Directory of France towards our country; their insidious hostility to its government; their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it; the evident tendency of their acts, and those of their agents to countenance and invigorate opposition; their disregard of solemn treaties and the laws of nations; their war upon our defenceless commerce; their treatment of our ministers of peace; and their demands amounting to tribute; could not fail to excite in me corresponding sentiments with those my countrymen have so generally expressed in their affectionate addresses to you. Believe me, Sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration. They ought to inspire universal confidence, and will, no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from Congress such laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis.

Satisfied, therefore, that you have sincerely wished and endeavored to avert war, and exhausted, to the last drop, the cup of reconciliation, we can with pure hearts appeal to Heaven for the justice of our cause; and may confidently trust the final result to that kind providence who has heretofore, and so often, signally favored the people of these United States.

Thinking in this manner, and feeling how incumbent it is upon every person, of every description, to contribute at all times to his country's welfare, and especially in a moment like the present, when every thing we hold dear and sacred is so seriously threatened; I have finally determined to accept the commission of Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States; with the reserve only, that I shall not be called into the field until the army is in a situation to require my presence, or it becomes indispensable by the urgency of circumstances.

In making this reservation, I beg it to be understood, that I do not mean to withhold any assistance to arrange and organize the army, which you may think I can afford. I take the liberty also to mention, that I must decline having my acceptance considered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public; or that I can receive any emoluments annexed to the appointment, before entering into a situation to incur expense.

The Secretary of War being anxious to return to the Seat of Government, I have detained him no longer than is necessary to a full communication upon the several points he had in charge.

With very great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Go: WASHINGTON.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

Thy name, O WASHINGTON, shall still triumph, and thy talents and integrity, O ADAMS, shall still be revered by every genuine friend of the Union, of the Constitution, of the Government, the happiness and prosperity of our common Country.—That Country shall be vindicated against the calumny of pursuing "a system of ingratitude and injustice towards France," and against the no less base calumny of pursuing a system of despotism at home.

HOW TO SEEK REPOSE.

You must commence by exerting all your interest and abilities to become a principal conspirator for the destruction of order, law and religion; which you must take care to begin in your own country (Ireland for instance). You must correspond and be in strict connection with the agents and spies of your country's declared enemies. You must lose no opportunities to foment discontents, to misrepresent every action of government, and to excite in the people, by lies and every artifice that cunning wickedness can invent, an hatred to their governors. You must studiously and deliberately contrive to organize regular systems of disorganization; you must raise a fund for purchasing arms and ammunition to put into the hands of all the sworn disaffected; and you must instruct them how to act in a case of urgency, or open rebellion. If, in the prosecution of these quiet measures, your repose should be disturbed, and if, by running from the justice of your own country, you should be declared an outlaw for high treason, you can conceal yourself till there is an opportunity to embark for America, and on the passage you can amuse yourself by collecting together all the most vulgar and illiterate of your brother passengers to make judges, jurors, counsellors, witnesses, &c. forming a mock court of justice to try your injured sovereign; after sentence is pronounced, you can execute him in effigy, and delight your imagination by a fictitious representation of what you would most joyfully see realized. On your arrival here, begin to play off the same game as soon as possible; lose no time in forming another society of United-Irishmen; admit among you not only all those whom disaffection has induced or guilt compelled to quit their own country, but also as many citizens of the United States as are favourers of French Jacobinism, and whose misapprehension of things you can so augment as to make them believe their governors are tyrannical, their constitution naturally tending to despotism, and themselves deprived of all the Rights of Man. Be closely connected with all the editors of the most seditious papers, and set no bounds to your calumnies of every branch of the Executive, and particularly of the Secretary of State, whom you must accuse of bribery and corruption; should you, thereby, expel an unfortunate man with ignominy from his office and his bread, should your repose be a little disturbed by a prosecution on this account, never mind it, 'tis all for the glorious cause of liberty and equality.

If you should happen to fall from Charleston to Philadelphia and broach your politics in so unguarded a manner as to provoke one of the passengers to take you up and fairly throw you overboard, you may (for the sake of repose) on being re-admitted on board promise not to open your lips in the presence of that person any more during the rest of the voyage.

When you walk or ride out for the benefit of air and exercise divert yourself by setting your dog to worry the farmer's ducks, fowls, geese, &c. If you are not seen you can tuck one or two under your coat: if you are discovered and should get horse-whipped, knocked in a puddle, kicked and cuffed and have your mouth filled with mud, you can avenge yourself but scattering dirt and every species of filthy abuse on every one who disturbs your repose. Should all your plots and conspiracies be discovered, should your very constitution be brought to light, and all your schemes for organizing seditious societies here be published, with your name, taken from your own hand writing as ringleader of rebellion, throw off the mask at once, glory in the illustrious epithet of an United Irishman, huff, bounce, bully, swagger in the most terrifying manner, to show your undaunted courage and your violent propensity to fighting: write furious letters to those who offend you, and threaten to challenge them if they won't be quiet, then swear you have challenged them; take a great Virginia gouger with you and stick up a paper of lies in the coffee-house: and after you have sneaked away, should any one tear it down, you can enquire his name, but take no notice of it, go home and try to enjoy your repose. Should the whole tenor of your conduct, be in direct contradiction to the will, and destructive of the happiness of a worthy and indulgent parent, should it have the direct and inevitable tendency to bring down "his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave," never heed it, go on, the glorious cause delights in such sacrifices; the agonizing pangs of mangled nature, torn from her breast, tenderest ties; the breaking of every bond that holds mankind together in friendly intercourse, the destruction of every virtue and the domination of every vice, are paltry considerations compared with the blessings of liberty to rob, violate and murder with impunity when and where we please: these things would not in the least disturb the repose of a thorough-paced United Irishman.

But should every thing abroad go wrong as well as here; should the rebellion in Ireland be quashed; should most of the principals be either slain or taken prisoners; should Holt surrender, and Tone cut his throat; should all their arms and ammunition fall into the hands of the king's troops; should the conqueror of Italy and all his army be cut to pieces; should your dear friends the French lose all their navy, and be utterly incapable of securing their own safety, much more to assist other anarchists; in short, should all these things drive you to desperation, madness, and despair, yet there is one resource left at last.—The gallows groans to give you that undisturbed repose, which all your prudence could not secure in this world, and which you may quietly enjoy, till the father of Jacobins take you to his own Hell, to live and reign with him for ever and ever.

A Red-hot Irish Jacobin.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27th 1798.

SIR,

I have the honor to inclose you a price current for this place.

The Snow Adolphus, James Wilder master, arrived here from Virginia last summer with a cargo of Tobacco and Staves, of the produce of said state; but not being American built, without a register, and sailing under a sea letter; he has been repeatedly refused entry and must proceed to some other place to land. As in many late cases of vessels in exactly the same situation, the indulgence though contrary to law, has been almost invariably granted, I submit with due deference the propriety of making public these particulars with the view of apprizing our citizens of the inconvenience to which they may be subjected under the like circumstances, and from what has occurred on this occasion I verily believe all such vessels will in future be refused entry.

I have the honor to be

With perfect respect,

Sir,

Your most obt. servant,

JAMES MAURY.

Timothy Pickering Esq. Secretary of State to the United States of America, Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

An accurate statement of the meeting between Majors Cushing and Lewis on Friday last.

The gentleman having met according to agreement, took their places at the distance of ten yards from each other. Each gentleman received one pistol from his friend. Previously to the fire, Major Cushing addressed himself to his friend, and said, that he had not interfered with the claim of Captain Lewis; and that he had no enmity to him. The gentlemen then received the word, agreeably to the arrangement, and fired nearly at the same time. Major Cushing's fire was without effect. Major Lewis's struck, and lodged in major Cushing's watch. Major Cushing, on being struck, moved a few steps, but immediately recovered his ground, and with great coolness and propriety said, "Gentlemen, I hope I have not left my ground." On finding Major Cushing was wounded, his friend mentioned it, and asked if the affair should now end. Major Cushing then said aloud, "that he had not injured or attempted to injure, Captain Lewis." After which a short conversation took place between Major Lewis and his friend, and the result was, that if the surgeons, on examination of the wound, should think it dangerous, the affair ought to end. Accord-

dingly, Major Cushing having, by consent, left his ground on account of its dampness, an examination immediately took place; and it being pronounced not dangerous, it was understood the affair should go on. Major Cushing then mentioned to his friend, that although there was no danger in his wound, yet that he suffered pain, and could not stand with such firmness as before he received it; that he wished to be on an equal footing with Captain Lewis; and would meet him again, if required, when recovered.

This being stated by the friend of Major Cushing to Major Lewis and his friend, they said, if Major Cushing desired a postponement of the affair, they certainly could not object to it. Major Cushing then said, that he wished to be on an equal footing with Captain Lewis, would meet him again, and he desired the matter might cease for the present.

Both the gentlemen behaved with the greatest coolness and intrepidity.

* * * The Southern Mail had not arrived when this Paper went to press.

Gazette Marine List.

New-York, Jan. 21.

Arrived yesterday, brig PEGGY, capt Watson, from London. Sailed from Portsmouth 21st Nov. in company with the fleet—parted with them on the 4th Dec.—Left the Columbus, Hinckley, of Boston—The Merchant, Trail, do. bound to do.—Brig —, M'Levers bound to Philadelphia.

Jan. 9, spoke ship Mount Vernon, long 60, lat. 41, for Baltimore. Left Deal the 6th Dec.

Henry Zantzing,

SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE HOUSE OF Keppel & Zantzing,

Will dispose of all their Stock in Trade, upon moderate terms, consisting of the following articles, in packages and open,

Table listing various goods for sale: Broad and narrow Cloths, Sewing Silks, Twist, Callimere, Swaridown, Gingham, Bengal Stripes, Coatings, Elastic Cloths, Beaver Gloves and Bindings, Flannels, Swankins, Coloured and Scotch Baizes, Threads, Ref. Blankets, in Bales, Men's and Women's Cot., Striped do., Hosiery, Thickfets, Velvets, Corduroys, Men's Beaver Hats, Fancy Cords, Vest Coatings, Knives, Jeans, Fustians, Nankens, Barlow and other Penknives, Cort. Bandanoes, Romalls, Knives and Forks, Linnen and Cotton pocket Handkerchiefs, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Pulicat and other ditto, Ivery, horn, and other Combs, Silk Huffs, Ferrets, Needles, Spectacles, and Apron Checks, in Trunks, Calicoes and Chintzes, Furnitures, Caublets, Calimancoes, N. B. A large assortment of Pearl, Steel and Spinning & other Stuffs, other Buttons.

The Creditors

Of the late JAMES WILSON, Esq. are requested to meet at the City Tavern, at 6 o'clock in the evening of Thursday next, the 24th inst. on business of importance. Jan. 22 d3t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 2d of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, of said day, at the house of Casper Earner Inkeeper, in Bordentown, and County of Burlington, those large and Commodious, Buildings and Lot now occupied as an Academy; this Building is also contrived that it may readily be divided into three distinct and large Dwelling Houses; Also for sale in said Town another Lot of ground consisting of about ten acres including an orchard, garden and dwelling house; a range of Stone building erected for a Queens ware Potter, a store house, wharf &c. &c. Situated as the property of Burgess Allison and taken in execution at the suit of James Finimore and others and to be sold by JOHN ETTON, late Sheriff of the county of Burlington. Burlington, Jan. 18th, 1799. (22) audst

For Savannah,

To sail the first opening, The well accommodated and fast sailing SHIP SWIFT PACKET, PATRICK GRIBBIN, Master, Now lying at Latimer's wharf.—For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, or N. & J. FRAZIER, No. 95, South Front Street. d1w

Canal Lottery, No. II.

COMMENCED drawing the 7th instant—There are only about 7000 tickets to draw and the Wheel upwards of 30,000 dollars richer than at the beginning.—Tickets, Nine Dollars each, to be had at WM. BLACKBURN'S Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second Street,—Where Check books are kept for registering and examination in this, the City of Washington Lotteries, &c. &c.—Tickets, from the State of the Wheel and the few that are now for sale, will rise in future after every days drawing; and that the public in general may have an opportunity of becoming purchasers, the drawing is postponed till Saturday, the 26th inst. when it will continue until finished. Jan. 19. 2aw

Note.—The business of a Broker duly attended to, in all its branches.

French Language.

G. DUPIEF, 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 d1w