

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

An Express from New-York brings the disagreeable information of the loss of the Ontario, of and for New-York, at the Cape of Good-Hope, from Canton—No particulars are received—She is heavily insured in this City.

THE Philosophy of Frenchmen is at length put to the test; and the genius of turbulence and mischief gives ground before the steady steps of the faithful. In a little time there shall be no longer seen a captive Good attending captain III., nor Harlequins and Hostlers desiring authority to render it hateful in the sight of men. The years of the "Age of Reason" are numbered—the finishing hand is about to be put to the last of its work; it is the last page only that remains to be inscribed, and the volume is soon to be closed forever. That fortitude and that constancy which have enabled their possessors to shape a course of primitive simplicity amidst the tumultuous fluctuations of a vast ocean of absurdity and depravity, will shine through the last age of the shaken system of creation, with a lustre which no fortune can change, no convulsion obscure.

Heavy and disastrous as have been the chances allotted to us in this tremendous commotion, ignominious as have been the humiliations to which we have stooped, there are yet some precious moments of restoration left us, during which to exert our energy on the durable tablet of time, our eyes against the infernal revolution and the infernal republic of France. The final hour of that Republic is at hand, and the phial of wrath is pouring out its contents. The fulfian tribe of pervert poets and false orators, the pregnant list of vernal patriots and brutal heroes, the blasted fets of philosophers and legislators, are allotted time only "if time's help to despair!" their forms of fantastic and outrageous tyranny, where private prosperity takes place of public, where even mobs themselves are invested with regalia, and vice is made "a national and popular characteristic," are soon to exist only in the haunted imaginations of their votaries. It only remains for us to join the general voice of mankind, by declaring our dissent also from principles tending to the subversion of the earth—the minions of France amongst us are then repelled in a breath, and the cloud of our miseries will vanish before the fun of joy.

We have heard it oftentimes said, with much pomposity, that "Bonaparte keeps his ground in Egypt." It would now seem that his ground is likely to keep him.

The valiant Sccherer, who obtained such signal victories in Italy, retires it seems from the command of his victorious troops, along with the *coups de Jourdan*, into the midst of the Parisian den. So unprecedented a step as the resignation of two leading Generals, is indicative of something more than ordinary. Perhaps these heroes wisely calculate, that when danger is toward, it is better to be in chimney corners, than at the head of armies.

The old Tories' Governor is getting his name up abroad: In a neat satire published in Vermont, (which a gentleman has done me the honor to enclose to me) and metrifed after the manner of Sternhold and Hopkins, I find this stanza touching the man of sin:

"But wicked folks at helm, I ween, Bode pious Moses budge, And though seditions as McKean, They would not make him judge."

There is more of fixed and deliberate purpose to do evil, and less of misapprehension and error in the world, than is currently believed; and when I hear a man assigning crimes of the most hideous nature, to delusion, I consider the integrity of his principles to be violently suspicious.

It has been remarked of Frenchmen, that their attachment to country is less easily overcome than that of most other people: The ingenious Editor of the *Vergennes Gazette*, satisfactorily accounts for it, by attributing the predominance of this passion, in the breast of a Frenchman, to the contempt in which he is every where else held.

IT is a melancholy, but undoubted fact, that no nation has ever become great or powerful, which neglected to cultivate the military art. A nation may indeed, grow rich and remain so for a time, without war, but no nation can long preserve its riches, without engaging in wars, and evincing by its courage, that it can defend with its blood, what it has known how to acquire by its enterprise and industry.

The United States cannot expect to be permitted, by a special disposition of Providence to accumulate wealth and enjoy liberty, without giving the usual proofs that they are a people who deserve the one, and can defend both. Let our citizens reflect upon their happy situation, and what appears to be the order of things in the affairs of nations, and be always prepared to engage in war, and finish it successfully. The military art, like all other arts, is only to be preserved by practice. It may be lost by disuse in the United States, as it has been in other countries, and such loss, draw after it the same consequences. Vegetius complained, "that the idleness of a long peace, had abolished the practice of the military exercises, and that no one could be found in his time," who could teach the art of war, or the military principles of the old Romans. Loans and taxes may be complained of, by the factious and discontented politician, and the army and navy, considered as rendering them necessary; let it however be remembered, that the reign of Valentinian the Second,

was bereft by the well meaning and considerate part of the community, that without a well disciplined army and a navy, we should in a little time have neither army, navy, loans, taxes, riches, liberty, or government.

The great effort of the Faction, both in and out of Congress, has been directed against the army and navy. Keep these down, has been the cry, from Gallatin in Congress, to Duane in the dram shop. Why all this noise against the army and navy? Is it not evident, that had the country remained without either, France would have made no advances to a negotiation, and equally certain, that our best negotiators will be our army and navy? Away with the army and navy therefore is echoed by the faction, and the factious newspapers, from Boston to Kentucky.

Was it before or since the commencement of our preparations for defence, that France lowered her tone of insolence, and menace, to the United States, and shewed some slender symptoms of returning recollection? Will any one, not a Jacobin, on account of the expence, recommend, that we intermit these preparations.

Taxes and Loans may be represented as evils—be this as it may, it must be acknowledged, that they are infinitely less expensive and more pleasant to bear than a French Directory, in the United States, and the total loss of national honor.

Armies and Navies are expensive things, but what country can long maintain its rights, commerce, and independence without them?

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES. MR. PENNO. A Friend asked me, whether it was possible for a person who approved of the conduct of the French government, and wished them success in their undertakings, to be a good Christian?

I told him, that however painful it was to answer the question in the negative, I thought myself in duty bound to declare, that I believed he could not; inasmuch as it was a government founded in Deism, or a disbelief of all revelation—the rulers and philosophers of that nation, discarded the religion, we were taught from scripture to venerate—in no one act of their public proceedings or detail of events, did we hear them acknowledge the existence of a divine being, or the superintendance of his providence. They had long since changed the original ground upon which they set out, and were pursuing a system of plunder, devastation, bloodshed, and universal dominion.—Hence the man who professed christianity, and was a well-wisher to such doctrines and practice, must at least be considered as acting very inconsistently, if not participating in the crimes above mentioned.

In a word, Mr. Penno, the rage is so great among our Jacobin christians, in favour of the French nation, that they even endeavor to explain the ancient prophecies in such manner as to prove that every thing it has done, and is doing, is warranted by scripture. One of them said a few days since "that no sacrifice was too great to accomplish the overthrow of all the governments in the world, that were not after the French model."

I admire our form of government, and believe it the most suitable for the American people, because the people are suited for the government; but I differ very much in opinion with many of the Democrats, both in France and America who seem to think that the people of every country are capable of maintaining the republican form. They are for cobbling up governments on their own model, without considering whether or not, the people are fit for them. There is something in habit, and much in knowledge, virtue, and modes of education. One truth these men seem to have lost sight of altogether, that religion is the best bond of society!

is well known that in that convention the principles were in conformity and frequently opposed by the very same interests which now brings him forward for governor. Why then this extraordinary change of sentiment, and union of interest, in persons who advocated principles so diametrically opposite? Where shall we look for the great moving cause? Is it in the chief justice? If so let him reconcile it to his conscience. Is it in his friends—I believe no one thinks it is. Upon the whole it is but fair to conclude that all is not right, where a combination of such jarring principles should be so easily reconcilable.

An Election. It is truly intolerable, at this glorious era of exultation and triumph, to read from various parts of the Continent, the impertinent notifications of certain meddling diplomats, prohibiting us from exporting articles of British produce or manufacture. Have we not only flayed the soul of Independence, but frightened away even its Ghost?

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, dated the 22d March, to his friend in this city. "We have arrived here in the ship Mohawk, capt. Steel, after a disagreeable winter passage of 42 days. We had a safe passage, but were obliged to make use of our guns, or we should have been taken, as we were several times fired at by a French privateer, but we shewed the Frenchmen what they did not like by letting fly our stern chases, and our balls went pretty close to them. The privateer left us, but returned again in the dark of the evening—we fired again, and she fled off to the Spanish shore. We could see eight gun-boats elude this privateer."

"The Spaniards join the French in taking our vessels I have been here but eleven days, and there have been five vessels taken and carried into Algiers, some of them English, but mostly Americans; indeed scarcely an unarmed vessel comes into the harbours that is not taken, except it has a convoy, and even then they must be very careful if one or two of them be not taken. 200 English vessels were cut off from the coast of Malaga by a Frenchman. From the place we can see the town of Algiers, and all the vessels that go in. A constant communication is kept up betwixt the two places, for conveying letters, provisions, &c."

"An American brig had lately a double Malaga with a Frenchman. The French vessel came under the stern of the American, and desired him to strike. The American did strike with a vengeance—he gave him her stern chases, and a whole volley of small arms. She then rounded off, and fired a broadside, which made the poor devils cry out for quarter, and about twenty of them paid for their temerity with their lives."

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 11. Six per Cent. 15/10 Three per Cent. 9/6 Deferred 6 per Cent. 14/4 BANK United States, 20 per cent. Pennsylvania, 18 ditto. North America, 46 per cent. Insurance comp N.A. shares 29 ditto Pennsylvania, shares, 33 ditto 3 per cent Serip East-India Company of N.A. 5 per cent. advance

COURSE OF EXCHANGE On London, 51 at 30 days 50 at 60 & 90 days Amsterdam, 35 1/2 at 37-100 per florin Hamburg 30 2/3 at 100 per Mark Banco.

Philadelphia Rifle Company are to parade in complete uniform, on Thursday next, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, precisely at 4 o'clock, I. M. Punctuality is required. JOHN COYLE, Capt. June 10, 1799.

Lost or Mistaid. A CERTIFICATE of one share of the Bank of the United States bearing date 18 January 1793, in the name of Joseph Thornburgh, No. 5138, for the renewal of which application hath been made at said Bank, and all parties concerned are desired to take notice thereof. ROBERT DENISON, Junr. Philadelphia, June 11. d3m

To Bricklayers and Masons. Proposals will be received for executing the rough stone work, and laying the Bricks of an Engine house in Center Square according to plans to be delivered to the Contractor, and under the direction of the Engineer of the city. The Brickwork will consist of plain straight wall plain and groined arches and backing to stone work. The drawings may be viewed by application at the office of the City, in Center Square where every information on the subject will be given and separate prices may be offered for each particular species of Brick work—All materials, scaffolding, Centering rope, planks and boards will be found by the City—The Contractor is to provide all labourers and workmen, hods and working tools, and to erect and take down the scaffolding—Proposals to be delivered to B. H. Latrobe, at his office in Center Square, before the 20th of the present month. June 11. d2so.

FOR BALTIMORE, THE SHIP MARY-ANN, Will positively sail on Wednesday next, and take freight on reasonable terms. Apply to WILLIAM BELL. Phila. June 8. 31

IS OFFERED FOR SALE, (if speedily applied for.) A VALUABLE parcel of Land in Ann Arundel county, not far from the city of Annapolis and about 30 miles from the city of Washington. On one of these tracts is a most elegant two story brick Dwelling House, a room 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 improvements on said tract which rent for something considerable per ann. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Apply to the printer. June 1. 1799.

Accounts have been received from the Tyrol that the French force which had penetrated into that country had been obliged to retreat completely; and that General Jourdan's army, as well as a great part of Bonaparte's, had repassed the Rhine, having left a garrison in Mannheim and in the works of Kehl, but had abandoned the blockade of Philipburg. The Austrians have advanced to Friburg and Offenburg, and have summoned Kehl to surrender. Advice from Raasd of the 8th April mention that Gen. Zifaray had gained a very considerable advantage over the French Gen. St. Cyr, as the latter was retreating from Freudenstadt to Offenburg, on his way to Kehl; and that the French had lost a considerable park of artillery.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 9. "Yesterday evening we learnt Gen. Jourdan had arrived in this capital, returned from his campaign on the Danube. We learnt besides, not only that he had been recalled from his command, but that the most sinister reports were circulated respecting the motives of his recall, the loss of the army, and its retreat to Gengenbach and Offenburg, or even to Strasburg. Advantage was taken likewise, to increase the anxious curiosity of the public, of an order of the Minister of War, published yesterday in Paris, which enjoins every conscript, requisitionary, and other Military Men, absent from his Corps, "to depart within 24 hours for his post, under pain of being arrested and punished as a Deserter!"—Although this Order be only the consequence of the existing Laws, and a means of carrying them into execution, malvolence will not let this opportunity escape, of circulating the report, that a new Requisition is about to be raised, on account of the dangers of the Commonwealth.—We are anxious to destroy this false report, by observing, that the Government confines itself to pressing the departure of those for the army who ought, long ago, to have been there, and have no legal exemptions. At the same time, in order to convey an exact idea of the state of affairs, Government has published, officially, the following intelligence from the army of the Danube, now returning towards the Rhine:

"The Commander in Chief Jourdan, having been compelled by sickness, set off for Strasburg, on the same day (3d of April) on which the attack was to be made on the enemy. He had before requested permission to come to Paris, and had proposed Generals St. Cyr, or Ferino, to command in his absence.—The Executive Directory have appointed Gen. Massena, to take, ad interim, the command of the armies; but previously to his arrival, Gen. Jourdan had, on setting off, entrusted the command to Gen. Ernouf who, having been attacked in his advanced posts, ordered the retreat across the Rhine."

BOSTON, June 6. Yesterday the schooner Minerva, Capt. Pepper, arrived here from Amsterdam, in 43 days. Dutch papers to the latter end of April, we understand, are received by this arrival; but we have not been able to obtain any of so late a date. From those we have received, we find nothing more respecting the operations of the conflicting armies, than what we have by the way of Portland.

The account, published under the London head as extracted from a Newcastle paper, of a rising in Holland, and the consequent massacre of the French troops, we believe, was its confirmation, as no such account, as far as we can learn, has been received by Capt. Pepper.

On Thursday Capt. Talbot took command of the Constitution frigate: to which he was intrusted, by Capt. Nicholson. The Merrimack, of 24 guns, Capt. Brown, yesterday failed on a cruise.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, to a respectable gentleman here, dated April 28. "The French have been severely beaten in Italy as well as in Germany. The Emperor of Russia has laid an embargo upon all the vessels of Hamburg in his dominions, and has made a demand on that city of 60 millions of marks banco; which if not paid, he threatens to send an army to Lubek, and take the city. This is considered a political manoeuvre, which will compel the King of Prussia to declare on one side or the other."

An indictment against David Brown, for seditious writings and practices was yesterday presented by the Grand Jury to the Circuit Court, sitting in this town. Brown has been confined for some months past in the goal at New-York. We are informed that he will be brought before the Court this day to plead to his indictment.

They tell us, La Fayette is coming to coax and wheedle us. This is far different from what many prophesied of the news of Truxton's capture of the Insurgent. War they foretold would ensue. Slight of hand is better to these conjurers than main strength. The Directory cannot send armies; but they can send La Fayette, if he is mean enough to come on such a treacherous errand. But is warning lost on our contumacious and treacherous conjurers as to what the diplomatic book when it is not open to

much as it is? No, the people are not judges; and we have the government not in such a rage to negotiate as to permit even the appearance of a French million at a time, when it is all that we want. The French Simon wrote a sneaking letter to Buonaparte; that looks as if he valued reputation too little, and employment by the five usurpers, a great deal too much. If he comes here on their vile errand, he will get rid of the last rag of character he has left.

PORTLAND, June 3. Arrived yesterday, the ship Cornelia, Capt. Benjamin Prince, 30 days from Liverpool. Left there ship Franklin, Tucker, to fail in 30 days, and sch. Eoncc, Thrasher, do, for this port. The ship Hiram, Whitney, the brig Atlantic of Portsmouth, sch. E.iza, Noble, all for Boston, and ship Arethusa, for Philadelphia, failed 14 days before capt. P. Ship Commerce, of Boston capt Wm. M'Neil Watts, and ship Calladonia, of New York, failed 10 days before capt. P. In lat. 48,N. long, 42, W. spoke ship—, of Portsmouth, from Charleston, S. C. bound to Hamburg, out 21 days, all well. The American convey failed from Cork, the 20th of April.

Capt. Prince performed his voyage, out and home, in 98 days.

PROVIDENCE, June 5. On Saturday morning last failed from Newport harbour, the United States frigate General Greene, commanded by Christopher R. Perry, Esq. mounting twenty-four 12, and eight 6 pound cannon. Captain Perry is appointed commodore on the Havana station. It is pleasant to observe, that from appearances, there is every probability of her proving a fast sailer, as the soon passed, under her topails, every vessel in sight.

NEW-YORK, June 10. The following Extract from Cayenne, was sent us by a gentleman of this city, for publication: Extract of a Letter, dated Cayenne April 16, '99.

About three months since, some monopolizers had it rumored here, that the British had taken the Dutch settlement of Surinam; and on the frivolous pretence that they would certainly carry off from Sinnamary the only two remaining members of the French Legislature, these were ordered immediately to Cayenne, 75 miles distant from Sinnamary; and though in a most deplorable condition, after a six months sickness, they were forced to perform the journey on foot, hurried on by five armed men.—They crawled through deep sands, exposed either to the intense heat of the tropical sun, or heavy rains; after two months of painful alternative between slow convalescence, and relapse into dangerous crisis, they seemed at last to be in a fair way of recovery; when dreading their being sent back to such an unwholesome place as Sinnamary, they presented a petition to the agent of the Directory, for leave to stay at Cayenne—they had little doubt but that it would be granted, as Marbois had been previously promised it by the agent. They had already found lodgings and a per on that would be responsible for them; they had bought furniture to replace that which they had sold at a great loss at Sinnamary; but at the very moment they were preparing to go to their new place of abode, they received orders to pay immediately their hospital expenses, and to embark for Sinnamary within an hour's time, in an open boat; where they lay the whole night exposed to the surge.

When they landed at Sinnamary, Marbois was so ill that his life was despaired of. The cause of their cruel treatment is no other, than their having ended their petition by these words—"Nous avons l'honneur de vous saluer;" instead of "Salut et Respect;"—and because they had mentioned their detention. Marbois was in hopes at least to find at Sinnamary, the peace and rest enjoyed in the grave. But a few days ago, some armed men and a sergeant with drawn swords, came to his house, and carried off all his papers of every sort, without his being able to obtain either an inventory of them, or their being put under seal. No doubt the distrainers have been disappointed; for nothing can be found to hurt Marbois, who devotes his whole time, now, as he ever did, to study."

LATEST FROM FRANCE. Extract of a letter from Capt. David Travis, of the ship Motilda, dated St. Sebastians, April 24, to a gentleman in this city.

"I am informed by a gentleman from Bourdeaux, that the French army on the Rhine, has lost 30,000 men—and that their head general had quit the army."

Our harbour was yesterday filled with vessels from foreign ports. Articles by them follow. Capt Rouse failed from Cadiz March 29. On the 30th off Cape St. Vincent, was struck with lightning, which killed Moses Rogers, of Newburyport, Patrick Munyon, an Irishman, and an hog; the former were on the foretopgallant yard, fell overboard and were not seen afterwards. Same time sprung the head of the mainmast—put back to Cadiz, retitled, and sailed again April 18.—Passengers, Fr. Diego de Santa Maria, coast of Terra Firma, S. America—a Jesuit from Italy, going to the Province of Popoan, S. America—and several Spanish King's Officers, some of whom are going to superintend the mint in S. America.

Saturday last at half past 12, the United States frigate Adams was launched from Mr. Jackson's Navy Yard, at the Wallaboght, Long-Island. She looks extremely beautiful upon the water. The Governor Jay Cutter hawled round from the North River, and fired a Federal Salute. She is one of the handsomest modelled vessels in the United States, and will, it is supposed by judges, be an uncommonly fast sailer.