

city, I should not, and ought not, to be attacked in this most indecent and unprovoked manner, by some, who are strangers to the interests and feelings of our community, and by others, who, like them, are strangers to decorum, have consented to enter the lists with such antagonists.

Whether further cognizance will be taken of this affair by that authority, to which it officially belongs, remains to be seen.

I have done my duty, and however the consequences may affect myself, I am careless of them.

W. JACKSON.

April 10.

From the Salem Gazette, March 19.

### IMPORTANT FACT.

The President of the United States has recently come to a determination to raise the 24 additional regiments, which a late law of Congress provisionally authorized him to do, and the officers will be immediately appointed. It seems that an apprehension of immediate danger has operated upon the president's mind, and determined him to this measure.

We are told there is reason to believe that the French have determined on an invasion of some of the Southern States. It is not to be supposed that their designs are to be effected by any great armament from France, but by the more sure and fatal operation of secret emissaries, who will combine the slaves with the enemies of our government in Virginia, Kentucky, &c. and thus employ the force of the country in its own destruction.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 3.

The fatal effects of security and supineness have been too awfully displayed on the continent of Europe, in the subversion of government, and the destruction of all order and happiness in that convulsed quarter of the globe, that one would imagine every nation and every man, would at this eventful period be "all eyes, all ears" to the public safety. Yet, astonishing infatuation, AMERICANS pursue their private interests with ardour, and regard their political concerns with the most criminal listlessness. They behold the storm gathering its tremendous horrors in the skirts of their own horizon, and yet are unmoved. Fellow citizens, this apathy merits the severest reproaches. You see an incendiary band of desperate ruffians preparing to wrap your dwellings in one general conflagration—and yet you fold your arms, and hope no mischief will befall you. Amazing folly and delusion.—No: Frenchmen without, and French partisans within, meditate—and if you are not united, vigilant and firm, will accomplish your ruin.

### COMMUNICATION.

Friday evening a dispute arose between captain John Saunders, of St. Augustine, and captain Peter Sackett, of this city, which ended in a challenge given by the latter, which was accepted by the former. They accordingly fought their seconds, and next morning repaired to Powles-Hook, where each one took his ground, and the latter fired and missed, upon which the former stepped up and told him that his life was in his hands, but he scorned to take the advantage of a naked man, and fired his pistol in the air, upon which their seconds interfered, and the contest ended.

### To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On the 15th day of the present month, at the Coffee-house in the city of Philadelphia, at seven o'clock in the evening, by order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Philadelphia,

### About 90 Acres of Land,

Part of the estate of the late Charles Warner, deceased, SITUATE in the township of Roxborough and county aforesaid, on the road leading from the Market-house in Germantown to the Ridge road, about six miles from the city—divided into eight lots as follows:

Lot No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, containing ten acres each, being twenty perches front on said road, and eighty and eight tenths of a perch deep, having had some situations for building, and a thriving young orchard on lots No. 1 and No. 2; on the other lots are a number of fruit trees, and on lot No. 5 is a considerable quantity of woodland.

Lot No. 6, thirty perches front and twenty six and three tenths of a perch deep, containing 14 acres and twenty two perches; a considerable part is timbered, and it has a substantial stone dwelling house and kitchen, with a frame carriage house and stables erected thereon.

Lot No. 7, is thirty perches front by fifty five perches and eight tenths of a perch deep; contains twelve acres and thirty perches, and has an excellent site for a country house.

Lot No. 8, is of a triangular form, contains eleven acres and one hundred and twenty six perches, is part timbered, and has the old mansion house, kitchen, barn, spring house, &c. thereon.

The conditions of sale are, one third of the purchase money cash, one third in six months, and the remainder in ten months from the day of sale.

For particulars enquire of

JAMES VAUX,

Administrator to the Estate of C. Warner, No. 72, North Third Street.

Where a Plan of the above Lots may be seen, also at the Coffee House in Philadelphia, and at Buckius's Tavern in Germantown.

4th mo. 10, 1799. dt25 Ap.

### Pursuits of Literature.

In a few days will be put to press and published without delay, by

J. OSMOND, No. 41,

Chestnut street,

### The Pursuits of Literature.

A Satirical Poem.

In four Dialogues, with Notes.

This celebrated work will form one large octavo volume, will be printed from the last London edition, with the Notes translated by the author, on a fine paper and good type, and will be delivered, handsomely bound and lettered to subscribers at two dollars.

March 12.

### MAYOR'S OFFICE.

REMOVED to 157 South Second Street.

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10.

### PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 4.	
Six Per Cent.	167 3/4
Three Per Cent.	167 1/2
Deferred 6 Per Cent.	167 1/4
BANK United States,	23 percent.
— Pennsylvania,	21 ditto.
— North America,	46 ditto.
Insurance comp. N.A. shares	30
— Pennsylvania, shares,	38
8 per cent scrip	5

### COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On Hamburg 33 1/2 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 1-2 cents

### COMMUNICATION.

When the whole country is disturbed and alarmed by a daring band of wretches openly setting their government at defiance, it behoves us to apply ourselves in seriousness not merely to the simple object of crushing that insurrection and punishing those insurgents who have annoyed the public peace, but to some solid and settled means of warding off future similar scenes of inquietude and oppression. A government like ours, peculiarly depends for the success of its administration, upon popular prejudices. A knowledge that it has been resisted with impunity, ensures new resistance; and every thing that it loses in dignity and vigor, is gathered up by a power which lurks in secret for its destruction. The insurrection in Northampton, seems to have subsided; and the minions of mischief, untimely stirred up to action by their short-sighted deluders, have vanished at their nod. It seems extremely proper and necessary, that the men who by their misrepresentations excited this country to its late absurd and ruinous delirium should feel the weight of the sedition law.

It is apprehended, there can be but little difficulty in substantiating the evidence of their own hands and seals, the activity and exertion of certain persons in this way, who it is nevertheless to be feared will be suffered to escape with impunity by means of a too great anxiety to chastise the ostensible agents. The wound should be probed to the bottom, and these men, should as eminently feel the retribution of justice, as they eminently violated its dictates. They should be exiled forever, at least from that country, and all future communication with it, interdicted to them.

The gallic mammoth has found in the verdant fields of Naples, a repast much needed to refresh his famishing spirits; but the succulence he there devours, is deadly poison to him. It is there he will shed his tusks, and there deposit the last remains of that adventurous greatness, which had nearly rendered him a non-descript.

The infliction of exemplary legal punishments upon those shocking monsters, who have so frequently and so lately disturbed the peace of the city, by their outrages, will doubtless fill their patron and protector, Fouquier Tinville, the infamous, with grief and shame: But grief and shame, in the decline of life, are of short duration.

Dr. Johnson.

Extract of an authentic letter from the Camp at Quaker Town, dated April 8, 1799.

"We are here now two days, and shall proceed immediately to Miller's town; when we reach that place, I expect to be permitted to return home. We have been successful since we set out, and shall have a drove of rascals sufficient to fill a gaol; we have already taken 31 of them, 15 of which there is sufficient proof to convict of high treason; the others of misdemeanor. Some of them are frightened almost to death; the fear they are in, is punishment almost sufficient for the greatness of the offenders. By to-morrow night we shall have about 50 more bad fellows; the small fry are admitted to bail. The main guard is pretty well filled.

### ARRESTED,

- 1 John Eries,
- 2 John Everhard,
- 3 Jacob Huber,
- 4 John Huber,
- 5 Frederick Hainey,
- 6 Christopher Socka,
- 7 John Klein, sen.
- 8 John Klein, jun.
- 9 Daniel Kleine,
- 10 Ab. Braith,
- 11 Jacob Kleine,
- 12 John Getman,
- 13 George Getman,
- 14 Wm. Getman,
- 15 Abm. Souffel,
- 16 Peter Humberg,
- 17 Abm. Strong,
- 18 Peter Heidrick,
- 19 Jacob Huber,
- 20 Henry Hober,
- 21 Michael Breich,
- 22 Abm. Heidrick,
- 23 Henry Mumbower,
- 24 George Mumbower,
- 25 Peter Hager,
- 26 Peter Gable,
- 27 Jacob Gable,
- 28 Daniel Gable,

For TREASON.

For Misdemeanor.

29 Daniel Weidner, for Treason.

30 George Mitchell, ? Held 2

31 William Thomas, ? Witness.

"Some of the above persons came in and surrendered themselves by way of making peace, which saved the troops the trouble of going for them, and may have their lives, as they expect, by it."

McGurk, whole trial and conviction before the last Mayor's Court, was published in yesterday's gazette, has been sentenced to a fine of 40 dollars to the Commonwealth, and to pay costs of prosecution—to give security to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, for twelve calendar months, himself in the sum of 200 dollars, with one or more sufficient sureties in the same sum, and to stand committed until the sentence be complied with.

At the same time sentence of five years imprisonment, and a penalty of one thousand dollars each, was pronounced on three culprits, convicted of having let fire to the prison of this city.

The trial of Joseph Scott, indicted for an assault on Mr. Andrew Brown, concluded the April sessions. From the evidence given in this case it appeared, that the defendant had gone to the house of the prosecutor, in company with one O-Flanagan; and while the latter was committing the most inhuman and unmanly outrages on the person of Mr. Brown, he (the said J. Scott) stood by a mute spectator—that when an individual attempted to interpose, the defendant in a rude and insolent manner, prevented him from affording relief—and that throughout the whole affair, he had countenanced, encouraged, and facilitated the assault.—The jury, after retiring for about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

### GRATITUDE.

The citizen Anquetil, a man of letters, attached to the department of foreign affairs in France, has dedicated to the minister Talleyrand, a book, entitled "Mortis des Guerres et des Traites de Paix de la France"—or, Motives of the Wars and Treaties of Peace of France, from the year 1648 to 1783.—He says the idea of the work was suggested to him by M. Talleyrand.

Having expressed his opinion on the war which began in 1755, that England's real motive was "to beat down and to annihilate the French marine, which was recovering itself"—he adds—

"On the other hand, Louis the sixteenth entered into a league with the Americans, not to relieve them from the dominion of England, nor to procure for them the advantages of liberty; but in order to deprive the British marine of the resources of a whole continent, well furnished with ports, whose forces were very useful to the English in their last war against the French—and in order to recover possession of some parts of the fishery and commerce which the former had invaded; but in which the French did not succeed."

The American advocates for the everlasting gratitude of the United States to France, if they will not give credit to the evidence offered by their own government, should at least respect the declarations of the French themselves—that we are under no obligations for their aid in the American war, in which the French became parties for their own sakes alone, and not to procure for us independence, or any advantage whatever. This declaration of citizen Anquetil may be justly considered as sanctioned by the present government of France.

From the Farmer's Museum, and Lay Preacher's Gazette.

From the shop of Messrs. Colon & Spodee.

### Messrs. COLON & SPONDEE TO THEIR KIND CUSTOMERS.

IT has fared with the poet of the United States, as it has with the manufacturer of cloths; each has a good home spun ware, and each has failed of raising that fine nap, and giving that brilliant color to their manufactures, which strike the eye of people of fashion. As we may without vanity, be presumed to be at the top of our trade, we have thought it our duty to examine critically and scientifically, the most modern, literary manufactures of Europe, to discover the causes of their tonish superiority; and to avail ourselves of our discoveries, for the benefit of the fine writers as manufacturers of our own country. The great Frederick of Prussia stole the art of making China from Canton, and the Englishman, Wedgwood, by a similar address, has caused the wares of Birmingham and Stafford to rival the porcelain of Potzdam, and the vases of Etruria.

We shall proceed to acquaint our brother tradesmen with our discoveries in order.

In our opinion, one of the principal causes of the fashionable superiority of poetry, women in European looms, is the judicious use of epithets. These should be gorgeous, splendid, far fetched, and obnoxious; that is to say, almost unintelligible. The fault of the American Perseus weaver is, that he makes both warp and filling of frong, plain, good sense, when the stuff will find a much readier market, if he will merely warp with sense and fill with epithet. Doubtless, there is now on hand many a durable piece of American stuff, which would command a ready market, if tumbled with choice epithets, after the manner of those ingenious weavers, Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH, DELLA CAUSCA, and ANNA MATILDA.

### Messrs. COLON & SPONDEE,

Have, at a great expense, erected an Epithet Jenny, with which they card, spin, and twill, all kinds of epithets; single thread ed, double, twilled, and long rolled epithets, by the hank, or pound. A few real gold and silver wire, and spangled ditto, for the manufacturers of epilogues and theatrical addresses. Ditto tinsel for songs.

N. B. They may be sewed on old plain poetry, so that the seam cannot be discovered, through the best Spectacles.

Letters for the Troops under the command of GENERAL MACPHERSON, if left at the War-Office, will be forwarded. April 5, 1799.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Thomas

Truxton, dated St. Christophers, 16th March 1799,—to the Secretary of the Navy.

"Since I had the honor to write you on the 7th instant, by the Norfolk, I have captured off the Road of Basseterre, Guadalupe, a Letter of Marque schooner, called the Union, mounting six carriage guns, and navigated with 32 men (lading, provisions and dry goods) and have brought her into this road."

### A TORRENT OF ELOQUENCE.

From the pen of the late Right Honourable EDMOND BURKE.

The following is an extract from Mr. Burke's "Third Letter to a Member of Parliament, on the proposals for peace with the Regicide Directory of France," published since his death.—Mr. B. (says the Reviewers) instead of the whining, pitiful conduct of Mr. Pitt, on the return of Lord Malmesbury from France, would have had the minister adopt the language of menace, and assume the attitude of defiance. Here (say they) he pours out a torrent of eloquence, so novel, full and so terrible, that we cannot withhold it from our readers."

"AFTER such an elaborate display had been made of the injustice and insolence of an enemy, who seems to have been irritated by every one of the means which had been commonly used with effect to soothe the rage of intemperate power, the natural result would be, that the scabbard, in which we vainly attempted to plunge our sword, should have been thrown away with scorn. It would have been natural, that, rising in the fulness of their might, insulted majesty, despised dignity, violated justice, rejected supplication, patience goaded into fury, would have poured out all the length of the reins upon all the wealth which they had restrained. It might have been expected, that emulous of the glory of the youthful hero\* in alliance with him, taunted by the example of what one man, well formed and well placed, may do in the most desperate state of affairs, convinced there is a courage of the cabinet full as powerful and far less vulgar than that of the field, our minister would have changed the whole line of that unprosperous prudence, which hitherto had produced all the effects of the blindest temerity.

If he found his situation full of danger (and I do not deny that it is perilous in the extreme) he must feel that it is also full of glory; and that he is placed on the stage, than which no muse of fire that had ascended the highest heaven of invention, could imagine any thing more awful and august. It was hoped, that in this swelling scene, in which he moved with some of the first potentates of Europe for his fellow actors, and with so many of the rest for the anxious spectators of a part, which, as he plays it, determines forever their destiny and his own, like Ulysses, in the unravelling point of the epic story, he would have thrown off his patience and his rags together; and, stripped of unworthy disguises, he would have stood forth in the form and in the attitude of an hero.—On that day, it was thought he would have assumed the port of Mars; that he would bid to be brought forth from their hideous kennel (where his scrupulous tenderness had too long immured them) those impatient dogs of war, whose fierce regards affront even the minister of Vengeance that feeds them; that he would let them loose, in famine, fever, plague, and death, upon a guilty race, to whose frame, and to all whose habits, order, peace, religion, and virtue, are alien and abhorrent.—It was expected that he would at least have thought of active and effectual war; that he would no longer amuse the British lion in chace of mice and rats; that he would no longer employ the noble naval power of Great Britain, once the terror of the world, to prey upon the miserable remains of a peddling commerce, which the enemy did not regard, and from which none could profit. It was expected that he would have re-asserted the justice of his cause; that he would have re-asserted whatever remained to him of his allies, & endeavoured to recover those whom their fears had led astray; that he would have re-kindled the martial ardor of his citizens; that he would have held out to them the example of their ancestry, the assertor of Europe and a scourge of French ambition; that he would have reminded them of a posterity, which, if this nefarious robbery, under the fraudulent name and false colour of a government, should in full power be seated in the heart of Europe, must forever be assigned to vice, impiety, barbarism, and the most ignominious slavery of body and mind.

In so holy a cause, it was presumed that he would (as in the beginning of the war he did) have opened all the temples; and with prayer, with fasting, and with supplication (better directed than to the grim moloch of regicide in France) have called upon us to raise that united cry, which has so often stormed heaven, and with a pious violence forced down blessings upon a repentant people. It was hoped that when he had invoked upon his endeavours the favourable regard of the Protector of the human race, it would be seen that his menaces to the enemy, and his prayers to the Almighty, were not followed, but accompanied, with correspondent action. It was hoped that his thrilling trumpet should be heard, not to announce a show, but to found a charge."

\* The Archduke Charles of Austria.

### Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia, ARRIVED,

Brig Newton, Reiley,	Oporto 42
Schr. Rhoda, Brown	Jamaica 26
Ranger, Foster,	New Bedford 10
Sloop Nancy, Reges,	New York 5
Hannah, ———,	ditto 4

Captain Amos Brown, of the schooner Rhoda, belonging to Duxbury, from Jamaica, has politely favoured us with the following vessels lying at Jamaica, when Captain B. failed.

Ship William & Henry, Perkins, of N. York; Niagara, Palding, of do.  
Hero, Robinson, of do.  
Columbia, Harvey, of Savannah.  
Brig William, Thomas, of Bolton  
— Brown, of Washington  
Schr Mary, Wentworth, of New York  
Thetis, Stevens, of do.  
Sufannah, ———, of Baltimore.  
Jafon, Weldridge, of Bolton.  
Nancy, Ward, of Bolton, a recapture; Experience, Cook, Bolton.  
Ranger, Bayants, Wiscasset.  
Commerce, Hammond, Sandwich.  
Clarissa, Leidley, Old York.  
Federal, Howland, N. York.

In the schooner Rhoda, Brown from Jamaica, came passengers capt. Foiger, of ship Margaret of N. York; capt. Rhodes, of the bark Eliza of N. York, and capt. ———, of the schooner Altona, from hence, whose vessels and cargoes have been recently condemned with some others, Americans, together with sixty sail of Danish vessels in the course of the two last months.

Brig Augustus, Smith, and sch. Maria, both of and for this port, were at St. Jago de Cuba, the 17th March, to fail in the course of the ensuing month.

Arrived, brig Newton, Reiley, 42 days from Oporto; left there the brig Brandywine Miller, Kerr, of this port.

On the 28th Feb. was boarded by the General Buonaparte privateer, mounting 24 brass twelve pounders which would have captured the Newton, but considered her as too trifling a prize to be encumbered with—took out one cask of wine, and some boxes of oranges and lemons.

New-England, April 3.

### ARRIVED.

Sloop Lucy, Morgan, from Grenada, 22 days. In lat. 22, 15 N. long. 64, 40 was boarded by a French privateer schooner, of 16 guns, belonging to Guadalupe, who took possession of the sloop, and steered for St. Martins; after keeping company seven hours, sent their boat on board, and plundered the vessel of what they wanted, and ordered me to proceed on my passage. She had then in company a schooner called the Norfolk of Norfolk, which had taken, from Porto Rico, bound to St. Thomas's with a cargo of coffee and a large quantity of call.

Letter Bag of the ship JUNA for HAMBURG, will remain at the Bar of the Coffee-House until the 14th inst.

A stated meeting of the Society for the Institution and Support of Fust-Day, or Sunday, Schools, &c. will be held at John Ely's School Room, in Third, near Mulberry Street, at half past 7 o'clock this evening.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Sec'y. 4th mo. 10.

### POSTSCRIPT.

NEW-YORK, April 9.

### ANOTHER NAVAL EXPLOIT.

By captain Doak, of the schooner Industry, 16 days from St. Kitts, we are informed that a French Letter of Marque schooner of 6 guns, had arrived there, prize to the frigate l'Infurgente, said to be valued at £10,000. Captain Doak was on board of the prize.

From a gentleman passenger on board the brig Eliza and Mary, arrived yesterday in 46 days from Cadiz, we have received the Madrid Gazette to the 5th of February. Not being able to procure translations in time for this day's paper, and finding on a cursory inspection that they do not contain any thing of primary importance to warrant our delaying the publication of the Mercantile Advertiser to a late hour, we have deferred giving extracts till to-morrow, when their most interesting articles shall be laid before our readers.

### For Sale,

### A NEW VESSEL,

launched in August, or September last, 48 feet keel, 19 feet beam, and 8 feet hold, consequently about 91 tons, strongly built of white oak, and now lying at Sims-puxent, in the state of Maryland. For farther particulars, enquire of

WILLIAM WINDER,

At the Navy Office, Walnut Street.

april 10, 1799. jaw tf

### REMOVAL.

ROBERT COE & SON,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Brush Manufactory and Ironmongery Store, to No. 175, Market Street, nearly opposite the Connellogue Warehouse, where they have for sale as usual, home manufactured and imported Brushes of almost every description, together with a general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, and Brass wares, to which they expect by the spring vessels, an ample addition.

4th mo. 10. edit

### TRUMBULL'S PRINTS.

J. ANTHONY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the subscribers to Trumbull's Prints, that they are arrived and now ready to be delivered at his store, No. 94, High Street.

N. B. It is necessary to observe, that each subscriber must return the original subscription receipt, and pay the other half of the subscription money, before the prints can be delivered.

april 10 6t