

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12.

The impudent, seditious and inflammato- ry memorial, which we had occasion yesterday to notice, purports to be the address of a number of the natives of Ireland residing in places convenient for mutual communication...

"The law concerning Aliens," it is set forth in the remonstrance, "affects with great anxiety" the subscribers to the petition. From this, and more expressly from what immediately follows may be gathered the direct acknowledgment, that these petitioners are aliens, foreigners, Irishmen. Thus acknowledging themselves to be Irishmen, they with unprecedented indecency proceed to exercise the first and dearest rights of citizens, by assuming to themselves to pass censures on our government, our laws, our principles, and our general conduct. In this manner, are we audaciously bullied out of our reason, and thus shall we be bullied out of our property, and our lives, if restraints more severe than alien and sedition laws be not speedily imposed.

Although the petition is pretended to be from Irishmen, it is remarkable enough that the principal actors in disseminating it, turn out to be citizens of America, viz. Blair McClanahan, Reynolds, Duane, &c. Thus does the revolutionary talisman endow patriots with the faculty of reconciling two gross inconsistencies—thus does it enable them continually to aspire after new rights and privileges, without assuming any of the duties and obligations of their new character, without renouncing any of the immunities of the old. Thus do a body of foreigners erect themselves into a peculiarly privileged order; and thus are they permitted to call over the original American character, a shade of obloquy and contempt.

If the authors of this petition are Irishmen they have no voice here. If it is the voice of the country that they are imprisoned or banished, there is no appeal, unless, indeed, they mean seriously to resort to arms, a design, which their conduct evinces to be not very remote from their imaginations, —not indeed against imprisonment or exile, but against measures of internal policy—domestic regulations, of the propriety or necessity of which we are the sole judges.

If they are Americans, what have they to do with the grievances, real or pretended, of Ireland?

But the truth is, that though the casualty of birth, in the one case, or the observance of certain forms in another, may warrant men to assume the character of an Irishman or an American citizen,—such men as those engaged in this disgraceful business, have no just pretensions to either. What is the American, that would own Duane or Reynolds or any other United Irishman, for a fellow-citizen? If there is one, he is a fit tenant only for Hell or for France. Where lives there an honest, a real Irishman, that would admit either of them to be his fellow-countryman? Ask the members of St. Mary's Church—the gentlemen who apprehended Reynolds—ask any man of fair character, in the city, or the United States,—you will be answered as he was, that he is no Irishman, but a traitor.

The next clause in the memorial that merits any notice, is a pretty direct allusion to the probably meditated assassination of the President. They remind us in language by no means unintelligible to us, (though by observing it, they seem to have strove to make it so) that Jefferson is their friend and patron—that it is only necessary, in order to make his friendship and his patronage effective, to remove Mr. Adams; "his mortality," they observe, "would occasion a new standard of conduct." Beware my soul, but I believe the withered paw that indited this line, clutched in bloody imagination, a dagger prepared to do the deed. There are no times for men to wear their hearts upon their sleeves.

These audacious petitioners and remonstrators go on to describe to us the Irish character; and to dilate on its consequence to America. They represent the Irish nation, and particularly the Catholics, as oppressed, discontented, and impatient for a revolution, under the auspices of France, with many other similar assertions which every day's experience gives the lie to.

As to the Irish character, it is, better known in America than these outlaws imagine. We did not take it from their families, or it would have been seditious, treacherous and sanguinary; we did not take it from their reports, or it would have been worse.

There is one trait in the Irish character (generally received in this country so far as our observation extends) which, with every people that aspires to be great, ought peculiarly to endear it—a strong, and where once possessed, an inextinguishable nationality. Had we copied from Ireland this first of all requisites, we should not at this day be bullied by an ignominious band of outcasts and outlaws—our citizens would not be jeopardized for asserting the character of our country, nor their sanctuaries profaned by sedition and riot. The outlaws know this characteristic of the Irish nation—it has been branded on their hearts,—and the iron of experience yet lilies in their imaginations. They know it well, for it drove them hither; and it is because they know it, and its power, that they constantly labor to array the formidable and honorable propensity, against those who hold them up in their genuine, bloody and detestable colors to the world. "The Irish blood runs not so pure here as in Ireland," says one of

them, "or the abuse of the Irish nation, would not have been passed over." The American Gazette, says the petition, incessantly propagate misrepresentations concerning the Irish residents in the United States, and the Irish in general. One fellow has gone so far as to accuse a printer of calling "the nation"—Irish outcasts,—Irish vagabonds,—Irish vagrants,—Irish cut-throats,—Irish blood-hounds,—wild Irish. To pass over the pretty climax in the composition, the absurdity of calling "the Irish nation," Irish outcasts, could only enter into the brain of an Ass. No, no; not one of these expressions was ever applied to the Irish nation by any printer in America: these things are trumped up merely to kindle the glowing heat of weak minds into acts of assassination—the instigator may betake himself to Delaware county, or any where else, till he supposes the deed is done, and then deny the fact by justifying it.

The remonstrance closes in a strain of peculiar turpitude, and demands here more lengthily notice than we are able at present to bestow.

To record passing events, and those particularly which excite general interest and anxiety, or affect the repose and comfort of the community, has been deemed the essential province of Newspapers—When newspapers, therefore, pass in silence over a transaction, affecting in no remote degree, every member of society, they countenance, as far as in them lies, the offence, which they thus audaciously attempt to smother.

A French gentleman, agent from Guadaloupe, was landed at Cape-May, yesterday morning.

A BULL. The Hibernian disciple of Esculapius, who was brought before the Mayor on Sunday last, in interrogating one of the witnesses, asked the following question: "Did you or did you not see three or four persons assaulting me before you came up?"—To which the witness replied "Sir, I have not the faculty of seeing where I am not present."

A correspondent wishes to know how Messrs. Claypoole and Bradford came to "remember to forget" to insert an account of the daring outrage, committed by the Uppmen in St. Mary's Church yard on Sunday last.

COMMUNICATION. OBSERVER. CHAPTER I.

"The LIFE of Government is REPUTATION."

To the honorable House of Representatives of the National Government.

I am induced to address you, Gentlemen, on a subject, which I know is important to the community, over which you are placed as rulers, and I wish in the outset of my address, to convince you, that I will neither accept you as my servants, nor arrogate to myself the character of sovereign. That I approach you with the confidence of a freeman, is true, but, at the same time with the reverence of a subject; that reverence which is not incompatible with my rights, but an unfeeling concomitant of a freeman, whose mind is impressed with the sacred duties he owes to a legitimate government, and to you as a component part of government.

I am a native American, born and brought up in the country, and in common with my fellow countrymen, have fought after newspapers, containing your debates, that I might gain information of the proceedings, learn the different characters and opinions of the speakers, &c. In doing this I have been sometimes surprized, and sometimes mortified, at finding bad grammar, false logic, incoherent premises and wrong conclusions, published as coming from the mouths of our enlightened Representatives.

A few weeks since I concluded to improve a little leisure I had in coming to this city, and hearing by myself. After a number of days faithful attention to your debates, I feel myself impelled by motives of duty, to ask your attention in turn. Your debates are taken, or attempted to be taken by two men, whose names I do not know, and whose persons I only know by seeing them in your house, taking notes: one I am told for Claypoole's; and the other for Bradford's newspapers. By hearing the actual debates, and reading the printed ones, I discover the great injustice done by the publication. I am not about to accuse the note takers, they are said to be Englishmen, and men of ingenuity, and by their appearance are young men; perhaps they do their best; but not being acquainted with the country, its politics, the members, and their political opinions, it would be strange if they were always correct; the fact is they are often very incorrect, especially the debates published in Bradford's paper; would it not be better to have no debates published, than very incorrect ones?

The people in the country argue in this way; "these debates are published in Philadelphia under the eyes of the speakers, probably under each speaker's correction, and therefore must be exactly what they say." I leave the conclusion to your own good sense, gentlemen; read the debates, as published, with this impression, that they are just what passed in your house, and what will be the result?—Recur to my motto, THE LIFE of Government is REPUTATION, most of you, certainly, probably all, will remember by whom this was spoken, and the occasion which rendered it peculiarly impressive; but at any rate the sentence contains a self evident truth—no government can exist long without its REPUTATION is supported; and upon you is emphatically devolved the all important duty to support the reputation of this government, so dear to the people, it is a sacred deposit we have lodged in your hands. The opinions of the people at large, must be founded on such

facts as come to their knowledge; and although I give credit to the intentions of Mr. Bradford and Mr. Claypoole, and for ought I know, the note takers are men of the utmost integrity, yet the debates are spread into the country newspapers in such a manner, as has a tendency to injure your reputation as men of sense, and more, as men of literature. The people are induced to think lightly of a government, when they are obliged to think lightly of its administration. In vain will you say, "if people will take the trouble to attend and hear us, they will discern the real state of things, and be convinced that the debates as published, are incorrect;"—ninety-nine hundredths of the people can have no source of information on this subject, but from public newspapers; and very good men, well disposed towards government, are led to say Congress is wasting their time in uttering non sense! This tends to destroy the REPUTATION of government, which I repeat, is its LIFE. Whatever is published as coming from the Executive is correct and energetic, and the influence of those publications has been seen and acknowledged by all. If the proceedings in your house were as correctly published, I am happy to declare, from personal observation, your reputation, and that of the government would be greatly increased. It is not for me, who am unacquainted with legislative proceedings to point out a remedy for this evil, and evil it certainly is, and its consequences are becoming more serious every day. I submit these observations to your candid consideration.—A word to the wise is sufficient.

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 11. Mr. Harper, from the committee appointed to confer with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill respecting balances due from certain individual states to the U. States, made a report, which lies on the table.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house that he had approved and signed the act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the U. States and France, and the dependencies thereof.

A message was also received from the Senate, informing the house, that they had passed a bill for organizing the troops of the U. States, and for other purposes, to which they request the concurrence of this house.

The bill for augmenting the Navy of the U. States, was read the third time; and on the question, "Shall this bill pass?" Mr. Eggleston rose in opposition to it. He was followed by Mr. Gallatin on the same side, Mr. Josiah Parker, Mr. Otis and Mr. S. Smith spoke in favour of the passage of it.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays as follow: YEAS. Mess. Allen, Baer, Bartlet, Bayard, Brace, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Cohran, Craik, Dana, Dennis, Edmond, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hofmer, Mess. Imlay, Kitters, Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morgan, Morris, Otis, I. Parker, J. Parker, Finckney, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Shepard, Sainicklon, S. Smith, Spaight, Sprague, Thatcher, Thomas, Tillinghast, Van Allen, Wadsworth, Wain, J. Williams,

54. NAYS. Mess. Baldwin, Bard, Blount, Brent, Brown, Cabell, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clopton, Davis, Dawson, Eggleston, Elmendorf, Findley, Fowler, Gallatin, Gillespie, Gregg, Hanna, Harrison, Havens, Mess. Heiter, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Macon, M'Clanahan, M. Dowell, New, Nicholas, Skinner, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumner, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams,

The bill authorizing the establishment of Docks, and The bill authorizing the purchase of Timber for Naval purposes, were severally read the third time and passed.

MARRIED]—Last Evening, by the Rev. Mr. Tennant, ANDREW HEATH, Esq. of Germantown, to the amiable Mrs. BARBARA TISON, of Montgomery County.

The Anniversary Oration before the Philadelphia Medical Society will be delivered at the College Hall in Fourth Street, at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

N. B.—Dinner will be on the table at 3 o'clock, P. M. at O'Ellers's Hotel. GEORGE LEE, Secretary, Feb. 12.

This morning the citizens were surprized by intelligence that the schooner RETALIATION, lately belonging to the United States, and commanded by captain Bembidge was in the river: various conjectures were formed and the Democrats were as usual busy in fabricating good tidings!!! Her appearance however about 10 o'clock enabled us to ascertain the following facts:

A new Commissioner having arrived at Guadaloupe, Victor Hughes was sent prisoner on board the same frigate where captain B. was confined, his men being lodged in dungeons with negroes and criminals, and fed with 2 oz. of raw meat per day!!! Before his departure capt. B. was permitted to go ashore, but not in his uniform, tho' the Commissioner said he did not consider him a prisoner, notwithstanding the treatment given him and his brave companions who refused their liberty until they should be regularly exchanged. Owing to the scarcity of provisions they were at length forced away; about 200 Americans in all being sent aboard the schooner and two brigs under flags of truce. The whole fleet of privateers had failed to prey on our property, which continues to be condemned without delay.

BOSTON, February 5. FIRE.—Yesterday morning about half past seven o'clock, the Work-House in this town, superintended by Capt. Hammatt, was discovered to be on fire. The Citizens promptly assembled, and their usual exertions were successful in preventing the loss of the Building, although it unavoidably suffered much damage. The fire is strongly suspected to have occurred by design, as it first appeared in the oakum room.

MARRIED]—At Newburyport, by the Rev. Samuel Spring, on Tuesday evening, Rev. ANDREW BEATTIE, of Salisbury, to Miss MARY BOARDMAN, of this town. On Wednesday forenoon, they were met at the bridge, in their way to Salisbury, by 18 sleighs from Mr. Beattie's parish; nine of which, with Col. Evans on horseback at their head, went on before them, and nine followed, including in the middle with them, 7 other sleighs from Newburyport. When they passed the parish school house, the scholars in a row paid their respects. At the parsonage they found a handsome and copious entertainment provided by Mr. Beattie's parishioners, and no circumstance was omitted, which could on such an occasion testify the affectionate respect of a people for their minister, and welcome to their circle the partner of his joys.

Gazette Marine List. Port of Philadelphia,

ARRIVED, days Ship Juno, Wolters, Hamburg, via N.Y. 8 Brig Polly, Hill, Frederickburgh 8

CLEARED, St. Sebastian Brig Peggy, Maxwell, Baltimore Schr. Sally, Coffin, Richmond Sloop Nancy, Hall, Richmond

Harmony, Proust, Frederickburgh A large ship is below, name unknown. A person who left Great Egg-Harbour yesterday informs, that the evening before he saw a brig on shore on the bar of that place, her mainmast gone, and several hogheads of rum washed on shore from the wreck. 'Tis supposed she was cast away in the gale of Saturday morning last. Nothing further was known. Arrived this morning the ship Four Friends, Hubber, in 63 days from Hamburg—brings no news.

Boston, February 5. Feb. 1. Arrived ship Havenah, Morland, 90 days from Bristol, via Vineyard. Nothing new. On anchoring she saluted the town.

Same day. Brig Lydia, Cazneau, from Martha's Bray (Jamaica) 25 days. Left no American vessels at this port. On anchoring she saluted the town. At 3 p. m. saw a large privateer sch. full of men, which bore down and hauled into our wake for near half an hour, and on their seeing our red equipage, bore away and made all sail.

Arrived armed ships Mercury, Pearson, and Washington, Cunningham, from Leghorn, 97 days. The latter fell in, on the 19th of Nov. in the gut of Gibraltar, with a French Zebek, of 2 nines, and 4 sixes on her main, and lined with swivels fore and aft, manned with 50 men, who bore down upon him, and fired a gun; the Washington was prepared with 12 sixes, and about 20 hands, to engage her, which she did for about half an hour, during which the Zebek attempted to board the Washington, but at the moment of this manœuvre Capt. Cunningham, fired a well directed broad side into the rover, and obliged her to sheer off, with great slaughter.

Charleston, Jan. 21. Capt. Young, who arrived on Friday evening last, left Malaga on the 12th of November, before he sailed, a fleet with 7000 English troops on board had passed up the Mediterranean, supposed to be intended to assist the king of Naples against the French. He also informs, that the island of Malta had surrendered to the English; that they had there captured the ship William Tell, which had escaped from Bequiere; he likewise understood that the British fleet had taken the ship Genereux, (another of Bruyeres squadron) and retaken the Leader, of 50 guns, which the Genereux had carried into Corfu.

January 24. Yesterday arrived the schooner Harmony, Roberts, Martinique, 19 days. The frigate United States, commodore Barry, arrived at Martinique the day before the schooner Harmony sailed.

The Gentlemen, lately appointed officers in the Army of the United States, at present residing in this city, are requested to meet to-morrow evening at Mr. Dunwoody's Tavern.

NEW THEATRE. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13. WILL BE PRESENTED, (for the first time here) A celebrated COMEDY, called, THE HEIR AT LAW.

Written by George Colman, the Younger; Author of the Mount Inter, Balls and Parties, the Iron Chest, &c. &c. and performed at the Theatre Royal, Hay Market, Drury Lane, and Covent Garden, and at the Theatre, Baltimore, with unbounded applause.

To which will be added, a COMIC OPERA, called, THE ROMP. BOX, One Dollar—Pit, Three-quarters of a Dollar—and GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 5, and the Curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock precisely. THE COMMISSIONERS, APPOINTED by the Corporation to open Books of Subscription for a Loan to introduce WHOLESOME WATER from the River Schuylkill by means of Steam Engines (already contracted for) to the Center Square and from thence to be distributed through the City, give NOTICE,

That a book will be opened at the City Hall to-morrow, the 12th instant, and will be continued from day to day, until the Loan is completed, where the commissioners will attend from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, to receive subscriptions. By order of the Board, Jacob Shoemaker, sec'y.

ad mo. 12. N. B. Ten dollars to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing, 30 dollars at the expiration of two months, 30 ditto, ditto, 4 months, 30 ditto, ditto, 6 months } From the time of subscribing

NOTICE. ALL persons having any demands against the Committee appointed to distribute the Donations received for alleviating the Distresses of those who are suffering in consequence of the late Calamity, are requested to bring in their accounts previous to the 20th instant. By Order of the Committee, PETER BARKER, Clerk. ad mo. 12, 1799.

City Dancing Assembly. THE subscribers are informed that there will be no Assembly prior to the 22nd inst. feb. 12

To be Let, A genteel, convenient three story BRICK HOUSE, IN SPRUCE STREET. THIS house has been newly painted and painted, and was not occupied during last fever. feb. 12. 45t of, 20 tf.

Sales of valuable Property. WILL BE SOLD, At the Merchants' Coffee house, in Second Street, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock in the Evening, ALL that valuable property, situate in Front street, between Walnut street and the Drawbridge No. 114, late the property of Daniel Tylon, deceased; consisting of a large three-story Brick House, two-story brick Kitchen, with cellars under the whole—also a two-story brick Store on Dock street, No. 43; the lot is nineteen feet front on Front street, and extends 145 feet to Dock street, on which the above store is erected; the whole now in the tenure of Claudius F. Roffet; the yard is paved with bricks with a pump of good water by the kitchen door. Possession to be given the 6th of June next. The above property is clear of all incumbrances. Any person wishing to view the premises, may see it by applying to Mr. C. F. Roffet. Conditions will be made known at the time of sale. SHANNON & POALK, AUCTRS. February 12.

TO BE SOLD, On Thursday the 1st March, next, At the Merchants' Coffee House, In the evening, at 7 o'clock, THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, —viz.—

A LOT in Arch-street between Sixth and Seventh-streets, containing in breadth on Arch street, 33 feet and depth 120 feet, on which there is two frame tenements which rent for 60l. per annum—free of all incumbrances. One Lot in Trotters Lane in the Township of Moyemensing, between Front and Second-street, about half a mile from the city, containing one acre of land, on which is erected a one story Brick tenement and a stable, the said lot and appurtenances rents for 30l. per annum. One Lot, containing 3 1/2 acres of Land adjoining Carl's estate in the township of Moyemensing, on which is a two story Brick tenement, two rooms on a floor, a good Brick kitchen, a good Orchard of the best grafted fruit Newtown Pippins, a very large strawberry patch and the Land all in good order and well adapted for a garden, now in tenure of Rebecca Goiser, and rents for 60l. per annum. The above three lots possession can be given in April next.

A beautiful COUNTRY RETREAT, Situated in Turner's Lane, known by the name of Gravel Run, on which is a handsome Brick Building two stories high, two rooms on a floor, a Piazza the whole front of the House, and cellars under the whole, an excellent well of water, a good Tennants House; also a good Barn, a garden, good orchard, &c. the whole in complete repair, and containing from 14 to 15 acres of land—subject to a lease to Richard Wells, Esq for 5 years to come from the last for which period the rent has been paid. A Ground Rent on the east side of Third Street, a little below Shippen street, on which is a handsome three story brick house—the Ground Rents £ 32 per annum, out of which £ 5. 5. is to be deducted leaving a ground rent for sale of £ 17. 15 per annum—also a ground rent on the west side of George street, adjoining the above lot on which there is no buildings—the ground rent is £ 7. 10 per annum out of which £ 5. 5. is to be deducted, leaving a rent for sale of £ 2. 5. per annum—the both joint ground rents are subject to pay the ground rent. The terms and conditions shall be made known at the time of sale and for further particulars enquire of Footman & Co. Auctioneers. feb. 12