

By this Day's Mail.

SALEM, April 5.

ELECTIONS.

As no opposition was made to the re-election of Mr. Gill, he has an unanimous vote throughout the Commonwealth as lieutenant Governor.

A very great effort has been made to supersede Mr. Sumner in the office of Governor by Mr. Heath; but the event has proved that the former stands unshaken in the confidence of the people; of the votes hitherto ascertained, he has two thirds, and it is expected his proportion of the whole will be still greater.

A like effort has been made to produce a change in the Senate; and in some counties it may possibly succeed. The opposition list in the county of Essex has however met with a much more feeble support than was apprehended. This list, consisting of Messrs. Hutchinson, Hathorne, Crowninshield, Kitteridge and Manning had in Salem 47, Lynn 20, Gloucester 5, Danvers 43, Topsfield 1, Marblehead 125; making a total of total of 247; while

The Federal list (consisting of Messrs. Phillips, Choate, March, Treadwell and Marsh) had in those towns above 1900 votes. From Wenham, Hamilton and Manchester, we learn that this list was unanimously supported. In Andover, and some other towns, from which we have not heard, it is expected the division has been greater; but be that as it may, the votes already known decide the election by a great majority.

In Marblehead, Heath had 131 votes for Governor, and Mr. Sumner only 75. The opposite lists of Senators divided the votes in the same proportion.

Captain Leach, arrived at Beverly, left at Coruana, Jan 20, the following vessels: Brig Eliza, Carlton, Salem, Brothers, Brown, Boston, Goodhope, Neil, Salem, Belvidere, Frank's, Phila. Sch. — Barker, Marblehead.

Taken by French privateers, and sent in for condemnation:

Ship Pacific, Kennedy, from London, bound to Charleston S. C. ship and cargo condemned; ship Sarah, Cooper, of and from New York, bound to London, not tried; ship Republican, Simson, of and from Baltimore, bound to Falmouth, not tried; brig Aurora, Goodle, of and from Savannah, bound to London, not tried; a large Hamburg ship, the William, from Baltimore, bound to Hamburg, with a valuable cargo, not tried; Eagle, of New Bedford, bound to Leghorn, arrived the 22d, not tried. Seven or 8 French privateers lying in the port of Coruana.

The following persons, who had been captured and sent to Coruana, came passengers with Capt. Leach:—Mr. Augustus Willard, supercargo of the ship Apollo. Dr. Sims white and servant, passengers, a Mr. Edward Palmer, 2d Captain, of the ship Pacific, Mr. John Logan, master of the ship Amelia.

A French Privateer.

Late 27, N. long. 63, W. Captain Leach was boarded by the French privateer L'Expédition a L'Egypte, from Guadaloupe, on a cruise, and plundered of a Pipe of Wine. They informed that they were waiting for some of the rich American ships from Cadiz. Capt. L. contrived to keep up the appearance of being very leaky, which saved him from capture.

Capt. Richard Gardner, in the ship Hazard of 20 guns and 60 men, belonging to this port, has arrived at Newport in a short passage from Alicante; came out with a French privateer of 18 guns, who was kept at a respectful distance, by the Hazard, and a number of other armed Americans in company. Capt. G. a few days previous to his arrival, took the crew off the wreck of the brig abigail, from Antigua, for New York, laden with Raisins and Rum—the Captain was washed overboard in the gale. A heavy gale coming on and the brig having lost all her sails, and Capt. G. being unable to supply her, the crew abandoned her, and were with much difficulty preserved by Capt. Gardner's humane exertions.

FRANKFORT, March 14.

The Governor of this State we are informed, has lately received a letter from the celebrated Matthew Lyon, in which he acquaints it with his intention of removing, in company with one thousand families, from the State of Vermont to the State of Kentucky.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

Extract of a letter from the Havana, of a late date.

General Rigaud with fourteen officers of his suite, appeared at the Havannah on the 25th March, and begged of the Spanish governor to give hospitality to his officers, in the name of the French Republic, one and indivisible, of which he was the commander in chief in St. Domingo.

This news was received yesterday from Rhode Island where a vessel arrived from the Havanna. It was reported there, that Rigaud was obliged to leave St. Domingo by order of the force of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who had marched against him.

In a Portsmouth Gazette has appeared a long account certified by the signatures of the American and Danish consuls at Lisbon, of a piracy committed by the mate and crew of the ship Stafford, captain Balch, belonging to New-Hampshire. On the homeward voyage from St. Ubes, adverse winds and damaged rigging induced the captain, from the dread of a long passage, to put his crew, much against their inclination, to short allowance. Many instances of disobedience took place among the crew, in consequence

of what they deemed ill treatment; and finally, on the captain's going on board a Danish ship bound to Oporto, in search of a supply of provisions, the crew would not allow him to return, and failed away in spite of his expostulations and remonstrances. The Danish ship touched at Lisbon, where capt. Balch drew up a particular account of his transaction, in the form of a protest, and deposited to the truth of it, before the proper judicature. The names of this mutinous crew were as follows: Michael Welch, mate; Samuel Hoffman, boatswain; John Kelly, James Kelly, Peter Snow, Peter Ranway, John Cross, James Davis, John Lewis, John Souvay, and William Douglafs, seamen; Francis Jasper, cook.

We are informed by captain Gardner, of the ship Hazard, from Gibraltar, that Lord Nelson had assumed the command of the blockade of Cadiz; and that Lord St. Vincent was on shore at Gibraltar. Captain G. brings no further news of importance.—He saluted the town this morning, his vessel carrying 16 guns upon her gun deck, and 8 upon her quarters.

When Ledyard, the celebrated American traveller, was at Cairo, he wrote to the President of the Royal Society, for the express purpose of pointing out to him the expediency of Great Britain's taking possession of Egypt, in order to prevent its being seized upon by some other European power, which, with the spirit of prophecy, he declared he considered as an event that could not fail to take place ere many years should elapse. After discussing upon its extraordinary advantages of soil and situation, he urged as a particular incentive to its conquest, the existence in the country of near fifty thousand free traders, who would join and support any power that should undertake to rid them of the oppression and plunder they suffered from the beys. Ledyard's letter was, by his own desire, communicated to his majesty's ministers, but was not attended to. They thought it, no doubt, neither moral nor political to attack the Sublime Porte without any plausible pretence for war.—*Lon. Pop.*

[We have been at some pains to procure translations from our Madrid papers by the Eliza and Mary, for this day's publication, though to the 5th of February their contents have been principally anticipated. The following articles we find of some importance, particularly the notification of the French Ministers to the Deputation of the Empire.]

RASTADT, Jan. 1.

The deputation of the empire has communicated to the French ministers a conclusion conceived in the terms reported in the former Gazette. Since yesterday it is reported, that the said Plenipotentiaries have been delivered to the Imperial deputation the following note:

"We have orders from our government to declare formally, that if the diet of Rastatt permits Russian troops to enter the Imperial territory, and even if they do not oppose efficaciously, the march of the said troops, through the German territory, it will be considered as a violation of the neutrality of the empire, and the negotiations at Rastatt will be discontinued, which will place the French republic and the empire in the same situation as before the preliminaries of Hebece were concluded. To this declaration, arising from the exigency of circumstances, we add with pleasure, the most positive assurances of our government, for the welfare and satisfaction of the empire, and with truth declare that such an important incident as this, of such consequence that it might become very fatal to the interior tranquility of Germany, may not deprive the almost accomplished hopes of a perfect reconciliation, and of a perpetual peace between the two nations. Nobody can be mistaken concerning the motives and objects of the cabinet of Petersburg, and above all, the empire is too well acquainted with the affairs of Europe, not to see, that Russia, after having fomented war six years without taking part in it, should not place itself openly in a state of hostility against France, in order to obstruct the peace of the continent, and with a manifest intention, to cover the usurpations which it has long ago meditated. Thus the undersigned do not doubt, that the deputation will consider the movements of the French government, as a new proof of their pacific designs, and as an opportunity for the empire to gain new claims on the friendship of the republic, avoiding at the same time a difficulty, which might immediately concern the empire.

LIORNA, Dec. 20.

Two Tuscan tartars have arrived at this place from Alexandria in 35 days, the captains of which declare that all the French troops were in Cairo except 3 or 4000 men, which were in garrison at Alexandria, that two ships of the line and seven frigates, the remainder of the vessels of the convoy, were in the old port. In the Tuscan vessels arrived 30 Freemen, the greater part officers, who were wounded in the naval combat at Aboukir. The news they bring is to the 5th of November, and is very favourable concerning the situation of the French troops. The Greek inhabitants in Cairo have formed a corps to serve with the Republicans. In Alexandria, there is a corps of Turkish cavalry, which Bonaparte allows to carry the Ottoman colors as the French, they say are not at war with the Grand Seigneur, therefore they will not prevent the colors of the Sultan from being hoisted in the port of Alexandria.

TOBACCO.

75 Hhds. Virginia and Maryland Tobacco, FOR SALE, Enquire of the printer. April 12

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.

Letters received in town last evening, from Northampton, state, that their is little probability of the return of the Army, until the latter end of next week. Out of thirteen warrants issued by Judge Peters, for the apprehension of Rebels, only three had been returned—the persons named in the others, having by the rapidity of their flight, evaded all pursuit.

The insertion of the words "I won before Alexander Tod", after Dr. Duffield's certificate, was an error of the press, as it was not in major Jackson's manuscript.

Having thus disposed of Dr. Duffield's remark on his certificate, I shall add but a very few words of animadversion on his piece of last evening.

Seeing that Algebra is derived from Algehisla, a bone-setter, or Algiabar, the restitution of things broken, and considering how much of what is most valuable has been broken in the present dispute) I really supposed that a diagram from that science might have been within the reach of two Doctors; but as I am no more inclined to become the Doctor's mathematical instructor, than I am to become his dancing-master, I must still refer him to some other person for an elucidation of the analogy between his negative certificate in the face of affirmative testimony, and the product of a negative quantity in Algebra. *Wm. Jackson,* April 12.

At 7 o'clock last evening the Legislature of this State adjourned, sine die.—In the course of the session eighty acts were passed.

The Mayor's Court of this city is held four times in the year—at the late sessions the Grand Jury made EIGHTY-NINE RETURNS!

Larceny	27
Assault and Battery	19
Burning the Coal	7
House-breaking	1
Perjury	1
Conspiracy, in forging Bank-notes	2
Forgery	1
Disorderly Houses	2
Tipping Houses	14
Peddling, &c.	1
Assault and Challenge, &c.	1
Ignoramus Bills	43
	89

Extract from a St. Kitts' paper, of March 15, 1799.

Basseterre, March 15, 1799.

Arrived this day from a cruise, the United States Frigate Constellation and Insurgent, commanded by commodore Truxton and Lieutenant Rogers, and brought in a very valuable French Letter-of-Marque (schooner, called the P'Union, of six carriage guns and thirty two men; her cargo consists of dry goods and Irish provisions; she was from St. Thomas ten days, and captured under the guns of Guadaloupe yesterday morning.

CONFESSION OF GUILT.

By Wm. B. GILES,

Late a member of congress from Virginia, in his own words, as published in the Virginia Gazette at Richmond.

"The preceding evening's post had furnished the report of the secretary of war, requiring an augmentation of the army, and intimating that less than 50,000 men would not answer all the objects of government—and the report of the secretary of the navy requiring an augmentation of the navy to 12 seventy-four gun ships, 12 frigates, and a proportionable number of smaller vessels of war.—These reports were also accompanied with the publication of a plan for a loan of 5,000,000 dollars by the secretary of the treasury conformably to an of the last session of congress.—The terms were 8 per centum per annum, and irredeemable for ten years.

These extraordinary propositions, as far as I could learn, excited the disapprobation of all, and the alarm of many, and of course became the common topic of conversation. The following as nearly as I can recollect, was the substance of the observations, which fell from me upon that subject. I deplored the infatuated temper which appeared to me produce to measures calculated, in my opinion, to impair or destroy our established political systems, and domestic happiness—without the probability of producing any good in our foreign relations.—I considered the expense, as beyond the ability of the United States, without reducing the people to the same pecuniary deprivations, and driving the government to the same coercive means of collection which now characterize every people and government in Europe.

I remarked that these expensive objects would deprive the wealthy individual of too great proportion of his revenue;—and the laboring individual of too great proportion of the product of his labor which ought to be expended in his own or his family's comforts; and applied it to less meritorious class of persons who do not labor.—I observed that since time had ameliorated the despotism of the feudal system, the purse instead of the person of the individual, had become the object of every government—that it would be futile to set up distinctions respecting the different forms of government, if it were to be admitted as a principle, that the most free, should be as much at liberty, as the most despotic, to thrust its avaricious hands into the pockets of individuals; and limit its demands only by their ability to pay; that individuals without enquiry should remain the passive subjects of such exactions—and not be permitted to use the constitutional corrective.

After using these and other general observations of a similar nature, I remarked, that I always had been, and still was a friend to the Union—yet if the measures proposed were to be adopted as permanent systems; I would rather see a separation of the Union upon proper and pacific arrangements, than be perpetually subject to all the pernicious consequences, which in my opinion would necessarily flow from them.—I considered disunion as a deplorable event—but less deplorable, than a perpetuity of expensive armies—perpetuity of expensive navies—perpetuity of excessive debts—perpetuity of excessive taxes—and all the oppressive consequences resulting therefrom. I explained further by saying that I hoped those propositions would never be matured into political systems.—That I trusted the constitutional corrective would soon be applied. That after the people should become apprised of the artifice of exciting and playing off their prejudices in one part of the union, against their prejudices in another.—After they shall become fatigued with the various delusions practised upon them by interested partisans; they will listen to the voice of interest; and in a regular and constitutional way, relieve themselves from their oppressions; if they should unfortunately be systematized.—This, as far as I can recollect, was the general purport of the part I took in the conversation alluded to; which was further modified and explained by a variety of incidental circumstances, which it is impossible from the very nature of the case to recite minutely;—But—that although a disunion of States would be a dreadful calamity—it would be less dreadful than a systematic despotism.

No one can doubt the meaning of Mr. Giles when he says the disunion of the States would be a less dreadful calamity than a systematic despotism. For ten years the people of the United States have been preserved in safety and prosperity, amid extraordinary difficulty at home, and amid the convulsions of Europe, by means of a form of government that has united the people of all the States, and has placed their protection in the hands of a national legislature, and a national executive, who have steadily kept in view the general safety and happiness. This state of things, and the laws made to produce it, is the system which Mr. Giles has denounced as most calamitous, more dreadfully calamitous than a disunion of the States. The system which has preserved America from French liberty, equality, and fraternity, is what he calls a despotism more terrible than the disunion of the States.

If Mr. Giles shall act according to this sentiment, he must from love to his country, exert himself in favor of a disunion as a less evil than a submission to the laws of the land. The loan is made, the navy is to be increased by six ships of the line, the army is to be increased, whenever the French shall invade this country, or take measures for doing it, the alien law, sedition law, stamp law, land tax law, bank law, funding law, all remain in force, and are likely to continue so, until a disunion of the States. What will be done by Mr. Giles and those who think with him to effect a revolution in our government, should be the subject of serious reflection in most of the States, and especially in Virginia—will they stop before they pass the bounds of sedition, and enter into the regions of treason? Will they retire behind the curtain, and play off some of the secondary characters in the field of danger, and still continue to mislead and delude the less informed and more honest part of society? Will they be able to excite an insurrection in Virginia, and thus bring into jeopardy the lives of some of their tools, as has happened in Pennsylvania.

MARRIED]

—On Wednesday night last, James Alexander Count de Tilly, to Miss Maria Matilda Bingham, by the Rev. Dr. Jones, minister of the Universal church in Philadelphia.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED,	DAYS.
Ship Neptune, Saunders, London	140
Niger, Bouetier, Norfolk.	

CLEARED

Schr. Yeatman, Longhead,	Charleston
--------------------------	------------

The ship Neptune, of Bolton, Capt. Saunders, arrived here this morning, after a passage of one hundred and forty-four days from London, with a cargo of hemp &c. She has been blown off the coast five times, and has encountered above twenty gales of wind. Spoke no vessels on the coast.

Also arrived, British armed ship Niger, six days from Norfolk.—This ship was sent into Norfolk some time ago by Commodore Nicholson, on the supposition of her being French property.

Macpherson's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS,

April 11, 1799.

THE Blues are ordered to parade on Saturday, the 13th instant, at the Menage, in complete uniform, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Commandant, JOHN M'CAULEY, Adj't.

Library Company of Philadelphia.

The Annual Election

FOR Directors and a Treasurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, will be held at the Library, in Fifth Street, on Monday the 6th of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treasurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are several shares on which fees are due, the owners of them, or their representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unless the arrears are paid off on the said sixth day of May, or within ten days after.

By order of the Directors, BENJAMIN R. MO'GAN, Secretary, April 12.

Volunteer Grenadiers.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1799.

THIS corps is ordered to assemble at the Menage, in Chestnut Street, on Monday the 6th of May, in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements.

By command, D. Margatoyd, 1st Serjeant.

Just Published,

And now to be Sold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, JUN. at his Printing Office, 106, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia; Also to be had at the Philadelphia Library.

AND OF

JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANK,

Booksellers, Market-street,

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

In two octavo volumes.

A work entirely new, original, and highly interesting, embellished with a Portrait of the head of WILLIAM PENN, and a new Map of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, and the State of Delaware, and parts adjacent. IN this publication are exhibited the remarkable rise, happy progress, and extraordinary prosperity of that province, till near the time of the declared independence of the United States of America; effected by such uncommon and specific means such singular, just and prudent policy, as appear nowhere in the history of nations, to have so generally, and so extensively prevailed, in any other country, to an equal degree of advancement, importance, and felicity of the people, and so generally to have excited the admiration of all observers, as in the flourishing and happy state of the province of Pennsylvania—proper to be known and remembered by all those, who wish to be informed in the extraordinary navigation of this country, and in the means of rendering the inhabitants so happy and prosperous in former times; as well as an agreeable example for posterity and surrounding States to imitate and improve upon, &c.

"Hoc opus, hoc studium, parvi proceris est amplius;

Si patriæ volumus, finibus vivere cari." Hor.

In deeds like these, let all themselves approve, Who seek their proper bliss, and country's love.

NOTE.—The subscribers for this work are particularly desired to call, or send, for their respective copies, or to direct their friends, in, or near Philadelphia, to receive the same for them, at either of the two places first above mentioned. And all persons, holding subscription papers, are earnestly requested to return the same, as soon as possible, to ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. at or about April 12.

New Theatre.

Mr. Marshall's Benefit.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12,

Will be presented, a much admired COMEDY, called

THE CONSCIOUS LOVERS.

Written by Sir Richard Steele, author of the Tatler, Guardian, &c.

In act II. a song incidental to the Piece, by Mrs Warrell.

End of the Comedy, A New Scotch Pantomimical Ballet, (composed by Mr. Byrne,) called

HIGHLAND FESTIVITY.

To which will be added, (for the second and last time this season) a new Musical Farce called

The Rival Soldiers;

Or, Sprigs of Laurels.

[Written by Mr. O'Keefe.]

With the long of Four and Twenty Fiddlers all on a Row.

The Little Middishipian Miss Arnold Mary Taule Mrs Warrell

Tickets to be had of Mr. Marshall, at J. R. Stams, No. 10, South Fifth Street, near Market Street, at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 16, South Second Street, at Carr's Music Repository No. 36, South Second Street, and at the office adjoining the theatre.

For Sale,

The Ship NEPTUNE,

now laying at Walnut Street wharf, with her tackle and apparel as the came from sea; her burthen is 233 tons. For terms, apply to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

The consignees of goods on board the above vessel, are requested to take out their Permits so soon as possible, as the ship will begin discharging to-morrow morning.

April 12.

Two Beautiful Country Seats,

Six miles from Philadelphia, on the main road near the market place Germantown,

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Merchant's Coffee House, Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 16th day of April, at 7 o'clock in the evening, if not previously disposed of by private sale. No. 1.

CONTAINING an elegant stone house, finished in the modern style, much adapted for a genteel family, being two stories high, having four rooms on a floor, with good garrets and arched cellars, together with a range of back buildings consisting of two story stone dwelling house, and three frame houses, well calculated for stores, with a large bay house, coach house and stable; adjoining the front house is a good kitchen and flower garden, with a great variety of fruit trees, and a neatly finished summer house in the centre. Also, six acres of land, more or less, in clover adjoining the above, about two acres of which is a good apple orchard, formerly owned by Mr. Ba daque.

No. 2, containing a two story stone house, having two front parlors and two back rooms on the first floor, five sleeping rooms on the second, garrets, cellars and back kitchen, a large stone barn, coach house, horse and cow stables, an out house for servants, a good cider mill and press, with 15 acres of land, more or less, adjoining the above, great part of which is an excellent bearing apple orchard, the rest in winter natural for clover. There is a constant stream of water through both places.

The great houses of both places are on the main road commanding between them about 400 feet front, much calculated for building lots. The situation is dry, airy and very healthy, having remarkably good water near the different buildings. Any person desirous of viewing the premises, will please to apply to the proprietor, James Chambers, on the premises. An indisputable title, and immediate possession will be given to the purchaser. The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

CONNELLY & CO. Auctioneers.