

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 26.
Last evening, captain Collins, of the Draper, came up in a boat from below the Narrows, where he left his ship. He failed from Dublin the 17th November.

Captain Collins gives us the pleasing intelligence of the ENTIRE tranquility of Ireland—the security of most of the leaders of the insurgents—and the highest prospect of internal peace and prosperity.

Mr. TONE was recovering from his throat-cut, and was to be tried again in February. HOLT, untried, was in confinement; and

Many others, who were destined for transportation, expressed a great wish to come to America, but were told they would not be received here; so that the report of their coming to the United States, is fortunately unfounded. They are still in confinement.

In the Draper came 27 passengers, BUT NO UNITED IRISHMEN. A Mr. Oliver, merchant, of Baltimore, is on board.

It was ascertained to a certainty, that ALL the British frigates, except one frigate, were secured to the English—an addition to the British navy, of the Hoche, of 80 guns, and six frigates. This has not a little contributed to dishearten the deluded insurgents, who begin to sicken at the sound of an union with France. Thank God, every thing contributes to thwart the base designs of the French monsters.

Our Irish papers contain but few articles of intelligence which we have not anticipated.

Captain Collins left no American vessels in the port from which he failed; and spoke but one on his passage.

We have received from our Dublin correspondent a number of late trials for high treason. We shall probably re-publish some of them.

Upon looking over the Hibernian Journal of the 14th Nov. We find the following paragraphs.

Hanover October 18.

We have received intelligence that Denmark and Sweden have joined the coalition forming against France. These two powers, by this measure, recover their free navigation, and their vessels now detained by the English. About the end of this month the Danish and Swedish squadrons combined will sail to join the fleet under Admiral Duncan, who is to act in the North Sea.

The Court martial which on Saturday tried the unfortunate man, Mr. TONE, was on Sunday generally understood to have found him guilty of the crime with which he was charged, and which his speech upon his trial fully confessed—that of having served in the army of the enemy against his King and Country.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning, it was discovered that T. W. TONE, had endeavored to avoid the sentence of public execution, by an attempt to take away his own life; he was found by the keeper of his prison exulting by lots of blood, his windpipe completely cut across, and the veins of his neck slightly wounded by a pen-knife, which was found in his hand.

The order for his execution had been issued, the front of Newgate was the place appointed, and every thing was prepared for his reception at the awful spot, when

Mr. Curran moved the court of King's Bench for an habeas corpus, directed to the keeper of Provost marshalsea to bring up the body of the said TONE with the cause of his detention.

Soon after this writ had issued as matter of course, another application was made to the court, founded on an affidavit filed by the father of TONE, stating that upon delivering of the writ to the brigade Major at the barrack, that gentleman has peremptorily refused to comply with the mandate of the writ, alleging, "that he acted under the order of the General of the Garrison, and knew no other power."

Upon this new application, the High Sheriff of Dublin were directed by the court to proceed to the barrack, and there enforce the order of the court by taking in to their custody the persons of Theobald Wolfe TONE and his detainers.

The Sheriff shortly after returned with the fugitive who had been called upon to attend TONE, who deposed to the court, that TONE was in so dangerous a state as to render his removal of imminent danger to his life.

The court then respite the return of the habeas corpus for four days.

In order to prevent any further attempt at suicide, a strait waistcoat, similar to that usually applied to insane persons, has been affixed to TONE, in consequence of his attempt towards his own destruction.

From NEW LONDON, Jan. 23.

VICTOR HUGHES.

From the relation of several West India captains arrived at this port, it is reduced to a certainty, that VICTOR HUGHES is displaced from the office of Governor of Guadaloupe. Being deceived on board one of the frigates lately arrived there, he was detained until the government of the Island was reorganized, when he was permitted to go on shore under a guard to arrange his business preparatory to his departure for France.

DEMERARA.

The above mentioned frigates left 1000 troops at Cayenne, from which it was conjectured an attempt was intended upon Demerara. 400 troops were in consequence sent there from Barbadoes, while Captain Wells lay there; they were to be joined by detachments from other islands.

LATE BRITISH CAPTURES.

By the Fishguard of 48 guns, the Immortality, of 36 and 650 men including soldiers one of the British fleet; 8 Irish pilots were on board; 15,000 stands of arms were thrown over during the chase.

A new French ship, the Loir, of 52 guns,

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 21.

Six Per Cent.	15/6 to 8
Three Per Cent.	9/9
Deferred 6 Per Cent.	14/3
BANK United States,	23 per cent.
— Pennsylvania,	24 to 25
— North America,	46 ditto
Insurance comp. N. A. shares	13 to 13 1-8 dolls.
— Pennsylvania, shares,	50 ditto, Divid. on

COURSE OF EXCHANGE
On Hamburg 33 1-3 cents per Mark Banco.
— London, at 30 days 56 1-2
— " at 60 days 54
— " at 90 days 52 1-2
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guild. 36 to 37 1-4 cents

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, 1st Nov. 1798.

" Sir James Saumarez is arrived here with 5 of the prizes, having sunk three in his way down, and left one at Gibraltar for a floating battery. Sir James, in his way down, together with the marquis de Niza, sent a flag of truce on shore at Malta, to summon the surrender; but the French garrison, after deliberating three hours returned for answer they were Frenchmen. The inhabitants of Malta have risen against them *en masse*, and driven them into the fortifications, whence they dare not come out, and the marquis de Niza is left with 3 fail of the line, Portuguese and two fail of the line, British, with some frigates, to blockade the island. The inhabitants have cut off the water from the town and garrison, and the French have only rain water to make use of. The Maltese are determined to give them no quarter, having put to death four flags of truce which came from the garrison to them; and in two forties every man was put to the sword. The Portuguese and English have landed ammunition of all kinds, such as muskets, powder, ball, and cannon; and the Maltese chiefs have promised to make good use of them, so we may expect Malta will soon be restored to them again, and every Frenchman on the island cut up, if they do not surrender to the combined force left to blockade them."

" The French privateers have lately taken and sent into Coruna and Bilbao, five American vessels. Four are said to be condemned, because the Americans condemn their privateers, and one is to be condemned because the loaded in a British port. These are the good effects expected from the embargo being taken off in France."

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Gentleman called, a few days since at the office of the Aurora, where he found Dwight administering the honors of the shop. While he was detained, one or two of your rank Irishmen came in and enquired for the vulgar and impudent Dissent of the minority of the Pennsylvania Legislature to the address to the President. They were informed that there were none then to be had; that Mr. Jefferson had sent for and taken them all, but that a number more would be struck off in a few days.

MR. FENNO,

I see by the public prints, that Judge Brannon, of the county of Delaware, is charged by a Committee of one branch of the State Legislature, of a very gross misdemeanor in office, in endeavouring to screen the noted Isaac Davis, the author of the Robbery of the Bank of Pennsylvania, from punishment. He is charged also by that Committee, with falsehood and pervarication in making his defence before them: And it seems that he is to have a hearing before the House of Representatives, on Tuesday next, upon a resolution concerning his removal from office.

His counsel on that occasion are to be Messrs. Ingersoll and Dallas. He certainly is not censurable in selecting the counsel who possessed ingenuity enough to shield the infamous William Blount from punishment: Nor is it necessary to make enquiry whether these gentlemen propose to hold themselves up to the public, as defenders on all occasions of such characters as Blount and Brannon. But questions of much greater moment arise from a consideration of the subject, and deserve the attention of the public.

Both these gentlemen are officers of the government of Pennsylvania. And highly respectable officers too. Mr. Ingersoll is Attorney General, and Mr. Dallas is Secretary of the Commonwealth. It is the particular and almost only duty of the former to see that offenders are punished: the latter is intimately connected with all appointments to office, and with that power vested by the constitution in the Executive, of seeing the laws faithfully executed. Can the advocate so far divert himself of the prejudice which necessarily arises from his attention to his client's cause, as that the public may rest assured that these important channels through which the streams of Justice flow, will remain uncontaminated?

Besides; the examination may eventuate in an impeachment of Brannon—where then is the officer whose duty it is to prosecute for the Commonwealth? Is he not found acting in opposition to the trust reposed in him? But it may happen, agreeably to the Constitution, that the delinquent will hereafter be prosecuted in a Court of Law, for the same acts of which he is accused before the Legislature. Can the Attorney General reconcile his situation, on the happening of such an event, with his present engagement?

If the Resolution now depending should be adopted by two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, then (in the words of the Constitution) "the Governor may remove him from office." The Secretary of the Commonwealth is a very important officer in our government, and (if a man of talents and integrity) ought to have great weight in all the measures of the State Executive. After an unsuccessful attempt to acquit his client before the Legislature, the public can-

not be guarded against the influence which may be used with the Governor to give a direction to the discretionary power vested in him, of ratifying, or not, the decision of the Legislature.

But the example of the two officers of the government, of high, respectable, and responsible stations, repeatedly offering themselves as the vindicators of the most injurious offences against government—the corruption of its officers; is of more dangerous consequence than every thing else.

The virtuous Judge has the modesty to say that the accusation arises in the spirit of party. If the crime of which he is accused has constantly been confined to his party—if corruption in office be an incident to jacobinism, it does not therefore follow, that those who accuse him act from party motives, &c. It is to be hoped that his counsel, although they may on that score feel a little mortification in the prospect of his condemnation; will not so far forget the dignity due to themselves, and to the government of which they are officers, as to become the standing advocates of every delinquent who can add to his name the epithet of Democrat. The Judge will most probably find in the issue of the business, among the names of those who condemn him, many of that party, to which he would now cling for safety, and to which, numerous as the delinquencies of its members have been, his attachment is a disgrace. **CONSISTENCY.**

January 27th, 1799.

To the Citizens of Philadelphia.

Please to take notice, that the law respecting swine running at large in the city is about to be carried vigorously into effect.

Notwithstanding I view that law as very necessary for the prevention of nuisances, yet I consider it most proper that citizens should preserve such property by preventing their transgressing; for this purpose alone have I taken the liberty of dropping this hint.

A Citizen.

TUCKERTON, Jan. 22.

The following melancholy accident took place on the 18th instant, viz.—Capt. Thomas Ridgway of this place, failed from this port in the sloop Polly, for Philadelphia, and after doubling round Cape May about 2 miles was heaving the lead about 8 o'clock, P.M. and unfortunately fell overboard, the wind blowing fresh, all efforts to save him proved abortive: thus, was this unfortunate man snatched out of time in the prime of life, leaving behind him a disconsolate widow, and several children to bewail his fate, and their irreparable loss.

From Porcupine's Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Inhabitants of Chester County.

Some time since I noticed that a number of persons had convened at the house of Mr. Richard Robinson at the Pool, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of addressing the legislature of the union, to repeal the alien and sedition laws—it appears from an advertisement of these persons, in the "Aurora", that an adjourned meeting is to be held at the house of Major Bones, on the 28th inst. It requires no discernment to predict that those persons will give those laws an interpretation foreign to their intent and meaning. It is well known that the class of people calling themselves democrats, never have given to themselves, a candid interpretation; that at all times, in all the countries of the state, immediately antecedent to an election, they represent laws to have been passed which never were; that they ascribe a language and a conduct to their opponents which they never thought of, too disgraceful for themselves. It is thus they always impose on the uninformed and credulous; it is by this means they sometimes assume a formidable front; it is from this imposing false attitude, that you sometimes see for a time decent men amongst their adherents. Let every honest man consult his own feelings, after attentively considering both these laws, and then let him pronounce whether it is possible those laws will affect him. No they were made for the turbulent and the seditious—To protect the virtuous part of the community was as much the object of those laws as the penal laws, or any other laws for the suppression of crimes, although it is notorious that the number of malignant, seditious characters in Chester county are very few; yet it is to be lamented that there are some who, if they dared, would not be ashamed to utter expressions as unfriendly to this country as they would friendly to France. Fellow-citizens, do not be duped by having any thing to do with these people, their meetings, or their petitions or remonstrances: keep in mind that from such meetings as these and from language the most turbulent and the production of some men in authority, called a protest or reasons of dissent, some of our neighbouring counties, or least some of the inhabitants, are disgracing themselves with the most criminal and seditious conduct. I repeat again, be not duped by these people, view those laws yourselves, take nothing from hereafter, or from the construction these people will give you of those laws, otherwise the greatest deception will be the consequence; indeed insurrection if not downright rebellion may be the consequences. To an honest man it can be no matter of regret how severe and guarded the laws may be against murder, robbery, horse stealing or any other crime; neither can it be a subject of regret with him that seditious people are to be prevented from aiding the French by endeavouring to excite the people against the government of his choice, or that the President should have the power to send off alien enemies, convicted emigrants. It cannot be the wish of an honest man that this country should be an asylum for alien enemies, felons and convicts; to be sure people willing to make use of sedition and alien enemies,

will naturally be opposed to those laws, but as I do not address myself to this class, I have only to wish, that they may be suffered to travel on by themselves in the broad road of destruction, without involving honest credulous people in their nefarious schemes: it is therefore much to be wished that some of the persons who attended the first meeting, would not attend the second, and that every person setting proper estimate on his character would discontinue said meeting.

A Chester County Man.

Chester County 22d Jan. 1799.

Extract of a letter from the Collector of the port of New-York, dated Jan. 26, '99.

" I have seen captain Collins, of the ship Draper, from Ireland, who assures me, not a single passenger who had been imprisoned or convicted of sedition, was on board his ship; nor were people of this character allowed by the government to embark for the United States."

Charleston, January 8.

The following information is from a gentleman who resides in the interior parts of this state;—Some weeks ago, a man named Crocker, and an assistant, who reside on Middle-Tyger river, in Spartanburgh county, were digging for some stones for the use of a mill; on removing a flake of a rock they found an old decayed wooden box, which contained 800 hard dollars, and 60 English guineas. It is supposed that they were buried by an old German, who resided formerly in that neighbourhood, and died during the war.

Gazette Marine List.

The following vessels failed early yesterday morning from this port, viz.

Ship Clothier, Gardner, for Liverpool	Batavia
Philadelphia, Bliss, for Philadelphia	Batavia
Prosperity, Joughan, for Londonderry	Lisbon
Cesar, Howland, for Lisbon	Batavia
Neptune, Jeffries, for Batavia	Malaga
Enterprise, Moseley, for Havanna	Cowes
Fame, Ricard, for Hamburg	Barracoa
Brig Mercury, Williamson, for Maria, Woodward, La Guira	
Polly, Makins, for	
Paragon, Houston, for	

The Neptune and Enterprise came too at Gloucester Point; and the other outward bound vessels that failed yesterday morning reached the Port.

The Ship Asia, capt. Morgan, of this port, on her passage from Batavia, after experiencing two severe gales, put into the Isle of France to refit.

Accounts received yesterday from Norfolk state that the Montezuma, Capt Murray, had captured in the West Indies, a French privateer of 18 guns and a brig of 12 guns. We have not been able to learn by what channel this information reached Norfolk.

A late Charleston paper contains the very unpleasant intelligence of the capture of the United States' brig NORFOLK, by the French. The account is, however, extremely vague.

Portland January 14.

Thursday last arrived here, brig Polly, Captain Henry Turner, 33 days from Tortola. Captain Turner, mentions the arrival of two or three French frigates at the West Indies.—Spoke the ship Cumberland, Scott, a short time from this port—all well.

Salem January 18.

From Capt. James Stuart, at Cadix, Nov. 8, 1798.

" For your information I enclose this:— I had a brother in law taken and carried into Algiers for want of a Mediterranean pass. The Dey told him, that he would clear him because he was the first he took; but that if he caught any more American vessels without that pass, he would make prizes of them together with their people. This happened about the 20th of October. If you think proper, communicate the same to the public.

" Markets are falling here fast. Captain Ropes is here."

Providence, R. I. Jun. 19.

Capt. Litchfield, of Bristol, off the Moro cattle, was attacked by a French privateer of 8 guns and 80 men, which, after fighting 3 glasses, he was fortunate enough to disable by shooting away her fore-top-mast, and killing eight or ten of her men—beat her off, and arrived at the Havana with but little damage and no loss of men.

Baltimore January 24.

Arrived from Hannah, capt. Groves, from Lisbon, 73 days—

Arrived this day, schooner Polly, capt. Frazier, from portsmouth, England, which she left the 21st Nov. with the convoy. Cargo 50 tons saltpetre—John Smith, jun. Capt. Frazier has brought dispatches from Mr. King to the Secretary of State.

Also arrived, ships Harmony, from Batavia; and Louis, from do.; Apello, from Hamburg and a Danish barque.

The Juno, captain Price, arrived on Tuesday last, left Cadiz on the 10th of November. The brig Polly, and the schooner Felicity, Wilton, of this port, were at St. Lucar—the latter to fail in a few days.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the estate of the late Robert Hardie, mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and to either the indolent to said estate, to make payment to either of the subscribers

PETER BAYNTON,	Executors.
JOHN CRAIG,	

No. 22, Dock-street. Jan. 14 2awtf

* * * Sale of Madeira Wine at the late dwelling house of Henry Hill, Esq. is postponed until Saturday next, at 11 o'clock. Jan. 28 dSat.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1799. LETTERS for the British Packet, for Falmouth, will be received at this office, until Tuesday 29th inst. at 12 o'clock
N. B. The inland postage to New-York, must be paid at this office.

* * * Letters for the Brig Mercury, Capt. Williamson, for COWES, will be received at the Coffee-House until Wednesday morning next at 9 o'clock.

18,000 wt. Java Coffee, 500 pieces Nankeens, A fine invoice of China, well assorted, and a few pieces colored Luteifings, entitled to drawback, FOR SALE BY THOMAS GREEVES, No. 73, Walnut-street. Jan. 28 jawzw

TO-MORROW, WILL BE LANDED, From on board of the Brig SUSANNA, Captain HUNT, from Cadix, SHERRY WINE, For sale by PHILIPS CRAMOND & Co. Jan. 28 3t

VOLUNTEER GRENADIERS. January 28th, 1799. THE gentlemen composing this corps are ordered to assemble, on Thursday evening next, 7 o'clock, at the City Tavern. N. B. Important Elections to take place. By command, G. K. HARRISON, 1st Serjt.

BREAD To be delivered to the Poor of the City and Liberties at Friends Meeting-House in Market, the corner of Second, street, on Friday the 12 of February, at 10 o'clock, agreeable to the wills of Petty and Carter. The guardians of the poor are requested to give their attendance agreeable to a resolve of the General Board of the 24th instant. Jonathan Robeson, President of the General Board of Guardians Philadelphia, January 28, 1799. dtFt

New-York, January 1, 1799. PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, MEMOIRS, ILLUSTRATING THE History of Jacobinism. In three Parts. Part I. The Antichristian Conspiracy. II. The Antimonarchical Conspiracy. III. The Antifederal Conspiracy. A translation from the French of the Abbe BARRUEL.

CONDITIONS. I. This work to be printed on a good type and fine paper—in 3 volumes, 8vo. 400 pages each. II. The price to subscribers, bound and lettered, will be 4 dollars 50 cents; in boards 3 dollars 75 cents.

Subscriptions will be received by Cornelius Davis, No. 94, Water street; and by others who hold subscription papers.—Bookellers the usual allowance. Jan. 28 jawzw

ANY Persons wanting passage to France, can obtain it in the Swedish Barque Neptune, Daniel Jaderbom, master, lying at New-York, by applying to Mr. Letcombe, or to Richard Soderstrom, Consul General of Sweden, in this city. Jan. 24 \$

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the honorable JOHN D. COXE, esq., President of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the first Circuit, and of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware, and Wm. Robinson, the younger, Jonathan Bayard Smith, and Reynold Keen, esquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the said county of Philadelphia, have issued their Precept bearing date the 18th day of January, 1799, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-house in the said City of Philadelphia, on the 18th day of February next. Notice is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, and to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the same City and Counties of Philadelphia, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which in their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. And also all those who will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or shall be in the Goal of the City and County of Philadelphia, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. JONATHAN PENROSE, sheriff. God save the Common-Wealth. Jan. 24. 88w

ABNER BRIGGS, Of the City of Philadelphia, STOREKEEPER, HAVING assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all his creditors—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to either of the assignees; in failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged without further delay. GEORGE PENNOCK, WILLIAM FRENCH. January 2 wed.&tr.6w

TO LET, And may be entered on in about two weeks from the date, TWO Ranges of stores and Compting Houses lately erected by the subscriber, just below Market-street wharf;—The stand for business equal to any in the city. For terms apply to

PAUL BECK, jr. No. 11 South Water-street. Who has in store several boxes, chests and packages merchandise received from New-York per the schooner Weymouth, Henry Allen master,—the owners are requested to call for them. dec. 31. mwf3w

THE Book for Subscriptions to the Company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuylkill, at, or near the City of Philadelphia, continues open at the house of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 13, Church Alley. January 8, 1799. 2046w