

Sales at Auction.
On Saturday the 20th April, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises,

Sundry Building and Garden Lots,
Some of them contiguous to, and others at a small distance from the city, containing from about one quarter of an acre to about four acres each. The small lots front on Vine and Callowhill Streets, near Schuylkill—the large lots front on the fourth side of Francis Street, on the east side of Schuylkill river, on the west side of Schuylkill, second street, and on intermediate streets—the whole containing about 140 acres, being part of the tract known by the name of Springettsbury.

The situation of many of the lots is on high ground, commanding views of the Schuylkill, and supposed to be so much detached from the built parts of the city, as to be out of danger in case of an unhappy return of the fever.

Maps shewing the division of the ground, may be seen at the Coffee-house, at Ogden's tavern in Chestnut Street, at Sybert's tavern in the Northern Liberties, and at the Middals and Upper Ferries on Schuylkill.

The abundance of stone, for building, on part of the ground, will prove very advantageous to purchasers, as it is proposed to sell at the same time the large quarries on the east side of the Schuylkill, near and above the bridge.

The terms will be cash for the lots of 49 x 2 and 50 feet front, and for those of a larger size one half cash immediately, and the other half to be paid in six months from the day of sale.

CONNELLY & Co. Auctioneers.
April 4.

New Philadelphia.

THE proprietors of the high ground in the neighbourhood of this city, known by the name of Springettsbury Manor; bounded on the west by the river Schuylkill, on the east by Fourth Street, from Schuylkill, on the north by Francis's lane, and on the south by Callowhill Street) have agreed to appropriate it for the purpose of building a new city as a summer retreat.

The plan in two sections may be seen at the Coffee-house. The main street, 100 feet wide, runs nearly east and west along the top of the ridge, striking Schuylkill a little above the upper ferry, where nature has placed everlasting abutments, and stone in abundance to form a permanent bridge of one arch, that cannot be approached by ice or floods.

A street of 66 feet wide, is laid out on each side of, and parallel to the main street. There are crossed by five new streets at right angles, and by the continuation of Front, Second, Third and Fourth streets from Schuylkill.

The situation is high, airy and healthy, and commands an extensive prospect. The water is good. The canal runs obliquely through it.

It is just a sufficient distance from the Delaware for a pleasant walk, to give an appetite to dinner after the business of the day is over.

April 3 1840.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

On Saturday next the 19th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

One hundred and eleven of the highest and best situated Lots in the New Town, Each containing 30 feet front and about 200 deep. The whole is situated on the west side of Fourth Street from Schuylkill, on the high ground opposite Bush Hill gardens, agreeably to a plan at the Coffee House, and at the old city auction Store.

To accommodate purchasers, one lot will be put up at a time, and the buyer will have the right to take as many as he may think proper, at the same rate. The terms are, one third cash, approved notes at three months for the remainder, when deeds clear of all imbrances, will be given.

April 3 1840.

For Charleston, (S. C.)

THE MAIL PACKET YEATMAN,
Capt. LOUGHEAD, with good accommodation for passengers, will positively sail at 8 o'clock on Friday morning the 12th inst. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board at Smith's wharf, the first above Race Street.

March 5. dtfri

FOR LONDON.

The British armed ship **DOUGLAS,**
JAMES WALKER, captain.

NOW ready to receive a Cargo—for freight or passage apply to **Thomas & John Kelland.**

April 3

JUST RECEIVED,

By the ship Douglas from London, A prime assortment of **Morocco and Kid Skins,** of various colours.

A handsome supply of **MILITARY ARTICLES,** And a few cases of the most fashionable **Straw Hats and Bonnets.**

For sale at No. 87, Chestnut Street. **MICHAEL ROBERTS.**

March 30 daw

Just Received,

From HAMBURG by the JASON, VISSER, and via Baltimore and for sale by the subscribers **Plantains,** **Cress à la Morlaix,** **Dowlas** **Checks and stripes,** **Liftadoes** **Bretagnes,** **Tickenburgs,** **Barcelona Brandy in Pipes.** **Port Wine in quarter casks.**

On Hand, **Claret in Hogheads,** **Bordeaux Brandy,** **Ruffia Briffles.**

Erick & Lewis Hollman, No. 100, Spruce Street.

April 1

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Joshua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to Joshua B. Bond, and those having demands to present their accounts to him for settlement.

Joshua B. Bond, **John Brooks.**

April 1

WANTED

TO go to the West-Indies, in the capacity of a Clerk, a Gentleman, an American or Englishman by birth (the former of whom would be preferred). He must be a good accountant, well recommended, and capable of writing an speaking the French language.—Such a person, on application to the printer, may learn further particulars. Philadelphia, April 5, 1799.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

COMMUNICATION.

The Directory of France had concerted a plan of operation for Hedouville their special agent at St. Domingo, against the people of that Island, and also for invading the United States from thence with an army of blacks. The plan, in a very fortunate manner became known to Touffaint, the commander of a very large army of black people there. He made a treaty with the British general, whereby all hostilities ceased on each side, and a mutual commerce between that island & the British dominions was stipulated; and he seized the first opportunity to compel Hedouville to quit the island and to return to France. Thus that part of the project of sending a black army to America for the purpose of exciting a rebellion among the black people in the southern states, and of laying waste the country, has been most happily frustrated, without the agency of the United States. The plan was so combined, that the failure of one part led to the defeat of the other. Having two objects in view, the weakening Touffaint's army, that his power in the island might be reduced, and the invading of the southern states for the most wicked of purposes; the French have been disappointed in both, and in a manner that should impress every American with the most devout gratitude for this remarkable instance of divine favour.

MR. FENNO,

BY publishing the following extract of a letter dated March 13th, just received from a gentleman of respectability in Frederick county, Virginia, you will oblige one of your **CUSTOMERS.**

"I cannot conclude without touching upon politics, with a view to rescue the people of Virginia, and this part of the state in particular, from the imputation of anti-federalism, sedition, &c. &c. which the conduct of the Legislature during the last session, gives good grounds to lay to their charge. You may rest assured notwithstanding the apparent declaration of the public sentiment, that the most numerous, and most respectable class of people reprobate the conduct and proceedings of the majority, and coincide in sentiment with the minority, expressed in their counter appeal to the people; on this side of the Blue Ridge, the people, in particular, are federal, in the proportion of nine tenths; and should attempts be made in the lower counties to resist the general government, would join immediately in the suppression of them.—They are determined to support the union, against internal as well as external foes. The conduct of the last assembly has opened the eyes of the democratic party, that is, of the virtuous part, who have heretofore been misled by a few hot headed, ambitious men. I am assured from the best authority, that even the Madisonians are changing their sentiments, since the above proceedings took place."

EXTRACT.

"But there was in the end of Charles the Second's reign, another Species of French intrigue, an intrigue with members of parliament, which the opposition thought fit to pass over in total silence. I know that I tread upon dangerous ground; I remember the indignation which Sir J. Dalrymple's discoveries excited on their first appearance, 'However, of late years, I believe no one has gone so far as to deny the authenticity of Barillon's letters to Lewis the sixth. If any desperate republican would still support such a paradox, the answer is obvious. The papers still exist at Paris, let him apply to his republican friends, and see who is hardy enough to assert their falsification. Another opinion has been started by those who cannot bear the idea that so many English patriots, and especially Algernon Sydney, took money of France; that Barillon deceived his master, and under the pretence of corrupting others, detained the money for his own use. I will not enter into the probability of this supposition, but will frankly allow it to be possible, because politicians are not accustomed to give receipts under their own hands for a bribe. It is enough for my argument, if we may depend upon Sydney's political opinions, as described by Barillon, for he could have no interest to represent them falsely. This important dispatch of Barillon, is dated September 30, 1680, and some of its most material paragraphs are (closely translated) as follows:

"There are some who have applied themselves for some time to make me understand that it is an old error to believe that it is against the interest of France to suffer England to become a republic. They endeavor to prove by good reasons and the example of the past that the re-union of England under a profane authorized as the Prince of Orange would be, is much less conformable to the true interest of France than a Republic, which would be more occupied with trade than with any other thing, and would believe as Cromwell did that it should gain rather at the expense of Spain than of France; they add, that the interest of England as a republic, and that of Holland governed as it is, could not easily agree, whereas the Prince of Orange could re-unite in his person the power of the States General and of England together."

"Mr. Sidney is one of those who talks to me with the most force and the most openness on this matter."
"Let the whole original letter be impartially studied, and it must be gathered from it that Sydney was a deadly foe to the house of Nassau, a warmer friend to France than to the protestant religion, and willing to facri-

fice the independence of all Europe to the ambition of Lewis, to be could set up his idol of a republic in England. I have long thought it a great misfortune, that the illegal condemnation of Sydney inclined the whigs to rank him amongst their martyrs along with Russell, from whom his principles divided him far as the poles asunder. They might both be honest men in the abstract sense, for they might both follow the dictates of conscience; but Russell's principles in a better reign would have made him a most useful English citizen: Sydney's sentiments would have always rendered him a most dangerous citizen in any monarchy whatsoever. Let his republican imitators in the present age consider what discoveries some future Dalrymple may bring forth, and stop their licentious tongues on the subject of corrupt intrigue. This noxious vice will flourish in other soils besides that of courts.

The following translation of a French decree, and the address accompanying it, incoerct copies of which have been published in the Aurora, may be depended upon.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

FRENCH REPUBLIC. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Extract from the registers of the deliberations of the Executive Directory.

PARIS, 1st Pluviose, 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible—[Jan. 20, 1798.]

The Executive Directory, wishing to provide before-hand for filling the place of the Citizen Hedouville, in case of his death, Decrees, That in the case alluded to, the functions of the agent of the government in the Island of St. Domingo, shall be executed by the Citizen Roume Saint-Laurent.

The Minister of Marine and of the Colonies is charged with the execution of this decree, which shall not be printed.

A true copy:—

The President of the Executive Directory, (Signed) **BARRAS.**

By the Executive Directory:—

The Secretary General, (Signed) **LAGARDE.**

A true copy:—

The Minister of Marine and the Colonies, (Signed) **PLEVILLE LEPELEY.**

A true copy, which shall be printed, read, published, posted-up and copied wherever it shall be necessary.

At Port Republic [Port-au-Prince]

the 5th Pluviose, seventh year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The Special Agent, (Signed) **ROUME.**

The Secretary General ad hoc (Signed) **MARION.**

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ADDRESS.

The special Agent of the Executive Directory at Saint Domingo, to the French Republicans of every colour, in the same Island,

The confidence of the Directory authorizes me to execute the functions of its special Agent at St. Domingo.

The secret decree passed, on this occasion, on the 1st Pluviose, 6th year [20th January 1798] was this morning published by the General in Chief, before the commune and garrison of Port Republic [Port-au-Prince]; and means will be taken to make it known in the other departments.

The confidence which you have been pleased to bestow upon me, O my dear fellow-citizens, encourages me to encounter the difficulties of this important and delicate appointment.

My first step is to conjure you, in the name of France and of yourselves, to co-operate, each in his public and private capacity, in the maintenance of order and tranquility.

The virtues of the citizen general in chief Touffaint Louverture, known in every place inhabited by civilized people, has at different times preserved you from the imminent dangers which surrounded you; and France owes to this great man the possession of one of its most important sections: you cannot therefore repose too much confidence in him. The decrees and proclamations of the agency shall be not less his work than mine, for if the character with which I am invested authorizes me to speak and act in the name of the national government, the interest of the Republic, inseparable from yours, imposes it as a duty upon me to do nothing, without consulting the man who can give me the best counsels.

Let this harmony serve you as an example, that the civil authorities should always agree with the military chiefs, and that, laying aside all personal pride (or self-love) they may act like brothers towards them and each other: let those authorities and those chiefs mutually encourage, enlighten and caution each other on every necessary occasion; let them never forget that all power is derived from the people, and is confided to the public functionaries solely for the good of the people.

And you, O my dear fellow-citizens, who, being free from all responsibility, ought to enjoy the benefits of our immortal constitution, enjoy them in peace: forget, if possible, the ills you have suffered: pardon the injuries and the wrongs, which you may call to mind: remember that they are the inconveniences inseparable from a great revolution; that this revolution has already revived in France the imperishable rights of the man and of the citizen, rights inherent in human nature, and which appeared to be destroyed forever; and that the same revolution is about to be extended to the other nations in succession. In every thing, therefore, done in St. Domingo, of a nature to be blamed, behold nothing but the effects (unhappily necessary) of causes produced by your local situation; and turn away your eyes from

that affecting picture, never allows to place them but upon the happy future which presents itself before you.

Place, I repeat it, entire confidence in the general in chief, the agent of the Directory, and the civil and military authorities of your respective cantons: continue, with security, your occupations and your labors. Continually bear in mind that you have the happiness to be French citizens, members of the great nation; and that your rights, guaranteed by the constitution of the 2d year, place you on a footing with our 30 millions of brothers, who yet contend for the cause of Liberty and equality, against the expiring remnant of the tyrants of Europe.

If you experience a stagnation of commerce, if you endure privations of every kind, you owe it only to the last efforts of machiavellism of our enemies: they have acknowledged the impotence of their arms: you have obliged them to fly: they will to starve us; but the supreme being will protect us, and we will convince them that we are no less invulnerable by the shafts of their malice than by the steel of their soldiers.

Long live the French republic!—peace and prosperity to the department of St. Domingo.

Port Republic [Port-au-Prince] the 4th Pluviose, 7th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible [23d January 1799.]

The Special Agent, (Signed) **ROUME.**

By the Secretary general ad hoc. (Signed) **F. H. JEVERDAT,** Grand champ.

Extract of a letter from Capt. ALEXANDER MURRAY, dated on board the ship of war Montezuma, March 9, 1799, to the Secretary of the Navy.

"The next day we fell in with the French brig les Amis capt. Mallet, pierced for 16 guns, but had only 6 on board and 16 men, which I captured, and from the condition of her sails and rigging, and little provisions on board, I was obliged to order her for Luca, on the north side of Jamaica, where I intend to call on my route to America. She was from Porto Rico bound to St. Thomas, laden with lumber and a few bales of cotton.—She is a well coppered and a fine looking brig, has been a guineaman. We value the whole property at 9000 dollars.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED

Ship Woodrop Sims, Hodgson, Canton 160

Schr. Hannah, Barlow, Charleston 18

Roba, Martin, N. York 10

Sally, Taber, Charleston 11

Sally, Haley, New Orleans 12

Ship Boston Packet, Cowperthwait, from hence, has arrived at Charleston.

Brig American, Venn, from hence, has arrived at Gibraltar in 24 days and proceeded from thence up the freights, in company with the ship Herald, of Boston, all well and armed.

By letters from Curacao, we have good reason to believe that the following vessels from hence have arrived at La Guira:

Ship Alexander, Hall,

Brig Maria, and sloop Dependance.

Capt. Haley of the Sally informs that he left at N. Orleans, 12th ult the brig Gayola, of and for this port, to sail in 4 days, and sloop Friendship, not discharged. Captain Haley came out in company with the schr. Anne Maria, for Baltimore and the sloop Bradbury for New York. In the Mississippi met two schooners and a sloop bound up, from New York. 13th inst of the river spoke the sloop Minerva, 27 days from New York, in a leaky state, bound to New Orleans.

The ship Woodrop Sims Hodgson, failed from Canton the 27th of October, in company with the ship Betsey, Fannings, from N. W. coast; parted of Java head.

Left there the following vessels:

Ship Concord, Thompson of this port, arrived 24 Aug.

Delaware, Swords, 12 Sept.

Ontario, Wheaton, of N. York 16th [Sept.]

Northern Liberties, Aque, of N. York

Elizabeth, Sage of Salem,

Neptune, Green from N. W. coast.

Swift, from Batavia.

Brig Mercury, from N. W. coast.

A brig had just arrived there, name unknown, when the Woodrop Sims failed.

Dec. 5, Passed through the Straights of Sunda, was there informed, that two French frigates had left that place for the eastward.

March 25, spoke the brig William and Thomas from Antigua, bound to Boston, who informed that a fleet of American vessels had left St. Kitts the 10th of March for the continent.

28, spoke the sloop Romeo, of Charleston, from New York, bound to St. Thomas's.

Ships Brothers, Four Friends, Terrific, and Jefferson, with the brig Fair American, Flora, and several others went to sea on Friday last. The Four Friends lost her anchor at Reedy Island.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

INFANT NAVY—INCREASING.

Capt Jones, of the brig Anna Maria, 20 days from Curacao—failed in company with four schooners, all for Baltimore, under convoy of the United States sloop of war Montezuma, Capt Murray, who accompanied the above vessels as far as the latitude of 20.

Capt. Murray informed capt. Jones, that a few days before, on his cruise from the Windward Islands, he had fallen in with, and captured a French privateer, of 16 guns which, after landing the prisoners at Curacao, he had sent down to Jamaica—for which place he failed after he left the above convoy.

Late Foreign Articles

CONTINUED.

Received by the late arrivals at Charleston.

LONDON, January 10.

Although the Executive Directory insists on the most rigorous compliance with its orders: to prohibit the exportation of French papers, yet some few irregular numbers find their way into this country by every cartel that arrives at Dover. The papers received yesterday reach down to the 6th instant.

The principal news by these papers relate to the state of the army of Buonaparte in Egypt, and to the war which has recently broken out in the Roman territories. Although there is nothing official respecting the insurrection which was stated in the last advices from Vienna to have broken out at Cairo, it appears that the Directory has at length allowed the information to transpire, that the meeting of the Convocation at Cairo had not been attended with the expected success; that an insurrection took place, in which two generals, whose names are not mentioned, were killed, and that Buonaparte at the head of the troops quartered at Cairo and at an adjacent camp consisting of 6000 men, attacked that city, and made a dreadful slaughter among the assassins. We doubtless must understand by the word assassins, the whole people of Cairo, who were desirous to oppose the system of plunder adopted by the Republicans. We also learn, that Buonaparte renewed the massacre on 11,500 of these unfortunate persons, who had taken refuge in a mosque. Notwithstanding the success with which these horrible cruelties were executed, the French commander in chief was compelled to retreat to his camp.

The impious fanaticism of the French soldiers, and the insatiable spirit of pillage and devastation by which they were actuated, appear to have been the two causes of this terrible insurrection, which was principally directed against the Institute National, and broke out in consequence of a new duty of about two guineas imposed upon the house of each inhabitant.

It would be useless to hazard an opinion on the dispositions of the Emperor with respect to the hostilities which have taken place between the French and the king of Naples; but in consequence of the measures adopted by government to re-establish the correspondence between the continent and this country, we cannot be long unacquainted with his imperial majesty's determination. We are still inclined to believe, notwithstanding the statements contained in the Paris Journals, that the Emperor who came forward with such promptitude to protect the Grillon, will not barely abandon the king of Naples and the grand duke of Tuscany.

The message of the Directory, on the subject of its victories in Italy, merely contains a recapitulation of the advantages obtained by the French over the Neapolitans. The necessary result of these advantages has been the retaking of Rome on the 13th of December, 17 days after the Neapolitans had possession of it. The message certainly gives an authenticity to the details previously received, which they did not before possess, though some allowance must be made for the customary exaggerations with which the official articles of the French government are generally filled.

The circumstance which is related of two English frigates and transports with 2,000 troops on board, having been captured and taken in the Mediterranean, is too ridiculous a falsehood to require comment.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Dublin, by which we have received the following outline of the plan to be proposed for an union between Great Britain and Ireland, which is stated to be as follows, and we have reason to think that it is tolerably correct:

Thirty-two Irish peers to sit in the imperial parliament. Twenty-eight temporal peers to be elected for life; four spiritual peers by rotation. Irish peers, not elected, may sit in the imperial house of commons for British counties and boroughs only, as at present. The crown to retain the power of creating peers of Ireland, in order to preserve the peerage from extinction.

The Irish commoners who are to sit in the imperial parliament, not to exceed one hundred. One to be chosen for each county; one for each of the great commercial cities and towns—this arrangement would give 42; half of the 108 boroughs to send one member each for one parliament, the other half one member each for the next parliament, and so on alternately. The capital and Cork might send two members each. Thus the representation would amount to 98 members.

The lord lieutenant and his court; the lord chancellor; the speaker; the great officers of state; and all the present establishments, to be continued precisely as at present, without any diminution of salaries or patronage. Appeals from the courts to be made to the resident parliament.

Irish subjects to enjoy at all time the same commercial privileges as English. The duties between the two countries to be equalized, regard being had to the temporary protection of the infant manufactures in Ireland.

The present advantages enjoyed by the linen manufactures to be secure.

The exchequer of Ireland to continue separate, Great Britain to be responsible for her own debt and its reduction. Ireland to be responsible for her own debt and its reduction.

The future expenses of Ireland in war and in peace to be in a fixed ratio to the expenses of Great Britain.

When the revenues of Ireland shall exceed her proportion of expense, the excess to be applied to local purposes of improvement, or the reduction of Irish debt; or if not required for the above purposes, the taxes producing the excess to be taken off.

January 18.

At length, after an interval of many weeks, we yesterday morning received regular sets of Paris papers from the 25th of December to the 13th inclusive. They