

endeavoured to animate the court of Vienna against that of Berlin, so in 1797 it has striven to excite the last against the first, by the peace of Campo Formio. In this manner it has successively obtained something from each of them, while it has given them nothing in exchange but advantages which put them in opposition to each other, and which has made them more occupied by reciprocally counterbalancing one another, than in stopping the progress of their common enemy, who, meanwhile attained his object, and realized the Fable of the lawyer and the oyster. It is thus that, since the courts of Vienna and Berlin have ceased to coalesce, the French Government has laboured to present their re-union, the only formidable danger which it had to fear, and always to place between them the apple of discord, that it might in the interval accomplish its ultimate plans of conquest and revolution.

It has unfortunately been too successful in both objects. When undecided by the radical infractions made by the French in the last treaty, and convinced of the extent of their views, the Court of Vienna perceived its error, and the necessity of uniting anew with that of Berlin, this presented as an objection the secret articles of the treaty of Campo Formio—that re-announced upon it the treaty of Basle. This might be a good answer, but a bad means of reconciliation, and the Negotiations of the Court of Coblenz, although supported by the Prince Reppin, had not the desired effects. The intervention of the Court of Russia was an additional motive of that Prussia to rate its services at the highest price, and not to defer from an important, to play a sabaltrn part.

How far will the invasion of Piedmont, the conquest of Naples, the theft of the Forts of Ehrenbriettein, and the impetuous tone of the Directory, silence at the present moment all the motives of hatred, distrust, and ambition? Will the important mission of Mr Grenville produce the concentration of diverging views? Will the death of the Elector of Bavaria furnish a new incident in this political jumble, or will it be as some imagine the expected means of its solution?—This is what it is impossible for us to decide, and what will for some time be the object of public speculation, hope and fear.

As it is more particularly our duty to give an account of the circumstances and appearances of the moment, we must remark, that the mass of offensive facts which the Paris papers and the Hamburg mails bring, furnish us with plausible arguments both for peace and war, none of which are, however, decisive. The extension of the delay the term of which is not yet fixed, and the death of the Elector of Bavaria, appear to be sufficient reasons for supplanting that the Negotiations may continue. On the other hand, the menaces of the French, since the 15th of February, to pass the Rhine, the movements of the French and Austrian armies in Italy, the formation of a corps of 25,000 Imperialists in the higher Palatinate, and the continued march of the Russians, are reasons that lead us to consider the renewal of war at no great distance. It is however, at least certain and consolatory, that if war should recommence in the course of the present month, the Emperor will be in a situation to maintain it. Besides 24,000 Russians who are now rapidly marching towards Upper Austria, 16,000 more are following at the distance of only a few days march; 45,000 more are, it is said, to enter Germany by the South of Prussia, and according to letters from Constantinople, a considerable body is to embark on the Black Sea to join the Turkish fleet, and to make a diversion into Italy.

The inferior powers of Europe afford at this moment little matter for observations; they wait the great event which is to determine their fate. They have every thing to fear should peace be concluded, and every thing to hope from the renewal of war. The countries conquered by France are in the same situation, whose yoke will be made more grievous by peace, while a war will afford them the means and the opportunity of shaking it off. The government and people of Europe were formerly indebted to peace for their happiness; the most now are contented to owe their safety to their military energy.

March 12.  
(PRIVATE LETTER.)  
Dublin, March 7.

From what has passed upon the Regency Bill, it is expected that a warm debate will take place when it comes to be committed on this day's night. The principle of a Union will be again discussed, and it is thought that the Speaker will avail himself of the opportunity of replying to the charge of inconstancy which Mr. Pitt brought against him in his celebrated speech.

The following Circular Letter has been issued from the Adjutant General's Office to the Generals &c. commanding the several districts in this kingdom, dated  
Dublin, 21st Feb. 1799.

It being now certain that the enemy is using every exertion to fit out another, and a more formidable, armament destined to act against this Country: I am directed by his excellency Marquis Cornwallis to refer you to the standing orders of the 12th of April, 1797, and to desire you will take the necessary measures for ascertaining whether the several regiments under your command be complete in every article requisite to march against an enemy; and for procuring a supply of their respective deficiencies, should at this late period any such exist; and the Lord Lieutenant desires you will point out to the commanding officers of regiments the indispensable necessity of the utmost precision on this subject, and their own responsibility for the complete equipment of their men for the field: I am further directed by his excellency to desire that you will order all officers now absent, not recruiting, or under

very strong circumstances, to be immediately called to their regiments, and that you will not forward any further memorials for leave of absence, except such very extraordinary cases as you may judge necessary to attend to.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
G. HEWITT, Adj. General.

Extract of a private letter from Dublin, February 28.

"The new Prime Serjeant, Sr. George Daly, goes the Munster Circuit, when he will commence his professional practice as a Judge of Assize.

"A violent riot took place at the theatre the other night in consequence of some gentleman refusing to take off their hats when God save the King was played. A noble lord took off the hat of one of the attorneys corps, who immediately knocked him down.—This produced a challenge, and the parties being bound over in the county of Dublin, they were to have met at Bray, but I have not yet heard the result of the affair. The dispute has, however, been serious to the theatre.—The whole Orchestra has been torn up by the mob."

March 1.  
"I understand that the Yeomanry are to be marched from the contiguous counties into Connaught, to retrench the disturbances there, or in other words to *hough the houghers.*"

**MACPHERSON'S BLUES.**

**BATTALION ORDERS.**

MAY 14, 1799.  
The Artillery, Grenadiers and Infantry are ordered to parade at the Menage in Chefnut-street on Thursday the 16th inst. precisely at 4 o'clock P. M. completely equipped for the purpose of going through their firings.—Blank Cartridge will be furnished them on the parade.—  
By order of the Commandant,  
JOHN M. CAULLEY.

**POST-OFFICE.**

Philadelphia, May 11th, 1799.  
THE Mail for the Eastern shore of Maryland, will in future be despatched with the Southern Mail, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at half past 7 o'clock A. M. and the Mail for the Eastern Shore of Virginia, via New-Castle, to Northampton Court House, Virginia, will be despatched every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half an hour before sun set  
may 13 d6r

**For Sale.**

THE time of a Black Boy, thirteen years of age, has fifteen years to serve—He is stout, active and healthy.  
Enquire at No 129, Chefnut-street.  
may 13

**Bank of North America.**

May 10, 1799.  
A General meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Bank on Tuesday the 28th inst. at ten o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing three Directors, in the places of Mordecai Lewis deceased, and Miers Fisher and Richard Rundell, resigned.  
By order of the board,  
RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

**Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Office.**

Philadelphia, May 9, 1799.  
IN pursuance of a resolution of the president and managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, the Stock-holders are hereby notified and required to pay, on each of their respective shares, to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office in this city,  
15 dollars on the 15th June next,  
20 dollars on the 15th July next, and  
20 dollars on the 15th August next.  
Wm. GOVETT, Treasurer.  
mktuaw (dfr 21015A)  
May 13.

**To be sold at Public Auction**

On Wednesday evening the 23d of May instant at the City Tavern, in Second-street, at 7 o'clock.

A VERY valuable Three story BRICK HOUSE, Kitchen and the Lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate at the south east corner of Race and Seventh-streets in this City. The Lot is 76 feet from Race-street and 88 feet deep on Seventh-street. The House is about twenty-five feet front, is well built and completely furnished. There is also a small Frame Building on part of this lot fronting on Race-street, it is free of every incumbrance, and immediate possession will be given. Also a ground rent of one hundred and fifty pounds per ann. free of all taxes and charges whatsoever, payable half yearly, issuing out of a lot of ground situate at the north east corner of Walnut and Fifth-street, in the City of Philadelphia, on which lot is erected several Brick and Frame tenements. The situation is desirable, being opposite the State House square on Fifth-street. The terms of sale will be made known at the time thereof, or on application to the subscribers.  
Connelly & Co. Auc'rs.  
may 13. dts.

**FOR SALE.**

A VALUABLE Lot and two story frame House, situate on the Bethlehem and Alentown road, near the Turk's Head tavern, about 25 miles from Philadelphia. The house is about 45 by 35 feet. On the ground floor are two large commodious rooms; a salt store; and a large store suitable for dry goods. On the second story are four rooms. The whole has been built about 8 years, is completely finished, and has been occupied as a store for 7 years past. On the lot (which contains about half an acre) there is a good stable and garden. The above is an excellent stand for business, it being at the intersection of six roads, and is now let for £40 per annum. The present tenant is willing either to continue in the tenure of the whole, or to rent all except two rooms, as may be agreeable to the purchaser.  
For further information enquire of Jacob Clemens, Turkshead tavern, as above, or of  
TIMOTHY BANGER,  
No. 62, North Sixth-street.  
may 7 603

**Letters for the ship Birmingham Packet, Kelley for London, will be received at the Coffee House until Tuesday morning, the 14th inst. at 9 o'clock.**

**By this Day's Mail.**

BOSTON, May 9.

**War with the Tyrants.**

The official Declaration of War by Deslourneaux, sub-tyrant at Guadeloupe, is at length come to hand. It states, that

Deslourneaux, calling himself "a particular agent" of the Executive Directory, HAS DECLARED WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

After a long exordium, in which he describes his unremitted attention to keep up and cultivate, by a free and open conduct, the friendship of the United States, and supporting his professions by the return of the "Retaliation," which he says he made to the President, he orders all commanders of French armed ships to pursue, capture and bring into port all American vessels, whether belonging to the Government or to individuals. Those belonging to the American Government to be retained for service. Merchant ships, if condemnable to be sold, as usual, for the profit of the captors; and if not condemnable to be sold nevertheless, for the profit of \*\*\*\*\* the proceeds thereof to be deposited into the coffers of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

This declaration took place some time in March last.

Thus notwithstanding the uniform disposition of this country to preserve peace; notwithstanding all our sufferings borne for years with a patience bordering on pusillanimity; notwithstanding the many declarations of both our Presidents that war was not our choice, and if we were brought to it, it would be from necessity; notwithstanding the recent nomination of an embassy, for the purpose of meeting even the final appearance of probability, for the purpose of averting that appeal which has so often been the scourge of nations, are we compelled to the *ultima ratio* of republics as well as monarchies. May the war thus commenced by our enemies be prosecuted with spirit and firmness on our part, till the haughty, deceitful, and bloody power which has destroyed the peace and happiness of half Europe, and menaces all the world, is reduced as low as vice and infamy deserves.

The deadening hand of Gallic intrigue had benumbed the vital energy of the once vigorous kingdom of Naples with its contagious touch. It was this, which, by its secret and powerful influence had already effected the political death of the kingdom. The French army had nothing more to do than form the splendid parade of its funeral procession. The unfortunate king and his royal consort are doomed to lament in a foreign country the disasters of their unhappy dominions, with no other consolation, than that the destruction, which is now inevitable, might probably have been averted by TIMELY VIGOR, and SPIRITED RESISTANCE.

**NEW-YORK, May 13.**

We have it from good authority, that information has been lodged with the Commissioner of Health, that the Sloop Rising Sun from the West Indies, commanded by William Selick, arrived on Thursday last in this port through the Sound, and entered at the Custom-House, without complying with the forms prescribed by the Quarantine Law.

In this transaction the public are deeply interested. It should therefore be known, why an offence so pointed and palpable is suffered to pass with impunity; and of which the consequences might be terrible to the inhabitants of a populous and commercial city. The Rising Sun has kept her station at the wharf ever since her arrival—and the cargo has been discharged.

The public welfare requires vigilance on the part of those invested with power to prevent the introduction of disease, and more especially at a time when we know that dangerous infectious diseases are prevalent in the Islands.

We are informed that the ship Three Sisters is arrived at Staten Island from the Havana, and now lies at Quarantine. During her stay at that port, she lost seven of her hands by the Yellow-Fever.—An additional stimulus for watchfulness on the part of the Health-Office.

A letter received by a Gentleman in this City, from his correspondent in Ireland, dated the 23d of March, informs, that a fleet of 18 fail of the line and some vessels of smaller force, with 40 000 Troops on board were laying at Brest with their anchors a-trip, their destination unknown. In consequence of which the British Minister had given directions to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to hold the Military of that kingdom in readiness.

**BALTIMORE, May 9.**

John Thompson, commander of the schooner Potomack, left Surinam the 1st April last, and informs—that two days previous to his sailing, was brought in, the American brig Prudence, of Washington in North-Carolina, which had been captured by leagues to the eastward on the river Surinam, by the French national schooner Importune, capt. Malvin, with two French privateers in company. The Prudence being very leaky and a dull sailing vessel, they were obliged to bear down for Surinam; all the men were out except the master capt. Farquhire and the cabin boy; and the papers concerning the vessel were taken to Cayenne by capt. Malvin, where it was generally supposed she should be condemned.

At the arrival of the Prudence at Surinam, the governor was out of town, but the second in command, ordered the French prize-master to anchor under the reach of the guns of a Dutch man of war, and immediately a Dutch guard was placed on board, in order to prevent any thing being taken out by the French prize-master during her

stay at Surinam; it was generally believed, that the governor Frederici, would not allow the French to sell their prizes at that place, and it was reported the evening before captain T's sailing that the governor had issued his orders already for her departure, but the brig not being fit for sea, prevented the orders from being executed—consequently she is obliged to discharge and the cargo to be placed in one of the government stores, under directions of proper persons appointed for that purpose; but it was said that as soon as the vessel was repaired, her cargo should be taken in, and that the orders for her departure should be rigorously executed. Our informant has not the least doubt but that the governor will maintain his neutrality with the Americans.

**The Gazette.**

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

The horrid and desolating war still waged by France against every country whose tranquillity and prosperity afford subject for her envy or food for her rapacity, seems at length more completely than ever to have been stripped of the false gloss with which intriguing villainy had covered it, and to be resolved into a struggle, clearly defined and unequivocal, between virtue and vice—order and confusion. It is no longer the simple warfare of Republicanism against Monarchy: that guise (if it ever appeared in such to any man of sense) is effectually stripped off, and it stands before us in all its horrid nakedness, the struggle of Passion against Restraint, of Idleness against Industry, and needy Villainy against successful Honesty, for the hard-earned pittance of a life of toil. The Master Murderers, by whose extensive juggling all the ponderous mass of under-destroyers is moved to deeds of death and desolation, erect, in the haughty hey-day of their pride, and in all the fulness of their nauseating arrogance, a Samian gate, under which they swear to make all spirits bend, but the mighty and adorable genius of Republicanism; and lo, the first victims of their triumph and their pride are Republics. They exalt Liberty, republican Liberty, haughty, high-souled, uncompromising and repulsive, as a fit image for more than temporal adoration; and the first power which they acknowledge to possess and display it, is spurned at, kicked and cuffed by the mandates and the minions of this incomprehensible quantum virate. Like Judas, they have thus betrayed with a kiss. All that they have affected to venerate has bent or is to bend beneath the yoke, and to pass through the accursed and irretrievable gate. Thus the sword-wipes away the delusions of the tongue and pen; and we poor mortals who erst dreamt no less than that all France pretended was true, are waked at last by the clangor of her murdering sword, her shrieks of misery and yells of torture.

"Sunt lacryma rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt."

We had occasion to notice some days since the exceedingly gross and offensive terms, adopted by a Dr. Mitchell, in writing on the Yellow Fever. But the same piece contained other expressions absolutely shocking. All enlightened men revolt at such indications of a nature as to every fine feeling; and in many societies this stork would not have escaped a severer reprobation. Mr. Wyndham, in the British House of Commons, not long after the affair at Quiberon, in some observations which he made, spoke of the "skeleton of an army": his want of feeling displayed on this occasion, is conceived by a very eminent writer to merit severe reprobation. "Sorrow," says he, "is sacred, and should have the language of consolation even from the lips of a Statesman." How much more, then, from those of a Physician!

**ERASMUS.**

Having borrowed a poney from Sir Thomas Moore to carry him to Dover, he was so much pleased with the nag as to take him across to Holland.—And in answer to a billet of remonstrance from Sir Thomas, he transmitted the following.

Quod mihi dixisti  
De corpore Christi  
Crede quod edes et edes  
Ego reficbo de tuo palfrido  
Crede quod habes et habes.

There was no reasoning against logic so conclusive, and the Catholic dropped the suit.

Yesterday the Circuit Court proceeded in the trial of Christian Ruth, Daniel Schwartz, sen. Daniel Schwartz jun. Henry Stahler, Henry Scheffert, and George Schaeffer on the charges for conspiracy, rescue and obstruction of process. All the witnesses in support of the prosecution were examined: and Mr. M'Kean and Mr. Dallas, were heard in defence of the prisoners. At nine o'clock the Court adjourned to this morning.

John Fries lately convicted of Treason against the United States, was yesterday morning ordered to be brought to the bar, that judgment might be passed; when Mr. Lewis rose and observed, that since coming into Court he had received information, which if true, was of a nature that could not fail to the interest of the court in behalf of the prisoner. It would be improper, he said, to mention it to the court until its truth was ascertained, and as he intended (if on enquiry it should turn out to be true) to make it the ground of a motion, prayed that the prisoner might not be brought to the bar till this morning—which was granted.

This morning, on motion of Mr. Lewis, and by acquiescence of the Attorney General, the Court agreed to suspend judgment in this case, in consideration of the circumstances adduced by Mr. Lewis, the Counsel for the prisoner. We understand this circumstance to be, a declaration by one of the Jury, prematurely expressing an opinion.

War, which has been so long waged by France against the United States, is at length formally declared—among the advantages to be derived from this certain state of things, it is not the least important, that a complete check will thereby be given to the villainous abuse which has heretofore issued with impunity from the French presses in this country, against our nation and government. We shall now see whether the Aurora, the Argus, the Chronicle, and the other diabolical prints will dare, in the face of the Constitution and the statute to continue to adhere to the enemies of the United States—and, if they do, we shall see whether justice cannot be done against them.

**PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.**

5th Month 14th, 1799.  
At the Annual Election held the 6th inst. the following contributors were chosen for the ensuing year, viz.

- MANAGERS.**  
Josiah Hewes,  
Samuel Coates,  
Samuel Clark,  
Pattison Hartshorne,  
Elbison Perot,  
Lawrence Seckel,  
Thomas Morris,  
Robert Wain,  
James Smith, jun.  
Israel Pleasants,  
John Dorsey,  
Robert Smith, Merchant.

**THE ASSURER.**  
Joseph Saunders Lewis.  
Of which Managers, a board met yesterday, and chose the following Contributors

- PHYSICIANS.**  
Dr. Thomas Parke,  
Dr. Benjamin Rush,  
Dr. William Shippen,  
Dr. Caspar Wistar,  
Dr. Philip Syng Physick,  
Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton.  
The Sitting Managers are, Pattison Hartshorne and Robert Smith. The Attending Physicians are, Dr. Parke and Dr. Wistar.

**Gazette Marine List.**

Port of Philadelphia,	ARRIVED.	days
Brig Jack, Stiles,		St. Thomas
Schr. Peggy, Brown, N.		Carolina (with naval Stores) 5
Sloop Bethiah, Butler,		Norfolk 5
	<b>CLEARED,</b>	
Ship New Jersey, Rofeter,		Canton
Woodrop Sims, Hodgdon		London
Birmingham Packet, Kelly,		do.
Sloop Liberty, Johnson		Surinam
Little Sam, Dickey		Norfolk
The Havanna fleet is below.		
Schooner Harmony, Houston is below from St. Thomas's.		

**New Theatre.**

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13, Will be presented (not acted this season) a TRAGEDY, called

**Tancred & Sigismunda.**

(Written by Thompson, the admired Author of the Seasons.)  
Tancred (by a young gentleman, being his first appearance)

- |              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| Earl Osmond, | Mr Marshall                  |
| Siffredi     | Mr Warren                    |
| Rodolpho     | Mr Warrell, jun.             |
| Officer      | Mr Warrell.                  |
| Guards       | Messrs. Lavancy, Doctor, &c. |
| Laura        | Miss L'Estrange              |
| Sigismunda   | Miss Merry                   |

End of the Tragedy, a favourite Ballet Dance, (composed by Mr. Byrne) called

**THE BOUQUET.**

In which will be introduced the celebrated Tambourine Dance.

The principal parts, by Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Byrne and Mr. Warrell, Jun.

To which will be added (not acted this season) a Comic Opera, called

**THE SHIPWRECK.**

[As performed the whole of last season at Drury Lane Theatre, London; and now performing with unbounded applause.]

The music by Doctor Arnold.

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Selyvn                 | Mr Warrell, jun. |
| Harry Hawler           | Mr Harding       |
| Michael Goto           | Mr Warren        |
| Shark                  | Mr Blissett      |
| Stave (a parish clerk) | Mr Bernard       |
| Dick                   | Mr Fox           |
| Angelica               | Miss L'Estrange  |
| Fanny                  | Miss Arnold      |
| Sally Shamrock         | Mrs Warrell      |

Plunderers, Smugglers, Sailors—Messrs. Warrell, Lavancy, Doctor, &c.

With new Scenery, Machinery, and Decorations.

In the first Act. A Representation of a Storm, Lee-Shore, and Crazy Cliffs—followed by the striking of a Vessel on a Rock—and the Ship going to pieces.

While a party of Smugglers and plunderers are watching to take possession of the Wreck. Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book store, No. 16, South Second Street, at Carr's Music Repository, No. 36, South Second Street, and at the office adjoining the Theatre.

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

DESERVED from the City Guard-house, on the night of the 12th instant, William Reed, corporal of marines, 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark brown hair, swarthy complexion and blue eyes. Whoever apprehends said deserter, and lodges him in goal, or deliver him at the Marine Barracks, will be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges. JAMES M'KNIGHT, Captain, commanding Marine Barracks.  
may 14 d1w