

# Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 15.  
LORD CAMELFORD.

A circumstance of a very extraordinary nature occurred on Saturday, of which the following are the authentic particulars: On Saturday morning early, the right hon. Lord Camelford arrived at Dover in one of the night coaches from London, and went to the city of London Inn. After taking his breakfast, he walked about the Pier, enquiring for a boat to convey him to Deal. One Adams, a boatman, offered to take his Lordship for one guinea. Lord Camelford called him aside, and after some conversation told him that he thought he should have occasion to go to the other side of the water, and that he wished to be landed at Calais, as he had some watches and muslins which he wished to dispose of in France. He then bargained for what he should pay to go to Calais: the boatman asked 15 guineas—Lord Camelford said he could only give 10, as his goods would not allow a large sum. At length it was agreed he should pay 12 guineas, and go off in the evening.

Adams in the interval, consulted with his brother, who had a share in the boat, and they agreed to acquaint Mr. Newport, the collector, of the conversation that had passed. Mr. Newport accordingly planned that the person should be suffered to get into the boat, and be there seized. At six o'clock Adams called at the city of London Inn, and Lord Camelford and he went to the water side.

He recommended his Lordship to put on one of his great coats, as he would be cold, which he did—Lord Camelford got into the boat, where there were four men, and having fastened himself, Mr. Newport seized him, and said—"You are my prisoner." Lord Camelford rendered without opposition and was immediately taken to the Customhouse. There was found on him a brace of pistols, and a short dagger two edged, about eight inches long, and rather curved, there was also in his pocket a letter in French, addressed to some person at Paris. He cut a most strange and dirty appearance, being close cropped, wore an old round hat, blue coat, white waistcoat, fuffian breeches, and boots splashed all over.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday night his Lordship was put into a post chaise, and brought to the Duke of Portland's office yesterday morning about half past 11, under the care of Mr. Newport and the two boatmen.—About 6 a privy council met, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Windham, the Duke of Portland, the Solicitor General, Mr. Wickham, and one or two gentlemen, who sat an hour, examining Mr. Newport, the Collector, &c.—Lord C. is committed to the custody of Johnson, a king's messenger.

His Lordship is supposed to have been actuated by some mad project, but presumed in no shape hostile to the interest of his country.—He told the boatmen at Dover when negotiating with them, that Turnbull, who robbed the Mint, was a fool, and knew not how to let about getting to France. On their questioning his Lordship what his name was, he said Camelford; but they did not dream of having in their custody a Peer of the realm, worth 30,000l. a year, and related to some of the first families in the kingdom, and were not undecided until they arrived at the Secretary of State's office.

Yesterday this nobleman (Lord Camelford) was again brought up to the Duke of Portland's office, but was not examined. The Lord Chancellor and some other Lords of the Privy Council met there for a short time. Lord Camelford was remanded into the custody of Mr. Johnson the messenger.

Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville declined attending, leaving this extraordinary affair to the decision of the other members of his Majesty's Council. Lord Chatham, it is said, was also absent on the occasion. The situation of these personages is very distressing on account of their family alliance with this distinguished object of state suspicion; and nothing could be more pure and honorable than their conduct in withdrawing from a deliberation which their presence might be supposed in any degree to influence.

## 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

## Delaware & Schuylkill Canal 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 Worral, Secretary,  
Wm. Govett, Treasurer.  
April 28

## NOTICE

To the Creditors of William Richards,  
Deceased.

THE real estate of William Richards having been recently sold, the creditors of said estate are requested to furnish their accounts immediately, as a dividend will be struck on the first day of May next and paid at any time afterwards, on application to  
WILLIAM BELL,  
Philadelphia, 25th Feb. 1799.

NEW-YORK, May 1.  
Electioneering went on yesterday with great spirit—upwards of 3000 votes were taken in this city.—If there is any judging from the prizes of voters, the Federal Interest has a great start.

AMERICANS!—Ye who have eyes to see and to weep—ye who have hearts to feel—read—look at the following account of the murder of one of your bravest seamen with all his men, by the French hell-hounds. They are demons in the shape of men, who have no magnanimity to respect the courage of a conquered enemy, no feelings of humanity for the wretched and unfortunate captive, nothing is common with their fellow man but his worst passions in their worst and most depraved state. And yet you are called upon to vote for Aaron Burr and his democratic ticket, every man of whom openly justifies this nation of monsters.—Will nothing awaken you from your stupidity?

## Undoubted Confirmation.

By Mr. Pilmore, a passenger in the sloop, Massachusetts, arrived this morning from the Havana, we are informed that three men who escaped the massacre on board the ship Ocean, had arrived at the Havana previous to his departure. These men declared, that the ship Ocean had been engaged with two French privateers the greater part of the day, and beat them off.—In the evening they were joined by a French brig, when the action was renewed, and the Ocean obliged to strike her colors. After which she was boarded; capt. Kemp was immediately murdered, when a general massacre took place of every man that could be found. None but the three above mentioned, who were secreted 48 hours in the hold, escaped. After the expiration of this time, they were discovered, and from the abundant humanity of the conquerors were spared, and suffered to proceed to the Havana to tell their melancholy story.

The hopes of the French Royalists in the restoration of Monarchy, seem still very sanguine. A late writer effects the counter-revolution by a dash of his pen, in the following simple and easy mode: "Four or five persons perhaps will give a king to France. Letters from Paris will announce to the provinces that France has a King, and the provinces will loudly reply, "Long live the King!" Even at Paris all the inhabitants (except about twenty) will only learn, when they awake, that they have a king, "Is it possible?" they will exclaim; "how singular! I wonder at what gate he is to enter! Well, we must take care to hire windows before hand, for the crowd will be intolerably stifling."

## Be on your Guard! Citizens!

There was a daring attempt to set fire to a work shop in Fair-street on Sunday night last.—The fire was discovered by a person at a late hour of the night—there does not remain a doubt but it was communicated by some evil disposed person.

A letter from the master of a vessel belonging to Bolton, dated London 19th Jan. informs, that on his outward bound passage, on the 11th of December, in a heavy gale of wind, he fell in with the brig Peggy, capt. Buttles Ward, of Salem, in a distressed condition, having lost his rudder, falling with water, and being perfectly unmanageable; that with great difficulty he took off the captain and crew, 11 in number, who with him arrived safe in London, but could save none of the property. The Peggy was bound from Fayal to New-York.

## BOSTON, April 27.

### CAPE FRANCOIS, MARCH 5.

This morning M. Gerbier was arrested, and confined in Fort Picotet. The motive I cannot ascertain. I suppose he will, as others have been, be shipped to America. This Gerbier was one of the Judges of Maritime causes—a dear lover of the Republic, and oppressor of Americans.

## BALTIMORE, April 29.

### EARTHQUAKE.

Extra of a letter from Camden, (S. C.) dated April 14.  
"On the night of the 10th inst. or rather on the morning of the 11th, we had at this place a pretty severe shock of an earthquake. I was awakened by the clatt ring of the fishes in the windows near the head of my bed, after which I felt my bed tremble or quiver under me, and the chairs and tables about the room were agitated in the same manner, but lasted a very few seconds, perhaps not more than ten after I awoke. I suppose the greater part of the shock was over before I awoke, for I understand from several of my neighbours that they felt it for some minutes and ran out of their houses, that they heard a loud noise, something like the rattling of a carriage over a rough pavement, that the horses and cattle appeared to be frightened and ran about the commons and in their yards as if greatly alarmed. The shock was felt with the same violence to the northward of us: I have not yet learnt more than 20 miles, though no doubt, it extended a great deal farther. It was felt on the high hills near Statburg (which is 20 miles to the southward of us) much more violent than at this place—we are told that some people there were thrown out of their beds, and others laid hold of their bed fellows to prevent their falling."

## 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.

# The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

## PRICES OF STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 13.

Six Per Cent.	16 1/4
Three Per Cent.	9 7/8
Deferred 6 Per Cent.	14 1/4
BANK United States,	2 1/2 percent.
— Pennsylvania,	21 ditto.
— North America,	46 ditto.
Insurance comp. N. A. shares	21 to 32
— Pennsylvania, shares,	38 to 39
8 per cent Scrip	par

## VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The majority by which General Marshall was elected, is 114. In four of the five counties which compose his district the General had a majority of votes.

General Henry Lee is elected by a majority of 35 votes, against citizen Doctor Jones. Colonel Josiah Parker is re-elected.

George Hancock, Esq. is elected, vice Citizen Trigg.

Robert Page Esq. a decided Federalist, is elected vice General Morgan, declined.

Samuel Goode, Esq. also an undoubted Federalist, is elected, vice citizen col. Thomas Claiborne.

James Machir Esq. has declined a re-election in favor of Major Haymond, a Federalist; of whose election against citizen Jackson, the democratic candidate, no doubt is entertained.

Of the re-election of Mr. Evans, there is no doubt.

Eggleston is re-elected against M'Rea. Dawson is re-elected, without opposition.

## Re-election of Nicholas.

Gen. Blackwell.	Nicholas.
Stafford county	172
Fauquier, a maj. of	227
Culpeper a maj. of	261
—	399
—	457
—	399
—	58
Maj. for N.	58

## RECAPITULATION.

Federal Members whose elections are decided.

- 1 Col. Leven Powell, vice Brent.
- 2 Gen. John Marshall, vice Clopton.
- 3 Gen. Henry Lee, vice Jones.
- 4 Col. Josiah Parker, vice Newton.
- 5 Col. George Hancock, vice Trigg.
- 6 Robert Page Esq. vice gen. Morgan.
- 7 Samuel Goode Esq. vice T. Claiborne.

George Keith Taylor Esq. is re-elected to the state legislature.

The trial of John Fries, for treason, came on yesterday in the Circuit Court of the United States. The jury was formed about 12 o'clock, after which the cause was opened by Mr. Sitgreaves, assisting Mr. Rawles, on behalf of the United States. The examination of witnesses continued until a late hour last evening, when the court adjourned until this morning, ten o'clock.

The following articles are taken from a Nassau (New-Providence) paper of the 6th "The Jane left Port Royal a fortnight since. Ten days previous to her sailing, Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt went in the Albacore sloop of war Capt. White, for Port au Prince, where he was to make the necessary arrangements with Gen. Toussaint, for immediately carrying into effect the stipulations that had been concerted between him and Gen. Maitland in September last.

"It is understood that the American government co-operates with ours in this business; and that this is the object of General Maitland and Col. Grant's voyage to America.

"The 66th regiment had gone from Jamaica for Halifax.  
"In Jamaica, the crops had been the most abundant ever known. The troops were healthy, and trade was very brisk."

## From Porcupine's Gazette.

"The Church is in danger."  
If any one dares in our free country to express such an apprehension, the free-thinker calls him a fanatic, an enthusiast; in the jacobin cant he is an aristocrat, and fears not that the "church" but that the "craft" is in danger. The few who stand firm in the faith of Christ, when armed millions attempt its overthrow; who have not yet learned with the "new school" to disavow God will not perhaps be displeased at seeing proof rise upon proof to remove all doubt, that jacobinism is constantly connected with the mediated and in part accomplished overthrow of morals and religion: To the serious attention of these, the following facts are recommended.

It might have been thought that the late disturbances in our State were, at least not intimately, connected with the grand scheme of the philosophists; but the following facts will evince that what might have been doubted by many, can now no longer be so; that even among the peaceable, industrious (I speak of them as they were) Germans, numbers have been excited to add to their rebellion against government, a marked disregard and contempt of the Institutes of God.

It will be necessary to mention that the subjects of the following short details of facts are all Germans.

In the city of Philadelphia, a preacher of the gospel, whose piety and perseverance in the days of sorrow and affliction have endeared him to the hearts of all men of worth and honesty, has been publicly calumniated in the most false and opprobrious manner, for advising the infatuated German in Northampton county to submit to the laws.

In the same city, a young clergyman, eminent for his abilities, and irreproachable in his conduct, has been publicly and most infamously reviled, for having written, as principal of an academy, a Dialogue which was spoken, at a public examination, by two of his scholars. In this dialogue he had been guilty of exhibiting modern liberty, equality and fraternity in their ridiculous deformity, of tearing the vizor from the idols, and showing their hideous nakedness. For this crime have papers teemed with abuse against him, most virulent and vile.

In Berks county, a clergyman has been compelled to resort to teaching school for his subsistence, this congregation having refused to pay him his usual salary, because he taught them that they had duties as well as rights. And in Northampton, a venerable old clergyman, who has grown grey in the service of his Lord and Master, has been forbid to enter his church, and the doors have even been shut against him, for advising his flock to repair from violence and rebellion.

How many more similar occurrences have taken place I know not; the above may be relied on as authentic. They are sufficient proofs to me that the irreligious doctrines of France have taken root in our soil; and if the friends of the Christian religion remain in their present state of apathy and indolence whilst the rancour and zeal of its enemies increase, we may yet live to see written on our church yard gates "This is the place of eternal sleep," and the altars on which the sacrifice of prayer has been offered to the most high God, may yet smoke with incense to some brazen stumpter, decorated with the titles and paraphernalia of the "Goddess of Reason."

From the New-York Daily Gazette.—  
The following are a state of facts.  
On Friday evening about 10 o'clock, going into my entry, and observing the upper part of my front door open, I went forward to shut it; as I was pushing it to, I noticed two persons at that instant ascending each other in the street; it being dark, and finding myself unobserved, I took the liberty to listen to their conversation. The first words I heard were "well, Peter, how do you do—where did you come from?" "I am just from the 6th ward," says the other, "where we have had devilish good sport; we have fairly cowed the Federalists, and driven them off the ground."—By this time, I found one of them was Edward Livingston, and the other Peter R. Livingston.

Edward L. "How did you proceed, Peter?"  
Peter R. engaged to push himself into the Committee of the 3d ward, Wednesday Evening, which he accomplished without being noticed, that the Committee, consisting of 50 or 60 members, were determined to meet with the Committee of the 6th ward this evening, we accordingly prepared for them—I rally'd my bloodhounds, Capt. Hazard, Van Auler, the carmen and Degruite, the Upholsterer, and informed them of my plan to defeat the Federalists in the object of their meeting.—In the first place, I treated them handsomely with as much grog as they could drink, and I soon found them ripe for the mischief—after haranguing them, I sent them off to collect every thing they could find to make out their company—I told them, boys and negroes, no matter whom—According to my orders, they first took possession of the room, and when the poor Devils, the Federalists, came up, they found it a ready occupied; after hesitating a moment, they pushed off to another place, and got through their business very soon; for my gang, who quickly followed after them, found their meeting was that minute adjourned—My men took possession of the room—The Federal ticket was read and damned in the first place; then they read off ours, and carried it unanimously.—The poor Federalists slunk off without taking their Chairman with them; to be sure, they were handled in a spirited manner, my leaders being almost drunk—fine fellows!

Edward L. "Well, Peter, was you with them all the time?"  
Peter R. L. "No no, not I? they were rather too bad for my company—I directed them, and that was sufficient: such a motley set of ragamuffins never got together, from the leaders down.—NED! it would have done your heart good to see how they swallowed every thing I said. The merchants I told them, were a set of paltrons; that they dare not come out and oppose us boldly; that we must brow beat them; abuse certain individuals of them in the newspapers; and that if they would follow my directions in every thing, we would carry our point. They gave me three cheers, and pushed."

Ed. L. "Do think we shall succeed this time, Peter?"  
Peter R. L. "All depends on our success in the SIXTH and SEVENTH Wards; THERE is our strength—and if we are industrious in keeping their minds inflamed, and making them believe every thing we tell them—there is no doubt of success."

Edward L. "But are not the Federalists before you in distributing tickets?"  
Peter R. L. "So much the better; there is not one half of these two wards who can read a ticket, and those who attack them, will be inclined to vote otherwise—besides, I can buy half their votes for a drink of grog a man—they are a petty set to be sure; but they answer our purpose; and that is all we care about them."

Edward L. "Have you impressed on

their minds that John Adams is determined to turn our government into a monarchy?"

Peter R. L. "Oh yes! I told them enough about that, never fear—I believe if I had told them, that John Adams was determined to make them walk on their heads, they would have swallowed it."

Edward L. "Well, I believe we shall carry our point; but you must stick to them, Peter! poor Bob's being sick makes it necessary for you to exert yourself the more! but how does the Colonel come on?"

Peter R. L. "What! Col. Rutgers! trust me for him—between you and me, he is not much a head of the most stupid of them; I know how to manage him well enough—I have his weak side—flattery, flattery, with him is every thing; leave him to me."

Edward L. "I can hardly persuade myself to support Burr; I cannot but hate the man whom I can prove to have declared repeatedly, that there was not a Livingston in this State who was not either a damn'd fool or a damn'd rascal! What do you think, Peter, he even called the Chancellor and Brockhoff damn'd rascals!"

Peter R. L. "Curse him! he deserves to be hang'd; but 'he's necessary to us at present, and must be supported."

After saying this much, they moved off, and I heard no more.

## AN OLD CITIZEN.

# Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia, days

ARRIVED

Brig Paragon, Houston,	Surinam 21
Schr. Yeatman, Doug head,	Charleston 8
Sloop Concord, Cole,	New-York 3

## CLEARED.

Schr. Rhoda, Brown,	Poston
Anna, Hubbard,	St. Mary's
Ann, Platt,	N. York do.
Sloop Betsey, Bosh,	Curritoe
Harmony Williams,	N. York
Patty, ———,	Metomkin
Betsey, Hickman,	—

Ship Ben. Franklin, Jones, from Jeremie, brig Rambler, Odlin, from Honduras, Rebr. Betley Hollon, Paxton, from Surinam, and schr. Phebe, Armaning, from Havana, are below.

Ship South Carolina, Garman, of and for this port, was to sail from Charleston the 30th ult.

Arrived brig Paragon, Houston, 21 days from Surinam, left there the following vessels, viz.  
Ships Spy, West, for Philadelphia; Henry, Webb, Salem; brig Eliza, Bartlett, Baltimore, to sail together, all well armed.

From the Log Book of the Paragon.  
On the 16th April, lat 27, 10, long. 63, o, W. spoke a brig from hence, bound to St. Croix, blowing hard, could not learn her name or the captain's. 23d, lat. 35, 50, N. long. 66, 30 W. spoke the Olive Branch, M'Connell, of and from Norfolk bound to Belfast, 28th, off the Capes of Virginia, saw two sch's, which appeared like privateers made sail from us.

Brig Eliza, Mitchell, bound to Malaga, went to sea on Saturday.

## May 2.

Arrived ship Benjamin Franklin, Jones, 26 days from Jeremie—Left there the ship Carlton, Gardiner, of Baltimore.—On the 10th ult. was boarded by the British sloop of war Lynx, captain Hall, having as a prize the ship General Washington, Latimer, from hence to New-Orleans, detained for having contraband goods on board—they were bearing away for Bermuda.—The officer further informed captain J. that a Providence brig was in chase of the Star, George, of this port, the day he captured the General Washington, which he supposed was carried into New Providence.  
Lat. 23, 42, long. 74, 34, spoke the Lovely Lads, Shields, of this port, from La Guira—supplied him with provisions.

## Notice, agreeably to Charter,

IS hereby given, to the Members of "the Corporation for the relief of the poor and distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the poor and distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers, that a meeting of said Corporation is to take place, on Wednesday the 22d day of the present month, in the Second Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the dispatch of all such business as may be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,  
Sec'ry of the Corporation.  
may 2, 1799.

## FOR CHARTER.

To Jamaica or the Havana, one only,  
The Brigantine  
JAMES.

Jacob C. Rawso, master.  
Carries about 800 barrels.  
If not chartered in a few days, will take in freight  
For NEW-ORLEANS.

ENQUIRE OF  
John Skyrin,  
No 96, North Front-street.  
may 2

This day is published,

By B. DAVIES, at No. 68, High-street,  
The IV. Number of

The Philadelphia Magazine & Review,  
OR,  
Monthly Repository of Information  
and Amusement,

If the Carrier has neglected to deliver any of the preceding numbers, the subscribers are requested to send for them, or to leave some notice of the omission with the editor, that the deficiency may be immediately supplied.

As there are some of each number not yet disposed of, those who wish to encourage the publication may still be furnished with complete sets.  
Note—Wanted an active trusty Boy, who can write, or at least read writing, to carry out this Magazine, on the first day of every month. Apply at the Edit-er's, as above directed.  
may 1