By this Day's Pail.

PORTLAND, April 1.

The Antigua paper, after mentioning the capture of the Infurgente, by captain Truxton, fays "Thus then the great question of War or Peace between France and America has at length come to an iffue; and as on the part of the United States, it has originated in the laudable principle of felf defence, so we trust and hope that complete success will ultimately crown their exertions."

A splendid ball was given at the new Affembly Room in this town on Thursday evening by a numerous and very respectable company, in honor of Truxton's victory. The brilliant appearance of the ladies on this occasion befpoke their feelings for their country's honor.

SALEM, April 9.

Captain Herbert Woodbury, from St. Andero, informs, that the capture of capt. Oliver, of Beverly, under the guns of the caftle of that place, excited flrong murmurs among the inhabitants, and a new officer imniediately succeeded to the command of the fort, who notified the French privateers in the harbor, that if they attempted to put out after an American vessel hove in fight, he would fink them. Two days after, four American vessels came in and anchor d to avoid a cruizer which was off. In the evening one of the privateers took the turn of the tide, and without hoisting fail drifted along down and came across the bows of one of the Americans, intensing to cut her out. The American had a few guns, which she had got well filled to falute her. The Spaniards had observed the manœuvres of the privateer from the fort, and once more forewarned her that if fie did not come to anchor immediately, they would fink her: fhe was obliged to obey, and the Americans remained unmolested. In lat. 44. long. 15, capt. W. was boarded by an English cutter, which had retaken a ship from City Point, (Virg.) bound taken a ship from City Point, (Virg.) bound to England (name forgotten). She had been captured by a new French 20 gun ship, and the crewall taken out. The Englishman had taken out the French crew and sent the vessel to Jersey or Guernsey. A few days after the English cutter had spoke another ship. from City Point bound to England. March 11, lat. 48, long. 36, capt. W. spoke brig Franklin, Walker, of Boston, 28 days from the Havanne, bound to London.

NEW YORK, April 16.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jedediah Kelley, supercargo of the armed ship General Lincoln, to his owners in Norwich

Havanna, March 10, '99.

We arrrived here yesterday from Antigua, which place we left in company with the ship Sterling, which mounted more guns than the general Lincoln. We faw feveral privateers which we supposed were French; the ship Sterling, universally gave chase to them, but they were soon out of sight, sailing much faster than the sterling—after h the Lincoln was boarded and examin ed by two English cruisers, one a sloop made at this time of day by a gentleman of from Jamaica, the other a brig of 16 guns, his great years, when peace and good will from New Providence—the latter after per-mitting the Lincoln to pass, gave chase to ruling wish of his heart. the Sterling - the has not yet arrived.

or reinforcement of troops.

" Several American vessels have been taken to windward of this place. A Danish sloop that arrived here yesterday had been captured by a French privateer, de-tained 8 days and liberated; the capt. of which fays, the privateer had on board a number of thousand dollars taken from A. tured an American floop of war; it is not believed, as there has been no fuch vessel heard of cruising in the West Indies of late. Previous to our leaving Antigua there was one captured by a British ship to windward of that Island, and brought in there."

After the conclusion of the letter, he observes—" Since writing the within, the

observes." Since writing the within, the news is confirmed respecting the American thip being captured, of 22 gans. She was boarded about ten leagues from this port by two French privateers, and 65 men killed out of 70!"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Savannah to his friend in this city, dated

"Your friend, capt. Stephen Colver,*
has been continually engaged fince my arrival at this place, in making preparations for raifing the wrecks in this river, and I am happy to inform you, that on Sunday last he succeeded in listing one of the largest of them, and has removed it from the channel

This success must be attended with par-ticular pleasure to him and his friends, as many people here have, with more zeal than good fense, r diculed his undertaking. He is now preparing to raise the remaining two ships (as per contract) and it is expected will doit with very little additional expense."

* Caprain Stephen Colver is a native of Nor-wich, Connecticut and is the inventor of the machine for cleaning docks, rivers, &c. &c. &c. the machine for heaving down veffels, &c. &c. which have been used in this place with fuccess, and perhaps we may add, that he is one of the first mechanical geniuses in this country. Fhese wireks were funk by the British during the late war, and were a great obstruction to the navigation of Savannah river.

and county of New-York, and which adjourned on Saturday laft, the following persons were convicted and sentenced:

lames Cafada, and John Green, forgery, be imprisoned in the state prison, in the ity and county of New-York, to hard la-

John L. Buddy, John Lawlor, and Peter Nolen, burglary, to be imprisoned in the state prison, to hard labour during life.

prinon, to nard labour during life.

Henry Hardenbrook, petit Larceny, 3
years in flate prifon to hard labour.

John Peter Lindo, petit larceny, 2 years in flate prifon to hard labour.

Peter Fransway, petit larceny, 1 year in late prison to hard labour. Mingo, a black, Elizabeth Newton, and Hannah Gerard, 3 months in Bridewell to

RICHMOND, April 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, of great respectability, to his friend in Richmond, dated the 31ft of

March, 1799.

"I have read with much chagrin the letter of Mr. Pendleton, as it abounds with rrors in fact, and has been obviously deigned to influence the elections in April. The experience of that gentleman might have taught him fomething of the nature of man, and that fuch writings as his letter, though concluded with recommendations of forbearance of all force and violence against the laws of the land, must naturally lead to a disturbance of the peace of fociety, if they have any effect at all. The measures which he condemns, because, as he fays, they " would create a ruinous debt, which after oppressing the people for ages to raise the annual interest, must at length be cleared either by a revolution or dishonourable sponge," were such as he expected would be adopted, if indeed they were not when his letter is dated, but they were adopted to the extent that was expedient or even proposed at the time his letter was published at Richmond in the gazette. The army of 50,000 men was proposed only to be raised, when a war with a powerful foreign enemy should require a large army for our defence at home. To have a plan upon paper ready to be adopted when indispensably necessary, is far from being alarming, and could not wifely be omitted. The plan for augmenting the na-vy is approved, and will in part be carried in-to execution without delay, and the loan of five millions has been made at the rate of eight per cent. which now it is believed to be as low an interest as was practicable. If Mr. Pendleton can make the people believe that these measures will create a ruinous debt, and " will subject America to executive despotism, instead of representative republican government," it must be the height of vanity in him to suppose that his admonition to a peaceable and submissive conduct. will be fo revered as to reftrain the people from acts of open violence. It is well for us, however, that the people are better informed as to facts, than to believe in his representation, and of course will not be ex ited to a refistance that may end in a disso lution of the present governments.—His remarks in relation to the British treaty, are too little to be noticed, and being many years too late to be of the least use to this country.

It may be well, however, merely to inform you, that the board of commissioners under on this place by the English; report says (and not without belief,) that there is an expedition sitting out in England of 15 ships instances where they have dissuffled the claims, of the line, and 3000 troops, destined for that they have not yet awarded in any case this place; the certainty now is, three ships of the line and seven frigates cruising off United States. I find, after mitigating the the harbour, supposed to prevent all supplies infolent, rapacious, unjust and cruel measures of the French republic towards us, with that address and gentleness of manner conspicuous in him, he immediately entered upon a vindication of the Virginia representatives in Congress for the last fix or seven years. This was natural enough. The two topics are so connected, that it would be difficult to advocate the one without the other. The

> it has been proved, that to the 1st of Janua-ry 1796, our public debt, necessarily created during the war, so far from being diminished was increased about six millions." I remember Mr. Gallatin once made an affertion of that kind, which produced a special report from the Treasury Department, that satisfied him of his error, which I think he took oc-

asion afterwards to acknowledge. But how long the United States will be neld together, when I fee fuch evidence of opposition to the lawful acts of Congress, as chat letter expresses; when I see the leaders of opposition still united in the course of conduct that sooner or later must destroy the conduct that looner or later mult deltroy the confidence and affections of the people in the national councils; when I fee the other part of fociety divided by personal feuds and animosities, and without union, without zeal and without conflancy, I will not prefume to predict. The profpect, I am free to con-fess, is at prefent gloomy, more gloomy than at any anterior period.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 9.

FIRE!

Between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening last, a fire was discovered to iffue from between the shop of Mr. James Brown, silversmith, and the dwellng house of Mr. Wm. Smock, which enreased with such rapidity as to mock the utnost efforts of our citizens in their attempts to extinguish it, until it had entirely delroyed the buildings where it commenced, nd in its progress the dwelling house occu-

At a circuit court holden in and for the city pied by capt. J. Wheeler, the printing of and county of New-York, and which ad- fice of Mellirs. Mercer and Field, the dwelleing houses of Mr. John Lewis, and Mr. Wm. Pearson, that of the Editor hereof, ogether with his printing office and the building formerly occupied by Mr. William Herndon, as a billiard room, on the west side of the street. On the opposite side, its ravages were confined to that elegant r of brick buildings the property of Mess. Patton and Hackley, in the occupancy of Mr. Wiatt, postmaster, Mr. Donahough, Mr. C. Jones, Mr. R. Walker, Capt. J. Harris and Daniel Grinnan, Mr. John Anderson, and Messrs. David Ja's. & Blair. At the latter buildings in its progress was pro-videntially arrested; had it taken farther effeel, a great part of the lower end of the town, including the tobacco inspection, must inevitably have shared in the calamity.

How the fire commenced, whether by ac cident or defign, we have not afcertained, although we have every reason to suppose the latter; two other attempts having been made to fire the town within a week or two past near the spot from whence the slames were first feen to iffue.

In fuch a calamity it is impossible but there must have been great losses sustained besides the mere burning of the houses. No calculation has as yet been made, as we under-stand—indeed from the dispersion of the property removed, we do not suppose any perfon can with accuracy state his loss.

To the friendly and timely aid of the citizens of Falmouth, accompanied with their engine, we are indebted for the prefervation of much real and perfonal property.

The above calamity, in which the editor has been fo deeply involved, has delayed the appearance of the Herald, to the prefent

time, and compels him to iffue it in its pre-

DIED]-in this town on Friday last, Mr. GEO. HAZLETON, of Norfolk, aged 28. The premature death of this gentleman is justly afcribed to his great exertions in the

The fame day, fuddenly, Mrs. MARY ANNE LEWIS, the amiable confort of Mr. John Lewis, one of the most considerable ufferers by the late fire.

On Saturday morning, Mrs. ALLAN, the amiable and worthy confort of capt. James

Macpherson's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS,

April 17, 1799. THE Blues are ordered to parade on Thursday, the 18th infant, at the Menage, in Chesnut-street, in complete uniform, precisely at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Commandant, JOHN M'CAULEY, Adjt.

Volunteer Grenadiers,

Philadelphia, April 15, 1799. THIS corps is ordered to parade at the Menage, in Chefnut Greet, on Thursday, next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in full uniform, with arms and

By command,
D. Murgatroyd, 1st Serft.

ELECTION.

Pennsylvania Hospital,

The Contributors to this inflitution, are ereby notified, agreeably to the Charter of Incorporation, that a general election will be held at the Hospital on the 6th day of the 5th month 1799, being the fecond day of the week, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for twelve Managers, and a Treasurer for the ensuing

By order of a Board of Managers.
SAMUEL COATES, See'ry.

JOHN MILLER, junr. HAS REMOVED FROM NO. 8, CHESNUT, To the Five Story Building, in Dock, near Third-street.

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE, 300 Bales of Bengal Goods; CONSISTENC OF Baftas

Mamoodies Humhums Striped Doreas
Calicoes
Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Uso. a large assortment of Madras Handkerchiefs,

of various descriptions.

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwaladar, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Marylaud—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsame Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for sifty horses, a specious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Iverseer's houses, two ranges of two stery buildings for Negrocs (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly furrounded by water, it requires but little sencing, and has a good Shad and Herriog fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a faort sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich bom.—The whole will be fold toge there divided into smaller farms, so shifting of Horces, Cattle, Sheep &c. will also be disposed of —For further parsiculars apply to Grence Hastings on the premises, or to the subseries, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, Jun.

December 12. m. tf. THAT well known Estate, called

the command of General Macpherson, if left at the War-Office, will be forwarded. April 5, 1799.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 13. Three Per Cent.
Deferred 6 Per Cent.
BANK United States, 23 percent. 21 citto. 8 per cent Scrip

COURSE OF EXCHANGE On Hamburgh 33 1-3 cents per Mark Eanco.

— London, at 30 days 56 1-2

— at 60 days 54

— at 90 days 52 1-2

Several letters from the army were recived in town yesterday-but they con-

tain nothing of public confequence.

Amsterdam,60 days, pr. guild. 36 to 37 1-2 cents

It is remarkable that the name of the author of "The Pursuits of Literature," has remained to this day concealed: a crowd of conjectures have arifen, but their continual variation is conclusive evidence that he bas not yet been identified. This circumstant is matter of ferious exultation to the who epublic of letters; for as the judgment even of the most candid, is not made up, on a opinion advanced, until after a mature e amination into every imaginable ground distrust, a knowledge of the person of a author opens at once a wide field for scept cifm to rove in; and it will feldom fail attribute any peculiarities in the train of his thoughts or opinions to influences of vari kinds, from which it conceives itself exempt

The removal of the affembly to Lancaste s one of those measures which it is difficult to account for on any rational grounds. . It is infinuated that this place has only been made a depping-frome in the way to Harrifburg, and thus the measure is assigned to a frivolity of disposition little becoming the dignity of the legislature.

The inconsiderate profusion with which some of the most lucrative employments in the gift of government, have been beflowed on men who live in continual hostility to it and its administration; who are daily aboring to destroy its life; who are mining and undermining it by night and day; who would coin it of a new die, with the inscriptions of French Philosophy for its legend, and the Guillotine for its reverse; who would cut and carve it into a republic one and indivisible, with a cinque têtes to rule over it; who would forge it in the fire of the Cyclops, 'till all its temperament should be exhausted; or sew it up with the ravellings of mad democracy; is at once assonishing and unaccountable. Is it imagined that the hestility of a sansculotte can be cured by loathing him with breeches? No; he will fk a shirt : give him a shirt, and he will de, mand a coat and waiftcoat: these obtained, he will feize you by the throat, and rob you

Duke Albert of Geneva made a contract with the Emperor, to furnish a supply of arms; but the Emperor did not advance him the public money two years beforehand.

It is faid, Mr. Chief Justice has intereded with His Excellency for the pardon of criminal, now under fentence of several ears' imprisonment for forgery, of which erm a year or two has expired.

The quality of mercy is not strained:
It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven."

Shame be upon this world! it is growing worse every day. And now the very heaviest of our vices are the excesses of our virtues. Mercy, in extravaganza, strained through the dirty filiment of faction, would release a criminal from confinement to furher an election.

The life of a Democrat of the present day may be not inaptly compared to that of a boy in chase of an ignis fatuus. Led away by the delusions of ignorance, he becomes more eager to catch the phantom, in proportion as its continual vagaries convince him fore and more that it cannot be overtaken, and he would overthrow half the town to tion of a moment. The other a fettled pererfity through life.

A conspiracy between an Old Tory, a man hose memory is loaded with certificates, and hree people who have petitioned for the par-lon of a Forger, because he is a brother democrat,—to put an old rogue into office, would be a coalition by no means unnatural to these unnatural times.

The Secretary of this Commonwealth is J. A. Dallas, and this J. A. Dallas is the lame man who is member of a general comnittee for the state to promote the election of Thomas M'Kean, as fuccessor to the preent Governor.

The known regard of all good Democrats thinks it is as sleafant a fum as even an high minded Aristocrat need wish to smile at in a summer's day. But there are some men who delight to live the leaches of society; who from long habits of idleness and dissipation, from haunting Theatres and other democratic places of refort, become so summer's day and so dead to shame, as to wish to spunge upon the public through life. Ten years of revelling in luxury and riot, are all set down

among the un-counted rewards of past affurance, and ferve only to give an addition were better (as a man might fay) that fuch objects were provided for in common with other paupers and spendthrifts, in some poor house, work-house or public manufactory.

Dean Swift has remarked, that the poRure of crawling and that of climbing exactly refemble each other. That of praying, which has fo long been opposite to both, seems at length to be entirely superfeded by them.

EPITAPH

On a Demoratic Lawyer. Return'd unto his native dirt. Return'd unto his native dirt,
Here lies the lying Peter Pert;
Who from the poor did while alive
Take whatfoe'er they had to give
Who ne'er met Widow in diffress,
But strove her little to make less;
Nor Orphan friendless and berett
Rut more unsciended him he lest;
Nor honest man got in his clutches
But what he put him under hatches
The devil at last this stend supernal,
Made Justice of his Realm Insernal.

Gazette Marice List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED,	D	AYS
Ship John, M'Neal,	St. Kitts	24
Delaware, Swords,	Canton	135
Sch. Nancy, Moody,	Havanna	10
Juliana, Thompson,	N. Carolina	10
William, Multord,	do.	10
 Control of the State Control of the Control of the State Co	Salem	12
Superb Jenkins,		10
Sloop Prosperity, Pintare	d, N. York,	5
Almira, Paul,		35
Brio Currier, M'Euen.	from hence	has

arrived at Havannah. The John failed from St, Kitts the 22d ult. in company with 45 fail of verfels bound to the continent, among which was thebrig Liberty, of Philadelphia, under convoy of the Washington sloop of war, capt. Fletcher. Parted from the convoy on the

27th, in lat. 27. The day before, the Nancy failed, which was on the 6th inft. a fleet for the United States left the Havanna. The fchr. Hebe. Cummings, of this port, was in the fleet.

Left there the following veffels, to fail in

fix days:
Ship Diana, Flin, Fame, Ricard, Lenex, Larke,
Brig Amiable Creole, Stow,
Betfey, Howard.

On Sunday last, capt. Moody saw two brigs bearing into the capes from the southward.

Yesterday arrived the armed schooner Nancy, captain Moody, in 11 days from

Captain Moody informs, that when he left Havanna, it was currently reported and be-lieved, that the ship Ocean, belonging to this port, mounting 20 guns, carrying 80 men, and commanded by captain Kemp, on her affage from New-York to Vera Cruz, in the Old Bahama Streights, was attacked by four French privateers, which after being feveral times beaten off, succeeded in boarding her, and afterwards in a most inhuman and brutal manner, put every foul to death, except five These were at length forced by hunger to discover themselves, but were not involved

in the fate of their unfortunate companions.
It is added, that the pirates having taken possession of their prize, retired to a small Key, called Cable Key, where a battery was erected, for the purpose of defending the booty to be obtained by their depredations on our commerce. Here, after dividing the most valuable part of the cargo, and unshipping the guns, they funk the vessel. The latter circumstance induces us to hope, that he account is unfounded, as the Ocean failed from New-York in ballaft, and could, of course, afford no spoil to these marauders.

April 17.

Arrived brig Betley, Pitcher, 29 days from St. Bartholomews, left no Philadelphia vessels there; was boarded several times by British privateers, and passed annualested—Captain Pitcher informs that the brig—, Bond, of Balt more to La Guira, and—, Burns, of New-York to St. Thomas's, had been cap-tured, and fent into St. Bartholomews. Schr. Sincerity, Monteath, from hence

to La Guira, has put back in consequence of the indisposition of the captain.

Ship Lydia, from Liverpool, has arrived at N. York—Sailed 14th February. A brig from St. Mary's is coming up.

New York, April 16.
Sailed from this port, on Sunday 24th
March, the brig Thomas Pinckney, capt.

March, the brig Thomas Pinckney, capt. James Laughton, bound to Italy. On the Thursday following, fell in with a most violent gale of wind, which continued for several days with the greatest violence. During the storm she was kove down on her beam end four different times, which did confiderable damage, viz flove in her gun-wale, fo that it was with difficulay stopped The known regard of all good Democrats for decorum and the prejudices of the community, renders it impossible that Mr. Dallas should have taken such a step without good and sufficient reasons; and yet one would think it hard that a man should not be satisfied with \$L7000 of the public money. Metallar is that it was with difficulty stopped to prevent the water casks overboard, tegether with the quarter rails, henkoops, binnacle, quarter boards, and one of the men, and, it was sufficient reasons; and yet one would think it hard that a man should not be satisfied with \$L7000 of the public money. Metallar it was with difficultay stopped to prevent the water forcing in; washed all the water casks overboard, tegether with the quarter rails, henkoops, binnacle, quarter boards, and one of the men, and, it was sufficient reasons.