

By this Day's Mail.

CHARLESTON, May 20.
We are informed that Monday the 3d of June, is the day appointed for the launch of the frigate; she is to be called the JOHN ADAMS; her head which is said to be a great likeness of the President of the United States, arrived from Philadelphia some days ago and is now placed on the frigate; it is from the masterly chisel of Mr. Rush of that city, whose elegant productions have long since placed him at the head of his profession.

BOSTON, May 30.
We understand the number of votes for Governor were more than thirty three thousand, and that His Excellency Increase Sumner, had upwards of twenty four thousand.

To morrow an oration will be delivered before the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, by John Davis, Esq. The friends of literature, the lovers of polished eloquence, and the charitably disposed, will have an opportunity of gratifying their taste, and indulging their benevolence. A new patriotic ODE, by Mr. Paine, will close the performances, and from the talents of the author, we cannot hesitate to say, that it will enliven patriots, refine amateurs, and please all.

We have it from respectable authority, that the following organization will be aimed at by the democrats, to commence with the next election of President.

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States; Matthew Lyon, Vice-President; James Monroe, Secretary of State; Edmund Randolph, Secretary of the Treasury, with the perquisite of all "Flour" contracts; William Blount, Secretary of War; William Heath, General and acting commander in chief of the armies of the United States; Albert Gallatin, Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, and all the republics in Europe, including Geneva; Thomas M'Kean, Chief Justice of the United States; Alexander J. Dallas, Attorney General; Tench Cox, President of a new Order, to be denominated the Order of Merit, with the privilege of wearing at all times a civic crown; Benjamin Austin, jun. Esq. Halter maker General.

N. B. It is not expected there will be much business for this officer, as the Guillotine will be the principal engine in the new order of things—therefore, this gentleman will have the liberty of hanging himself with the first halter he makes.

Thus far our information—but it is probable other alterations and arrangements are in embryo.

For J. Russell's Commercial Gazette.

MR. RUSSELL,
IT is reported that the Directory have recalled from exile, a certain ex-General supposed to be popular in America, and who professes a great regard for both countries, for the purpose of sending him Envoy Extraordinary to the United States. If this be true it is probable the measure was foreseen by the President, and was one of the reasons which led to the late nomination. For it must be admitted, that it is infinitely better to meet the French on their own ground, than to have their intriguing emissaries among us. And, I contend, that a more dangerous man than La Fayette could not be sent here. If he accepts a commission from the present rulers of France, he must enter into all their depraved views—and his boasted friendship for these states, would be only a lure to hasten us to the snare laid for our lives. The *Genet* scene would be acted over again.—The new minister would come without a single secret—he would disdain the diplomatic subterfuges which prevent republics coming near to each other—he would exhibit to our view the golden knot of friendship, unloosened by time, unshaken by misfortunes or changes—he would recall the tender remembrances of his former embassy, when he flew to these western shores, a youth of nineteen years of age, to fight the battles of freedom—he would conjure us by the past, the present, and the future to hear him, and *believe* him.

Are the people of the United States sufficiently guarded against these things? For one, I confess I have my fears. Popular opinion, which is but another word for popular prejudice is as variable as the ever changing winds. And the whole course of history confirms, that of all the nations which have lost their liberties, few indeed are the instances where THE PEOPLE themselves have not signed, and sealed the death warrant.

It is not my intention at present to enlarge upon this subject; and I hope the ample discussion of it by able pens, will prevent an occasion for my doing it at all. But I think it one which seriously affects our dearest interests. In the talents, the integrity, the patriotism, and the experience of the President, of the United States, we have the most solid and consolatory pledges, that nothing will be done by the Executive which will commit the independence or security of the country. But from the free nature of our confederacy, feeble and impotent are the best exertions of our rulers, if counteracted, or in fact if not cordially supported by the people at large. Let then that honorable CONFIDENCE in the CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES, so essential to our prosperity and safety, be inculcated and cherished—foreign intrigue constantly exposed—and domestic faction stripped of its veil—then shall we render ourselves in some degree worthy of, and do all in our power to perpetuate, the political blessings we enjoy.

American Independence.

NEW-YORK, June 3.

Capt. Loring, of the brig Two Sisters, arrived yesterday from Savannah, in lat. 39° 35' long. 79° 9' faw a sloop bearing North East. At five A. M. discovered it to be a vessel on FIRE, which burned most furiously, the light of which they continued to see till ten

o'clock the next day, though 12 or 14 miles to leeward of her. During the five two boats go from her, for a ship that was then to the windward of the vessel in flames.

On Thursday, capt. L. spoke the ship Mary, for this port, from the Havannah, out 14 days.

The brig John, Durham, from this port, had arrived at Savannah in 11 days—also, the ship Polly, from Boston, in 21 days.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
New-York, June 1, '99.

SIR,

I received a letter from the Secretary of State this morning, who observes, "that the papers transmitted exhibit no facts to authorize the detention of capt. Pierce and his mate any longer?" You will therefore consider this an authority to liberate them on the charge suggested.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSHUA SANDS, Collector.

Col. GILES.

Extract of a letter from captain A. Golden, to his owners in this town, dated

TORTOLA, April 3, 1799.

"On the 24th March, in lat. 23° 10' long. 61° 10', I was so unfortunate as to be captured by a French privateer out of Guadaloupe, and myself and four of my crew taken out of my vessel, and she ordered for that island. Same day they took the schooner Lydia, capt. Waring, from New-York, on board of which they put my boy and me, with seven others belonging to the privateer;—three days after being in sight of St. Martins, I retook the Lydia and next day arrived here safe with her.

"You will wonder how I effected the recapture of the Lydia, when their numbers were so much superior:—they had but one sword, and supposed they had nothing to fear, took no care of it; but at the point of it I drove down such below as I thought proper, and locked the hatches on them; the others I made work the vessel.

"The Lydia was loaded with staves and heading, which will fetch a good price here."

The brig Zephyr, Chamberlain from Martinique, arrived here on Saturday in 17 days.—Capt. C. informs, that the U. S. frigate George Washington, and the Pickering, have retaken a northern schooner and a Philadelphia brig, captured by the French; the brig is sent into Montserrat, and the schooner was towed into St. Peters, by the Washington.

BALTIMORE, June 1.

LAUNCH.

The sloop of war Maryland, pierced for 20 guns, built by the merchants of this city for the United States, and now on the stocks at Mr. James Price's ship-yard, Fells Point, will be launched from thence into her destined element, on the afternoon of Monday next, tide and weather permitting.

PITTSBURGH, May 11.

The Grand Jury of Bedford County, convened at April term 1799, conceiving it highly necessary that a true republican character should be selected to succeed the present Governor, have therefore unanimously agreed to support, and recommend to their fellow-citizens JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh.

EASTON, May 31.

AN ALARMING ACCIDENT.

On Sunday last the son of Jacob Fry fell from a tree upon a sharp dry stick, which passed between the sixth and seventh ribs of the left side and penetrated the lungs from which issued blood and air, making a noise like that of a bellows. The boy was thought to be unmerciful, but Doctor Cooper, of this borough who was called upon, immediately removed the extravasated air and blood, as well as small parts of the wood, from the cavity of the chest, and closed the wound to prevent further injury from the air. Blood was drawn very largely from the arm, and proper medicine given to prevent fever, &c. &c.

We cannot say that he certainly will recover, but we have reason to expect it.

IS OFFERED FOR SALE,

(if speedily applied for).

A VALUABLE parcel of Land in Ann Arbor county, not far from the city of Ann Arbor, about 30 miles from the city of Washington. On one of these tracts is a most elegant two story brick dwelling house, 4 rooms on a floor, beautifully situated in an excellent and healthy neighborhood.—This body of land will be sold in lots or in a large body. There are several tenements on said tract which rent for something considerable per annum. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Apply to the printer.

june 1.

law6w.

Removal.

THOMAS CLAYTON, Hatter,
Has removed to No. 126, south Front street, where he intends carrying on his business as formerly, and has on hand a complete assortment of his own manufactured ladies, gentlemen and children.

H A T S.

Canada Beaver & Musk-rat Skins,
With a complete assortment of FURS, always for sale.—He has received for the late arrivals from London, a complete assortment of
Fashionable English Hats,
Which he now offers for sale at very reduced prices.

law6m

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES this method of acquainting the public that for some time past he has been engaged in collecting debts on commission. He would have no objection of going to any part of the State, to examine Land or Land Offices, record deeds, &c. He flatters himself that he shall by promptness and address be able to satisfy those that may employ him.

JOSEPH H. FLEMING,
No. 65, Queen-street, Southwark.

june 3

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

By the latest advices it is rendered certain, that the Austrian forces in the Grison territory, have completely retrieved their affairs, and that General Hotze, having received reinforcements to the number of ten thousand men, had gained two signal victories over Massena.

A resistance to the wiles of France on the part of any nation which submits to be tampered with by her, must needs be as watchful and inveterate as the evil to be opposed, or her labors are vain, and worse, for they aggravate the catastrophe that must ensue.

An escape from her machinations, a triumph over her deadly designs, ought, therefore, at all times to be regarded only as a prelude to new trials against new devices, in new and more dangerous forms; and to be valued only for the accession it produces of new means and new weapons for fighting the good fight of faith. A recurrence to the political history of the world for the last six years, will confirm the justice of this remark: but the experience of no nation has more abounded in illustrations of its truth than ours.

War, open, unequivocal declared war, is the only source, whence relief can be derived from the deadly machinations of her malice. Till this is brought about, it is difficult to perceive any ray of hope for national security, or the enjoyment of individual comfort and repose. Till we can assume fortitude enough to put such enemies manfully at defiance, we shall be unmercifully assailed by one division or other of the unnumbered legions of diplomatic skill, which are scattered so profusely abroad in every country, and which, trained to the basest of corruption and deceit, will always gain the advantage.

MR. PRINTER,

AS a German, I find myself always concerned in the welfare and happiness, as well as in the honor or shame of all German descendants in America, particularly in Pennsylvania.

Deplorable was the situation of our ancestors, when they undertook their journey to this country, in a poor, miserable, and dejected condition, in hopes, that in this great forest, they could at least not be more miserable and despised than in their native country.

The fame of their industry induced the government of Pennsylvania to receive them with open arms, to afford them not only a favorable opportunity to become wealthy and opulent, but even to grant them free citizenship.

In consequence of this, we their descendants find ourselves here, such as have not disdained that parental industry and economy, surrounded with ease and plenty; many are grown immensely rich.

The institution of our government has not yet equal on the whole surface of our globe. No person is authorized to make laws for us except those that we elect ourselves, and these can impose no burthen upon us, of which they themselves, their children and their friends bear not an equal share.

That such a people were not discontented under such happy circumstances, but day and night maliciously to defame and to curse our government, and then with arms to rise in open rebellion against it, would be incredible, had not sad experience confirmed the fact before our eyes.

As long as Germans existed in America, I might even say in the whole world, they have not defamed their character with such a scandal, as lately by their wicked and stupid conduct in some counties of Pennsylvania. It is impossible to admit any other excuse for them, except the excuse of our mother Eve; That the Devil has deceived them, or perhaps at least some of his emissaries from Northampton and Montgomery county, who previous to the last election, did ride through the country, traducing a great number of laws and measures of our government, and calumniating the Quakers, Moravians, Methodists, &c. as much as possible, in order to bring their German fellow citizens thus enraged on the election ground, on purpose to get their votes for some public office.

GERMANICUS.

To PHILADELPHIA.

SIR,
YOUR address to the Board of Health in the Gazette of yesterday, contains some remarks which ought not to pass without a reply.

You first observe, that the "authority of the Board wants nothing to render it completely adequate to the business, but the right of removing the resident and consulting physicians and quarantine master in case of ignorance or inattention." So far from the possession of this authority rendering the business complete, it would be the most objectionable part of any of the powers delegated to the Board of Health: and by your withholding that body to be possessed of it, would lead to an opinion that you were a democrat enrage, for it is a perfect and truly democratic idea, to intrust a body of men appointed by the sovereign people, or by their representatives, with a power of appointing or removing, subject to no control. These evils, the incalculable misfortunes resulting from this state of authority, were amply evinced in the miserable single legislative constitution, by which Pennsylvania was convulsed during our struggle for independence; and in latter days by the arbitrary exertions of the authority of the national convention of France. The framers of the constitution by which our state has at present the happiness

to be governed, evinced their wisdom, by giving the appointment of all offices to the Governor, and not only the nature of things but the experience of every day fully proves the propriety of the arrangement. An executive magistrate will naturally be cautious in appointing to a responsible situation, a man, of whose talents he is not well assured; but a body of men will screen themselves in case of misconduct in the officer they appoint, by dividing the blame.—The declaration of the expectation that the Board will keep the officers to their duty, carries with it an infatuation that they require watching; but I hope, sir, the character of all the executive officers of the health department will place them above suspicions of this nature: They have taken an oath, to perform the duties of their office with fidelity; and they have too much to risque, not to be extremely vigilant during the present season. The fatal enemy of last year, sir, cannot, consist with christian charity, be ascribed to their negligence; they did all that could be done, and I have no doubt they will do their duty, and as far as depends upon their exertions, we shall be safe from the scourge.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

MR. FENNO,

AN inscription written by the celebrated Doctor Wilkes, of Wilmer, near Wolverhampton, (England) on Charles Claudius Phillips, musician, who was interred in the porch of the old church (for old it was, and it was built when labor there was a penny a day)—of the same town. I took the pains to copy it upwards of twenty years ago, from a marble monument erected for the above Claudius.

Near this place lies Charles Claudius Phillips, Esq. whose absolute contempt of riches and inimitable performances upon the violin, made him the admiration of all who knew him; he was born in Wales, made the tour of Europe and after the experience of both kinds of fortune died in 1732.

"Exalted soul! thy various sounds could please
"Thy love sick virgin and the gouty eafe;
"Could jarring crowds like old Aethopion move
"To beauteous ardor and harmonious love,
"Here rest in peace till angels bid thee rise,
"And join thy Saviour's concert in the skies."

Extract of a Letter received at Boston from Europe.

*****, April 8, 1799.

"We have been some time in possession of letters and papers from the United States to the beginning of March, and from what passes on both sides the Atlantic, it is too evident that our country never was in greater danger than at this moment; the Directory will not soon make another of those mistakes which have heretofore baffled their schemes, they now know perfectly well the nature of our parties and their relative strength—they are persuaded that our people will not voluntarily submit to great burdens and sufferings to secure themselves against those who profess to be their friends, and they deride the attempts of a government, feeble as that of the United States, to enforce, by its own energies the requisite exertions; if therefore they were in a situation to operate with a small force, they lay all opposition to their will would be instantly subdued—at present, however, this small force cannot be brought to bear upon us, and for this reason they will resort wholly to those arts which have never failed of success, but have been the principal means of all their victories. Their measures are resolved on and you will soon hear of new assurances being given of a disposition more amicable than ever, and if a treaty upon almost any terms should be required it will not be absolutely refused—it is probable a minister will be sent to Philadelphia, as this is a measure strongly recommended by those whose advice has been often followed—"lay aside, say these traitors, all pretensions which may alarm our people, suppose for a moment your just indignation and all your desires shall be accomplished"—send a minister, say to the United States instead of waiting for a new mission of Envoys whose intractability will occasion new embarrassments—"it is easier to manage the people at home than the delegates of their government here, especially if you send for the purpose, a man who enjoys the reputation of being their friend"—such is the language to which the Directory listens, and in order to keep alive the hopes and influence of faction, two or three of our vessels are released, and nothing is said of our capturing the Insurgent, dissolving the treaties and other offensive acts. But while every man of sense view these things in their true light, every friend of our country trembles for its fate, for notwithstanding the profligacy of these wile arts, it is too manifest that in our temporizing policy in the strength and audacity of our faction at home, and their influence at Paris, we are creating fast upon the heels of the unhappy Swifts."

From Mr. Webster's Paper.

—The Roman author who has left us the most accurate description of the Gauls, the ancestors of the French, is Julius Caesar.—In his third book of the Gallic War, he frequently mentions particular traits in their character. In section 8th, he says, "sunt Gallorum subita et repentina concilia."—

"The deliberations and decisions of the Gauls are sudden and precipitate."

In section 10th he remarks, "Omnes ferre Gallos novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter et celeriter excitari." "Most of the Gauls are full of new projects, and easily and speedily excited to undertake war."

In the 5th section of the 4th book, Caesar repeats the description before given of their character, with many new circumstances. The passage is too long to be given in the original, but the following is the translation of his words—"Caesar was afraid to trust the Gauls, because they were feeble and volatile, and fond of novelties. It was the custom in Gaul to oblige travellers to stop and tell all the news they had heard. The common people would throng around the

merchants in the towns and compel them to tell whence they came and what news."

The last trait, curiosity, is common to all nations and especially among people who inhabit parts of the country, remote from public transactions.

In the 20th section of the third book, Caesar describes another trait in the French