

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, June 17.

CIRCUIT COURT.

On Monday, the 10th inst. DAVID BROWN, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment for seditious writings and practices, was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of 400 dollars, and to eighteen months imprisonment.

The indictment was lengthy. The two first counts consisted of numerous extracts from two manuscripts, written by the defendant; the contents of which he has industriously circulated in different parts of the commonwealth. These writings are replete with the most malignant and perverse misrepresentations of the views and measures of the government of the United States.

All the means which a vicious ingenuity could suggest, appear to have been used by him to create discontent, and to excite among the people, hatred and opposition to their government. The last count in the indictment was for procuring a label to be painted and affixed to a pole erected at Dedham, in October last, the following words recited in the indictment, made part of the inscriptions, "No Stamp-Act; no Seditious, no Anti-Bill; no Land-Tax; Downfall to the Tyrants of America; Peace and Retirement to the President; Long Live the Vice-President and the Minority."

The defendant, having on his first arraignment pleaded Not Guilty, a day was assigned for his trial. The witnesses were summoned on the part of the United States, and though the defendant, at the time assigned for trial, retracted his first plea and pleaded Guilty, the Court thought proper to examine the witnesses present, that the degree of his guilt might be duly ascertained.

Horatio Townsend, Esq. testified, that he heard Brown reading one of the Manuscripts to a collection of people at a store in Medfield, some time in October last. He recollected a passage recited in the indictment, in which the occupation of government is stated to be, "to plunder and steal the business of the people, to secrete their property by fraud," &c. in which passage JOEL BARLOW is quoted. Brown was endeavouring to obtain subscribers.—Mr. Townsend felt so indignant at the sentiments read by defendant from his book, that he did not stay to hear the whole. They appeared to him to make impressions on several of the bystanders, unfavourable to the government.

Rev. Mr. Barker, of Middleborough, testified, that Brown called at his house in October, or early in November last, and presented to him a manuscript, which he said he intended to publish, and wished Mr. B. to correct.—The manuscript was left at Mr. B.'s house several days, and was taken away by Brown. Mr. Barker, read several pages of it, and laid it aside without further attention: recognizes it to be the same shewn to him in Court, and which is in part recited in the indictment. Brown mentioned to Mr. Barker, that had obtained a number of subscribers, and wished to have the book published before the then approaching day of election for a member of Congress, in the third fourteen district.

James Ford, of Milton, testified, that Brown called on him some time last autumn with a collection of papers, the spelling and writing of which were bad; he wished the witness to correct and copy some of them for publication; part of them Brown read to the witness, and he recollects the sentiments and expressions to be the same as is recited in the second count in the indictment. The part recited by Mr. Ford, contains the following expressions, "the land-tax, stamp-act, and treason-law, and the exorbitant taxes Britain were about to fetch on us without representation, are now brought on us by the representatives of speculators, and not of the people; which it is to be feared that the majority of the house of Congress are at this day, and have been for a number of years; who have represented the new lands into their hands the soldier's pay, and are determined to represent the stock and farms of the yeomanry, to bring the country into lord's tenants and boroughs. The first stratagem which the friends of darkness made use of, was to make a new treaty with Britain, to overturn the republican government of America."

Mr. Ford did not correct or copy the manuscript as requested.

Jehiel Baker, some time last fall was called into the house of his mother-in-law, Dedham, in consequence of the appearance of a British stranger, who excited some apprehensions. It was David Brown, who soon produced his manuscripts, and began to read them. Mr. Baker recollects distinctly only what related to the sale of the public lands and the charge of fraud and corruption in the conduct of government in that business.

JOSEPH KING, of Dedham, Brown was at his house twice previous to the erection of the pole, in October last, and lodged there. His name in one of the villets was occupied in a conference with a brother of the witness, on Pain's Age of Reason.

At another time he read his manuscripts; and the witness recollects some of the passages mentioned by Mr. Townsend.

AMERICAN CHAPLAIN. D. Brown applied to him in October last, to paint the board and label mentioned in the indictment, which he did, and received his pay from Brown; he copied the label from a writing delivered to him by Brown.

LUTHER ELLIS, saw a number of people, about 40 or 50 erecting a pole near the highway in Dedham, in October last. Brown was there, and held the ladder, while another person ascended, affix to the pole the label mentioned in the indictment. The people who erected the pole seemed earnestly engaged in the business, and were harsh in their expressions to the witness and some others who were spectators and were of different political sentiments.

After this examination the Attorney for the United States exhibited and read to the Court, some other seditious writings, taken from Brown at the time of his commitment. They were in rhyme. One entitled, "A Dagger for Tyrants," contained the most virulent invective against the President and Government of the United States. The identity of the papers was established by the testimony of the marshal of the district, who testified also to Brown's acknowledgment that he composed them. There was also produced a contract for a printing press and types, to be delivered to Brown. The contract was made in March last, a short time before his commitment.

After this enquiry, his Honor Judge Chase, observed to Brown, that having pleaded guilty to the indictment, and throwing himself on the mercy of the court, it became him to conduct frankly and sincerely; and to evidence his sincerity and contrition by disclosing to the Government those who had prompted and aided him in his mischievous and dangerous pursuits, and by delivering up the list of subscribers to his pernicious writings.

He replied, that on the Monday following he would deliver to the court, in writing some observations relative to his situation, and conduct. When called to the bar to receive sentence, he delivered in a paper in which he expresses his sorrow for uttering his political sentiments; "more especially," he adds, "in the way and manner I did utter them." By "giving up the names" to which the Court referred, "I shall loose," says he, "all my friends." He promises to conduct as a peaceable citizen in future, and requests that his punishment may be wholly by imprisonment, and not by fine.

Judge Chase, previous to declaring the sentence of the Court, made some very impressive observations to Brown on the nature, malignity and magnitude of his offences; on the vicious industry with which he had circulated and inculcated his disorganizing doctrines, and impudent falsehoods; and the very alarming and dangerous excesses to which he attempted to in-ite the uninformed part of the community. The court, he observed, saw no satisfactory indication of a change of disposition, or amelioration of temper; and found nothing disclosed in the paper delivered to them to justify a mitigation of that punishment which his very pernicious and dangerous practices demanded.

David Brown appears to be between 40 and 50 years of age. He says he was born in Bethlehem, in Connecticut; spent the early part of his life, to use his own expression to the Court, "in farming and study," and was some time in the army during the revolutionary war; since that time he has been in foreign countries; has written and preached politics for almost two years past; and according to a declaration in one of his manuscripts, has been in or has "direct information" from 80 towns in the Commonwealth. And audaciously predicts that the people will "finally break out like the burning mountain of Etna."

[The proceedings of the court, relative to B. Fairbanks in our next.]

NEW-YORK, June 20.

During the storm on Tuesday evening a part of the convicts in the State Prison made a second attempt to escape. With a piece of tin from one of the clove stools they cut the mortar from a stone in the wall until they could take out the stone itself, and when they had formed a vacancy large enough, one of them, named Johnson, crept through it, and broke open the door of the front cell. By this means he got into the blacksmith's shop, from whence he took a hammer, and broke 12 padlocks. When the convicts who were thus liberated, had entered the yard, they made a scaffold to scale the walls, and seven of these daring offenders escaped before the keeper could procure the necessary assistance to prevent it. A Reward of 50 dollars is offered for their apprehension.

MELANCHOLY!

During the frightful storm that was experienced last evening, the lightning, which was unusually awful and vivid, struck a house on Governor's Island, descended down the chimney, killed one man and wounded three others, one of them badly. The names of the unfortunate men we have not been able to learn.

A house at Brooklyn belonging to Mr. Malcolm, was likewise struck, the chimney of which was broke to pieces, and several of the family killed, but not materially injured. Also, a stable in the Bowery was struck, and 3 horses killed.

JUST RECEIVED

From Barcelona, in the Danish brig Aurora, Captain Schelting,

416 pipes high-flavored Brandy, 364 sacks Hazle Nuts, and a quantity of Corks.

FOR SALE BY Thomas & John Kestland. May 31

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

No. I.

To the Managers

Of the ALMS-HOUSE & HOUSE OF EMPLOY.

GENTLEMEN, I HAVE seen your annual account to the 25th of last month, in Penno's paper of the 17th inst., and will make a few remarks upon it, which I submit to your consideration.

Previous to doing this, I will observe, that in your account No. 1, there is an error of forty five pounds, occasioned by your crediting the manufacturing account with only three hundred and thirty eight pounds three pence for goods contained in the house, which credit ought to be three hundred and eighty three pounds, three pence, if your account No. 3 is right, to which I request your attention.

At first view I thought it might be a typographical error, but on calling both accounts up I find it is not so—how the mistake escaped the scrutinizing eye of the Mayor, two Aldermen, and three Justices, I cannot tell, but so it appears, and that all of them have passed the account as examined, approved and allowed.

Having given you credit for this forty five pounds, the balance, which you state to be the profits of the manufactory will be eighty seven pounds six shillings and four pence. Admitting this to be the true sum, I will leave your general accounts for receipts and expenditures to be the subject of future investigation, and proceed to state by whom this money is earned.

By your account No. 3, the paupers in the house are six hundred and five, of whom one hundred and fifty three are children—I will throw them all out of the question, because they do not work.—The result is, there remains two hundred and twenty six men, and two hundred and twenty seven women, the profits of whose labor together in the whole year is but four shillings each.

I acknowledge that very large allowance ought to be made for the situation of many of your paupers, but still I cannot resolve it to my own satisfaction, that four hundred and fifty three grown people, who are all provided at the public expence with board, clothing, fuel and every necessary article of life, should not earn four shillings each a year, when an individual laborer can earn twice as much in one day.

If, however, you can satisfy your fellow-citizens on this subject, it will be proper to do it; for many of them begin to grow uneasy about the poor tax, and consider it as an almost insupportable burthen. They felt it so last year, and they are likely to feel it so this year, in which I am told sixty two thousand dollars are assessed for the poor tax alone.

Enormous as this is, I believe they will pay it willingly, if they are not convinced that good economy is observed in the expenditure of their money, and that a reasonable share of labor is exacted from all those who can work, in due proportion to their ability and strength—but if you apply their taxes to improper uses, and turn the Alms-House and House of Employ, which was designed for the convenient and comfortable accommodation of the infirm and superannuated poor of the city and districts, as well as to encourage industry in those who are willing to do work, if they could get it, into a nursery for idle itinerants, you may expect, notwithstanding the regard we entertain for your characters, that we shall complain with justice, and by the institution instead of being a public benefit, is become a disgrace to the city.

The following curious printed circular, having been received by a young Irishman, of short residence in the country, he applied to a gentleman to read it for him; as every thing relating to so dignified a personage as the Aurora-man, must be interesting, it would be wrong the public should not know of his establishing, after the manner of other high personages, a body guard for his sublime person.

Citizen,

The irregular attendance of those who have proposed to become members of the New Republican Company, has obliged the attending members at their last meeting on Tuesday evening, to come to a decisive resolution, to be determined by another meeting on Saturday evening next at 7 o'clock.

The purpose of that meeting is to ascertain by the positive attendance of the members, the real strength of the corps; and it is expected that each member will come with two dollars, to be paid down towards defraying the expences of equipment.

Persons who cannot afford to pay at once for their equipment, can be accommodated by paying in small weekly instalments.

The uniform agreed upon at two meetings was as follows:

White hat, with green under, and cock's neck feather; green coat, with yellow collar, edging, and buttons gilt, cloth super-fine; dimity waistcoat and pantaloons; half boots; black collar; cartridge box in front; cockade, a large silver eagle on a very small black ground.

The meeting on Saturday will be held in private room under the Aurora printing-office; where if you really mean to belong to the corps you are requested to attend. Health and civility, Wm. DUANE.

June 19, 1799.

A letter dated the 10th of May at Lisbon has been received in this city to day announcing the arrival of the ship America of this port, Walter Sims commander, after a passage of 19 days from the Capes of Delaware, but gives no information as to the operations of the contending armies on the continent.

We learn that by this arrival letters are received to the 18th May, communicating the important and glorious information, that the French were still continuing to give ground, in all quarters.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable gentleman in Hamburg, dated April 10, '99, to a Mercantile house in this city.

"The continued deprivations of the French make insurance still very difficult to be procured and our Underwriters very extravagant in their demands. The present premiums are 20 a 25 per cent, on American, and 12 a 15 per cent, on neutral vessels, on their coming north about—nor is there any probability of their becoming more moderate, so long as the present political relations between France and America may exist."

The Aurora of Wednesday morning says, that "Gen. La Fayette may be expected to arrive in the United States in the course of the next month."

MARRIED]—Last evening, Mr. THOMAS MERRILL, junr. of this city, merchant, to Miss SARAH LARGO, daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Large.

Lexington (Ken.) May 25.

PROSPECT OF AN INDIAN WAR.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Saturday last, from Cincinnati we are informed that he saw a letter from the commandant at Detroit, to the commanding officer at Fort Washington, informing him that the Indians were embodying and holding councils—and from every appearance, meditating a stroke on some part of the frontiers of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frankfort, to the Editor, dated, May 20th 1799.

"A few days ago there was a party of eight or ten Indians, completely armed, passed through Shelby county, where it was thickly inhabited, doing very considerable damage to the inhabitants, by killing their hogs, cows, &c. They were painted in a warlike manner, and left several signs, which shewed their hostile intentions."

By a gentlemen just arrived here from Fort Maffac, we have been favoured with the following important information—That he saw a letter from a respectable gentleman in Kaskaskias, to the Commandant of that post, which mentioned the certainty of four nations of Indians (the names of which he does not recollect, but they reside above the Illinois river) being hostile to the people of Kaskaskias, and particuler to the tribe of Kaskaskias Indians, several of whom they have taken and killed within this spring.—That the people of the Illinois settlements appear much alarmed, as also the Kaskaskias Indians.

This information may be depended on, as the above mentioned letter came directly from the Illinois—it stated the circumstances more particularly than they can be recollected at present.

The gentleman from whom we received the above, left Fort Maffac on the 7th inst. (K. Her.)

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia, ARRIVED.

Ship Superb, Boyd, London, sailed with the convey.

GLEARED, Ship George, McCollom, Martinique and Lagnira Havana

Brig James, Wicks, Guadalupe, a flag Schre. Three Sisters, Gardner, St. Kitts

Sloop Bethia, Butler, Norfolk

Brig Molly, Kilby, from Cuba, is below.

June 21. Received from capt. Prince, of the brig Rosetta, arrived at Baltimore, in 23 days from the city of Santo Domingo.

May 25th, 1799, being in St. Domingo, and ready to sail with a Cartel for America, there came in a schooner under American colours, with seven men whom she had picked up from a boat at sea. The said schooner sailed from Virginia the 19th of April, bound to St. Thomas's—on the 22d, in lat. 35, 49, long. 72, 10, took up the a-

bove boat, being the crew of the schooner William of Baltimore. They had been about 5 days in the boat, firing on three small brass cut and on half pint of water for 24 hours. Having taken on board the boat's crew, the schooner proceeded on her voyage. The first land they made was Porto Rico, which they mistook for St. Martin's and ran down as far as the Old Cape—beat up to Angrivillado, and on the captain's arrival there, 164 people having only one shirt, and that on for thirty-five days, he sold the boat, kept the money, and would not give them a farthing of it to buy a shirt. Thence they came down to St. Domingo. The schooner belongs to Richmond, commanded by one capt. James Maxwell of Norfolk, with two French supercargoes on board. When I came away, had not sold her cargo, but supposed he would the next day.

On my passage home, was boarded by the British Frigate Trent, the captain and officers of which treated me with great politeness. Having sick on board, the Captain of the Trent sent his Surgeon on board, with an abundant supply of Medicines &c.

The Caesar, from Philadelphia to Lisbon, 80 days out, was missing May the 10th.

Arrived at the Port, brig Molly, Kilby, 16 days from Neuritas; on the 9th inst. in lat 26, N long 74 30 W spoke the following vessels—Ship Lord Dunca, Cameron of Glasgow

Caroline, Drummond, London

Brig Eliza, Rogers, Glasgow

Dispatch, Lyon, do. last from Cork bound for New-Providence—out 7 weeks, all well.

A few days before the Molly failed, a French privateer of 16 guns and 120 men, and a schooner privateer of 14 guns and 80 men, off Neuritas, fell in with a Providence privateer brig of 16 guns and 60 men with an American ship her prize—they immediately boarded the brig, and killed every soul on board, except 5 with the captain, whom they threw overboard; they then took the prize and carried her into Cerabana, when they lay waiting for the Molly with a full determination to take her; and capt. K. was well assured he should have shared the fate of the brig.

Ship Adriana, Carlton, from London, was at Marcus Hook this morning.

ENGLISH WROUGHT NAILS

Just arrived from Liverpool.

150 casks 8d. 10d. 12d and 20d, fine drawn Nails, suited to the West-India Market, and entitled to drawback—also,

50 casks different sizes small Nails, FOR SALE,

on moderate terms for cash or approved notes at 4 and 6 months, by

ROBERT DENISON, Jun. 45 north Third street. June 21

CASTOR OIL.

new down bottles just arrived from Jamaica, FOR SALE

At No. 149, south Front street,

Where also may be had

Spermaceti Candles

Madrass and Barhar Handkerchiefs

Patna Chintz

Black Perfians

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper.

Wanted to Charter for the W. Indies,

A VESSEL,

to carry about

1,500 Barrels,

Apply at above

June 21

5 CASES

ELEGANT FANCY HATS,

FOR SALE BY

W. MOTT,

145 Market-street. June 21

RECEIVED,

BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

FROM LONDON AND LIVERPOOL,

And now offered for sale, by the package only,

OR VERY LOW TERMS,

10 bales of superior British sail Canvas

12 do. of Role Blankets striped Duffels & Rugs

5 trunks well assorted Printed Calicoes,

2 bales Yorkshire Broadcloths

4 bales low priced mixt Coatings and Duffels

2 cases of Madam Le Brun Bouleau's fashionable Patent Hats and Bonnets

Pin—assorted in small cases

Townsend and Compton's Pewter—well assorted in small cases.

ALSO, Daily Expeded,

By Vessels in the Spring Convoys,

4000 bushels, high dried, flaved Salt

150 crates of assorted Earthen Ware

A few tons of the best clean St. Peterburgh Hemp

Parent Shot assorted in casks of 35wt each

White and Red Lead, in casks of 25wt each

Crown Glass in boxes of 100 and 50 feet each,

London Superior Broadcloths, and

A few hundred Casks of Nails.

MEDFORD & WILLIS,

No. 78 North Front, near Arch-street. June 21

HORSE-MARKET.

To be Sold at Auction,

TO-MORROW MORNING,

precisely at 11 o'clock,

A Handsome Dapple Grey Horse,

FULL size, goes well in harness and good under the saddle, warranted perfectly sound—he may be seen at the stables of the subscriber any time before the hour of sale and have an opportunity of trying him.

Wm. DAVIDSON, auctioneer. June 21

Territory north-west of the Ohio river.

NOTICE is hereby given to all who are proprietors of Wild Land, lying in the county of Washington, in the North-west Territory, that agreeably to a law adopted by the Legislature of said Territory, in the year 1798, subjecting all unsettled, uncultivated tracts of land to a tax—there has been a tax laid.

All proprietors aforesaid, are hereby requested and required to come forward by themselves or agents, enter their land in the proper office, and pay the tax, by the first day of November next, or the penalty of the law will fall upon them.

WILLIAM RUFUS PUTNAM,

for and in behalf of the Collectors of Taxes for the County of Washington.

Marrietta, June 3 (21) 1799