

ror of America, I hope it cannot happen. Our interest consists in avoiding too close a connection with any nation, and by a just and pacific policy to derive commercial benefits from all; and I trust there is still a majority in Congress who think with me, and who, preferring the interest of this country to that of any other, will pursue those measures that promise the advancement of it.

April 1783.
I am told, that at Boston the settlers are playing off the refugee article against the commissioners. Thus the French will let no man maintain his ground who stands in their way. It is however, a game I expected they would play; and yet is the more wicked and unpardonable, when we know that Vergennes caused the insertion of that article *bi itself*, and did it too for the purpose of embarrassing us: that this was the motive, cannot be doubted, from the use that is now made of it by his emissaries in this country. Would not the annunciation of this fact guard the public from any further imposition? Could any art arise from its being known at this time? It would be doing the public an essential service, and would rescue some of the best characters from unmerited abuse.

It is time that Massachusetts changed her policy as to refugees. Several of the states will receive any and every body; and it will at last be found to be the dictate of sound policy, and a regard to our own interests, to admit all who are not remarkably rancorous and active against us.

I have mentioned to you the ***'s peace establishment, the formation of a navy, and other favorite projects of the FINANCIER, and his followers and adherents; but these propositions ought to be rejected by Congress, and I think they will, though they will be backed by that influence which I have already described as being far too great. A thorough understanding betwixt the French minister, the Spanish agent, and some of the wealthier citizens of this place, forms a phalanx that attack with great force—and when their whole efforts are brought to a point, and their numerous dependants are brought forth to action, they are almost irresistible. It is their practice to *bunt* down every man that cannot be brought over to their views; and so many engines are set at work to depress every individual opposer, that a man must have more than a common share of good fortune to escape them; so that an independent spirit here is in a constant state of warfare. I find it difficult to be well with these people, and at the same time act honestly: but as I am not easily discomposed, I am determined they shall finally respect me in spite of themselves.

July 21, 1783.
MASSACHUSETTS appears to be in a great fermentation; parties runs very high there, and violent measures are pursuing—The French interest is united with the ***, and *** is their leader; and it is well known to you, that he will be stopped by no principle or consideration. The communication with the army, and the refugee articles in the treaty, are made use of to inflame the people; and it must be allowed the instruments are well chosen, as no others could be used with equal success.

The Chevalier de Luzerne had the first notice here of the *new delegation*, and discovers the highest satisfaction with it; indeed he had no small share in producing it. He found it necessary to remove the men that thwarted his designs. The same parties are united against Mr. J. Adams, and intend to run him down as soon as he arrives [from Europe] Great efforts are making to render him unpopular, and the peace reprobat. The French have two points in view; to weaken us by INTERNAL DISSENTIONS, and to prevent such a conciliation with the British as may be the ground of any future useful connection with them. In all this, their conduct is natural, and (for the disciples of Machiavel) perfectly right. In pursuing their own interest, they must keep us as dependent as possible.

DONATION LANDS.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT Claims for Donation Lands granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the Line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of Comptroller General of said State until the 1st September next inclusive, and that the subscribers authorized by law will sit at Board at the said Office on every Monday from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unfinished Claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONALDSON, Com'r.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Reg'r.
PETER BAYNTON, Treas'r.
Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799.
(16) diw (m.w. fa tf)

JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 80, Dock, near Third Street,
Has for Sale,

Collars,
Bases,
Marmosettes,
Tessies,
Calicoes,
Pans,
Romal, and Handkerchiefs.
The foregoing Goods are now to be sold at REDUCED PRICES

in order to close the sales.
N. B. Many of these Goods may be printed to advantage in this Country.
may 16 3awtf

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 delivers 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 diw

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, March 8.

French Palace at Pera, near Constantinople, January 15 1799

To his Excellency Mr. Spencer Smith, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty at the Sublime Porte, the Officers and other French soldiers, prisoners to the English, who have this day come from prison.

"We owe to your excellency our gratitude for the first steps which, in conjunction with the efforts of your brother, have been crowned with success for our liberation—and we embrace the first moments of our freedom to discharge the debt of thanks. Europe need not be told all that your Excellency and your brother have done here in favour of the unfortunate French, in order to judge of the generosity of the nation whom you represent with so much credit to yourself—but 46 families, who are indebted to you for the restoration of children, of husbands, and of fathers, will feel the necessity of making this public, and we are anxious to be the medium of it: unable to pay our respects in person to your Excellency, we request the favour of you to accept our grateful acknowledgements and our profound respect.

"The Chief of Battalion of Engineers,
PASCAL VALLONGE,
For himself and comrades."

PLYMOUTH, (E.) March 7.

The Bretagne, French prize, which arrived here yesterday, sent in by the Tartar privateer, of Jersey, was one of a fleet of 100 sail, bound from L'Orient to Brest, laden with provisions for the fleet and army equipping at that port. The Tartar captured four others of the fleet, which she sent to Jersey, but it is feared that the remainder are arrived safe at Brest.

NAPLES.

It must be a matter of astonishment to every one who is not intimately acquainted with Naples, that the Neapolitan nobility and officers should have betrayed their country to the French, after the examples they had before their eyes of the fate of other nations.

The eldest sons of the nobility who inherit the whole of the landed property of the family, are all exceedingly ignorant; they think that having a title and an estate, education is unnecessary.

As these noble heads of families live up to the utmost of their income, and generally beyond it, the younger sons are left almost without any provision: they either serve in the army, enter into convents, or study the law. The army not being hitherto on a very extensive footing afforded maintenance for few: numbers went into convents, whose dissoluteness of manners and morals made the Neapolitan Monks and Friars proverbial in Italy. Attacked to the law, there were reckoned 30,000. All these younger children, however, received a very good education, and whatever talent was found in Naples, it was amongst them. Of the hardness of their destiny they had long complained, and many severe fates had appeared at different times, both in this and the last century, against this distribution of riches.

We think after this statement, there will be no occasion to point out how easy it has been to the French to find partisans.

As to the Lazarini, they would have remained faithful to their sovereign, could he have remained with them; but being as credulous and versatile as they are superstitious and bigoted, they will easily be made converts to the French doctrines.

The state of Calabria, a strong country by nature, and inhabited by a bold, or rather ferocious people deserves some notice. The Barons who mostly live at Naples, are nearly sovereigns in their estates, and the people almost enslaved vassals. The Barons have holders of their own establishment (exclusively of the King's) who enforced the payment of taxes, pursued smugglers, &c. and in general the people were dissatisfied with their Lords, as was the Court, which always thought it prudent to treat them with great indulgence.

From this statement it would appear, that the French will, with as much facility as they have marched to Capua, march to the extremity of Calabria.

The proclamation published by General Duhesne, on his entering the Abruzzos, combines in a striking manner the traits of false liberty, perjury, and hypocrisy which have marked all the productions issued by the agents of the Directory during the war. It is peculiarly remarkable for containing a most unequivocal and formal declaration of war against all existing governments whatever, and this declaration is announced in the following language.

"The king of Naples in violating the most sacred treaties, has dared to rouse the slumbering Lion. God, who judges Kings, has had pity on our miseries. He imagined he could resist the Great Nation, and change the order of the Supreme Arbiter of Empires, who has chosen the French people to renew the surface of the Globe, disfigured by the crimes of governments, and to establish upon it the reign of that Liberty and Equality to which he has delivered men."

A CHARITY SERMON will be preached at St. Mary's Church on Sunday morning next, for the benefit of the Free School of said Church.
May 14, 1799.

MADEIRA WINE.
FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
18 Pipes of Madeira Wine,
GIDEON HILL WELLS,
Market Street, No. 135.
may 16 3awaw

NORFOLK, May 9.
Extract of a letter from St. Pierre's, Martinique, to a gentleman in this town, dated 25th March.

"Admiral Harvey in the Prince of Wales of 98 guns, and Vengeance of 74 guns, besides frigates, in consequence of advice from Lord St. Vincent (per a schooner arrived 6 days since from Gibraltar) embarked upwards of 400 soldiers at Port-royal, and proceeded immediately to the southward; they are now at Corland Bay, Tobago. It is said a Spanish fleet of Merchantsmen with a convoy, are expected on the Main, and that admiral is watching them, as their route is between Tobago and Trinidad. The American cruizers are very active, and have re-taken several vessels of their country."

The Schooner Elizabeth, captain Robinson, arrived yesterday from Martinique; she failed in company with a fleet of 32 sail, under convoy of the United States and Conflition frigates, with the Merrimac brig. The cruise of the United States and Conflition is out; the former has gone to Philadelphia, and the latter to Boston.

By a schooner which arrived here yesterday, from Alexandria, we learn, that the tornado on Saturday the 27th ult. had done considerable damage in the neighbourhood of Port Tobacco—At King George court house several carts were carried by the wind a distance of 150 yards and dashed in pieces; several people, as well as horses and cattle have been killed, many houses have been blown down, and trees torn up by the roots.

On Tuesday arrived the schooner Nymph, capt. Smith, she was taken by the English frigate Trent, in lat 25, on her passage from Port de Paix, to St. Thomas's with a cargo of coffee, they took out three of the hands, and put a prize master and three men on board and ordered her to Bermuda;—she struck on a rock going in, and the prize master and English seamen went on shore to obtain assistance to get her off—during this time a fresh breeze springing up from the shore, and the schooner backed into deep water, when captain Smith made sail, and arrived here in a leaky condition, having only 4 hands on board, which were the captain, mate, cook and cabin boy.

NEWBURYPORT, May 7.

ORIGIN OF JACOBINS;

OR
THE FATHER OF THE RACE OF JACOBINS.

Ye are of your Father the Devil, and the works of your Father ye will do. Our Sav.

A certain Mr. M. in the county of—, who is a firm friend to his country and to government, being somewhat exasperated at the seditious principles and practices which prevailed among some of his neighbours, was inveighing bitterly one day against them—letting forth the criminality as well as dangerous tendency of a disorganizing spirit, &c.—and in the course of his harangue he frequently made use of the term *Jacobin*.—An insignificant booby standing by, who felt his Pygmean soul swell with resentment at seeing his own character and that of his brethren in iniquity, set in a true light—demanded of Mr. M. in a very imperious air "What do you mean by *Jacobin*?" To which Mr. M. replied, "He did not know that he could give the proper definition of the word, but he could tell who was the first of that order." On being desired to say who it was—answered, "The Gentleman who tempted our first parents in Paradise to rebel against God their rightful king and lawgiver." This answer produced considerable merriment in the company—and *Jaco* feeling rather chagrined at hearing the vices of his great grand father exposed in public, and not having any thing to reply—hastened away to consult with his companions how they might obliterate from the minds of men this true history of their contemptible origin.

New Theatre.

On FRIDAY EVENING, May 15,
Will be presented (the second time this season)
A TRAGEDY, called

Tancred & Sigismunda.

(Written by Thompson, the admired Author of the Seasons.)

Tancred (by a young gentleman, being his second appearance)
Earl Osmond, Mr. Marshall
Siffredi, Mr. Warren
Rodolpho, Mr. Warren, jun.
Officer, Mr. Warren.
Guards, Messrs. Lavaucy, Doctor, &c.
Laura, Miss L'Elfrange
Sigismunda, Mrs. Merry

End of the Tragedy, the favourite air of the
"BONNY BOLD SOLDIER,"
by Miss ARNOLD.

To which will be added (not acted this season)
A COMEDY, in 2 acts, called

THE LIAR.

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.

Mrs. INCHBALD's celebrated Play, called LOVERS VOWS—taken from the German of Kotzebue—and the Romance of BLUE BEARD, are in rehearsal and will be speedily produced.

Last Notice.

THE Commissioners appointed for carrying into effect the Twenty-First Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits and Navigation, between his Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give notice to those persons whose claims have been filed in due time but who have not yet furnished the necessary documents, to produce the same at their office, on or before the seventeenth day of August next. By order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA, secretary.
Philadelphia, May 15, 1799. dm

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

The present stagnation of business, however melancholy, will not probably continue for any length of time, being evidently to be traced to causes entirely within our own controul. To the existing scarcity of money, no cause, perhaps, has contributed with so immediate and extensive effect, as the 8 per cent. loan. Mercenary declaimers had malign'd the Secretary for fixing the rate unnecessarily so high: the event has shewn their ignorance and impudence. Another powerful drain upon the circulating medium of the country exists in our India trade: this has been yearly increasing; and the exports of cash for the last year, to India and Canton, will, it is believed, have exceeded all our former experience. The difficulties arising from both these causes, will remedy themselves: foreigners will take part of the loan; and the natural course of that commerce will retrieve the inconveniences it gives rise to. The origin of the prevailing embarrassments, we owe however to a deeper and more powerful cause—to which, too, the remedy is simple and easily put in operation. A war with France would in two months revivify every department of society. Commerce would be invigorated—the funds would rise, and every employment of life would receive new vigour from its connection with them. This issue we are in a fair way to attain from the uncompromising hauteur and brutal rapacity of the enemy.

We published, yesterday, a statement, which was communicated by an eye-witness, of a flagellation inflicted upon one of the United Irishmen concerned in propagating that *Diablerie* of slanders and lies, called the *Aurora*, and who it since appears, is the fellow that calls himself "the Editor of the *Aurora*."

Although the punishment of this caittif is of no more consequence, than that of any other vagabond, yet, as he has the impudence to make a parade of his sufferings and his *republicanism*, we shall bestow a remark or two, which the insignificance of the object would not otherwise require.

It is not for me to say any thing in justification of the officers; but this I will say, that to have borne in silence to be called thieves, ruffians and caittifs, as they were called, would have been to resign all pretensions not only to the character of soldiers but of men.

A body of men, as respectable in character as any in the United States, after great expence and sacrifice of time in equipping and training themselves, make a further sacrifice of business and of ease, for nearly two months, in a toilsome enterprise, in defence of their country and its constitution. In their absence on this expedition, they are maligned with every slander, that the foul malice of an incendiary can invent, and after their return, are insulted and braved, even to their very teeth by accusations of the most atrocious nature, heightened in their capacity to irritate, by their utter fallacy.

When the officers reflected on these things, and more especially when they reflected, that the same villain who uttered them had called a man whom they in a particular manner revere (many of them having fought the battles of Independence by his side) as a common friend and father, when they reflected that the same villain and the same paper had called the great and good Washington a hypocrite, a fool, a liar, a coward, a tyrant and a murderer—the present illustrious Chief Magistrate, who co-operated so powerfully in council with his immortal compeer in the field, in obtaining our Independence, "a blind, bald, toothless, crippled dotard"—the brave Commodore Truxton, and all his gallant officers and crew, treacherous assassins and murderers—when they reflected on these things, and reflected that the author of them was not an American but a foreigner, and not merely a foreigner, but an United Irishman, and not merely an United Irishman, but a public convict and fugitive from justice; they might have determined that nothing from so vile a source could stain their well-established credit, and they might have let him go on, as he would have done, from calling the whole body of horse a gang of thieves, to applying the odious epithet to individual troopers by name. But then must they have sifted every distinctive attribute of a soldier and a man of honor, and sunk to the level of the Democratic crew.

This infernal *Aurora*, and the infamous United Irish who conducts it, are expressly chargeable with the Northampton Insurrection. An unhappy man, lately brought into a melancholy situation, declares that he dates his ruin, from the day he first saw the *Aurora*. Added to this, is the uniform tenor of that paper, since the Insurrection has been pending. They early pronounced, in the face of day, and after the Proclamation of government, that there was no Insurrection—that the marching of the troops was a government-trick to extend its powers, and did whatever in them lay, to thwart every step taken for quelling the rebellion.

We have forbore to approve the step taken by the officers; but the scoundrel on whom it fell, is the last who should complain—having justified every species of outrage, however sanguinary and cruel, when exercised on a particular description of persons.

The whole of what this lying and cowardly caittif has asserted, respecting the officers, or any one of them having *pistols*, is totally false, and attributable perhaps in some degree to the influence of terror, as well as to a natural propensity to lying. He asserts another falsehood respecting the number of persons who struck him.

One circumstance ought not to pass away unnoticed, on account of the extravagant

and ridiculous calumny it displays. He calls himself a *Republican*. What does he know of republicanism and what the fate of a Republican? Jails and dungeons and galleries are forsooth pretty seminaries of Republicanism!

Communications.

MURDER! MURDER! MURDER!
Citizen Dwight in his candid account of the magnanimous manner in which he received his flagellation, has forgot to mention that he bellowed MURDER! from the time he was taken hold of till the discipline was completely gone through—I dare say this omission has arisen from the haste in which he drew up his statement, and he will no doubt correct the error in his next edition.

Jasper Dwight told his customers, on Saturday last, that in Monday's *Aurora* he should publish a *laboured* vindication of the troops employed in the Northampton Insurrection; and he has this morning exhibited himself as a *salubred* vindication of the same subject. We would advise this gentleman to change his climate—the cowkin of America cuts as keenly as the lash of India.

MARRIED—Last Evening by the Rev. Dr. Ewing Mr. SAMUEL BAKER to Miss ISABELLA PHILIPS, both of Montgomery County.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,
ARRIVED. Days

Ship Eliza, Bate, of Charleston, prize to the Ganges sloop-of-war. Cargo dry goods, wines, flour and rice.
Fame, Ricard, Havanna 16
Lenox, Lark, do.
Diana, Flinn, do.
Brig Betley, Howard, do.
Schr. Charlotte, St. Johns
Mary Saddle, Havanna
Swift, Tillet, N. Carolina
Fanny, Winslow, N. Providence
Harmony, Houston, St. Thomas
Sally, Church, St. Marys
George, Ellison, N. Carolina
Sloop Supply, Town, Havanna
Sally, Potter, Norfolk 3

The following American vessels were at N. Providence the 29th April;
Ship Harmony, Wilmington, belonging to Philadelphia,
Eagle, Denny, do.

Brig Nancy, Coffin, N. York, libelled.
Schr. Two Brothers, —, Boston
Perseverance, Monsford, Charleston
Betley, Pelton, Chatham

Sally & Peggy, —, Baltimore, libelled
Mark Antony, —, Wilmington, N. C. do
Sloop George and Jane, Ward, New Haven
Sally, Antony, Providence, R. I.
John, Fitch, Savannah

Maryland, Wheaton, R. I. and libelled
Ship Jefferson, Morris, from hence, has arrived at St. Croix in 14 days.
Brig Ariel, Griffiths, from hence, has arrived at St. Croix.

Ship Jane, Campbell, for Jamaica, went to sea yesterday morning.
Ships New Jersey and Woodroop Sims, lay just below the Fort yesterday morning.
May 16.

Ship Charles, Brice, from Jamaica, is below.
Brig Abigail, Thompson, of this port, from Havanna to Campeachy, was taken on the 28th ult. by two Providence privateers, who put 2 prize-masters and 6 men on board, and ordered her for Providence—On the 2d inst. Capt. T. with the assistance of Mr. Hamilton and another, retook the vessel, which has since arrived at Charleston.

A schooner, supposed to be the *Hetty*, is below.

CITY BRIDGE.

THE President and Directors of the Company incorporated for the purpose of erecting a Permanent Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at or near the City of Philadelphia, having contracted with the Select and Common Councils of the said City for a site for such Bridge at the west end of High-street, hereby give NOTICE—That a premium of Two Hundred Dollars will be paid by the said Directors for the most approved plan of a Bridge for the said site, the calculation of which shall be consistent with the following general limitations.

The material to be of wood, iron or stone, or of those articles combined.
The construction to be suitable to the character of the river which is as follows—subject to excessive freshes, occasionally stopping above or below the said High-street, in the first instance breaking loose and bringing down large masses of ice, timber, &c. in the latter instance causing a back water swell equal to 19 feet above low water level, and at that height covering a tract of ground near 5 miles in length, by a very considerable width—Therefore,

As few piers as can be consistent with safety, or without a pier if equally safe and permanent.
The opening between the abutments to be not more than 400 feet, nor less than 300 feet.

The plans to be accompanied with elevations—explanatory descriptions and estimates—the estimates to specify the quantity of materials of each kind, the separate and collective cost thereof when wrought and laid or fixed, the quantity of filling in or dry arches with the backing superstructure and causeways complete.

Offerings consistent with the foregoing will be received at any time previous to the first day of August next—

A section of the river Schuylkill with the adjacent grounds on each side at the west end of High-street will be shown to those persons may be desirous of exhibiting plans and estimates.

JOHN DORSEY, Sec'y, 110 tem.
Philadelphia, May 15, 1799.
The printers of news-papers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above a few times.
JOSEPH SIMS.

Just Landing,
From on board the schooner ALBERT, Joseph Paul, miller, from St. Croix,

A Cargo of excellent St. Croix
RUM,
FOR SALE,

Enquire of
JOSEPH SIMS.
April 22