

tomb of Cheops, with Imans, and with Muftis; he may organize, and conquer, and plant botanic gardens, and establish menageries; he may pass from the Delta to the Thebaid, and from the Thebaid, to the Delta, with his train of tri-coloured Cheiks, and be hailed as the *Ali Buonaparte* of the country—all is still but folly; his final destruction can neither be averted nor delayed; and his unfeeling mummeries will but serve to take away all dignity from the catastrophe of the drama; and render his fall at once terrible and ridiculous.

Before our readers accuse us of being too sanguine in our expectations, or too precipitate in our judgment, let them carefully pursue the following correspondence. They will find every officer in the army dissatisfied with his situation, and impatient to return to France; execrating the climate and the country; and lamenting the folly that led him to embark in so wild, absurd, and hopeless an expedition. They will find the whole army without tents, baggage, or ammunition, without medicines or wine, or brandy, with few of the necessaries, and none of the comforts of life.

This was a faithful picture of their situation before the destruction of their fleet—what it is since they may easily conjecture. If, then, they will add to this accumulation of misery and despair, the inveterate hostility of the Arabs, the treachery of the Egyptians, and the destructive warfare of the Mamelukes, together with the noxious and peculiar diseases of the country, the intolerable heats, and pestilential winds, the devouring myriads of venomous insects, and the stench and putrefaction of ten thousand stagnant pools, they will not, we imagine, be much inclined to dispute the justice of our conclusions.

MR. FENNO,  
AS the quarantine of vessels at the Lazaretto will commence the 15th instant, it may be of use to publish the regulations respecting it, as contained in the 5th section of the Health Law of this State.

Section V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all ships and vessels, as well vessels of war, as merchant vessels, arriving at said Lazaretto, from any port or place in the Mediterranean, or the seas or waters connected with the same, to the eastward of the Straits of Gibraltar, or from the coast of Africa, without the Straits of Gibraltar, and the territory of the same, and the ports of Africa, other than the Cape of Good Hope, in the Indian Ocean, and from the main land of North to South America, or the West India Islands, between the latitude of the river St. Mary in Georgia, and the beginning of the latitude thirty degrees south of the equator, and from Batavia in the islands of Java, from the fifteenth day of May to the first day of October, shall there be detained at anchor, and discharge the whole of their cargoes and ballast, which, together with the vessels, bedding, clothing, and every other article on board, which may be supposed capable of retaining infection, shall be perfectly cleaned and purified, under the direction of the resident physician and quarantine master, at the cost and charge of the owner or consignee, agreeably to such rules and regulations as the board of health shall, from time to time, direct for that purpose, and when any of the said vessels, cargoes, bedding, clothing and other articles, shall be effectually cleaned and purified, the resident physician and quarantine master, upon receiving the full amount of the expences and charges, for storing, keeping, cleaning, and purifying the same, shall make re-delivery thereof to the captain, master, owner, or consignee, of the ship or vessels in which the same were imported; and deliver to the captain or master of said ship or vessel, the certificate of the facts, to be presented at the health office as aforesaid, and discharge from quarantine such of the crew or passengers of said ship or vessel, as may be in a healthy state; *provided,* the said vessel shall have been at least fifteen days under quarantine, the said vessel shall be furnished with one or more ventilators, in such form as the board of health shall approve, whereof public notice shall be given, in at least two of the newspapers printed in this city, within two weeks after the passing of this act, in which case the cargo of the said vessel shall be re-delivered, and shall be discharged as aforesaid; *provided* she has been at least ten days under quarantine: And the said captain, master, owner, or consignee may transport the cargo to re-delivered, or any part thereof from the Lazaretto in lighters which shall be permitted to receive the same, under such precaution as the board of health may adopt, to prevent a communication between the persons conducting such lighters, and the vessels, cargoes, and persons under quarantine. And whenever the board of health shall have reason to apprehend, that the health of the city will be endangered by permitting any vessel, persons, or cargo, coming from places infected, or usually infected with the plague, to proceed to or be landed at the city of Philadelphia, they shall have full power and authority to detain and unlade the said vessel, and cause such measures to be taken, as will be conducive to the purification of such vessel, and of the persons and cargo on board thereof: *Provided always,* that wine, rum, salt, spirits, molasses, sugar; mahogany, manufactured tobacco, dye-wood, preserved fruits, and such other articles as the board of health shall, by their general regulations specify and permit; hides, coffee, bedding, and clothing, and putrifying substances, always excepted; may be unladed into lighters, to the city of Philadelphia, subject to such exceptions, regulations, and restrictions, with respect to the unloading, detention, venting, transporting and delivery thereof, as may be established by the said board of health, whose duty it shall be, in making such regulations, to prevent a personal intercourse between the lighters men conducting such lighters, and the persons on board the ships

or vessels from which such goods, wares, and merchandise may be so unladed, or on board any other ship or vessel detained under quarantine as aforesaid: *And provided further,* that when the master or commander of any ship or vessel, lying at the place of quarantine aforesaid, on board of which no pestilential or contagious disease shall exist, shall be desirous of proceeding to some other port or place, beyond the capes of Delaware, and shall give bond with security, to be approved by the board of health, conditioned that no part of the cargo, or any of the crew or passengers on board such ship or vessel shall be landed at any place within the said capes of Delaware, or within the distance of fifty miles beyond the same, such ship or vessel shall be allowed to proceed accordingly, without further delay or detention.

### By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, May 7.  
In the ship *Eliza*, from Calcutta, came passengers, the Hon. Col. Linzee, Lt. Manfal and Lt. Sturt and Lady. On the passage (stopped at the Cape of Good Hope; where had occurred a very destructive fire, in which public property, to the amount of 300,000l. sterl. had been destroyed. It consisted in naval and military stores, and the buildings in which they were contained. 200 Horses were burned to death. The fire commenced just after the discharge of the evening gun; and was occasioned by the lodging of the wad on the top of one of the public guns.

LA PRUDENTE,  
French frigate, of 36 guns, had been captured and carried into the Cape, by the *Dadala*, British frigate, of 32 guns. 40 Frenchmen killed and wounded—3 Englishmen. A few hours previous to being taken, she had made prize of the ship *Concord*, from India for Philadelphia, with which the prize-master escaped. *La Prudente* had been loaned to the merchants of the Isle of France, and was cruising as a privateer when taken.

Captain Kellog, from Jamaica, states, that the ship *Toby*, from Europe to N. York, was taken by a French privateer, and given in charge to 10 Russians. 5 seamen, the hoy and cook were suffered to remain in the *Toby*. In a short time they retook the vessel, and again hoisted the stars and stripes. 5 Frenchmen were of necessity sacrificed to secure the victory. The *Toby* went into Kingston.

Captain Kellog fell into the hands of a French pirate, on his homeward passage. They threatened to sink his vessel; when he bargained for her ransom for 500 dollars, of his money heeeted on board—and the French villain received his pay accordingly; but instantly afterwards caused her to be scuttled. Capt. K. with two other American captains, owe their misfortunes to information given by a captain Guyler, of N. Carolina; who, after he had been taken himself, in order, as he observed, *to have company in his misery*, directed how the other vessels might be met with!

NEW-LONDON, May 8.  
Arrived brig *Hops*, of Derby, Silas Nichols master, 31 days from St. Croix; failed in company with ship *Independence*, of New-York. Same day they failed, were chased by a small French privateer of 2 or 4 guns, which fired several shots at the brig, and then pursued the ship, which she brought to, and boarded. It being in the evening the brig escaped.—The ship had on board a valuable cargo, principally on freight; a considerable part of which was the property of a merchant in New-Haven.

NEW-YORK, May 10.  
The damages which the ship *Canton* received from being run foul of by the *Mary*, are almost repaired, and will, we are told, fall in two or three days for *Canton*. This is the ship lately built at Brooklyn by John Jackson, Esq. The ship is a very handsome and valuable ship, there is nothing in her appearance that will invite the approach of the enemy.

By the *Fanny*, from Greenock, we have received the London Courier, Oracle, and Sun, to the 12th March. Although not late as the news already given, yet Boston, they furnish several articles not yet published here, which will be given to-morrow.

The following passengers came in the *Fanny* from Greenock:  
Walter Buchanan Mrs. Wright  
Colin Auld Jean Wright  
Thomas Elmes William Wright  
Mathew Semple John Boyd  
John M'Dougall William Graham  
George Steley William Stewart  
George Scott Andrew Miller  
Robert Glenn John Doig  
Alexander M'Gregor, John Allan  
Robert Currie John Morrison  
James Thompson Robert Gardner  
Mrs. Thompson

The following circumstance is no less extraordinary than true:—A man who lives in Martins ash, in Chester, had the misfortune, poor man, to bury his wife about five weeks ago, which so affected him, that being unable to live without her, he actually ordered a coffin to be made for himself, in order to be in readiness, as his end was fast approaching was accordingly done and sent home, with his name painted on the plate, leaving a blank for the day of the month, &c. on which he should die. However, about a fortnight ago, this tender loving husband, casting his eyes on a blooming damsel in that neighbourhood, he immediately commenced offensive operations, and of a close siege of seven days and nights the fortress capitulated, and they were last Sunday asked in church for the first time.

The question now was, how to dispose of the coffin? which he at length determined to do by way of raffle, at sixpence per lot, but as to whom he applied were not in want of an article of that nature, he was unsuccessful. He has now placed it upright in a corner of the room, intending to get

shelves put in the inside and hinged to the lid, and by that means make it answer all the purposes of a closet, from whence his intended wife means to serve forth her wine and bride cake at their approaching nuptials. [Chester Chronicle.]

NORFOLK, May 4.  
We scarcely ever recollect to have seen the Markets of this Borough so poorly supplied as of late, which may be perceived from the following correct statement of the prices of provisions this and the preceding weeks.

Beef (remarkable bad) from 8d to 9d per lb.  
Veal (ditto) from 1s. to 1s.6d. per do.  
Mutton, ditto one 1s. per do.  
Lamb, from 1s. to 1s.3d. per do.  
Bacon, from 9d to 10d per do.  
Meal, from 7s. 6d. to 9s per bushel.  
Fresh Butter, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. per lb.

On Wednesday last a schooner was upset in Hampton Roads. The particulars, from what we have been able to learn are, that Capt. Morris (of the English brig *Charlotte*, now in this harbour) had hired the schooner to carry him up Nansemond river;—in coming back was overtaken about 6 miles below Craney Island by a violent squall, and before the sails could be taken in, she filled and went down. They clung to the mast heads, where they remained for three hours. Capt. Morris seeing little chance of saving their lives, undertook to swim to the windward shore, which was three miles distant, but he had not got farther than a mile from the schooner when his strength failed him, and he was drowned. Fortunately for the survivors, a schooner from Smithfield came just in time to prevent their meeting a similar fate.

Yesterday arrived the schooner *Peggy*, captain Griffiths from Antigua, which he left the 6th ult. Sailed under convoy of the U. S. ship *Baltimore*, capt. S. Barrow, in company with the *Antigua*, St. Kitt's and St. Thomas's American fleet. The above schooner and the ship *Columbia*, Whippy, were the only vessels bound to this place.

The schooner *Union*, Lieutenant Archer, (prize to the Constellation and Infurgent frigates) came with this fleet, bound to Philadelphia.

April 19, lat. 12, 00. long. 65, 30, spoke the schooner *Caroline*, captain Webb, from Norfolk bound to Kingston out 10 days.

April 27, lat. 33, 19, spoke the brig *Francis*, Nixon, out 4 days from N. Carolina to Antigua.

The schooner *Maria*, capt. Caslett, from Philadelphia to Charleston, was upset by a white squall, on the 4th of April, in lat. 35, 32. N. The crew had just time to get into the boat; after buffeting about for four days, they were picked up by a vessel from Alexandria to St. Bartholomewa, who put them ashore at Bermuda. The mate of the *Maria*, (Mr. Quigley) arrived here yesterday from Bermuda.

On Tuesday arrived the ship *Cumberland*, capt. Perrin, from Liverpool, left from Cork, from whence she failed the 9th March, in company with a fleet of merchantmen bound to the West-Indies. Capt. Perrin has favored us with Irish papers to the 2d March; they are perfectly barren as to news, being entirely taken up with Parliamentary debates. Ireland seems tolerably tranquil, as the affair of the Union is laid by for the present in that country.

READING, April 27.  
Last Saturday about noon arrived at this place, the army under the command of Brigadier General Macpherson, from the expedition against the insurgents in Northampton, &c. in the best health and spirits, after a short, but very fatiguing campaign.

The army consisted of ten companies of Light Dragoons, Capt. Keim's company of Reading Infantry Blues, all volunteers, and five companies of regular troops from the army of the United States, with two field pieces. The military appearance and discipline of this little army exceeded every expectation of both the friendly and disaffected inhabitants of this place, and the country through which they scouted, and the joy and pleasure which the federal friends received at the unexpected safe arrival of our young men, (Capt. Keim's Reading Blues) was better felt than expressed.

On Sunday afternoon the troopers, after receiving their discharge, set out for their respective homes.

On Monday morning head-quarters broke up, and General Macpherson, and the hon. Robert Goodloe Harper, one of his aids, set off for Philadelphia, escorted by the Montgomery troop of horse, commanded by Capt. Kennedy. The Reading Blues were paraded early on that morning before head quarters, and marched a few squares up the street, where the General passed, and bid them a very flattering and satisfactory farewell.

The following short but very expressive letter of General Macpherson, was received by Captain Keim, just before head-quarters broke up:  
SIR,

WHILE I congratulate you, and the Company you command, on their return home, I take an additional pleasure in expressing my complete satisfaction with every part of their steady and soldier-like conduct, during a very fatiguing though short expedition.

It is much to be regretted, that in a country blessed, as this is, by an excellent constitution faithfully administered, there should be found any portion of its inhabitants so ignorant, or so wicked, as to oppose laws peculiarly adapted to the ease of the Masses of the people, since the burden more immediately falls upon the opulent. But it is a great consolation, to see Gentlemen, such as com-

pose your company, come forward, and brave fatigue and danger, in support of the honor and happiness of their country.

Accept, Sir, my sincere thanks for this instance of your patriotism, and be pleased to convey to every individual, my particular acknowledgments, best wishes, and an affectionate farewell.

I am,  
With sentiments of esteem and regard,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. MACPHERSON,  
Brigadier General.

Head-Quarters,  
Reading, April 22d, 1799.  
Capt. D. BENNEVILLE KEIM.

The Gazette.  
PHILADELPHIA,  
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

CIRCUIT COURT  
Of the United States.

Soon after the Jury delivered their verdict in the case of John Fries, on Thursday evening last, Mr. RAWLE, attorney for the United States, observed, that in order to give the prisoner time, and every other indulgence consistent with his situation, he should not move for judgement to be passed on him before Monday next. In this humane disposition the Court coincided.

Yesterday came on the trial of the following persons, indicted for Conspiracy, Rescue, and Obstruction of Process, viz.

Christian Ruth  
Daniel Schwartz, sen.  
Daniel Schwartz, jun.  
Henry Stabler,  
Henry Schifert,  
George Shaeffer.

The Jury was impanelled, and four or five witnesses examined, when the Court adjourned.

The offence for which the above persons are indicted, is termed *Misdemeanor*, and consequently of less magnitude than that of which Fries was convicted, and with which five others of the Infurgents stand charged. [Am. D. Adv.]

THE circumstances attending the trial of the unhappy man, lately found guilty of High Treason, are of a nature to promote all that confidence and respect, in the highest degree, which should ever attend an institution justly prized by all enlightened men, as the most powerful safeguard of national liberty.

After hearing the most elaborate defence ever made for a criminal in this country, and the most candid and impartial exposition of the case on the part of the prosecution, the Jury, being about to retire, received the permission of the Court, to take whatever refreshments they might need. Having retired, the Foreman proceeded to take the sense of the Jury, by ballot, when it appeared, that, without any debate having been held, there was an entire unanimity.

It is an additional satisfaction to learn, that the unhappy prisoner himself, has expressed his complacency at the uniformly unexceptionable course of his whole trial, which occupied a space of eleven days.

Amidst so general an exasperation of parties, as unhappily prevails in our country, it is extremely gratifying, to find, on a review of this whole trial, that no motive foreign to the soundest principles of justice, has been suffered in the slightest degree to take operation: Even the venomous tongue of malice has met no occasion whereon to found even a murmur against that government, and that particular branch of it, which have hitherto existed the objects of its ceaseless venom. Let us hope that this excessive rancour is awed into a temperance, which shall for the future refrain it from assailing an institution every where confessed to be the most precious result of human wisdom and experience; an institution by the pure or perverted state of which, every Republic must stand or fall.

The Norfolk Herald, of May 2, states that Mr. Machir is re-elected for the district of Ohio.

J. Trigg is re-elected.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. BRADFORD,  
THE writer of the piece signed *Civis*, with whom you appear by your paper of this morning, to be very angry, never saw the introductory observations in Mr. Fenno's paper under the signature *C. 'till* he saw them in print; the only part he had in the business was, to convey the paper to Mr. Fenno, with a verbal message that it had been offered to Mr. Bradford, who refused to publish it unless the name of the author were left with him. The account given of the transaction by the candid young gentleman, whose examination you have taken and published, exactly agrees with this, to the most scrupulous minuteness, in all points but one, that is, that it was William Bradford and not Samuel Bradford, who thus refused the paper, "observing it was your practice to have the author's name before you inserted any piece." Now if this is your practice, and you direct your brother, your clerk, or any person in your office, to give the answer, it is your answer, it is your act; you cannot be ignorant of the maxim, qui facit per alium, facit per se; he who doeth a thing by another doeth it by himself: The writer of *Civis* is not afraid that his friends will be made to blush for him nor at all moved by your threat of it, unless "he comes forward and makes reparation for his ungenerous, ungentlemanly attack;" having done nothing that comes under that description, he will not lose his temper because you have lost yours.

*Civis* conceives that a Printer has a right to refuse admission to any piece he disapproves, and that he will, if he is a wife man,

exercise this right so as to gain and not lose the public approbation; this however, by no means takes away the right of an author to send to another printer a piece he refused by the one he preferred by making him the first offer of it.

Before I dismiss the subject I would observe that the honest and best men may and often do differ in opinions upon very important subjects; if controversies arise, in the newspapers between such persons, it would tend to the peace of society to conceal the names of the opponents, and thereby prevent personal friendships from that jealousy which is too apt to get in among the friends and supporters of each when they are publicly known. I would therefore recommend to you to reconsider the practice of your press and make the matter rather than the name of the author, the test of propriety in your publications; 'till I have heard you do so, you must not take it amiss that I send any thoughts, which partially to my own opinions, may induce me to think worthy of the public eye, to another press, where temper is less irritable and curiosity less predominant. CIVIS.

May 10.  
Commodore Barry arrived in town this morning. The frigate lies about ten miles down the river.

MARRIED.] On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Ulrick, Mr. JOHN CLARK to Miss ABIGAIL GREEN.  
On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. ROBERT SHART to Miss CHARLOTTE CUNNINGHAM, both of this city.

Died, On Tuesday night, the 7th May at his residence within the limits of the goal of the City and County of New-York, Col. WILLIAM DUER, in the 54th year of his age.

### Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,  
ARRIVED, DAYS  
Brig *Flora*, Crefwell, Savannah 7  
Schr. *Tortive*, prize to the U. States Frigate, [ate.  
Union, Sheffield New York 2  
Harlequin, Vanpel, do. 3  
Sloop *Eliza*, Parker, returned leaky, bound to St. Bartholomewa.

The United States frigate, Commodore Barry, anchored last night at Billingport. The United States has had a passage of 22 days from Dominica. Theday after the captured the *Tortive*, she retok a British coppered schooner, mounting 14 brass sixes, laden with dry goods from London, to Martinique and ordered for Virginia.

The frigates *United States* and *Constellation*, and the sloop of war *Merimack*, conveyed from the West Indies a fleet consisting of 40 sail of merchantmen. Sailed in company a few days, and then parted, those for the eastward under convoy of the Constitution—Those bound to southern ports under the protection of the *Merimack*.

It gives us pleasure to learn the crew of the United States frigate and the other vessels of war on the West India station have enjoyed the most perfect health, and conducted themselves in every respect honorably. On board the United States but one death has occurred during three months, and that was in a case where a person imprudently exposed himself in intermission of a fever. At present there is not one of crew indisposed.

MAY 10.  
Brig *Betsy*, Pitcher, for St. Bartholomewa, and schooner *Maximilian*, Churnides, for St. Thomas's, lay at New-Castle yesterday.

Ship *Eagle*, Dennet, of and from this port, bound to Havana, is carried into N. Providence.

Barque *Neptune*, Lake, of and from this port, from Port-au-Prince, was taken the 5th ult. by the British, and sent into Jamaica.

Ship *Voltaire*, Bowen, from hence to Havana, has arrived at Cuxhaven.

Sch. *Antelope*, Whelan, from hence has arrived at St. Thomas's.

Sch. *Little John*, from N. York to St. Thomas's, is supposed to have been lost, has put into Kingston, Jamaica.

### POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 11th May, '99.  
THE Letter-Bag of the ship *Birmingham*, Packet, capt. Kelly, for London, will be taken from the Post Office on Tuesday morning the 14th inst at 9 o'clock.  
The Letter Bag of the ship *Woodrop Sims*, Capt. Hodgson, for London, will be taken from the Post Office on Tuesday morning the 14th inst. at 9 o'clock.

To be Let,  
Near the corner of Market & Fourth streets, A SPACIOUS  
Back Store and a large Cellar,  
Both well calculated for storing merchandize—Also a very good Stable and Coach-house for four horses. Enquire at  
No. 6, North Fourth Street.  
may 11

For Sale,  
By WILLIAM MOTT,  
No. 145, Market-street,  
Very low for CASH, or a short CREDIT, A large assortment of printed cotton hand's, Do. bandannas, Romals and shawls, 2 Trunks printed cottons, Best English lutefrings, modes, 7 4 superfine cloths, Several packages assorted hand's unopened, 18 casks pewter assorted, 1 cask bar tin, 1 trunk fretted ad & 6d, 1 trunk furniture fringes, Black and white laces and edgings.  
may 11.