

By this Day's Mail.

CHAMBERSBURG, April 18.

Patrick Donagan and Francis Cox, accused as accomplices in the murder of Francis Shultz, have made their escape from Harrisburg jail. A handsome reward is offered for apprehending them.

The Herald of Liberty, a newspaper published at Washington (Penn.) asserts, that the President of the United States has granted a free pardon to David Bradford, the principal in the insurrection of 1794.

CHARLESTON, April 13.

A letter received by a gentleman in this city, from his correspondent in St. Kitts, by the vessels which arrived on Thursday, mentions that the inhabitants of the Windward Islands feel themselves under great obligations for the protection the American frigates, cruising in those seas, give to the commerce of the islands.

April 17.

By the late arrivals from the Havana we learn, that some time in the latter end of March, the ship Ocean, of New-York, mounting 22 guns, and manned with 83 men was captured after a bloody engagement, by three French privateers; one a schooner, formerly a Providence privateer, mounting 16 guns; the others, schooners, carrying 10 and 8 guns: they carried her by boarding. The account received in the Havana, which was generally credited, said that 78 men of the Ocean's crew were killed. She was from New-York, bound to the Havana, with a very valuable cargo on board, belonging to Mr. Gramond of New-York. The privateers carried her into a Bay to windward of the Matanzas, in the island of Cuba.

Capt. Gice, from Gibraltar, informs, that when he failed the British fleet still continued to blockade Cadiz. Lord St. Vincent was at Gibraltar.

Extract of a letter from Statesburg, dated April 14.

"On Thursday morning, about 2 o'clock, we had a considerable shock of an earthquake so as to awake and alarm every person in the house; the shock was throughout the neighborhood; and we are informed it was much more violent in Camden."

Yesterday anchored in the roads, his Britannic majesty's sloop Sprightly, capt. Jump, in 10 days from Kingston, Jamaica.

This vessel we learn was dispatched for two seamen belonging to the crew of the Hermoine British frigate, who have been confined for some time past in the goal of this city.

BALTIMORE, April 23.

The French privateer taken by captain Decatur in March last off the Havannah, and of which we have already published an account, came up this morning. She cruised with the Delaware till the 5th instant, off the Havana, when she was ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, under command of captain Burrows, but meeting with a heavy gale of wind in the Gulf Stream, about the 15th instant, in which she lost her rudder, she was taken in tow by the ship Abigail, captain Kean, for this port.

The prize's name is the Porpoise, had on board when taken, 24 men, and carries one long brass 9 pounder, mid ship.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havana, to his friend in this city, received by the ship Abigail, dated

Havana, April 3.

"The Havana is at present very sickly. Sixteen Americans died of the yellow fever on the 28th ult. One of our passengers was taken sick the 3d day after our arrival. We can, from the mast head of vessels in this port see Americans taken by the English and French daily, within gun shot of the Moro Cattle."

April 24.

The following toasts were given yesterday, at the anniversary dinner of the Society of the Sons of St. George, established in the city of Baltimore.

1. The Day and all who celebrate it worthily.
2. George the Third, who reigns over the land we came from—(3 cheers, with "God Save the King.")
3. John Adams, who presides over the land we live in—(with "Hail Columbia")
4. Lieut. Gen. George Washington, the tried friend of his country.—(3 cheers.)
5. Lord Nelson—"The man whom the king delighteth to honor."—(9 cheers.)
6. Capt. Truxton, and success to the Constellation, the Vanguard of Columbia's naval glory—(9 cheers.)
7. The Wooden Walls of Old England—may they ever present an insurmountable barrier to the fiend like efforts of Gallic ambition, and the vile, insidious arts of disorganizing Jacobinism.—(bumper toast, 9 cheers, with "Rule Britannia.")
8. The Navy of the United States of America—may it continue to protect commerce, overcome its enemies, and rise the impregnable bulwark of the government which created it—(3 cheers, with "Let Fame Sound her Trumpet.")
9. William Pitt and Timothy Pickering—the intrepid champions of their country's honour—(9 cheers)
10. America, our adopted country—may her independence and prosperity be commensurate with time.
11. May the interests of Great Britain and the United States be cemented by the indissoluble bonds of a mutually advantageous friendship and commerce.
12. The lovely sister virtues—philanthropy and unanimity.
13. The city of Baltimore—may her progress in federalism keep pace with her other rapid improvements.—(3 ch.ers.)

The ship Abigail, captain Kean, and brig Mary, in 19 days from the Havana, failed with 27 fail of American vessels, bound for different ports of the continent, under convoy of the Delaware, General Greene and Jay sloops of war.

The following vessels were left in port, to sail with the first convoy.

- Ship Louisa, Champley, of and for Baltimore.
- Schr. Bucklin, Helms, do.
- Plato, Hamilton, do.
- Ship Diana, Flinn, of and for Philadelphia.
- Brig—, Ripley, do.
- Ship America, Sands, New-York.
- Three Sisters, Wright, do.
- Brig—, Aekins, Boston.

Arrived on Monday, ship Harriot, capt. Allister, from Cork, last from Plymouth. The Harriot left Cork on the 15th September last, and on her passage was taken by La Courageux French frigate, and afterwards re-taken by an English ship of war, and carried into Plymouth, from which port she failed on the 5th of February.

Yesterday arrived, schr. Tabitha, cap. Caleb Greene. Left Sarinam on the 25th March in company with a number of Americans under convoy of the sloop of war Portsmouth, captain McNeal—parted with the convoy in lat. 8. N. on the 29th.

In the fleet were.

- Brig Samuel, captain M. Bride, of and for Baltimore, Milford, Williams, do. schr's Caroline, Benson, do. Mary, Boden, do. ship Nancy, Deas, of and for New-York; brig—, Gillender, do. brig—, Star, do. schooner—, Nichols, do. brig—, Spooner, Providence, &c.

Arrived, brig Ranger, captain Martin, 47 days from Bristol—Dry Goods—Gittings & Smith.

Left at Bristol,

- Snow Washington, of New-York, bound to Baltimore.
- Ship Nonpareil, of and bound to N. York Hercules, of do. to do.

Brig Winifred, to Philadelphia. All to fail with convoy.

Spoke, 4th April, lat. 40. 32. N. long 60. 30. W. brig William, of Savannah, bound to Copenhagen, all well.

Sailed in company and parted off Cape Clear, 8th March with ship Planter, for Richmond. The Ranger carries 14 cannon, and on arriving, gave the city a salute.

While the French directory demand of Germany, that the Russians should be prevented from marching through her territory to attack them, they demand of Spain permission to march an army through her dominions to attack Portugal; and threaten each power with her vengeance in case of refusal. Such is Democratic consistency!!!

NEW-YORK, April 24.

We have carefully examined our files of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow papers, received on Monday, and find little in them which an American reader would propose interesting; the public attention in England, Scotland, and Ireland, being almost wholly engrossed by the projected union of Ireland with Great Britain.

London March 4.

Sunday morning arrived at Dover a cartel from Gravelines, with prisoners; but no French papers were suffered to be put on board. The cartel failed again in the evening for France.

By the prisoners who came over in the cartel, some of whom are officers, who had read the Paris papers in France, we learn that it was generally understood that a renewal of the war with the Emperor was decided.

In consequence the Directory had ordered a new military conscription of three hundred thousand men to be levied for attacking Germany, and it is said that every man of the age of between 20 and 30 is to be sent to the arms, except those whose situations affords them particular protection. This new levy was partly intended to reinforce the army of the Rhine, while a reinforcement was also intended to be sent to the frontiers, and a large body of troops to Brest.

Now Landing from the ship Delaware, from Canton and for sale by the Subscribers.

- Hylon,
 - Hylon Skin,
 - Young Hylon, &c.
 - Souchong,
 - Canton and Garden Fans,
 - Nankens,
 - China Ware, assorted.
 - Umbrellas 13 to 30 inches,
 - Silk Handkerchiefs,
 - Hair Ribbons and Sewing Silks.
- They have also remaining on Hand Black Peppers, Chopps and Pullicat Romalls, And a general assortment of Dry Goods as usual. Thomas & Joshua Fisher.

4th mo 26

THE subscriber, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mr. John Lupton, late of this city, merchant, deceased, requests those who are indebted to said estate, to make payment, and those who have demands against the same to exhibit them to him without delay.

W. MEREDITH, No. 16, South Fourth Street.

NOTICE. THE Public are requested not to receive any drafts, notes, obligations or bills of any kind drawn in favor of or indorsed by Abijah Hunt, J. A. Hunt, Jesse & Abijah Hunt, Jeremiah & Abijah Hunt, Abijah & Jno. W. Hunt, Snodgrass, & Co.

Those on whom they are drawn are also desired to suspend acceptance, until reference be had to the subscriber.

About twenty thousand Dollars of bills of the above description having been taken from the carrier near the mouth of Tennessee river by a party of Indians. SAMUEL MEENER.

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The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

IF Republics have been scourged in a peculiar degree, by the turbulence of faction, and the field it naturally opens to unprincipled ambition, they have also, in all other times but our own, been distinguished by many splendid attributes, seldom found to exist to so high a degree, under any other form. Amongst these, no one has unveiled a brighter scene of glory, or tended more to establish their empire and renown, than that high souled jealousy and pride, which instinctively scorned at interferences with their proper sovereignty and predominance. Doomed, as republics, from their nature must be, to the unending afflictions of division and discord, to envy, jealousy and revenge, and every other passion in its degree, to which their loosened restraint gives range, some counteraction seems extremely essential; and a little reflection will evince, that none can be substituted for this uncompromising jealousy of the national honor.

To create new factions, or to array under its auspices against their government, those already existing, has been the common prelude to hostilities against Republics, on the part of their enemies in every age. Their centinels thus stationed, and their trait laid, they draw on the sequel as occasion suits, while in the interval left by the supineness of the former, no artifice of demagogu, no exertion of interested devotees is relaxed, in the great work of increasing and fortifying their partisans. To strike, and quickly too, is obviously the sole means of warding off the thousand mischiefs and dangers from this source, which from their nature, can never be distinctly known, and if account is made to meet them distinctly, must battle calculation, and defeat opposition.

In this painful posture do we at this instant stand; our government arraigned by the French rulers, at the tool and dupe of England, and treacherous to the people; and the people, while they are flattered as eminently virtuous and pure; murdered by Constitutional Decrees, without distinction and without remorse. No civilized nation ever perpetrated the enormities we have endured from the French; and no independent people ever so tamely endured them. Meanwhile, (confounding truth!) their influence here is increasing and extending, and the reflection seems to strike no one; that on every step which it advances, depend not merely the conquest and subjugation, but the ruin of thousands, the desolation, misery and despair of thousands, the murder of thousands.

The allotted period of our salvation is protracted almost to its latest verge; and the proposed negotiation, if suffered to be prolonged like the last, may yet inscribe on the blood-stained Tablet of Diplomatic Skill, the post obit of our Independence. The interval between the present time and the issue of the proposed negotiation, should, therefore, be a busy one: over that measure we have no longer any control—it is constitutionally committed; but, therefore, have we the more important part to act; and conscious of the dangers to which it may expose us, we should proceed, (regardless of the clamors of the mercenary miscreants* who surround us) to point them out, that they may be provided for, and avoided.

The French republic, more than any that has preceded her, possesses this contumacious and inveterate remembrance of an injury offered to her pride, and adds to it, a more insatiable thirst for conquest, than ever animated Alexander, or her own great Monarque. Since the first became distracted by the whimsies of her fantastic philosophy, she has in no instance, forgotten or forgiven an injury. One Basseville, a low and insolent fanfaronade, whom she had sent, at an early stage of the revolution to outrage his holiness, the pope, was for some of his democratic gambols, murdered by the populace: though ample atonement was made, and the breach acknowledged to be healed, this occurrence is made a pretence, at the distance of eight years, for the seizure and plunder of the Roman commonwealth; the annihilating of its inhabitants, the destruction of its government, and the exile or murder of its members. Of Switzerland the unatoneable crime was to have failed in making common cause with her; for on Switzerland she had claims of gratitude, and consequently, was not satisfied that she should merely keep aloof from the struggle, or even that she should secretly and partially aid and assist—Her labors in the glorious career of revolutionizing the world, was never forgiven, till Switzerland swarmed with revolutionary cut-throats, and

* Such I call that barren tribe of feeble-minded catfishes, who have lately attempted to revive the Papal creed of Infallibility; to establish the doctrine that the king can do no wrong, and to proscribe all difference from them in opinion, by stigmatizing it as abuse. That the king (or the governing power) can do no wrong, is, most undoubtedly, not only a very valuable, but a very essential principle in government; but in ours, under its present constitution, can never exist. It would be the club of Hercules in the fit of an infant. If the President, instead of being made the drudge of the public, had had a Minister and a Constitutional Council assigned him, to bear the responsibility of measures, then the application of this principle would have been delightful. Then should we have had preferred to us a polar star whereby at all times to direct our course—on which we might have dwelt with unobscured eye, whatever storms raged round us. Thus shallow, as are the politics of these men, no one ought to deem it a reproducible circumstance, to receive their indecent and ungentlemanly invectives. Ambassadors collegis, pharmacopola, mendici, mimae, balatrones—such are the components of the ignominious tribe of Centors on the opinions and principles of men, who have so long been chained to the very teeth of Jacobinism, and who dared to pluck Democracy by the beard, while they twinkled in its leader's delirious galaxy. I do not want the applause of a fool, who does not oppose me: for the lofty eyes of the million, I would not exchange the sables, plaudits, of one solitary gentleman. I should be sorry to elect a *Dillon* Editor to the *Profraternity* over this *College*.

her cottages smoked in ruins. Such is our crime; such the atonement she is bent on making us undergo. To work a conviction of this truth, one would think alone necessary to rouse us to a proper sense of our situation; and yet one would also think that evidences enough had already been afforded of its existence to convince the most sceptical. It is not, to be sure, to citizen Pichon, the correspondent of American traitors, that we are to look for these evidences—it is not to citizen Talleyrand we are to look for them—nor to our own Democrats; it is not very wise to look to men for a display of truth which must blast them. In the persevering hostility of France against the commerce of this country, in her unrelenting spirit of resentment to repeatedly displayed, at the repudiation of Genet, and the treaty with England, in her oppressions, cruelties, tortures and murders exercised upon our seamen, may we read a blind and brutal resolution taken to revenge upon us those partial indications of repentance at her infolence, which however just and however honorable, must thus prove fatal, if not followed up by the same spirit which gave rise to them. And yet, "funt qui formidine nulli imbuti spectent." There are men who view this as a common cause, to be relieved by ordinary means. With them, the demand of tribute, is construed into anxiety for the preservation of peace, and the massacre of a whole ship's crew, passes for the symptom of an indication of hostility! Compared with the fate she prepares for us, it is, in truth, no more. Her store of heaviest horrors will be exhausted on our heads; and all that annals have written of the cruelties of Herod and Nero, or Poets fabled of the torments of the damned, will be our wretched lot. The all-blasting *Upas* of France, once allowed to take root on our shores, and her infernal tri-color must soon float over our miserable land, then become an ocean of blood.

The Northampton Insurrection, commenced in deceit and wickedness, has at length ended in a complete display of madness, delusion and folly. The mischiefs of this assumption of sovereignty on the part of a handful of fools and knaves, have already had their full operation: and it now remains that we benefit ourselves by those lessons to be drawn from the occasion, which, left unimproved to further ends, the Insurrection might as well have been permitted to rage. Such is the nature of the age in which our lot is cast, that no event that emerges, however apparently simple in its aspect, ought to be viewed in an unconnected light; but while the mind is kept continually involved in one turbid whirlpool, while we are driven from outrage to outrage, and from insurrection to insurrection; from the hostilities of Genet, to the treason of the Flour Merchants, and from Diplomatic Skill, to the moody Rebellion of the Land of Slaves;—there is danger that by dwelling too intensely on separate points, we neglect to trace up the origin and connection of the various evils by which we have been scourged, to their true source. To effect a radical cure of the disease "whereof our power is sick," it is necessary to discover and operate upon the cause: It is effecting but a partial purpose, to put down the insurrection of a few counties, whilst a band of French mercenaries dispersed over the commonwealth are preparing an insurrection of the whole state, under the auspices of a thorough-going French Revolutionist, who would soon league poor Pennsylvania with the land of slaves in her holy work of dismembering the Union, and soon deliver us over, bound hand and foot, to the dominion of the Directory. There is but one remedy now left, which can reach the evil.

Amongst the first good effects of the encroaching glow of Federalism, in Franklin county, has been the decampment from Chambersburg of two filthy democratic printers.

Extract of a letter from Boston, April 18.

"The Demon of Jacobinism has taken deeper hold of the good people of this state in the course of the last year, than is for the health of the body politic. Misrepresentations without number have been propagated and believed. Poor devils, who never were and never will be worth a farthing, conceit (because they have been told so) that they shall have thousands to pay for the support of government."

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati to a gentleman in authority, dated April 10.

"A Mr. M'Rea arrived here last evening from the Natches; he was employed as an express by Abijah Hunt to bring a large quantity of bills of exchange from that place to this; and having advanced from the Natches as far as the river Tennessee, was there encamped on the 19th March last, with four other travellers, when, about midnight, five armed Indians seized and tied Mr. M'Rea and two of his fellow travellers: in the mean time the other two escaped and fled from the camp. The Indians after having led their captives out and fastened them to trees, packed up every single article belonging to them, faddled and loaded their valuable horses, and mounted and rode off—after having gone a small distance, the Indians sent back one of their party with a small piece of bacon and a few handfuls of Indian meal, who gave it to the captives, then untied them and rode off. Mr. M'Rea and the other two built a raft and descended the river Tennessee, and in four days arrived at Maffac, from whence he reached this place on foot last evening. Being robbed of all letters as well as bills, Mr. M'Rea can give no description of the bills, but says that the amount is about 20,000 dollars. These bills have been collected at the Natches by Mr. Abijah Hunt, and are probably composed of Guion's bills on the Secretary of War, for the pay of the army—of Mr. Hanigan's bills on James O'Hara or William Bell of Philadelphia—of Mr. Ellicott's bills on the Treasury of the United States, and of bills drawn

by or upon John Wilkins, the quarter-master general: and as they have been in circulation at Natches, there is a probability that they are indorsed in blank, so as to be current and demandable by the bearer. This is all the information that at present we are possessed of; but it is highly probable that in a few days Mr. Jaffe Hunt, of this place, to whom the left bills were addressed, will receive duplicates, and such further information from Natches, as will enable him to furnish more complete information towards detection and stoppage of payment."

The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the United States, now sitting in Philadelphia, have found bills against the following persons:

For Treason,

John Fries, Frederick Heany, Anthony Stahler, Conrad Marks, John Gettman, Valentine Kuder, David Shaefer, Jacob Klien, and Philip Dink.

For Misdemeanor,

Morris Llewellyn, James Jackson, George Britton, Samuel Young, and Archibald Mentges.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated January 23d, 1799.

"The King of Naples, on the 22d ult. was defeated by 17 regiments, officers and men, on fight of a very inferior French army, which obliged Gen. Mack to make the best retreat he could, and the king and his family to embark on board Nelson's ship for Sicily, where he arrived; and it is said, the French entered Naples. This puts us under some apprehension about Leghorn; in short, it seems the war begins a new. Tobacco still very dull; in the Bay from 13 to 15 dollars per cwt. (it is not allowed to be landed unless from England) Sugar, Coffee and Cocoa at a stand, the importation of it into Spain, from this place, being prohibited, and speculations for Italy dropped. Havana Sugars, two thirds white, lately sold at 22 dollars per cwt. four months credit. Coffee, 3 cents per lb.—Nankens 150 cents per piece—Mahoa is in possession of the English."

DIED—on Wednesday last, in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET M'CALL, lady of the late Mr. George M'Call, and daughter of George Clymer, Esq. of this city.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

ARRIVED. days

Brig Enterprise, Langdon, Jamaica, 30
Aurora, Phillips, Havannah, 22

The United States and Constitution frigates, with the Herald, Eagle, Merrimack, and Scammel sloops of war, were at Dominico the 28th March.

The Mary, of Portsmouth; Thetis, of New-York; and Three Friends, of Charleston, are taken by a French privateer off Cape Antonio, and supposed to be sent to Campeachy.

Ship Charles, Brice, from hence, has arrived at Jamaica.

Ship Townsend, Sherer, bound out, is coming up, in consequence of a leak in her hold.

Arrived, brig Aurora, Phillips, from Havana; failed from thence the 2d inst. Capt. P. informs, that a fleet of American vessels, under convoy of the Delaware sloop of war, were to fail the next day—the following Philadelphia vessels were among the fleet:

- Ship Diana, Flinn,
- Fame, Ricard,
- Lenox, Lake,
- Louisa, Champlin,
- Brig Abigail, Thompson,
- Betsey, Haward,
- Amiable Creole, Story,
- Schr. Daphne, Ripley,
- Phoebe, Cummings,
- Minerva, Davidson.

Capt. P. also informs, that a fleet of Baltimore and Charleston vessel had failed seven days before him. The capture of the ship Ocean, Kemp, of this port, was confirmed, but the laughter of the crew only reported.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Ann, capt. Platt, in 8 days from Charleston, with the Mail.

Ship Josiah Collins, of and for Edenton from Cadiz, was seen on Ocracock bar on Wednesday last, with an anchor out to windward, throwing her cargo overboard and sawing her stern down, apparently for the purpose of throwing her guns overboard.

Brig Amazon, Lewis; schooner Harmony, Houlton, and schooner Amy, Cushing, from hence, have arrived at St. Thomas's.

A gentleman in town has received a letter by way of Baltimore from capt. Decatur, dated off the Matanzas, April 7, which states that the French privateer which he was in chase of, mounting 16 nine pounders had escaped him.

The ship South Carolina, Garman, and brig Tryphenia, Fullerton, from hence, have arrived at Charleston.

Capt. Whipple, of the Suffolk, arrived at New-York, cape clear bearing E. N. E. 30 leagues, spoke the ship Molly, of and from Philadelphia, 28 days out; The captain of which informed him, that the day before he had fell in with a French privateer of 16 guns, and beat her off, with loss of no men, and but little damage.

Ship Caroline, from hence, has arrived at Liverpool.

The ship Clothier, Gardner, from hence, arrived at Liverpool, in 38 days.

ALL persons having any demands on the Chevalier de Freires, Minu er of Portugal, are desired to present, without loss of time, their accounts to his Steward, Mr. Hapiu, that they may be immediately paid.

Franklin Court, the 26th April 1799. 45t