

ter. His fall would was a very bad one, his arm being much shattered, and the flesh torn from his side.

It is to be regretted, that this gallant young man has not lived to reap the fruits of his bravery. His friends, however, have the consolation of thinking he has died nobly, and his merits will entitle his memory to the respect of his country.

We before stated, that the force of the Enemy was very superior indeed to that of the Woolverine: the two luggets together carrying 30 guns, and 280 men while the English ship carried only 12 guns and 70 men.

By this Day's Mail.

SALEM May 15.

On Tuesday last the several companies of Militia in this town turned out, pursuant to law, for the inspection of arms, &c. and were found to be well provided with every thing but officers. Capt. FOSTER, the only remaining commissioned officer in the regiment, has laudably exerted himself to preserve it from dissolution. His company, which was paraded again on Wednesday, performed a variety of exercises, with as much perfection as could be expected, under their circumstances.

Sketch of the military proceedings in Gloucester, on Tuesday last—from a Correspondent there.—

"The COMPANY OF ARTILLERY under Capt. SARGENT paraded at 10 o'clock A. M. and, after an inspection of arms, &c. by their military maneuver convinced the spectators they had not neglected discipline since their last public appearance: indeed it may with justice to the corps be said, they stand unrivalled in point of exactness and knowledge of their duty. A handsome collocation was made at their gun house, at which the field and staff officers of the third regiment partook.

"The COMPANY OF EXEMPTS, under the command of Col. Wm. PEARCE, made their first public appearance. To do justice to this respectable part of the citizens is not an easy task. They paraded at 10 and upon an inspection of arms, each man was found with a bright King's arm, with the usual quantity of cartridges and ball, a complete knapsack, cartouch box, bayonet, canteen, and every other requisite of the militia law; and by the firmness of their conduct evinced their readiness, if necessary, to repel every usurper of the real rights of freemen. The company partook of an ample entertainment provided by their commander at his house, and closed the day with federal toasts and mutual promises of support to the Federal Constitution.

"The several militia companies paraded at their respective posts; and it is a fact deserving publicity from a seaport town, that scarce a fine was levied for want of appearance or equipments.

"Indeed, every corps exhibited the means and the spirit, for energetic defence; which, in a seaport exposed to the attacks of a predatory foe, is certainly a matter of great importance."

New Theatre.

THE LAST WEEK.

For the Benefit of Mr. Cain, the young gentleman who performed Tancred, on MONDAY EVENING, May 20, will be presented, a favorite TRAGEDY, called ISABELLA; OR, THE FATAL MARRIAGE.

In act III. an EPITHALAMIUM.

The Vocal parts by Messrs. Darley, Harding, Warrell, Blisset, Mrs. Warrell, &c. &c.

To which will be added (not acted this season) A MUSICAL ROMANCE, in two acts, called, THE PRISONER.

[As performing at the Theatre Drury-Lane London, with the greatest applause]

Tickets to be had of Mr. Cain, at Mr. Francis's No. 70 north 8th St. at H. & P. Rice's Book Store, No. 16, South Second Street, at Carr's Music Repository, No. 26, South Second Street, and at the office adjoining the Theatre.

MR. INCHEBALD's celebrated Play, called THE OVERS VOWS—taken from the German of Kozbue's—and the Romance of BLUE BEARD, are in rehearsal and will be speedily produced.

Mr. Wignell's Night will be on Wednesday next.

Sale of Public Horses.

On Wednesday morning, precisely at 10 o'clock, at the Horse Market, will be sold by public auction, A number of valuable Horses, suitable for the saddle or harness—The property of the public—they may be seen at Mr. Donwood's Stable, any time before the sale.

William Davidson, Auctioneer.

May 20, 21

Fauquier County, Virginia.

TO BE RENTED.

And possession given next fall.

THE old standing Tavern, called Barnett's (formerly Heavill's) with the farm all in good order for cropping—also my Tan yard, Still House and three Mills, two of them quite new. Also a valuable Grind mill, Blacksmith's Shop and Smith's, with flock of all kinds that I have, and part of my house hold and kitchen furniture, with a flock of hogs, &c. to lease a year, that the tenant need be at no expense for that time. There will be five or six hundred acres of land go with the house, and good meadows on it, sufficient to support the tavern. I will also leave a parcel of hands on the place if required. I will bargain with the person that comes forward, on reasonable terms.

AMBROSE BARNETT.

may 20.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20.

PRICES OF STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 17.

Six per Cent.	167
Three per Cent.	97 1/2
Deferred 6 per Cent.	143 1/4
BANK United States,	10 to 21 percent.
— Pennsylvania,	10 to 20 ditto.
— North America,	46 per cent.
Insurance comp N. A. shares	31 ditto
— Pennsylvania, shares,	34 ditto
8 per cent Scrip 5 per cent below par	
East-India Company of N. A. 5 per cent. advance	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London,	5 1/2 at 30 days
	50 at 60 & 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 at 37-100 per florin
Hamburg	30 2/3 at 100 per Mark Banco.

There can scarcely be a more laughable object than a fellow making pretensions to character, whom every circumstance indicates to have been born and bred in a brothel; whose appearance, language and manners are wholly obscene and loathsome, and on whom decent habits now for the first time acquired, and now but for a season, present to us the idea of an highwayman, who, having just murdered some unhappy passenger, has decked himself in his apparel.

It is equally curious to hear a wretch pretend to have written a Book, from whose pen never issued any thing but ribaldry, and barbarism and nonsense—whose strains of calumny and falsehood have outdone in virulence and beftiality, every effort of dulness or of malice, that has stained any age since the invention of letters; and under whose hands the least distinguished offspring of literature, a newspaper, has become, by the gross vulgarity and ignorance it has displayed, no less than by a total depravity and defilement of all morals—by stigmatizing eminent virtues, talents and patriotism, with accusations of the foulest nature; by applauding corruption, robbery, pillage, assassination and murder; the reproach and scandal of the age and nation.

Nor is it less ludicrous to hear a fellow boast of debauching the King's guards with his wine, who could never in his life till very lately, muster money enough without difficulty to purchase his diurnal half-pint of Gin.

It is a serious reflection that the stupidity and dulness of such Gazettes as those of Duane and Bradford, have the more deleterious operation on society from their peculiar aptitude to the minds of those on whom they are designed to take operation. The poison which destroyed Alexander, could be contained in nothing but the foot of a Jack-A-s, scooped out with a knife.

Here were a wight, if ever such wight were, To preach to Fools, or chronicle small beer,

LYNCHBURG, April 20.

To the Public.

Having received a verbal message from one of the subscribers to this paper, and an influential character, which tends to accuse me of conducting the same partially, and that I am too much attached to one of the two parties which now exist—it is with extreme reluctance I am compelled to make an appeal to the impartial readers of the Lynchburg Gazette, if the above assertion is founded on facts.—I confess, that a few weeks back, there has been issued from this press several pieces which advocate the measures of government, and reprobate the conduct of those members who were in opposition to some of the same, in Congress—but, who is there that is so ignorant of the duty of a printer, as to *sensure* me for this? If any gentleman can say there has been pieces on the opposite side refused a publication in this paper, I will then yield to the assertion, and confess partially. But to the contrary, I have never received any thing which tend to oppose the publications above alluded to—and farther, it has been a matter of regret with me that I have not; for, though I lament the fact of a divided people, still I avow it is my wish to exhibit in my paper the arguments of both parties.—If the gentleman who forwarded the message will take the matter into impartial consideration, and view the situation in which I am placed, he certainly could not still retain an opinion that I was partial.—Should I have refused to publish those pieces when sent to press, the authors would undoubtedly have concluded that I was exercising partiality. Therefore, those who are on the opposite side, must bring forward their productions, and a refusal to publish them, will proclaim me guilty.

J. CARTER.

The ensign of Impartiality displayed by this impartial printer to his impartial readers, reminds one of certain signs hung out by squire-barbers, wherein is generally represented, some brutal ruffian, with an instrument like a broad-axe, standing, (like Sancho Panza over the baffled tonfor) near the fainting victim of his butchery. They are both held out as temptations, and are alike tempting. This man "regrets" that the people around him, are not as impartial as himself—he laments that they will not write against government, merely because his impartiality is less apparently safe than he wishes it were. Here is a monster, for you! Without a moral principle in his piece, without ever raising a question of right or wrong, of motive, duty, or obligation, he forms for himself, instantly, a code for his conduct in office—this code is comprised in the single word, Impartiality. Which claims your devotion, France or your own country? What is your answer? Impartiality. Are you the friend of Religion or of Atheism? Impartial, upon my honor. Would you preserve the American government, change it for that of France, or live in anarchy? I am impartial. Would you enjoy the reputation of a man of honor and of feeling, or pass for a modern

philosopher, insensible to shame, callous to the sensations of patriotism, and deaf to the calls of conscience? You are tedious—I am still impartial. Shocking corruption of nature! Depraved, perverted employment of attributes gifted to man for the noblest of purposes. But we have witnessed a stretch of impartial baseness far beyond all this—a man attains not the utmost height of vice at once; though his course be indeed rapid: I dare say John Carter never mutilated a production in his life. At this trying hour of literature, when literary vapours every where abound; let us laugh, when we find there is still a degree of infamy too abominable to prevail. Monsters are rare.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Certain persons having often of late bro't forward terms, so strange and unintelligible in their application, as to induce a belief that they had resorted to an entire new mode of conveying their ideas, I set about forming a new Democratic Dictionary, and have actually made some progress in an interpretation, which may enable the reader to understand some of the prevalent slang of the day.

"Personal merits."—Going to the Mayor's Office, and telling him (while in the execution of his duty) that he is acting absurdly; and from party motives, and telling the Criminals standing before him for judgment, to take their hats and walk off.

"Public services."—Riding from Bordentown to Amboy, at the head of a Regiment; it being previously well known there was no fighting to be done.

A man fit for Governor.—One that flies for refuge from Xantippe to the Turnbelled Deity, and is pursued and taken by Morphous in the judgment seat of Jupiter.

A Republican. The scape-gallows, Duane.

A Whig. Tench Coxe.

A Tory. General Washington.

The friends and supporters of American Liberty and Independence. United Irishmen.

The enemies of do. The Government, the officers, soldiers and sailors, of the Revolution war, and of the present day.

In the last Aurora is a most singular galimatufy of falsehood, Democratic and jail-bird impudence, terrified apprehension, and guilty cowardice, signed Wm. Duane. What I have to notice, however, is a gross and palpable lie. He says, he had the felicity to be named in Franklin Bache's will as the man who "ought to succeed him." Now, although such a nomination were enough of itself to damn any man to everlasting infamy, and, although it be of no consequence whether "Tom, Dick, or the D—," happened to be named, yet as a Gentleman took the pains to come and inform me of the state of the facts, in compliance to him I can do no less than say that it is an utter falsehood, and that Wm. Duane is not named nor alluded to.

On Saturday last the Circuit Court pronounced judgment against the several persons convicted of Misdemeanors, previous to which Judge IRDELL, presiding Judge of the Court addressed the several defendants as follows:

George Shaffer, Henry Stabler, Henry Schiffert, Christian Ruth, and Daniel Schwartz.

"Though the crimes of which you have been convicted, in some respects, are different in their nature, yet they all have reference to one common object, that of defeating, by force of arms, the execution of an act of the Congress of the United States. You and your confederates succeeded so far as to totally prevent, in one mode or other the execution of that act, in a very important part of this State. The act you thus daringly opposed, which was for a collection of a tax on lands and houses is framed with particular anxiety for the relief of the poorer part of the community, and the burthen of it must fall principally on the rich. The ignorance of which was affected, was without the least colour of excuse, because information was offered, which was repeatedly rejected, and in some instances with tumult and disdain. Neither could you fairly allege any ground for discontent, on account either of the character or conduct of the officers concerned, because the former appears to have been perfectly unexceptionable, and the latter in general meritorious in the highest degree, as they united with that firmness which their duty required, every endeavour consistent with it, to give all the information in their power, and to execute the law in the manner most convenient for the people. By your ill conduct, however, and that of your associates, a considerable part of three counties was inflamed into a state of insurrection: The law in question lost all its efficacy: Officers were insulted—and at length that daring and infamous outrage was perpetrated at Bethlehem, where a body of the militia itself marched in military array, and by force rescued a number of prisoners from the custody of the Marshall, whose conduct on that occasion for courage, discretion, and propriety in every respect, is above all praise. In consequence of such defiance of the constitution and laws of your country, and the numbers and strength by which they were supported, it became the indispensable duty of the government to exert the powers with which it was invested to suppress this combination, and bring the principal perpetrators of it to a trial of the offenses they had committed. The civil magistrates having lost all their authority, (notwithstanding some of them exerted themselves in an extraordinary manner, which deserves the lasting esteem and gratitude of their country) a melancholy necessity arose for employing a military force, which chiefly consisted of Volunter Corps, who had nobly embodied themselves to defend the constitution and laws of United States, whenever any occasion should arise tho' undoubtedly hoping that their services would be required rather against the foreign

enemies of their country, than any within the bosom of it. The services of these gentlemen have been attended with great benefit to their country, and great honor to themselves; but there is too much reason to fear they must have sustained much personal inconvenience, for which, as well as for other private injuries, and a great additional expense and inconvenience to the public, the authors of those outrages are alone accountable. You have each of you undergone a fair and impartial trial, and have been convicted of one or more offences charged against you, for which it is now the duty of the court to pronounce the sentence of the law upon you. The discretion which the law has confided to us, we have endeavoured to execute to the best of our judgement, confiding on the one hand the necessity of making proper examples to deter others from the commission of the like offences, which it seems to have been supposed would always pass with impunity; and on the other hand paying a due regard to the various circumstances which appear to have discriminated the conduct of each of you."

The punishments inflicted were as follow:

That George Schaffer, convicted upon two counts of the indictment, viz, for conspiracy and obstruction of process, pay a fine of 400 dollars, and be imprisoned for eight months, for the first offence; for the second, that he pay a fine of 200 dollars, and be imprisoned four months after the expiration of the first term; and, at the conclusion of the twelve months imprisonment, that he give security for his good behaviour for two years to come, himself if in the sum of 1000 dollars, and two sureties in 500 dollars each.

That Daniel Schwartz, convicted of conspiracy, pay a fine of 400 dollars, be imprisoned for eight months, and give security at the close of that period, for his good behaviour for one year to come, himself in 1000 dollars and two sureties in 500 dollars each.

That Henry Stabler, convicted also of being aiding in the rescue, pay a fine of 200 dollars be imprisoned for eight months, and give a like security for good behavior with Schwartz and Ruth.

That Henry Schiffert, convicted also of being aiding in the rescue, pay a fine of 50 dollars, be imprisoned eight months, and give security for good behavior for twelve months, himself in 500 dollars, and two sureties in 250 dollars each.

The prisoners each to pay the costs attending the prosecution, before they are discharged from prison.

The above persons are all belonging to the county of Northampton.

After concluding this business the court adjourned.

Gazette Marine List.

The sloop of war Delaware, Captain Deatur, from the Havanna station, is below.

The armed Brigantine Hassan Bahaw, Capt. Smith the armed Schooner Skjoldbrand, Capt. Penrose, and the armed Schooner Lela Eisha, Capt. Mayley, built in this city for the Dey of Algiers, have all safely arrived at Algiers.

The United States schooner Sophia, capt. Geddes, has also arrived at Algiers, on board of which embarked Wm. Eaton, Esq. Consul for Tunis, and J. L. CATSCART, Esq. Consul for Tripoli. The Sophia was soon to sail for Tunis.

Capt. MALBY, of the schooner Lela Eisha, on her passage from hence to Algiers, had an engagement with four French privateers, in the Gut of Gibraltar, on the 20 Jan. last. At 9 A. M. on that day seeing the schooner alone, and believing they came out of Tangier, rowed up alongside and commenced a hot fire, which was speedily returned. After a very severe action, in which they received near 500 American balls, they sheered off, and owing to the great calm which prevailed, effected their escape. The commander of the pirates was very roughly handled, having received several unlucky shots.

Salem, May 15.

Entered—Ship American Hero, Lidlay, from the Havanna; brig Nancy, Barker, Cape de Verd; brig Katy, Brown—Sch's Cynthia, Ramfidel—Harrnet. Patten—and Sealflower, Rider, Surrinan; Catharine, Henderson, Cadiz; Betsey, Dyson, St. Thomas's Atalanta, Amiro, and Mary Foster, Liverpool, N. S.

Capt. John Green arrived on Sunday, in the schr. Patty, from Martinique. Last from St. Thomas's: failed under convoy of United States Capt. Barry, and the Constellation Capt. Nicholson. Informs, that Capt. Joseph McLellan of Boston, and Capt. David Bragden of Portland, had their vessels taken, and carried into Guadalupe, where they were condemned; and they came prisoners with Capt. Ripley, of Boston.—He also informs, that the Constellation has with her a French privateer schooner of 8 guns, a prize.

Arrived at Portsmouth, brig Gustavus, Blunt, from Antigua, via St. Thomas's 26 days. Left at Antigua, April 5, schr. Mercury, Stone, Kennebunk; schr., Drummond, Kennebeck April 11, left at St. Thomas's in company with 40 sail, under convoy of the U. S. sloop of war Baltimore, among which were the schr's Hiram, Appleton, of Portsmouth; —, Nowell, Newbury, April 27th. lat. 30, 30 long 67, 30, spoke ship Polly, Muzford of Salem; brig Polly, Lakley, of Marblehead, and schr., from Beverly, bound to the Havanna, out 9 days, all well, another schr was in company.

The British Letter-of-Marque NIGER, For KINGSTON, (Jam.) Now ready to take her cargo on board, can receive some freight. For terms apply to ROSS & SIMSON. may 17

TERMS

Of Richard Folwell, in Philadelphia,

FOR SUBSCRIBING TO THE

JOURNALS OF CONGRESS,

FOR THE COMMENCEMENT

Of the American Wars, in 1774, to the present time,

INCLUDING

The Reports of Heads of Departments, of Committees, and other Official and Private Papers of that Body, now first permitted to be made public.

TERMS.

THE work will be printed on a fine paper, and a new nest type, in large octavo.

Each volume will contain above 300 pages, neatly bound and lettered.

Uniformity in size, paper, and binding, will be observed throughout the work; so that, when the subscribers become possessors of a valuable record, an ornament may be added to their libraries.

The price to subscribers will be 2 dollars, 75 cts. per volume, in boards, and 3 dollars, whole bound; but, as the publisher does not intend to print more than the number subscribed for, a considerable rise on the price may be expedient to non-subscribers.

Each volume will contain about one third less of letter-press than the original edition; but, as the publisher is not yet enabled to determine the extent of the Private Journals, which he may be allowed to make public, he cannot ascertain the number of volumes which will comprise the work.

Payments to be made on delivery of each volume.

Subscribers will have it at their option, either to subscribe for the whole of the Journals, up to the present time, or to those only of the Old Congress, prior to the organization of the Federal Government.

In all countries, the proceedings in the commencement of their governments, are lost in darkness and obscurity, owing to a carelessness in the succeeding generation, to preserve the public records, and the attention of the nation, in those records, being called off from their domestic concerns, to engage in wars and conquests. Of what infinite value would the laws of Alfred be, had they been transmitted to our days? Time, that destroys every thing, enhances the value of well authenticated public records, and renders them almost incalculable. It is hoped, that Americans will, therefore, cheerfully contribute their assistance in transmitting to posterity the labours of their ancestors—founders of the Columbian nation.

* The work will certainly be advanced with expedition and promptitude. The following will show the support it has already acquired.

"Philadelphia, June 15, 1798.

"To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"THE MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, Citizens, &c. of Philadelphia,

"Respectfully sheweth,

"That having, in our respective avocations, frequent occasions to recur to the Journals of Congress, we experience inconvenience by the scarcity of them: That we understand that Richard Folwell, printer, of Philadelphia, has had it in contemplation to print that public record; and that he hath obtained partial contenance from many individuals; but that he has delayed prosecuting the work, in expectation of encouragement from government, that may adequately indemnify him. We, therefore, respectfully solicit, as the publication is necessary to be disseminated among public bodies, that Congress will, in their wisdom, render him such additional encouragement, to that which he has obtained from private individuals, as to enable him to proceed with the work, so that your Memorialists may be enabled to purchase copies of that record for themselves.

Thomas M. Keen, John D. Coxe, Charles Heatly, Samuel Levy, T. Ross, Wm. Moore Smith, John Read Junr, William Tilghman, John F. Miffin, Joseph E. M'Keen, John B. Cley, W. Sergeant, John Thompson, Jared Ingerfoll, Jasper Moylan, William Rawie, J. Thomas, William Lewis, James Gibson, M. Keppele, Moses Levy, Robert Porter, George Davis, John Hallowell, James Glidden, Walter Franklin, James Milnor, John C. Wells, John L. Leib, Alexander I. Dallas, Joseph Reed, Thomas Willing, Samuel M. Fox, John Nixon, Robert Wain Robert H. Dunkin, John Ewing, Jun Edward Pennington, Hilary Baker, William Nichols, William Young, Robert Campbell Sertinus, Claypoole James Crankhan, Mithew Carey, Henry K. Helms, Peter D. Haven, John Duapl, Edward Shoemaker, John R. Smith, William Hall, David C. Claypoole, Thomas Armstrong, Samuel H. Smith, John Fenno.

"True copy from the original Memorial presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday, the 18th of June 1798.

"WILLIAM LAMBERT for "JONATHAN W. CONDY, CLERK."

"RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled, that the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be authorized and directed to subscribe, on such terms as they may deem eligible for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, for four hundred Copies of the Journals of Congress, which a good number of copies of efficient volumes of the same now in print, as may be necessary to complete the same.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JAMES ROSS, President of the Senate pro tempore. Approved, March 2d, 1799. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States. JAWT

Freight to be had.

THE Subscribers have 3000 bushels of SALT to ship to the Havanna or New-Orleans—Any person who will take it at a moderate freight will please apply at No 95 North Water-street, to

PRATT & KINTZING.

Who have for Sale, 70 tons Hemp, 14 pipes choice Old Port Wine, Claret, Roll Brit stone, Havanna Segars, Demijohns, Window Glass, Glue, Tickenburgs and Ozabrigs, Checks, Stripes, &c. &c.

may 20 m & f 3w

To Distillers and owners of Stills.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed the 2d day of May 1793 entitled "An act concerning the Duties on Spirits distilled within the United States" it is required of all persons having or keeping a still, or stills, to make entry thereof between the last day of May and the first day of July, on each year, under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Notice is therefore hereby given to all Distillers or owners of Stills within the County of Montgomery, to make entry of them at the office of Inspection at the house of the subscriber in Norristown town-ship, in the county aforesaid.

DANIEL S. CLAIR, collector.

3 day 1 fur. of Penn. may 20. JAWT