

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes items like Six Per Cent, Three Per Cent, and various bank shares.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Table with 2 columns: Location and Exchange Rate. Includes London, Amsterdam, and other international rates.

APPOINTMENT—By Authority.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON, Esq. to be a Brigadier General in the Army of the United States.

Last evening died, after a short illness, in the 52d year of his age, Mr. MORDECAI LEWIS of this city, merchant—A gentleman, who possessed the highest mercantile abilities, the strictest honor, the utmost punctuality, in all his dealings, and who, for many years conducted an extensive and lucrative trade, to many parts of the world, with sound judgment and unfeigned probity.

Ottum Dives.

The great Philosopher of America, has lately burnt an imitation of this beautiful Carmen, which he had nearly completed, and having resolved on continuing to take an active part in public affairs, is at this moment engaged in framing a new Constitution for us, after the model of the French Pentarchy, which is to be brought on the tapis as soon as he succeeds to the Presidency.

A certain other chief (Fouquier Tinville) is to furnish a republican code of laws, to be an appendage to this emanation of the new light of philosophy, as soon as he has finished a Hymnus ad Bacchum now in hand, which he, with great propriety, begins in the words of Horace, "Quo me, Bacche, rapis tui plenum?"

A custom of pernicious tendency prevails in America, in regard to marriages—it is that of Justices performing the ceremony. The objections to this custom are as obvious as they are numerous: and yet no one has ever attempted to reform it.

A waggon-load of Democratic M. M. C. lately overtaken, one arm was broke, and one leg. Federal members would have been killed, but instruments of evil are seldom thrown by, while there is any use for them.

It is a little curious that no Lawyer could be found to perform the simple task of publishing the law reports; and that the field must be left to a motley Harlequin, whose whole life has been a constant satire upon all law.

In one point of view, at least, there is a fitness in the secretary's becoming law reporter. The decisions of Fouquier Tinville should be recorded by Collet d'Herbois.

Mr. Dallas once wrote a prologue in verse and blank verse; but so barren is the public taste for literary and scientific productions, that we do not remember that it either made or met an impression.

It is much to be lamented, that those two admirable fates, the David and Meviad, and the Pursuits of Literature, have not yet found an edition in this country: They have already passed through many in England, and are in fact ranked amongst the standard productions of British Literature. The folly at which these great geniuses have stooped to aim their shafts is still rampant here—Merry is still idolized—Robinson still adored. Is an everlasting bar to be opposed to the introduction of British literature? And are we also continually to chill the germs of native genius with the killing frost of neglect?

Shall the keen ire of —'s elastic Muse, No deeper trace leave, than the Post-boy's news? Nay, link with weight of liberty and law, And feel the power that dar'd his aim to draw; Triumphant dulcets see the stage maintain, And all her fustian foils erect again? Shall Lucid D—, waste in obscure shade, His noon-tide radiance on the rude boor's head? Conspicuous of merit, fill'd with just disdain, "Pau-periem pati" cry, and cry in vain? Shall folly, mail'd in brass, subvert the throne, Of sense and learning, and erect her own? Their votaries whelm with ignorance and spite, And ordain fools and fools alone to write?

See a vast crowd of Sonnets, Monodies, and Elegies in the newspapers and magazines. Extinctum Nymphæ crudeli funere Daphnim Flebas t.

Liberty and law;—In a country which boasts this motto, a Bookseller was actually prosecuted for selling the most brilliant, polished, and merited Satire that ever adorned the American press.

Were the absurd opinion, that the yellow fever springs out of the ground, to gain credence, how gloomy would our prospect be: Not that the poppy that has been poured forth on this subject, nor mandragora, nor even the omnipotent abracad, of philosophical medicine, or medical philosophy, could ever educate us to repose.

For a ever, after middle summer's spring, My eye on hill, in torch, dale or mead, My eye on fountain, or by ruihy brook, Or on a braced margin of the sea, To see our fingers to the whirling wind, But with its gloom it would disturb our sport, But it cometh from the West-Indies, and like me is but for a season.

Extract of a letter from Captain THOMAS TRUXTON, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the United States ship Constellation, in sight of the island of St. Christophers, Feb. 10, 1799.

DEAR SIR, I WROTE you the 4th inst. to which I must beg leave to refer, and soon after weighed from Basseferre road, St. Christophers, and proceeded to sea, having made the necessary arrangements with the merchants and masters of vessels for a convoy, to sail this day for the United States, under charge of the Norfolk and Richmond, which vessels I directed to cruise, in the meantime, near St. Bartholomews and St. Martins, so as to be at hand to proceed with the convoy at the time appointed. As soon as I left the road of Basseferre (which I did with the Constellation follow) I stretched under Montserrat and towards Guadaloupe by the wind, and from thence under the lee of Antigua and Bermuda. In this route I only met two merchant vessels, and a British frigate. I therefore thought it best to change my ground, which I did, and run down towards the island of Nevis, and on the 9th instant at noon, that island bearing W. S. W. five leagues distance, discovered a large ship to southward, on which I bore down. She hoisted American colours, and I made our private signals for the day, as well as that of the British, but finding the answer neither, I immediately suspected her to be an enemy, and in a short time after found that my suspicions were well founded, for she hoisted the French national colours, and fired a gun to windward (which is a signal of an enemy). I continued bearing down on her, and a quarter past 3 P. M. she hailed me several times; and as soon as I got in a position for every shot to do execution, I answered by commencing a close and successful engagement, which lasted until about half-past 4 P. M. when she struck her colours to the United States ship Constellation, and I immediately took possession of her.

She proved to be the celebrated French frigate Infurgente, of 40 guns and 407 men, lately out from France, commanded by monsieur Beureaut, and is esteemed one of the fastest sailing ships in the French navy. I have been much flattered in my rigging and sails, and my foretopmast rendered, from wounds, useless; you may depend the enemy is not left so.

I intend to get into Basseferre road, St. Christophers, if possible, with my prize; but the wind being adverse and blowing hard, I much doubt, in the crippled state of both ships, whether I shall effect it, and if not, I must make a port to leeward. The high state of our discipline, with the gallant conduct of my officers and men, would have enabled me to have compelled a more formidable enemy to have yielded, had the fortune of war thrown one in my way;—as it is, I hope the President and my country will, for the present, be content with a very fine frigate being added to our infant navy, and that too with the loss of only one man killed, and two wounded, while the enemy had (the French surgeon reports) 52 or 53 killed and wounded. Several were found dead in the tops, &c. and thrown overboard 18 hours after we had possession. I must not omit, in this hasty detail, to do justice to monsieur Beureaut, for he defended his ship manfully, and from my raking him several times fore and aft, and being athwart his stern ready with every gun to fire when he struck his colours, we may impute the conflict not being more bloody on our side, for had not these advantages been taken, the engagement would not have ended so soon, for the Infurgente was completely officered and manned.

Extract from Capt. Thomas Truxton to the Secretary of the Navy, dated 14th February.

"On the 13th, after the greatest exertions having been made, we gained these roads with both ships, and anchored them safe about noon. It is impossible for me to state to you the joy demonstrated by the inhabitants on this occasion; the ship was filled with gentlemen of the first dignities in the island, and a salute requested, in order that it might be returned, which was complied with on my part, particularly as it came from a member of the king's council, Mr. Tyson, an old friend of mine of many year's standing.

I have just received a polite letter of congratulation from the commander in chief, who offers me every service in his power; and I have directed all the wounded from on board the Infurgente to be immediately landed, and sent to the hospital.

The following is an accurate return made me this morning by lieutenant Rogers, commanding the prize, taken from the examining officers, of the killed and wounded on board the Infurgente, viz.

Table with 2 columns: Status and Count. Killed: 29; Badly wounded: 22; Wounded more slightly: 19.

Total killed and wounded, 70. We had, as I wrote to you only one man killed, and two badly wounded, one of which is since dead, the other is a midshipman, Mr. McDonough, who lost his foot; an ordinary seaman was afterwards discovered to be slightly wounded: this is the whole number lost and injured on board the Constellation.

I shall proceed to repair the damages sustained to both ships as speedily as possible, and until the pleasure of the President of the United States, is known, I intend to give Lieut. John Rogers an order to command the Infurgente. He was one of the first Lieutenants appointed, has a claim to being among the first promotions, but a very strong one, for behaving well, and being the first lieutenant of the Constellation, at the capture of the first governmental ship of any consequence, ever made by the arms of the United States at sea since our being known as a nation; the other officers I shall appoint in the same way.

My gun deck is divid'd into three divisions, the first of five guns and opposite superintended by the first lieutenant, Mr. Rogers, the second of five guns and opposite by the second lieutenant, Mr. Cowper. The third of four guns, and opposite, by the third lieutenant, Mr. Stierett. The zeal of these three officers in performing their duty, and complying strictly with my orders, cannot be surpassed, but I must not, in praise of them, be silent as to the good conduct of Mr. Shirly, the master, and Mr. Archer the 4th lieutenant, who acted their part near my person on the quarter deck, and who are also deserving of notice, but for the honor of our nation, I must declare that it is impossible for officers, and men in any service to have behaved better than my people did generally on this occasion; it must therefore not be understood, because I have mentioned the names of a few of the principal gentlemen, that those of an inferior grade in their stations are less deserving; on the contrary, to the latter I always feel myself most indebted for their exertions in the hour of battle, as they have generally much less at stake, than those in higher stations, and consequently less inducement to display their valour."

The following is the account of the action between the Constellation and Infurgente, to which Captain TRUXTON refers, as correct, in his letter to Mr. Yelton.

From a St. Christophers paper.

BASSEFERRE, Feb. 15, 1799. On Tuesday last the American frigate Constellation, of 38 guns, commodore Truxton, brought in the French national frigate Infurgente, of 40 guns, captain Beureaut, which she captured on the 9th instant, off the south side of this island. The following are the particulars of the action with which we were this day favored:

On the 9th instant, at noon, a large ship was discovered by the Constellation, standing to the westward, to which she immediately gave chase; and at first the commodore supposing her to be a British ship of war, ordered the signal for that day to be hoisted, which not being answered, he then directed the signal for an American ship of war to be displayed, which also was not noticed, but the American ensign run up at the mizen peak of the chase.

As neither of the above signals were answered, the commodore observed that he suspected the chase to be an enemy; and scarcely had he expressed his opinion, when the American ensign was hoisted down, the French national flag hoisted, and a gun fired to windward. A crowd of canvas was then spread on the Constellation, and every preparation made for action;—at half past two P. M. the main top-mast of the chase went by the cap; the wreck was, however, soon cleared, and the ship put before the wind;—at a quarter past three, Nevis bearing W. S. W. about six leagues distant, the Constellation ranged up along side of her, when the captain hailed several times, but commodore Truxton thought proper to answer him only with his guns, and as soon as they were brought to bear, commenced the engagement by giving the first broadside, which was instantly returned by the Frenchman; but in the course of one hour and a quarter she struck her colors, after being raked fore and aft three times, with the loss of 70 of her men killed and wounded, and very much shattered in her hull, masts, rigging and sails. She proved to be the Infurgente French frigate, of 40 guns, and 360 men, exclusively of officers, commanded by citizen Beureaut, and is one of the ships lately arrived at Guadaloupe from France.

Extract of a letter from Captain STEPHEN DECATUR, of the United States ship of war, Delaware, dated.

Gulph Florida, Feb. 12, '99.

"ON the 8th inst. at 6 P. M. saw a large ship to the northward, standing after us; at the same time discovered several sail running down; we made sail to cut them off from the land, which we soon did, and in the course of half an hour, beat the ship after hull down. The fleet proved to be the two cutters, Governor Jay and General Greene, with the ship America, with provisions for us, and four other smaller vessels, bound to the Havana. Whilst we were under easy sail, waiting for them, the first mentioned ship came up and fired several shot among the fleet. I immediately hoisted my colours and went along side with all hands to quarters, when the captain hailed me to know where I was from—I answered, from a cruise, and that my ship was the United States ship Delaware, that the sloop and schooner upon my larboard bow, were vessels belonging to the United States, and that the black ship was a vessel loaded by the government with stores for the use of the ships upon the station. He then informed me that his orders were to examine all vessels for the Havana, for contraband goods, but that he meant to give no trouble or detention. I told him if I was of equal force he should not examine one of them—I then pointed out the ship and the cutters. She proved to be the Solebay, 44 guns, commanded by captain Rowton. While the lieutenant was overhauling a sloop and schooner, hurt at seeing the flag over my head insulted, bore away, and the rest of the fleet followed me, and he did not think proper to detain one of them."

MR. FENNO, ZEAL for the character of one man, should not make us attempt to destroy that of another. Had Mr. McKnight used a little more reflection, my name would not have been brought into your paper, in the manner it has been. He has seen the letter of the 31st January from Havana, from which the extract published was taken; it was written by a man incapable of a deliberate falsehood. I shall learn with pleasure that his information was not well founded; but the certificate published, however respectable, do not prove that American vessels had not been sent to the out ports of Cuba, nor that

the crews had not reached the Havana from those ports by land; nor, if the information is true, does it reflect upon captain Decatur, whose activity and character are too well known to want certificates; but his single vessel cannot be every where, nor can he catch every fall sailing privateer, which may be employed to distress our trade.—I lay our trade, Mr. Fenno, for I have been some years a citizen of the United States, and am as warmly interested in its prosperity as any native citizen can be. It is of little importance to the truth of information, what spot gave birth to the person from whom it came, or the person to whom it was sent. Every nation produces men worthy of credit; but Mr. McKnight is under an error with respect to me, which I wish to correct.

I was not born in France, but in Switzerland, and it will not be readily imagined, that the misfortunes of my native country, can have given rise to any sentiments injurious to me, which I wish to correct.

JOHN B. GUENAT, Philadelphia, March 14, 1799.

BY THE PRESIDENT, Of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, A Proclamation.

WHEREAS combinations to defeat the execution of the laws for the valuation of Lands and Dwellings—Houses within the United States, have existed in the counties of Northampton, Montgomery and Bucks, in the state of Pennsylvania, and have proceeded in a manner subversive of the just authority of the government, by misrepresentations to render the laws odious, by deterring the public officers of the United States to forbear the execution of their functions, and by openly threatening their lives: And whereas, the endeavors of the well affected, citizens as well as of the Executive officers, to conciliate a compliance with those laws have failed of success, and certain persons in the county of Northampton aforesaid have been hardy enough to perpetrate certain acts which I am advised amount to treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States, the said persons, exceeding one hundred in number, and armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, having on the seventh day of this present month of March, proceeded to the house of Abraham Levering, in the town of Bethlehem, and there compelled WILLIAM NICHOLS, marshal of the United States, in and for the district of Pennsylvania, to desist from the execution of certain legal process in his hands to be executed, and having compelled him to discharge and let at liberty, certain persons whom he had arrested by virtue of criminal process, duly issued for offences against the United States, and having impeded and prevented the commissioner and the assessors appointed in conformity with the laws aforesaid, by threats of personal injury, from executing the said laws, avowing as the motives of these illegal and treasonable proceedings, an intention to prevent by force of arms, the execution of the said laws, and to withstand by open violence, the lawful authority of the government of the United States. AND WHEREAS, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am authorized, whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any state, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals, to call forth military force to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed: And whereas it is in my judgment necessary to call forth military force in order to suppress the combinations aforesaid, and cause the laws aforesaid to be duly executed; and I have accordingly determined so to do under the solemn conviction that the essential interests of the United States demand it. WHEREFORE, I JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States, do hereby command all persons being insurgents as aforesaid, and all others whom it may concern, on or before Monday next, being the eighteenth day of this present month, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes: and I do moreover warn all persons whomsoever, against aiding, abetting or comforting the perpetrators of the aforesaid treasonable acts, and I do require all officers and others, good and faithful citizens according to their respective duties, and the laws of the land, to exert their utmost endeavors to prevent and suppress such dangerous and unlawful proceedings.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand: Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twelfth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and of the Independence of the said United States of America the twenty-third.

JOHN ADAMS, By the President, TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

NOTICE To the Creditors of William Richards, Deceased. THE real estate of William Richards having been recently sold, the creditors of said estate are requested to furnish their accounts immediately, as a dividend will be struck on the first day of May next and paid at any time afterwards, on application to WILLIAM BELL, Philadelphia, 15th Feb. 1799. m. th. t. 1 May

New-York, March 11. A gentleman of the strictest veracity assures us, that a letter has been received in town from Philadelphia, from a person in office, unfolding a new item in the catalogue of French villainies, the substance of which is as follows:

That at the very time citizen Talleyrand was playing off his villainous hypocrisy, in his correspondence with Mr. Gerry, orders were absolutely dispatched to St. Domingo, requiring Hedouville to prepare a body of armed troops for an attack on the southern states, and to embrace the first favorable moment for effecting his infernal purposes. It is added, that the vigilance of the British cruisers alone deterred this fiend from putting his diabolical plan into execution.

The same letter makes mention of the sale of the Tubs, stating that immediately on the receipt of the news, an express was sent to Charleston by order of government, requiring those sons of darkness, those tools of the great and incomprehensible beast, to repair to Philadelphia, in order that they might receive the just reward of their works.

Capt. Smith, of the sloop Nancy, arrived this morning, in 8 days from Charleston, informs that those infamous incendiaries, who were sent on the business of exciting a revolution among the negroes in the southern states, and who by the vigilance of our executive were happily detected, are still confined in the fort, with the addition of security of being in irons. A guard was constantly kept on board the vessel. We may therefore place confidence in the statement copied from the Charleston paper.

Baltimore, March 11. On Monday night last, two attempts were made to set fire again to the borough of Norfolk. The mayor and aldermen are using their best endeavors to bring the incendiaries to punishment, and have offered a reward of 500 dollars for their apprehension.

Gazette Marine List. Port of Philadelphia.

Table with columns: ARRIVED, CLEARED, and Sailed. Lists ships like Schr. Hannah, Sloop Betsy, and Brig Peggy.

Saml. Potter, Wm. Page, and Thos. Price. No. 31, Chestnut street. HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per ship Lexington, from London, A very large assortment of DRY GOODS. Which they will sell low for cash, or notes at a short date, among which, are Printed Calicoes, and Cotton counterpanes, &c. Chintzes, & Linings & Sarinets, British Mullins, plain, Satins and Mudes, and tumbled, Plain & plaid silk shawls, Silk, cotton and worsted, and cotton fringes, and trimmings, Leather Gloves, A handsome assortment of ribbons, Black and white laces and edgings, Cases of the most fashionable ladies hats and bonnets, Calico and cotton checks, Gingham, march 14. tuth & t. 1 A

BALL. MR. and Mrs. BYRNE respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia that their BALL will be on Tuesday the 19th inst. at O'eller's Hotel in the court of the evening General New Gallions and Country Dances will be introduced. march 14. dbr

Nankeens. 10,000 pieces Nankeens, entitled to drawback, 7 bales Blue Gurrahs, 2 bales Checks, FOR SALE BY SAMUEL HAYS, No. 80, South Third street. march 14. dbr

Mabogany. THE subscriber, intending to leave off, the Mabogany and Lumber Business, offers for sale at his yard, the corner of Queen and Water streets, Southward, all his stock on hand, consisting of a great variety of St. Doming and Bay Mabogany Boards, Plank and Scantling, All well seasoned and fit for immediate use. Also a few thousand feet seasoned half inch and inch White Pine Boards, and a small quantity of two feet cedar shingles. All that shall remain unsold, will be disposed of at public sale, at 10 o'clock on Thursday the 25th instant. The terms of payment will be cash for purchases under 100 dollars, from 100 to 500 dollars at 60 days, and all above 500 dollars at 90 days, for approved indorsed notes, with the discount. The sale to be continued until the whole is disposed of. JOHN M'GULLOCH, N. B. The subscriber will sell or let the above yard, wharf and dwelling house, which he now occupies. march 4. eot28May

The Creditors, OF HUGH MORISON, will take notice, that he has applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors; and they have appointed Monday the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. to hear himself and creditors. march 7. f&m 125th

A neat pocket edition of the Constitution of the United States, Together with the Amendments, may be had at this office.—Price 25 Cents. March 11.