

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

From "Forepaine's Gazette."

REVIEW OF AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

Nothing, except intelligence of recent important events, is more immediately the province of a newspaper, than to give the public correct information respecting the opinions which foreign nations entertain of the literary productions of the country. I am happy to have it in my power to give a considerable degree of information of this sort. The Appendix to the first volume of that excellent periodical work, *The Anti Jacobin Review*, is solely confined to foreign literature and amongst the numerous articles, are several from America.

On Thursday I gave the Review of Gen. Hamilton's defence of his character; I this they give what is little less interesting; viz. the Review of SCIPIO'S REFLECTIONS ON MONROE'S VIEW OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE, which has met with very great applause, but certainly not greater than it merits.

While I am committing this review to the press, a reflection of no very pleasing nature intrudes itself. I cannot help lamenting, that this work which is so much admired by foreigners, was never but little attended to, and is now nearly forgotten by those for whose instruction it was intended. It was like feed sown amongst tares.

Extract from the *Anti-Jacobin Review*, Vol. 1, page 824.

AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

Art. XV. Reflections on Monroe's View of the conduct of the Executive, as published in fifteen Letters in the *Gazette of the United States* under the signature of Scipio. (No notice when where, or by whom printed.)

To the people of the United States these letters must needs have been as acceptable as they were important and useful; even in this country, though our interest in them be no doubt somewhat more remote, they will be read with pleasure by every man who, with us, thinks it of moment either to watch the progress of the new states, or still farther to ascertain the deep and almost diabolical art by which France seeks to effect her purpose of overturning every settled government.

Mr. Monroe, (a native, we believe of the much perverted and sadly degenerate state of Virginia), it will be remembered, was minister from the United States to the French republic, at an interesting period, and superceded by Mr. Pinckney. Before his mission and since his recall, he has always been very active and awful party in his country, distinguished chiefly by their enmity to Great Britain and devotion to France; of which divisions, the ruling purpose and aim are now well known to have been the tacking the United States as a province to the French republic. Had this deep-laid project succeeded, it would have been more than curious to have reflected, that her independence should be lost by the very same means by which it was obtained, that is to say, by entrusting her most essential interest to the management of persons hostile not only to her executive, but to some of the leading principles of her existing government. The fate of Great-Britain might have taught them to beware how they split on this rock.

Waving the consideration of Mr. Monroe's very flagrant breach of conduct in publishing, without either authority or permission, the confidential correspondence between the President of the United States, and their minister in France; and waving also any distant strictures on the servile devotion of this gentleman, to the ruling power of France, as contrasted by his extremely disrespectful, and even disobedient conduct to that of his own country, the writer of these letters propose to confine himself to six specific charges.

The first of these is his not having complied, as he was instructed to do, of the decree which, dispensing with some articles of the treaty of amity and commerce was attended with the most ruinous effects on the American commerce.

2dly. That without any authority for such an opinion, he informed the committee of public safety of his well knowing, that if, upon consideration, after the experiment made, it should be their opinion that it procured any solid good to the republic to discontinue the 23d and 24th articles of the treaty, the American government, and his counsellors, would not only bear the departure from those articles with patience, but with pleasure.

It is hardly possible not to pause a moment here to observe, en passant, how deep this ex-communicator is, in the most dangerous of the Jacobin doctrines. By the distinction here united, as existing between the government and people of a country, it is more than insinuated, that, should the government prove refractory and unmanageable, the people might easily be so deluded by the usual arts of factious men, as actually to oppose the executive power, and violently enforce its acquiescence.

3dly. He either grossly misrepresented, or failed truly to represent the object of Mr. Jay's mission to the court of Great Britain.

4thly. He unbecomingly and improperly pledged to the committee of public safety in France to communicate to them the contents of the treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay with Great Britain.

5thly. He encouraged the French republic in a project to obtain by loan, a sum of money from the United States, to enable it to prosecute the war; a measure which his instructions positively forbade, which would inevitably have drawn them from a

state of neutrality, and would have rendered them apprentices to the fortunes of France, to which from that time they would have been inseparably united.

6thly. He neglected for a long space of time, to use with sincerity, diligence and prudence, the means which were put in his power by the President, for satisfying the directory of France, that the commercial treaty with Great Britain, was proper and necessary for the peace and prosperity of the United States, and did not impair any prior obligations with France or any other nation and did not proceed from any motives unfriendly to France, as had been unwisely and wickedly misrepresented on both sides the water. P. 7. 8.

All these heavy charges we think this author has made good, and by the most irrefragable and satisfactory of all arguments, viz. the statements and admissions of the gentleman himself against whom they are alleged. In various points of view the circumstance is striking and important; in the first place it amounts almost to a proof, that this Mr. Monroe was not the unprejudiced and disinterested friend of his country, but the willing, zealous tool of his party, imposed on the executive power, and in an evil hour of unguarded confidence employed by them, undertaking the mission, on purpose to sell that country to France. Of any other guilt, or even error, in thus employing a power, hostile not only to their particular views, but to the general will and will of the States, than that of a want of sufficient foresight, or sufficient firmness to resist popular recommendations, we find no proofs; but the fact furnishes the world with another striking instance, in confirmation of an important assertion first advanced by M. Mallet du Pan, that the disorganizers of all governments effect their downfalls, not by seducing the people at large, but by corrupting some of the persons entrusted by government: that this ambassador, and the party in his country with which he was confederated, were as much the creatures of the French directory, as the leading members of the council of 500 are, or any other of their more immediate and avowed dependents will now be doubted by no man, who has given due attention to the course of politics in the United States for the last two or three years. Happily for those our quondam brethren and fellow subjects, the plans and projects of this desperate party were not seconded as they were in Switzerland, by intriguing generals and plundering armies; and, sensible of the imminent danger they have escaped, it is to be hoped the American government, as well as all others, will hereafter be more on their guard.

Besides these great points, this pamphlet has in it many occasional and incidental remarks well deserving our attention. There is much meaning in the following sentence, extracted from a letter of Mr. Monroe's, to the American secretary of state in the year '94. After extolling the power and success of France, he adds, "In any event it will produce such effect, that if America strikes the blow between interest, dictates, and every other consideration prompts." (i. e. suppose, if America enters into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with France, and, in consequence attacks the British West-India possessions,) it must be decisive; and if not ruinous to the fortune of that proud and insolent nation, (Great Britain) will certainly procure us the objects we have in view." (i. e. a large portion of British commerce.) See p. 44. In the next page we find some curious hints as to the loan expected, which France was to repay by securing to the Americans the navigation of the Mississippi, the western ports, and protection against the Algerines. p. 46. In short, American blood, and American treasures, were to have been lavished to gratify an insatiable republic, who would never have thought they did enough, till Great Britain should be added to her conquered countries. p. 47. Their fate, had they, according to the schemes of this party, really been thus fraternized, is thus faithfully and forcibly described in the picture he draws of Batavia—drained of millions to support the French armies, frugality and industry banished, commerce destroyed, all the useful employments of a peace establishment neglected or forbidden; in short, a republic without a will, and citizens with a power over their persons or property. p. 48. The anti-federalist, democratic, jacobin party in America, are said to be indebted for the notice which the public has bestowed on them, principally "to the malignant hatred which they have uniformly declared against Great Britain." They considered it as their pride and glory to "love France, and hate Britain, even with Gallic hatred; and they are said to have laboured incessantly, as is every where the practice of such parties, to render the administration, of the government odious to the people." p. 50, 51.

"It is a lamentable and undeniable truth that there has been, and is, a perfect concert of action between the French party here, and the ruling power of France." It is by this policy (viz. that of gaining over to their interest an active and daring party in any country) which France perfectly understands, and will never neglect, that she has added so largely to her territory during the present war; and which is to be guarded against only by a resolution in every government to exclude from their councils those faithless men, who, *whether the dupes or guides of foreign politics, no longer deserve their confidence.*" p. 58. "That the weight of President Washington's services might be diminished or taken away, calumny and falsehood have been at work night and day; certain *Gazettes in our country have teemed with every malevolent fiction that could be devised against him; and not content with taking editors and gazettes into pay, it may be believed the French Republic have hired several writers to calumniate, revile, and libel the conduct of the late President.*"

How exact a counterpart is all this to what has too long been, and still is the case even in this country, when newspapers, and other publications of various sorts, together

with a still larger number of hangers on, and speech-makers, persist, with the most provoking effrontery, to insult the public with their foolish declamations in favour of French liberty?

Who the writer of this spirited pamphlet is we have not been able to learn; and therefore we can only say of him, that he appears to be both a well-informed and a well-principled man; and we know not where we could find a publication of its size that gives a greater insight into the present state of American politics. The style is plain, but perspicuous; and, excepting a few Americanisms, correct and sufficiently forcible.

ANECDOTE.

HULET, a noted actor, was happy in a fine strong, clear and melodious voice; his being too sensible of this was the immediate cause of his death. He took an idle pleasure in feasting unperceived upon a person and defeating him with a loud flourish of strength and firmness of his lungs. As he was practising this trick one morning, at a rehearsal, by an extraordinary effort he broke a blood vessel, which killed him in 24 hours.

NEW-YORK June 7.

It affords us pleasure to give publicity to every new discovery, particularly when it bids fair to become of great utility.—The following was handed for publication by one of the Mr. Goulds.

A new *SEA LOC* has lately been invented by messrs. CHESTER and CALVIN GOULD, for which they have received letters patent.—The principles of it are as follow—

"A wheel of copper, about 9 inches in length, and 6 inches in diameter, with a joint or screw in the middle of the axis, in order to set the vanes in an angular position with the axis, as it is to run endways through the water. The wheel will consist of 6 leaves or vanes, then will the motion of the wheel be regulated according to the quantity of angle contained betwixt the ends of the vanes and the parallel of the axis. The same wheel may be made to run from 20 to 40 feet at one revolution, but 33 feet is considered the most proper distance. This wheel is hung in the centre of a copper cylinder, so that it can turn at liberty. To this wheel a combination of 3 small brass wheels are connected the 4th of which will move a hand round a graduated circle, once in 100 miles, and the 5th once in 2000 miles; so that the distance is shown by a inspection of the hands. The whole of the machine being made of copper and brass, will weigh from 6 to 8 pounds. It may run any convenient distance under water, according to the length of the rope by which it is towed, as from 5 to 20 feet, which will effectually remedy any errors arising from the heave of the sea; and the cylinder will guard it against cross currents. It will have to be brought in as often as the course of vessels is varied for inspection. If the vessel drifts fast or slow it notices the distance accordingly, and never wants winding up. It has been tried from Philadelphia to this place, and performed with great accuracy, as was certified by the Captain and Mate.

"The above described machine is not at all liable to get out of order, and being well made, will last several years without repairing."

Any person desirous of seeing the above machine, may be gratified by calling at the house of Mr. Michael Stagg, Murray-street, north-west corner of College-Green.

THESE may certify, that we have had Messrs. Chester and Calvin Gould's New Invented *SEA LOC* with our vessel from Philadelphia to New-York, observed its motion in rough and smooth water, and under swift and slow motion, and found it to perform with great accuracy, under every circumstance which attended it in the passage.

JAMES MARBLE, EPHRAIM MARBLE, Captain and Mate.

Yesterday commenced the demolition of the Old Exchange, lately occupied by Mr. Baker, late keeper of the Museum. The Market adjoining is also to be demolished.

June 8.

On the 31st ult. a body was found floating in the North River, opposite West Camp. It was picked up by capt. Samuel Magee, of the sloop William. After searching the body, it was found, that his name was HUGH GLEN, supposed to be a seaman; and that on the right arm was an arch, compass and square, indented with China Ink. The body was decently interred in West Camp Church Yard, by a number of respectable neighbors and brethren, who attended on that occasion.

"Alack! Alack! what blood is this— What mean these matterless and gory words."

"To lie discoloured by this PLACE OF PEACE—"

"And Reep'd in blood! Ah! what an un-kind hour."

"Is guilty of this lamentable chance!"

We have seldom to record a more distressing and unaccountable catastrophe than was last Thursday night witnessed at the house of Mr. Treadwell Jackson, near Brooklyn, L. Island: Having returned from a visit to his brother's, where he had passed the evening, he soon dispatched his servant for him, but in his absence, impelled by causes which are unknown, he resorted to the horrid expedient of murder and suicide, by first shooting Mrs. Jackson, and presently after himself. We are only authorized to give this bare statement of the facts, being unacquainted with the particulars. Mr. Jackson was reputed to be a man in very early and pleasant circumstances, and his lady an accomplished person.

Three or four gentlemen may be accommodated with Board and Lodging, at Mrs. M'CREA'S, no. 29, north Eighth street. th. s. mo. 1f

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.

Ship Amiable, Tillinghast, from London, 43 Sloop Hetty, Tengle, Wilmington, (N. C.)

CLEARED.

Sch. Sally, Church, St. Mary's. Edward, Keifer, Bolton. Sloop S. a Flower, Pearlport, Providence. Willing Laff, Gault, Snow-Hill.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the ship Amiable, captain Tillinghast, from London, via Cork. Came out of the Cove the 21st of April in company with a large fleet of American and British vessels, bound to the United States, Quebec, Newfoundland, and West-Indies, under convoy of the Boston frigate, Captain Douglas, and Termini, sloop of war.

May 17. Lat. 42, 52, long. 36, 47, it blowing hard from the southward and thick weather, lost sight of the convoy.—Same evening saw the following vessels belonging to Philadelphia—viz.

Ship Superb, Boyd, for Philadelphia, Thomas Chalkley, Clark, do. Adriana, Charlton, do. Harmony, Suel, do. Brig Pennsylvania, Douahue, do. Ship Eagle, Barry, for New-York. Orion, Hughes, do. Atlantic, Dean, do. Rebecca, Baltimore, do. Brig Light Horse, do. Sloop Sisters, for Charleston, Alknomaek, for Savannah, and a number of others, about 50 sail.

May 30 Spoke the ship Roday and Petsey, one of the fleet, Nimmo, of and for Richmond, and parted on the 11th inst. in 31 fathom water, off Nantucket, in a gale from the westward. 7th spoke the ship Phoebus, Howland, from Falkland Isles, 63 days full of skins and oil, all well. Saw several strange vessels while with the convoy, and after separating; but none appeared like an enemy. Capt. Thomson, of the snow South-Carolina, of Charleston, died 10 or 12 days after the fleet came out; the vessel was left astern under Jury topmasts and very leaky. Sunday last, near the ledge, spoke the ship Delaware, Clay for London.

Ship Emanuel, and ship Germania, from N. York, have arrived at St. Thomas's, ship Orlando, Smith, from N. York has arrived at St. Sebastian's in 24 days.

A brig, name unknown, said to be a cartel, last from N. York, is below.

Brig Beaver, Elliot, from hence, has arrived at the Havanna.

Ship Ann and Mary, Hunt, from hence to Bilboa, is taken and sent in to St. Antonia.

New-York, June 10.

ARRIVED. DAXS
Ship Nonpareil, Periton, Bristol 19
Uncle Toby, Goodrich, Havanna 17
Brig Little Sarah, Ruffel, Cork 48
Nanny, Wade, Lisbon 45
Peggy, Roulle, Cadix 60
Schr. Experiment, Ruffel, Havanna 15
Sloop George and Jane, Ward, Georgetown 10

Ship Janah, Cotton, is said to have arrived at Waterford from this port, and sailed for Dublin by the Draper.

The Elizabeth has arrived from Canton: she left there the 19th Dec. last.

The Ontario, and Swift were to sail two days after the Elizabeth.

Sunday arrived ship Galen, Nichols, St. Sebastian's, 71 days. Left no American vessels there.

Same day, brig Little Sarah, Ruffel from Cork, 49 days; failed with the convoy. It lat. 49, 00, long. 60, 00 spoke ship Amsterdam Packet, Crockett, from New York, to Greenock, out 4 days, all well June 2, lat. 49, 00, long. 67, 00, spoke the British sloop of war Swan, from New York to Halifax.

Same day, brig Fanny, Wade, 2 days from Lisbon. Left there ship Fair American, of and for Boston, to sail in two days; also, brig and schr. of and for do. The schr. Trio, Sillby, was to sail from Lisbon to St. Petersburg, the day after capt. Wade failed. A British fleet of merchantmen arrived at Lisbon the day before.

Same day, brig Peggy, Roulle, from Cadix 60 days, left from Tenerife, 44 days. In forms, that the brig Harmony, Capt. Marshall, of Charleston, taken by a French privateer of 20 guns, sent in there and condemned.

Same day, schr. experiment, Lewis, 18 days from Havanna, sailed under convoy of the ship Eliza, of 16 guns, of and for Philadelphia, in company with

Schr. Dispatch, Hudson, for New York, Betty, Earl, do. Brig Lawley, do. Baltimore Schr. Rover, Smith, do. Geo. Sinclair, do.

Sloop G. n. Green, Baker, for Newport, R. I. and another vessel, name not recollected.

The Experiment, on Friday last, was chased, off Hatteras, 6 hours, by a schr. which he supposed to be a French privateer.

Capt. Lewis informs, that 3 American vessels had been taken 5 days before he failed and the crews landed at Port Antonia.

Same day, ship Orion, Hughes, London, failed with the convoy, and parted company with them in lat. 43, 00, long. 46, 00, in company with three ships. The Boston frigate still with the fleet.

Same day, ship Nonpareil, Rosetter, London, another of the convoy.

A ship supposed to be the Atlantic, of this port, Saturday last at the back of the East Banks on shore, rolling yard arms in the water. She was obliged to cut away her masts, and we understand is bilged.

In the Peggy, Roulle, from Cadiz, came passenger, a Catholic Bishop and thirty-one Spanish men, women and children. They proceed shortly from this in the same vessel to Carthage.

By this Day's Mail. Late and Important.

FURTHER

Per the ship Cornelia, Capt. France, arrived at Portland from Liverpool.

GERMANY.

ROVEREDO, APRIL 2. After the French on the 3th ult. had made the fourth fruitless attack on the Austrians in Italy, under the command of gen. Kray, they on the 31st attempted a fifth, and gen. Scherer appeared determined to defeat the Austrians, and take Legnago and Verona before the Russians should arrive. With this view he continually brought up fresh troops, and reinforced himself with the Generals of Mantua and Pefchier; but all his endeavors failed, and on the 31st he was entirely defeated with great loss. The Austrians cut off the retreat of the French at Rivoli; and they lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, not less than, 8000 men.

(Another letter, same day.)

"The Magistracy of this city have received the following Official Account, dated Verona, head quarters of gen. Kray, 25 April.

"In the night between the 30th and 31st a French column passed the Age over a bridge of boats near Rizoli, crossed the flank by the mountains, the right wing of the Imperial Army. The general Kray and Kalin had recourse to the following stratagem: They caused their Infantry to retreat almost to Verona, in order to catch the French, while a corps of Cavalry, being with them 20 or 25 points, was to retire by the roads and destroyed the bridge. The retreat of the French column being effected, 2000 were killed and wounded, and remaining 6000 laid down their arms. They had with them 11 pieces of cannon, a great number of ammunition wagons.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Mack, March 27.

"I have just time to tell you, that a second battle took place on the 26th inst. in which the French have been completely beaten; as they have also been defeated near Feldkirch. In this last battle the French have lost 4000 men, on the morning of the 26th, 150 wounded, each containing seven men, arrived at Lindau. The 3d, however, been considerable on both sides, though the number of the French was than ours. The French, in consequence of the victory of general Hotze, are on the Rhine with great precipitation. I have not time to say any more.

A Newcastle paper of Saturday contains the following paragraph:

"We have just learnt that a neutral vessel who arrived at Sunday Thursday from Amsterdam, has brought intelligence that the French Directory had withdrawn a great part of their troops from Holland to reinforce their beaten army on the Rhine, the inhabitants of that country had risen on the remainder, they had entirely MASSACRED, and rescued themselves from the hands of unprincipled oppressors."

"General Hotze is marching on the Grison country, and a division of which duke's army is proceeding into Switzerland by which means the French are likely between two fires.

It is reported that General Scherer has been beforehand with General St. Armand, got to Offenburgh before him, and manœuvre he cut off that General's retreat to Kehl on the right bank of the Rhine.

Received by the Hamburg Mail.

The French have been beaten at a quarter: the whole of their plans so completely deranged, that their defeated armies, retreating every direction, will now endeavor if possible, their own frontiers, and on the defensive for the rest of the year.

HAMBURG, 16.

On the 30th ult. the French defeated the Austrians on the Upper Adige, Verona, and Roveredo. At that time they obtained some success; but they were repulsed with very great loss.