

By this Day's Mail.

NEWBURYPORT, April 19.

EXTRACT.

The Jacobins calculate and act upon the frantic and passions of human nature. This is the mystery of their science, and like all other professional men, they understand it better than the friends of Government.

They know the weak side of the New-England farmers and Federalists, to be a love of money and of course a dread of expense.—They have therefore seized with art and avidity, this thing which leads directly to the heart;—Abandoning France to her fate, and almost ceasing to calumniate the best patriots, they have confined themselves lately, chiefly to the expenses of naval arrangements, the costs of a standing army, the expenses of fortifications, the eight per cent loan, and the Land tax.

This scheme the most politic, and the most dangerous which they could have adopted has not been without its effect. It has created a division already, which is humiliating to our country, and which must be gratifying to France. If this country is to be destroyed, if it is like Holland—like Geneva—like Venice—like Switzerland—like Piedmont, to be subjugated to France, to be plundered;—its young men to be massacred—its women to be violated—its morals to be poisoned—its religion to be abrogated—its laws and liberties to be subverted it will be effected through the medium of its parsimony; its love of gold.

NEW-YORK, April 27.

We stopped the Press last evening to state, that agreeably to Public Notice, the supporters of the Federal Republican Ticket assembled at the house of Mr. Smith, in Broadway, to concert measures, preparatory to the Election.—The Democrats had early taken possession of the room—which, however, did not prevent Mr. Smith, the former Chairman, from taking the Chair. As soon as the Meeting was organized, and proceedings were commenced, the UNIFORM violators of order and decorum commenced their irregular career, and caused such confusion as to render an adjournment indispensable. The Federalists accordingly did adjourn to the Military Academy—and immediately organized themselves. The proceedings of the last Meeting were read and approved.—The names of the Ward-Committee were called over, and other arrangements were about taking place, when a scene of disorganization was commenced by the Jacobins which would have done honor to the Infernal region.—An immediate adjournment of the Meeting was moved and carried—and the peaceable citizens, who had assembled to deliberate in harmony, with their characteristic good order retired to their respective homes—leaving the Jacobins to enjoy the contemptible satisfaction of gaining an opportunity to declare the atrocity of their views.—After this commenced a scene of riot and folly that would have afforded any person unaccustomed to Democratic method of doing business.—Confusion was the word, and it was literally realized.

No doubt can exist that the whole was a preconcerted measure intended to frustrate the laudable views of the Federalists.—Democratic demagogues appeared and spoke both at Mr. Smith's and at the Academy—and, with an effrontery peculiar to stupid dullness, the wretched tools of the faction in a place to which they were not invited, and where they had no possible right to appear—disfigured and offended every peaceably disposed citizen.

The supporters of Government are now exerting themselves—the Jacobins force their down-fall in this City—and like a drowning man, are catching at every expedient—arc making a halt and convulsive struggle—and nothing but the calm firmness of the Federalists prevents the most atrocious extremities.

ALBANY, April 23.

Bradford, one of the famous leaders of the former insurrection in the Western counties of Pennsylvania, it is stated in some of the papers has received a pardon from the Supreme Executive of the Union. Should Fries, the leader of the present rebellion in that state, meet with similar lenient treatment, the Jacobins will be incited to engage in frequent insurrections, for the sake of having their names known abroad.

Mr. Andrews.

I have seen a paragraph in the Centinel of April 19th, extracted from the *Vergennes Gazette*, that a *Leroi*, a Frenchman, had made an experiment that *phosphorus*, if internally applied, would surprisingly stimulate a weak constitution, and even prolong, for a day, the life of a dying man. And that (as a recommendation of the French nation) the arts and sciences had not been neglected in France during the revolution of the republic.

Whereas it seems to me, that Mr. *Leroi* gives the above as his discovery I thought proper to make it appear that the stimulating operation of *phosphorus* has been known in Europe a number of years before the French Revolution.

Hankewic has discovered by chymical experiments that all animal parts contain in abundance more or less of the animal sulphur or *phosphorus*; *Margraff* was the first who discovered by chymical decomposition the real nature of it, viz. that it is composed of a certain fixed acid, called since the phosphoric acid, and the phlogiston; and by that it is concluded by *Mortimer* (on the natural animal heat) that the phosphoric acid gives the non-inflammation to the phlogiston which is separated by the motion of the heart and blood, and thus by the uniting of both these matters, in proportion to the quantity, a quicker or slower circulation of the fluids will ensue, and accordingly a stronger or

weaker heat in the animal body will be the consequence.

After the nature of the phosphorus has been known, its inward use by weak and cold constitutions, came soon in recommendation, and to my knowledge has been given sometimes in such cases before the year 1784, and sometimes without the least operation.

Albany, April 20th.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

A CIRCUMSTANCE more menacing than any that has yet arisen in this country, has been disclosed within the last forty-eight hours.

Through the active vigilance of the Mayor of this city, a discovery has been made which leads to the most alarming conclusions. A large quantity of military clothing, bearing the uniform and insignia of the French Republic has been seized, and the persons more immediately concerned in the secret and clandestine fabrication of it, have been committed to prison.

Providence has once more interferred to preserve us—once more is it placed within our power to rescue ourselves and our families from the grips of an all-destroying monster. But not a day, an hour, nor a moment should be lost in pursuing the only measure, which a regard to self-preservation, in this portentous crisis, admits.

A memorial should instantly be addressed to the President of the United States, requesting an immediate and complete enforcement of the law which provides against the injuries that may be derived to the citizens of the United States by the agency of aliens resident within the same.

That there are men among ourselves equally criminal with those, who are thus concerned in preparing clothing, forging arms, and practicing all the preparatory steps to the overthrow of our government, and the subjugation of our country, cannot be doubted; but the shield of citizenship, which they most unworthily wear, is interposed against the same summary process, which our safety requires, and the laws authority towards aliens.

The present case is one which admits of no contradiction—and allows no delay. The clothing is French uniform—on the buttons of the coats and waistcoats is placed the French military insignia, with the legend *Republique Francaise*.

It cannot, therefore, even be said, as is already attempted, that this clothing was intended for the troops in St. Domingo (which in itself would be a flagrant infraction of our laws)—No; the commander of that island is determined on independence; and he would not, in such a moment, write "*French Republic*" on the buttons of his soldiers.

We shall be safe in supposing that this infernal uniform is prepared for an army which is to start up among ourselves, completely distinguished, by its clothing as by its designs and actions, from the citizens of the United States. An army, which at midnight, may realize the threat of a villain who is still tolerated among us, and who said, "*be hoped the day was not distant when he should enter Philadelphia at the head of an armed force, and not leave one brick upon another.*"

Has not the *LATE French Consul, Le Tombe*, granted his certificate of protection as *Consul General of the French Republic with the United States*, to the very fellow who has directed the clandestine fabrication of this clothing, and who is now in prison? Have not *Le Tombe's* functions long since ceased? What does this mean? Has the infatuation, which has prostrated Europe, taken complete possession of our faculties too?

To strengthen the inferences so obviously to be drawn from this disclosure, that infamous morning print, called the *Aurora*, has already attempted to cover the transaction with a veil of ridicule.

Some other circumstances, of which we have been apprized, since writing the foregoing, tend to exhibit this discovery in a light still more important and alarming. The clothing, it seems, had been distributed in small parcels at different places in different parts of the city: the person at whose house the first quantity was discovered, positively denied that he had any thing of the kind in his possession, and it became necessary to burst open the doors; when a quantity of uniform coats, together with shirts, overalls

Sec. were immediately discovered and seized. The quantity taken at other places was far more considerable. Two considerations of the most serious nature, arise out of this very remarkable fact: That the clothing made have been distributed not less for the purpose of eluding research, than for the more sudden and effectual perpetration of the obvious design; and that, in all probability, but a small part of the scheme and of the preparations for carrying it into effect, have been as yet brought to light.

The first thing we hear from a new republic, after having received its liberty from the Great Nation, is of enormous requisitions, in provisions, jewels, cash, plate, pictures, statues and men. Thus, like the crocodile, does the new republic subsist by devouring her own offspring.

PHILOSOPHY,

Which (as a celebrated writer has observed) seems to have been designed by the Almighty, for a Great Original, whereby for man to dress and polish his uncourtly mind;—to be his solace in sorrow—his comfort in adversity, and last refuge from the disgusting devices of a juggling world;—seems at length, after withstanding so many wide and reiterated perversions, to be brought to that complete state of confusion and depravity, at which the malevolent and unruly dispositions of a restless herd of discontented sophists have so long aspired. All that is shallow, ridiculous and absurd, is now Philosophy. Bombast and Romance, *indivuis pils*, dispense the honors of the Academie; Impudence, Ignorance and Vice, defile the seats of learning and exalt genius and sense from the Porch and the Grove.

"Philosophy, as it before us lies, Seems to have borrowed some ungrateful tale Of doubts, impertinence and needless From every age thro' which it pass'd; But always with a stronger relish of the last. More of in fools and madmen's hands than *Logos*, She seems a medley of all ages— With a huge indulgent to swell her fustian staff, A new comode, a top-knot and a ruff. Her face patch'd over with modern pedantry, With a long sweeping train, Of comments and disputes, ridiculous and vain, All of old cut with a new die."

The scourge and curse of society—the malignant pestilence of life—the sharpener of sorrow—the embitterer of woe—and the sting, that, when distress affords, still has reserved dregs to pour from her duc cup, to heighten misery the most consummate.

TITLES.

Never were these glittering trappings of pageantry more shockingly abused than at the present day. How preposterous does it seem to us when we hear "the Honorable," and L. L. D. tacked to the name of one, not only despicable for the narrowness of his acquirements, but who never is formed an honorable action in the whole course of his life! The great Erasmus once observed, with a contempt which became him, *Unde Doctoris titulo gloriantur, nisi ut doceant*. Could this learned man be permitted to visit the temples of our farthing-rail-light, we could teach him *Doctores*, not only unqualified to teach, but too ignorant and too mulish to be taught.

POOR JANUS is toiling with all the feverity of an anchorite, and scribbling with all the inveteracy and redundancy of a fool, to efface the odium of a circumstance which affers all, in the eyes of his associates no odium at all. Silly wight! and has he yet to learn, that the volume of the *past*, is never unclasped by revolutionizers, and that if a man is ready to seize the moment as it flies and join them in assassinating the commonwealth, they never enquire whether he has been a whig or a tory, an honest man or a knave—whether he rode into Philadelphia with a crown of laurel on his head, or a traitor's head on his shoulders without a crown?

"He has come round."

A thousand times in a week do we hear expressed this inconsiderate conviction of meek and forgiving federalists. It is the extreme of infatuation. Never came that man, round, who, "any time these four years," retained the tincture of Jacobinism. A man may hate Great-Britain, as a man may hate the kingdom or the republic of France; but an object of hatred has long existed, paramount to all others,—the greater following up the less; and who's bath within that time, cursed his own country and cloven to France (as all Jacobins have done) must be a villain in grain. The whole blood of his cankered heart, must be of the nature of that *black drop*, or seed of original sin, which Mohammed wrung from the beast Al Borak; nor do I think any thing short of a similar operation to that which he performed, can ever qualify a quondam democrat to associate in any christian society.

IL PENSEROSO.

I hate this spongy world with all its store,
This bustling, noisy nothingness of life,
This treacherous herd of friends with hollow
 core,
This vale of sorrow, and this field of strife.
Me shall some little tranquil tharch receive,
Some "settled low content," remote from
 care;
There will I pipe away the sober eve,
And laugh, all days, at "Lady Fortune"
 there.
Why should I mingle in the mazy ring
Of drunken folly, at the shrine of Chance,
Where insect Pleasure flits on burnish'd wings,
Eludes our wishes, and keeps up the dance.
When, in the quiet of an humble home,
Beside the fountain, or upon the hill,
Where Strife, and Care, and Sorrow never come,
I may be free and happy if I will.

Yesterday arrived the ship Birmingham Packet, Capt. Kelly, from Bombay, whence he sailed the 10th December, a month previous to which, Lieut. Duval, of his Britannic Majesty's ship *Zeus*, arrived with dispatches from Rear Admiral Nelson, by way of the Delart and Baffora, containing an account of the victory obtained over the French fleet; but it was generally believed the dispatches were of much greater consequence, from an intercepted packet of Buonaparte to the Directory, that was taken on its passage, and that they contained ample plans of the intended operations of the French army.—The Lieutenant returned by the same route to join his ship.

Immediately after his arrival every thing was put in the best posture of defence, mounting additional guns where wanting: the European inhabitants had voluntarily embodied as a militia, and were daily training to the use of arms. The Governor had also convened the heads of the different castles, and ordered them to select about 2000 men to learn the military exercise, this had caused some uneasiness, as religious prejudices prevented their carrying arms, but they declared themselves perfectly willing to assist in any other manner against the common enemy.

A war with Tippoo Saib was also looked on as inevitable; large quantities of cattle, and a number of troops, were gone down to the Malabar coast, to join the army from Bengal. There seemed to be great unanimity among all ranks and degrees of people in Bombay, and voluntary contributions, exceeding three millions of rupees, had been collected in that place and its dependencies, and remitted to England, to support the war.

Rear Admiral Rainier, eight days previous to the sailing of the Birmingham, had arrived in the Suffolk, of 74 guns, Trident, of 64 in company. The Centurion and Suffolk had sailed, the former, it was reported, for the Red Sea, to prevent the passing of the French army. A squadron was also fitted out to follow her in a little time after.

Little apprehension was, however, entertained of the approach of Buonaparte's army, as it was conceived the passage down the Red Sea, would be attended with so many difficulties as to make it nearly impracticable, especially as a British squadron would have the command of it: A march through the deserts would be still more difficult, as it was supposed by those acquainted with the nature of the country, that a great part, if not all, must perish in the attempt.

L'Union, French privateer, of 18 guns, had captured, to the northward of Bombay, a Moeha ship bound to Surat, and two others, out of which she took ten lacks of rupees in treasure, and afterwards sent the ships to the Isle of France. So unguarded was the Malabar coast at this time, the month of October, that the privateer was the whole day in sight from the town of Bombay.

Extract of a letter written on board the ship Delaware, Stephen Decatur, commander, dated the 5th inst.

Our time has been so much taken up in attending to the trade that we have had very little time, or chance of taking prizes. This is the sixth fleet we have convoyed from the Havana, amounting to 142 sail, independent of those conducted to it. We have been four days at an anchor here we left Reedy Island in December; and expect soon to return to port unless prevented by fresh instructions.

Preparations are making at Norwich, in Connecticut, for building a sloop of war for the federal government, under the agency of Mr. Joseph Howland. She will mount 18 guns, and is to be commanded by captain David Jewitt.

State of the poll in the congressional district in Virginia, composed of the counties of Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William.

Lewis Powell, Fed. R. West, Demo.

Fairfax county	250	259
Loudoun	546	80
Prince William	81	131

Majority for Powell, three hundred ninety-seven votes.

State Legislature.

T. Swann and R. B. Lee, federalists, are elected for Fairfax county, and Joseph Lewis, jun. and William Noland, federalists, are elected in Loudoun.

Lewis 504 Federal Candidates.
Noland 494
Binns, 152
Olburn 92 Democratic.

The information from Virginia makes it very probable that John Nichols, of Stafford, will not be re-elected; but in his place, Gen. Blackwell, a firm and able Federalist. Indeed the eyes of Virginia have been opened in the course of the last 12 months to such a degree that there is more than equal chance a majority of the representatives from that state will be Federal.

MARRIED—On Saturday last, by the Right Reverend Bishop White, Mr. HORR BROWSE TRIST, of Charlottesville, (Vir.) to Miss BROWN, daughter of C. C. Brown, Esq. of this city.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

ARRIVED	days
Ship Birmingham Packet, Kelly, Bombay	138
Sch'r Sally, Sherer,	Surinam 30
Lervis Whorburn,	New York 3
Sloop P. tience, Rogers,	do. 3
Poly, Thompson,	do. 3
CLEARED.	
Brig Sally, McCall,	Hamburg
Ruby, Girard,	Port Passage
Gayols, Bingham,	St. Kitts
Miyerva, Graton,	St. Jago de Cuba

Sch'r Experiment, Cane, Jamaica.
Sloop Patsy, Edward, Newport.
Nancy Olephant, Norfolk.
Sally Yaughan, N. York.
Poly, Whorburn, Snowhill.
Captain Sherer, sailed from Surinam on the 25th ultimo, in company with 65 sail of American vessels, under convoy of the Portsmouth sloop of war captain M'Neil. The following Philadelphia vessels were in the fleet, viz.

Brig Hablla & Ann, Hamp on, lean.
Schr Little Fanny, Földick,
Betsey Hollon, Parson,
Captain Sherer paried with the convoy the 9th instant—Spoke no vessels on the passage.

Captain Sherer further informs, that the ship *Spy*, capt'n West, of this port, was to sail in 10 days after him.

Captain Kelly, of the ship Birmingham Packet, sailed from Bombay the 10th of December, in company with the English armed ship *Fame*, for Lond n, parted company the next day—on the 12th of December, at day light in the morning, perceived five Mahratta Dingees alters, standing after us, at 11 o'clock, we being about two miles astern, took in steering sails and prepared for action, they then took in sail and hove too to the northward, when they were broadsides to us, could discover them crowded with men; seeing us prepared, after lying about an hour, made fall and left us.

On the 25 of March, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in lat. 15. 30. N. long. 45. 58. W. fell in with a brig—spread Spanish colours and fired a gun, kept on our course—at 11w: being then within musket shot, fired a gun with ball, and kept hailing in Spanish to hoist out the boat and send her aboard, but not giving time to effect his fire, fired about twelve rounds with round and grape shot into the ship, at last the boat being got out captain Kelley went on board, and on her return Mr. Moore went also on board the Spanish captain then produced a book which he said contained the King of Spain's decree, ordering all his ships to carry into port for adjudication all neutrals they fell in with from English ports, with cargoes, it was represented to him that the papers then produced containing full and ample testimony of the property being truly American, that he might detain the ship if he thought proper, but in case of loss, recapture, &c. he should be held fully accountable; they kept us on board till the morning and after, going on board the ship suffered us to proceed on our voyage; the brig was called *Nomde Tobefoma*, captain Pedro de Ancory, from St. Andero, but whence bound he would not inform us. She mounted four twenty four pound carronades on slides, six six pounders and about 40 men. The following letters were thrown overboard at the time.

One for Messrs. Thomas and John Kettland, Philadelphia.

One for Gabriel Christie, in Havre de Grace, (Maryland.)

One for John Parker Boyd, Esq. in Boston.

One for — Munnford, merchant, in New-York.

One for Mr. Obadiah Bown, N. York, being received on those conditions.

On the 2d of April, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in lat. 25. 57. N. long. 55. 4. W. was boarded by the ship *Venerable*, captain Ramsey, from Barbadoes bound to Liverpool, in company with three other ships.

On the 18th of April, in lat. 31. 28. N. long. 70. 55. W. spoke the schooner *Commerce* of and for Boston from the Havana, 13 days out, failed in company with a fleet convoyed by the Delaware sloop of war, captain Decatur.

On the 25th of April, in lat. 38. 3 N. long. 72. 32 W. was boarded by the British ship of war *Swan*, had a Swedish or Danish brig in tow, bound to a port on the continent, which the officer would not name, but said they had captured her on a suspicion the property was Spanish and had taken her four days before, from the course they were steering were bound to Bermuda.

The ship *Fortitude*, captain Kearney, arrived at Bombay on the 18th of September, and not being able to dispose of her cargo, sailed the 4th of October for Calcutta.

The brig *Hannah*, Ennis of and from this port has been captured by a French privateer of 8 guns (one 24 pounder) and 90 men. The privateer has since been taken and carried into Kingston.

A small ship, a brig and a schooner, inward bound, are below.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, April 29, 1799.

LETTERS for the British Packet *Weymouth*, for Falmouth, will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 7th May, at 12 o'clock noon.
N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

TO BE SOLD,

An Invoice of Woollens,
CONSISTING of Coarse and Fine Cloths,—principally Dark Blues, and printed Calimere—apply to
Owen & Jonathan Jones,
No. 151 Market-Street.
april 29

FOR SALE,

On Wednesday, the 12 of May,
At the Horse Market in Seventh Street.
An Elegant Riding Horse,
Fifteen hands high, warranted sound, five years old. Wm. DAVIDSON, auctioneer.
april 29

TO-MORROW will be landed,
At *Willing and Francis's wharf*, from the ship *Jane*, captain Campbell,
43 hogheads best Jamaica Sugar,
For sale by
PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.
april 29.