

[The Scot's-Irishman is really sorry, that he could not accommodate the language of this song to the delicate organs of those for whose use it is designed; but indeed they must blame the perverse obstinacy of the Muse. He represented to her the fine musical sense of the people for whom the song was to be wrote, and begged of her, for once, to exchange her barbarous pronunciation for the softer tones of a more cultivated language, that her "canna's" and "dinnas" were become quite intolerable; but the testy little Scots Gentlewoman grew angry—called him "senseless coof"—"wile's gowk," and gilly-gaps—she said that she had sung her songs in her native dialect to far better folk than him or his fine-cared Jacobins, to whom, she supposed, he now intended to make his court; she called him "faule, ungratefu' tyke," that had it not been for her "barbarous pronunciation," and her "intolerable cannas and dinnas," his name would not be known six miles from his crib, but now it was spread all over the country, and bye and bye it would get into a book, and be, perhaps carried all over the continent.—But, readers! you all know how an enraged lady will go on, when her vanity is hurt. The Author attempted several times to interrupt her and at last when she paused for want of breath, he again remonstrated, but to no purpose: she still stormed, and flaily told him, if he took not the Song in the language she chose to give it, he might want it.—Unaccustomed as he is to female brawls, what could the poor poet do?—He took up his pen, and quietly submitted.—And he is sure, that numbers of the good people for whom this Song is intended, who are married men, will applaud him for his prudence.—He has, however so far prevailed with the crudy Lady, as to give the Song a very sweet air, which he hopes, will, in some measure, atone for the barbsness of the words.]

A NEW SONG

FOR THE JACOBIANS, BY THE SCOT'S-IRISHMAN. TUNE—"John Anderson my Jo." O LIBERTY'S a braw thing! As France has found o' late, To pu' down a' the gentry, An' tramp upo' the great! To level a' distinction, An' turn thine heels owie head! Then you or I, or Rob or Tam May be, might get the lead. The State that's settled down in peace, Is like a braw green tree, That grows up a river's bank, As after we may see; The wind, that thro' its branches blows, It does na mind a fig, Nor, tho' the rain upo' it fa's, It winna budge a peg. But twa-three Chiefs wi' axes, Sae they be flout an' clever, Can foun this braw green tree cut down, An' throw it in the river; Syne, when it's on the water pat, How merrily it gae down! An' ony clink, wi' little skill, May turn it round and round. Then, lads, let's take our axes, An' slash wi' might an' main, There is naeither zeal, I see, We liberty can gain, For, while the State stan's on it's roots, We've naething but it's shade. An' we ken baith roct an' branch For our sole use were made. Our hawling out again' the laws Is but like wind an' rain, Frae which the sturdy State-tree Does aye nae vigor gain; But, lads, let's tak our axes, For it's aye getting higher, An', gif we canna find it short, We'll cut it down for fire. O Liberty's a braw thing! As France has found o' late, How, in a fummill, they owrefest The King, the Kirk, an' State! An' there the mighty ruin lay, Just like an auld dead carrion, On which ik hungry dog did prey, An' ev'ry filthy raven! An' here, my lads, I dinna doubt, But wli hae dainty picking, An', we I ken, there be some folk, Who now their lips are licking— Syne, let us to' wi' heart an' han', An' down wi' the auld bigging! We'll mak' a new ane in its stead, Wi' a braw five-faced rigging. There is but ae thing in the way, An' that's the w' executive; This pillar, lade, we maun ding down Tho' it's baith flanch an' fleve. But, gif I choofe to speak my mind, I'd tell ye in a crack, Where we cou'd get a sturdy ebiel, Wha wad a Samson act. O Liberty's a braw thing! As France has found o' late, Where a' the folk, like horses wild, Did frae their teethers break. But, by and bye, the fall' ring grooms, Their bridles on did slip, An' now upon their backs, like de'il's, They ride wi' spur an' whip.

* In Anticipation. § Roof.

ELECTION.

Pennsylvania Hospital, atb mo. 4, 1799. The Contributors to this institution, are hereby 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 second day of the week, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for twelve Managers, and a Treasurer for the ensuing year. By order of a Board of Managers. SAMUEL COATES, Sec'y. eod'tm

NOTICE.

A Certificate of one share of Bank Pennsylvania stock, No 715, in my name, having been lost or mislaid, application is made at the said Bank for renewal of the same, all persons concerned are desired to take notice. JOHN VAUGHUN. d'w april 20

CONTINUATION OF Foreign Intelligence.

VIA NEW-YORK.

LEGHORN, Dec. 10. The people are most generally discontented at the conduct of the Neapolitans. The commander of the garrison, D. Diego Naffelli, banishes not only the Republicans, but likewise the Tuscans. He orders all couriers to be stopped at the gates, opens the letters, and allows those only to pass which he thinks proper.

PARMA, Dec. 19. The king of Sardinia arrived at Placenza at three in the morning of the 17th, with a train of twenty carriages and three chariots, escorted by a hundred and twenty French hussars, and eighty Piedmontese dragoons, who wore the French cockade. He set forwards yesterday for Borgo San Donnino, and he passed through this city about two this afternoon. Our Duke has paid him the highest honors.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9. Several large detachments of cavalry and infantry continue to traverse night and day such of our departments as are still infested with rebels. These are particularly the departments of Ourche, of the Lower Meuse and of Dyle. The troops are obliged to watch all night, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. They have lately destroyed a band of the rebels, who defended themselves with much fury: and in other partial actions have made a number of prisoners.

The greater part of the army of Mentz, encamped on the left Bank of the Rhine, had received orders to repair to Belgium, there to remain until the end of the present troubles. These orders, however, have been countermanded, and these troops are now on their march to Italy through Switzerland.—A great number of deserters continue to arrive at Goblentz from the fortrefs of Ehrenbreitstein. According to their reports, the garrison has plenty of flour, but is in want of every other article. Every three days an half pound only of salt meat is given to each man. They feel most severely the want of wood at this inclement season.

PARIS, Jan. 25. It is said that Spain is making great preparations for war, and that she is meditating an expedition to retake the island of Minorca, of which the English made themselves masters, at the expense only of a few shot. The Prince of Wales packet, which sailed from London the 15th Nivose, carried out an order to Lord St. Vincent, off Cadiz, to detach two ships of the line to join general Stewart. Dispatches were also sent to Gibraltar. It is said in London that these dispatches probably relate to an expedition against Majorca. The facility with which they took Minorca makes them conceive the hope of easily taking the other.

We are still ignorant of the fate of the agents of the Republic who were at Naples before the last hostilities; but we at length know what were the orders which a court as blind in its fury as it was extravagant in its enterprises gave concerning them, immediately after the declaration of war.

They were expost to the insults of a fanatic people; they were loaded with opprobrium; and they were forced to hear the menaces of the most worthless, and what was still more affecting, the imprecations which these contemptible men threw out against the Republic.

Such was their fate during the 24 hours which was granted them to embark. They did embark—Their destination was for Genoa, but they have not yet arrived at Genoa, nor at any other port in Italy. If they had been delivered up to the ship of the enemy, we should have heard of the vessel which carried them being taken. What is become of them then? Have we a new injury to avenge—a new crime to punish? Time, and that time not distant, will disclose the truth.

7 Pluviose, Jan. 26. The garrison of Mantua has received a reinforcement of 3000 Piedmontese, and that of Brescia, has also received an addition of 2000 troops from the same country.

It is said that the commandant of Ehrenbreitstein has called for succours both from the emperor and the king of Prussia, and that both the one and the other have said, that they cannot assist him. The garrison makes daily signals, which are believed to be signals of extreme distress.

There was a new piece came out at the Theatre in the city, entitled Les Irlandais Unis. It was crowned with applause. There were some well written scenes and full of effect.

The minister of the marine, in a speech which he made to the officers and people of the dock yards on the 21st, said, that though the French navy had not shared in the glories of the French armies, it was about to do so. Its turn is coming. The creative regards of the directory are turned towards the ocean. Vengeance is preparing herself against the cunning English. Naples promises us a new arsenal. In a few days Sicily will become the granary of Malta. In a few days the Mediterranean will be cleared of the auxiliaries of the perfidious Ferdinand. The minister concluded with a declaration, that he would speedily give to the French navy the means of revenge.

Gen. Berthier, with Buonaparte's youngest brother, is arrived in Corfica. He comes to concert measures with the directory.—Buonaparte still remains master of all Egypt. The 70 millions levied by the king of Sardinia, on Ecclesiastical property in Piedmont have been sequestrated by order of the French commandant at Turin.

The French government having complained that the Batavians continued to supply the English with provisions, the directory of that Republic has proposed to prohibit the exportation of salted and smoked provisions.

Letters from Brussels state, that armed bands of insurgents still make their appearance, but the Republican troops are in pursuit of them. A number of persons suspected of being concerned in the late troubles have been arrested.

LEGHORN, Dec. 17. On the 28th November in the afternoon, after Leghorn had surrendered, Admiral Lord Nelson went on shore, and was received with the loudest marks of applause by the people. The number of Neapolitan troops then amounted to 4000 men, and 7000 more were expected. In the harbour of Leghorn there was a Genoese merchant fleet, consisting of 70 sail, under convoy of a xebec, and which, according to letters of the 3d instant, it appears the British Admiral treated as prizes. The Genoese Consul has protested against this act; and the Tuscan Government has promised redress. An armament consisting of 4000 men has failed from this place, but the destination of it is unknown.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3. An official communication was this day made by the Divan to the foreign Ministers resident at Constantinople, that the English Commodore Hood, who had for some time blocked up the harbour of Alexandria, had sent a number of gun-boats, furnished by the Ottomans, against a strong fort erected by the French near Aboukir, upon which they had mounted a vast number of cannon for the protection of the shipping and the port, when the French having been compelled to evacuate their position, the Commodore put a sufficient garrison into the fort; shortly after which the Governor of Rhodes sent to him several thousand troops, which obliged the French to retire in various other directions, when the Turks took a position that effectually prevented Buonaparte from communicating with either Alexandria or Rosetta. Buonaparte had been obliged to fall back towards Alexandria, in want of provisions and ammunition, and harassed by constant attacks from the Arabs.

CORK, January 16. The corporation of this city has at length stepped forward in opposition to the city of Dublin, and has avowed its wishes for an Union of the two countries in the most decided language. The address to his majesty is conceived in the following language: To the King's most excellent Majesty. "May it please your majesty, "We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, sheriffs, common council, and commonalty of the city of Cork, in the court D'Oyer Hundred assembled, beg leave most humbly to approach your majesty with sentiments of the most affectionate attachment to your royal person and family, and the most confident reliance on the wisdom and firmness of your majesty's government.

"While we contemplate with the deepest concern the unprovoked rebellion which has manifested itself in different quarters of this kingdom, and the treachery which invited a foreign enemy to its shore, we cannot repress the warmth of our gratitude for the parental anxiety manifested by your majesty, to protect us, and the prompt and affectionate zeal with which your sister kingdom poured forth the flower of her nobility, and the most chosen of her sons, to restore quiet to the land, and to repel our common and inveterate foe.

"We listen with heartfelt gratification to any measure tending more closely and indissolubly to connect two countries which seem relatively situated for their mutual support, and which none but the enemies of each could ever wish to divide.

"Convinced that the most beneficial effects must result to the empire at large from such a connection between this kingdom and Great Britain as will terminate all speculations on their separate interests, and afford additional strength and security to each by the cordial and energetic co-operation of both—we beg leave most humbly to address your majesty as our common parent, and to declare that we hear with the utmost satisfaction, that an union between the two kingdoms is at present within the contemplation of your majesty's ministers—and as your majesty's disposition towards your kingdom of Ireland has ever been gracious, munificent, and just, we feel confident that on the present occasion her liberties and her interests will be carefully considered, and anxiously preserved.

"Done under the common seal of the city of Cork, at the Guildhall thereof, the 15th day of Jan. 1799.

"Philip Bennet, Mayor. "Abraham Lane, } Sheriffs. "Isaac Jones, } "Thomas Pope, C. S.

An address, couched in similar language, has been addressed to the Marquis Cornwallis, who returned in answer— "That he should have great satisfaction in transmitting to his majesty the loyal and affectionate address of the City of Cork; which at a juncture so critical, and upon a subject so desirable, as the further consolidation of the mutual and permanent interests of Great Britain and Ireland exhibits an unanimous desire to further a measure which may terminate all future speculation upon their separate interests.

Waterford, Limerick, and other Commercial towns are expected to follow the example of the City of Cork.

The Mansion House at Bush-Hill, WITH a Garden and about eighteen acres of Land, to be Let and entered on immediately. For terms apply to William Hamilton, Woodlands. april 20

THE BOXES WHICH surround the Circle in the Gardens at Bush-Hill—For sale, apply to JOHN LITHEU, Center-Square, South side. april 20

BOSTON, April 13. Mr. Russell. WE present you the following extract of a letter from Capt. James Freeman, late master of the brig Diana, armed with 64 pounders, and 14 men in all. We think it a handsome specimen of American bravery, and that it does great honor on Capt. F. Yours, L. & C. "Malaga, Jan. 26, 1799.

"GENTLEMEN, "I am sorry to inform you of our misfortune: However, I have done all that any man could do to save your property.

"The 22d day after I left Boston, I fell in with the ship Industry, Capt. Goodwin, and kept company with her until the 25th of Jan. then parted off Ceuta. The next morning early, I saw two privateers coming out from Malaga, who passed by us—then tacked ship and followed us. As soon as they got within reach, I hoisted my colours and gave them a shot from my weather quarter: They immediately hoisted French colours, and both gave me a shot, and got direct a-stern. I then cut my stern ports down to the deck, and got my two longest guns out a-stern. In the mean time they had fired the second shot, and had got quite near me. I then commenced firing my stern chases, and the second shot I cut away the jib and half the foremast of the largest privateer, which caused them to drop a little farther a-stern and we all continued firing from 9 o'clock till 12 and their guns being so much larger than mine, they kept cutting away my rigging, when I could scarce reach them. By this time I was becalmed, and saw another privateer coming a-head, and fired a 12 pound shot at me, and those a-stern, taking advantage of the calm with their oars kept in such direction, that I could not fire a gun—neither did they until they came within musket shot, when they gave me a charge of grape and musket shot, which cut away my main-topmast yard, jib, and fore-topmast. Both top gallant sheets and halyards, so that they are all hanging overboard. I fired my muskets once, and finding resistance useless, hauled down my colours; being then about 4 miles from land, and 8 from Malaga. I fired my stern guns about 40 times, and two windward ones about 10, and it is the most surprising thing, that they killed none of my men, tho' we received above 300 shot into our vessel.

"The first boat that boarded me had one brass 9 pounder, and four 3's, and 40 men, of which I killed two and wounded six—the second was a small one of only one gun and 4 swivels—the third was a privateer of nine guns, one 12 and eight 8 pounders, and 60 men.

"I dare say you have heard of the capture of your schooner, Capt. Griffe, long before this. As I cannot justify Capt. G. for giving up your property to such a boat, with a pretence that his men would not fight therefore I shall say no more about him. "I am your obedient servant, "JAMES FREEMAN."

This Griffe commanded a schooner armed with two 12, and four 3-pounders, 2 large swivels, small arms, pistols, cutlasses, boarding nettings, and every implement that was necessary to defend his vessel, with 13 hands, and was captured by a boat that laid mounted 2 guns, and which he himself took for a fishing boat, as appears by his protest.

WAR DEPARTMENT, APRIL 15, 1799. ALL Officers within the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, belonging to the first, second, third and fourth regiments of Infantry, and the first and second regiments of Artillery, now upon furlough, or absent from their commands will, without delay, report themselves to Major General Hamilton, and obey his orders.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War. Delaware & Schuylkill Land Office. January 25, 1799. THE Stockholders of the Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Company, are hereby notified and required to pay ten dollars on their respective shares on or before the 1st March next, to the Treasurer of the Company at their office near the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Extract from the Minutes, George Worrall, Secretary. Wm. Govett, treasurer. april 20

THOMAS RYERSON, No. 177, North side of Market-Street. OFFERS FOR SALE, HIS stock of Ironmongery, Hardware, &c. On very moderate terms.—The House and Store may be had with the goods. This stand is unquestionably one of the best in Philadelphia, in the line it is now occupied, or for the Dry Good business.—The House and Stores are spacious, and taken together with the Stable, privilege of a large vacant lot and other accommodations make the whole very eligible and convenient.—The stock of goods although not very considerable in point of value, is notwithstanding very well assorted.

At the same place may be had, A pair of excellent, young, and well broken Family Horses; Besides twelve or fourteen very good, young, substantial Farm Horses, bred in the State of Tennessee. april 20

TO LET, A Three Story Brick-House, In Spruce-Street between Second and Third-Streets, Enquire at No. 35, Market-Street. april 20

China Goods. JUST IMPORTED, In the Ship DELAWARE, from Canton, 100000 lbs. of special Hyfon skin and Young Hyfon } TEAS. A very handsomely assorted Small invoice of SILKS; Also, China Ware, assorted. For sale, by WILLIAM SANSOM. april 16

For E. Lenton, N. C. THE SLOOP L A R K, Jno. Thomson, master. FREIGHT will be taken in reasonably, if offered before Wednesday the 26th inst. when she will positively sail. Apply to GIDEON HILL WELLS, No. 133, Market-Street. april 18.

For Sale, The Ship NEPTUNE, now laying at Walnut Street wharf, with her tackle and apparel as she 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.

Valuable Lands for Sale. On Tuesday the 20th of August next, I shall expose to public sale, at the town of New-Market, in Dorchester county, all that valuable tract or parcel of land commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands, situated on the fourth side and bidding on the Choptank river several miles, supposed to contain about six thousand acres, to be divided into lots to contain from 700 to 500 acres each: The terms of sale as follow, viz. Purchasers to give bond immediately after the sale with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in four equal annual instalments, agreeably to an act, entitled, "An act appointing commissioners to contract for and purchase the lands commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands in Dorchester county, and for appropriating the same to the use of this state, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned;" passed at November session, 1798. Wm. MARBURY, Agent for the state of Maryland. april 19.

A VALUABLE ESTATE IN BLOCKLEY TOWNSHIP, On the west side of the river Schuylkill, about one and a half miles from the Middle Ferry, and one fourth of a mile from the Turnpike. To be Sold at Public Vendue, At the Merchants' Coffee-House, in Philadelphia, On Tuesday the 23d instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Said property has been lately surveyed, and divided into four parts, with a view to accommodate purchasers. No. I. CONTAINS 72 acres and 12 perches on which is a brick dwelling house (built in the year 1794) 57 feet front by 37 feet deep, with a piazza on one side and a portico on the other; two stories of 12 feet high each, four rooms on a floor with fire-places in each, and four convenient chambers in the garret, three of which have likewise fire-places. A hall 10 feet wide, a remarkably dry and commodious cellar, divided into sundry apartments, including a pantry, store-rooms, &c. The kitchen is 20 feet square, containing bake-ovens and other conveniences; a pump of excellent water at the door. A stone barn with good flooring; a carriage house and granary, and a large frame lately built for hay, &c. A stone farm house, and wash house, with a brick milk house over a never failing spring of good water. Two large gardens in high order, and richly stored with a great variety of the best fruit; strawberry, and asparagus beds; shrubs, flowers, &c. An apple orchard in its prime, containing 600 trees. The situation is high, pleasant and healthy; a great number of handsome fruit and other trees in the court yard, round the house, &c. The soil is good and produces remarkably well, and there is now a considerable quantity under clover. About 10 acres of meadow, adjoining a stream called Mill-creek, which runs through the premises, and on which there is a good site for water works. About 12 acres of very thriving young timber. No. II. Contains 46 acres and 39 perches of good farming land as in the township, divided into five fields; with about 8 acres of excellent timber. A never failing stream of water runs through the premises, adjacent to which, and near the West Chester road, is a fine situation for building; and within a short distance of two springs. One of the fields is under clover and timothy. No. III. Contains 10 acres and 139 perches, about 7 acres of which is good farming land, with a small piece of meadow ground; and the remainder covered with good timber. Two never failing streams of water runs through the premises, and near to which and the West Chester road, is a handsome situation for building. No. IV. Contains 5 acres and 16 perches, is a rich soil, chiefly under clover, and mostly orchard; in which there are upwards of 100 good bearing apple trees. There is a small stream of water runs through the east end, near to which, and the Haverford road, is a beautiful situation for buildings, garden, &c. having an agreeable prospect. The West Chester road bounds part of No. I, to the southward, and divides Nos. II, and III. And the Haverford road bounds Nos. I, and II, and IV, to the northward. There are on each division very convenient situations for erecting either breweries, distilleries, or tan yards; besides the mill seat on No. I, before-mentioned. A draught of the whole may be seen at the Coffee house—and at the office of Thomas M'Lucin & Co. No. 78, Chestnut Street, where the terms of sale and any further information that may be required, will be made known. april 18.

The subscribers have on hand, and for sale at reduced prices, the following articles, viz. Seventy Pipes London Particular Madeira Wine, the vintage of '96, since when they have laid in a store well adapted to their improvement; 25 C chests of Young Hyfon Tea; An Invoice of well-assorted China—original cost between 8 and 900 dollars in Canton. HIGBEE & MILNOR. march 21.

Sheathing Copper, 23 Pipes of the finest particular Madeira Wine For Sale by JOSEPH S. LEWIS, No. 25, Dock Street, 31aw1m. March 21.

An elegant Coach For SALE, Enquire at No. 5, north Fourth Street. april 16