

The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

From the WINCHESTER GAZETTE. To the Freeholders of the District composed of the counties of Frederick and Berkeley.

FELLOW CITIZENS, I CONGRATULATE you on your electing from this district a federal member to represent us in the Congress of the United States; a member who is attached to the government we live happily under, and who no doubt will lend every aid in his power to the support of our independence and the public good.

The citizens of Berkeley county have acquired lasting honor on this trying occasion. I do not mean, however, to censure the patriotism of my own countrymen, being convinced that the greater part of them are friends to government; but I must be free to confess that I think the ridiculous and false insinuations so industriously spread, were embraced by some too hastily; and I make not the least doubt but a majority of those will concur with me in this opinion, when an exposition of the deceptions which were so shamefully imposed upon them, takes place, which cannot fail to ensue.

My fellow citizens, notwithstanding we have happily surmounted a great difficulty, and gained our point for the present, yet it seems we have the same work to do over again, the same men having declared themselves candidates at the next election, with the addition of a candidate for the clerkship possessing the same politics. This, my fellow farmers, will require the exertions of the friends to good order from the state, who should inform the people by authentic documents, in order to counteract the insinuations which I expect will be offered to you by the opposers of Government.

Among the other fallacious insinuations disseminated, an establishment of religion has been brought upon the carpet—a subject that I never heard mentioned either in Congress or elsewhere, until the demons of faction set it afloat, with the design, no doubt, of promoting their views; nor can I be brought to believe, that such a measure is wished for by any of the citizens of this county. The constitution, however, of the United States forms an effectual barrier against such an attempt—insinuations to the contrary are therefore idle, and not worth attending to.

But, my fellow citizens, it is time to speak plain. Those people who call themselves democrats, at times republicans, &c. wish to overturn the government; nor would it be long, in my opinion, before an attempt would be made for that purpose, could they see their way good. I am told that a law passed the Virginia assembly last session, for the purchase of twenty thousand stand of arms, intended, it is said, to be put into the hands of the citizens to oppose the government.—Should this be the case, which I cannot believe, how shocking the idea that one citizen should take up arms against another, in order perhaps, to murder him and his family. I hope and trust the great body of the yeomanry of Virginia have too much sense to be pushed on to such enormities, to gratify any set of men, whose views are so base. For what could the people promise themselves, if they had it in their power to overturn the government? They must certainly expect another, or to live in anarchy, which is the worst of confusions. Or, can they expect to have a better government than the present? I think not—then why wish for a change?

It is said by the violent opposers of government, that the President has done wrong—that he has too much power, &c. &c. Here I must reply, that the President has no more power than what is given him by law; neither has he assumed more; and that the government has been honestly and wisely administered, is evident to all who wish to be rightly informed. This, my fellow citizens, is a fact incontrovertible. I have endeavored to inform myself, while a member of Congress, of the whole of the operations of government, and must say, that I know of nothing done wrong, or attempted to be done wrong, by the administration; if I had, I certainly should have informed my constituents. This will appear evident, as I have no inducement to do otherwise, holding no place under government, or a wish to hold any—cannot, therefore, be said that I am above the executive patronage.

I wish not to be thought too troublesome, in giving any opinion so often and so freely on the affairs of government; but this is a critical time, and I much fear that matters will go wrong, unless timely prevented. Should it, however, be conceived that I have been too forward, I expect forgiveness. Having

proved, for a series of time, with a number of others, at the risk of every thing that is dear to man, to gain our independence—now groaning under the pains and infirmities contracted in endeavouring to secure it, and to behold such a number of persons (who were idle spectators at that trying time) willing to destroy every thing that was acquired by the arduous struggle, it must be acknowledged, are circumstances sufficient to disturb the most tranquil mind.

I am, respectfully, Your most obt. sble. servt. DANIEL MORGAN.

From the Vergennes Gazette. The plague has broken out in Egypt. The operation of one plague upon another must produce dire effects. It reminds one of the meeting of Death and Sin, in Milton's Paradise Lost. There has been a report though not confirmed, that Buonaparte with 16,000 men had planted the tree of liberty at Jerusalem. Were this true, our pious American Christians would believe that the prophetic words of Daniel were literally fulfilled; "when you shall see the ABOMINATION OF DESOLATION standing in the holy place."—Buonaparte writes home to the Directory a story equally extraordinary and improbable, of the mode of the Turks fighting. In pitched battle, he says they creep on their bellies and after flinging their hatchets pistols, &c. at the heads of the French, they endeavour to cut off their legs.

It is said, that Dr. Priestly soon intends to leave America for Europe. Probably, this illuminatus is disappointed here as he was at Birmingham in his avowed intention and endeavors to fire "that train by which he would blow up the religious establishments of his native country." Such inflammable materials, can be no loss to a virtuous republican, when they depart, and no valuable acquisition to any other country, when they reach it.

From the ALBANY CENTINEL. George Logan, the late reputed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the fraternity of Jacobins in this country to the Directorial tyrants of the Great Nation, has recently issued what may be termed a republican bulletin relative to the present state of France: After stating that Logan presents what is contained in the three following paragraphs, as FACTS, the public may judge what degree of credibility, attaches to his performance in the grols:—"France, from an absolute monarchy, has become a free, representative republic."

"In the Assembly of Five Hundred, and also that of the Ancients, the greatest order and regularity was preserved in all their deliberations."

"A present no government in Europe is more firmly established, more ably administered, or better calculated to promote the general happiness of its citizens than that of France."

Logan pictures France as increasing in prosperity, the people exhibiting the appearance of happiness, and their burthens being lessened, when put in competition with what they suffered under the monarchy. What an astonishing aberration from truth is this! 'tis but a short time since the financial department announced to the Directory, that but a small proportion of the amount of the last assessment of taxes had been collected—that many functionaries of the "Republic" remained unpaid, &c. &c. in short, that the situation of the public funds was alarming to the highest degree—& this, notwithstanding the most odious, the most oppressive, and the most complained of taxes under the monarchy had been reported to.

Logan represents travelling as perfectly safe in France, that tranquillity reigns there, and that such is the respect for the Laws, that tho' the fields of the farmers are not enclosed, yet property is held sacred; and even the extensive gardens in the neighbourhood of Paris, abounding with the most delicious fruit and vegetables, are free from plunder. The Jacobin who can swallow such a dose as this, must have a gullet large enough to take in a guillotine, executioner, and all—among some of the most recent proceedings of the French powers that be, is a report on the alarming state to which robbery and plunder, as well as assassination, have arrived in the republic, and measures were earnestly recommended to check the growing evils.

Logan represents the character of Merlin, one of the French Tyrants, as amiable and exemplary. Merlin was one of the co-partners of Robespierre—one of the butchers of Louis the 16th—and of the actors in all the drownings, shootings, slarving, guillotining, and other modes of massacre, which rendered France a charnel-house—and yet Merlin is represented by this Jacobin, as an amia-

ble and exemplary character. Such titles, however, as amiable, and exemplary, it is believed will not be recognized by any but such as are within the pale of G. H. Americanism. There is no confidence whatever to be placed in the fiction devoted to France—they fly in the face of the most prominent truths—they represent vice as virtue—trophies as elyrium—and crimes of the foulest stain, as deeds to excite our admiration and applause—he who views their colouring, should reflect that he looks into a mirror in which if he reverses what meets the eye, and adopts directly contrary opinions from those which their sketches are designed to inculcate, his mind will most probably attain the knowledge of the truth.

"An ACT relative to Statutes," passed in the last sitting of the legislature, contains the following provision: "And be it enacted, That no adjudication, decision, or opinion, made, had, or given in any court of law or equity in Great-Britain, or any cause therein depending, nor any printed or written report or statement thereof, nor any compilation, commentary, digest, letter, treatise, or other explanation or exposition of the common law, made, had, given, written or composed since the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy six, in Great Britain, shall be received or read in any court of law or equity in this state, as law or evidence of the law, or elucidation or explanation thereof, any practice, opinion, or sentiment of said courts of justice, used, entertained, or expressed to the contrary thereof notwithstanding."

PITTSBURGH, June 8. We, the Grand Jury for the county of Allegheny, at June Term, 1799, taking into consideration the importance of obtaining at the next general election, a person qualified to fill the Governmental chair of this state, have, with one dissenting voice, agreed, and pledge ourselves to support JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh, for the office of Governor, and recommend him to our fellow-citizens, believing him to be a firm republican, and a decided supporter of the constitution and government of the United States.

For JAMES ROSS. Jeremiah Barker, William Earl, Henry Reichen, William Gray, Anthony Bessin, John Robertson, John Irwin, William Foster, John Reed, Nicholas Bauflman, James G. Heron, Jacob Negley, John Seull, James M. Farland, Isaac Gregg, Samuel Shannon, James McGill, Sterling Johnston, Richard Williams, James Brotherton. For THOMAS M'KEAN, David Mead.

UNITED STATES. Pennsylvania District. By virtue of a writ of a pluries writ of vendition exponas to me directed by the honorable Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchant's Coffee House in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday the 17th day of July inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain Three Story Brick Messuage, nearly finished, and the lot of piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Sixth street from the river Delaware, between Walnut and Spruce streets, containing in breadth on Sixth street, twenty-two feet, more or less, and in depth one hundred and seventy-seven feet. The terms of sale will be cash on delivery of the Deed. If default in payment the premises will be put up to sale again at the risk of the purchaser. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Swanwick, Esq. deceased and to be sold by WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal. Marshal's Office. at Philadelphia, July 2. 99. d10t.

FOR SALE, THE BRIG GAYOSO, As she now lies at Outhbert's wharf, in complete order, And ready to take a Cargo on board; will carry about 900 barrels, and may be sent to sea without any expense. For terms apply at 47, Penn-street. If the above brig is not sold before Saturday the 6th instant (July) she will then be offered for sale, at 7 o'clock, at vendue, at the Coffee-house. July 2. d5t.

For Norfolk & Richmond, THE SLOOP NANCY, NOW lying at Chestnut Street Wharf. For freight or passage apply to Joseph Anthony & Co. July 2. dat.

To be Sold or Exchanged, FOR Property within twelve miles of the City of Philadelphia, and on the Bristol Road; A beautiful and very highly cultivated FARM. For particulars, see the office of C. Leharbier du Plessis, No. 25 South Third Street. June 29.

For sale by the Package. GEORGE DAVIS, No. 319, High-street, HAS imported in the Adriana, Charlton, from London, the following well assorted articles, put up in small packages, to suit the convenience of purchasers, Ladies' cloths, Cambrics, Irish lincens 4-4 and 7-8. Hats—mens' and childrens', black, drab, and coloured, and drabs with green unders. Hobery—mens' and womens' silk, cotton, and thread.

ALSO ON HAND, Imported in the Delaware, Swords, from Canton, large parcel of Fresh Bones and Hyson Skin } TEAS. July 2. cod:3w.

TODD & MOIT. THE Creditors of the Estate of TODD & MOIT, are informed that they may receive their respective dividends, by calling on W. MOIT, 143, Market Street, Jno. Waddington, John Rhoades, John Allen, assignees. July 1. cod:1t.

Fashionable Millinery. ELIZA M'DOUGALL, No. 134, MARKET STREET, HAS just received per ship Thomas Chalkley and Adriana, from London, an elegant assortment of the most fashionable MILLINERY, viz. Chemise rosette FEATHERS Fancy flowers Black tiffany flowers Wreaths Pink, yellow and blue crapes, full dress cases Do. do. and do. Nelson's bonnets Infant's pipe straw bonnets Maid's lancy do. do. Women's dn. do. do. Do. do. shades Do. do. hats Fancy hagle shoe socks Do. do. trimmings Black, white, blue, yellow, pink and orange crape Black, white and green gauze veils Do. gauze cloaks N. B. And per Harmony, just arrived, a further assortment of Millinery. June 26. cod:1t.

JOHN MILLER, JUN. No. 80, Dock, near Third Street. Has for Sale. Coffees, Balias, Marmodies, Taffaties, Colicoes, Patna, Romal and Mulmul } Handkerchiefs. The foregoing goods are now to be sold at REDUCED PRICES, N. B. Many of these Goods may be printed to advantage in this country. May 16. 3awt.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, 20 pipes of Old Madeira Wine, 2 Cannon—9 pounders 25 coils rigging from 1-4 to 5 inch, 35 hhd's of best James River Tobacco. Willing & Francis, Penn-Street, tuth & sat tf. Mar 23. 42 Hhds of Richmond

TOBACCO, of an excellent quality, FOR SALE BY Peter Barker & Co. No 148, High Street. 6 mo 18. cod.

CANAL OFFICE, June, 28th 1799. A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Navigation will be held on Thursday the first of August next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening at the Canal Office. By order of the President, GEORGE WORRAL, Secy. to Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company. June 29. 2aw 11AU.

Just Imported, In the Adriana from London, and for Sale by the subscriber, A very neat assortment of the following GOODS, Suitable for exportation, Dimities, printed and plain Muslins, do. Manillees, do. Ginghams well assorted Calicoes and chinizes of the newest and newest patterns. Fine cotton shirtings, Printed linen handkerchiefs. An assortment of brown sheetings. THOMAS GILPIN, 149, South Front Street. 6 mo 28. cod:2w.

TO BE LET, A COMMODIOUS THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, SITUATE in Walnut near Fifth street, is well calculated for a genteel boarding house. Enquire at no. 108, Walnut-street. June 7. 2aw:3w.

This is to give Notice, THAT the subscriber, administrator of John Morton deceased, hath (or have) obtained from the Orphans Court of Cecil County in Maryland, Letters Testamentary (or of administration) on the personal Estate of John Morton, late of Cecil County in Maryland deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of July next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, given under my hand this 21st day of June 1799. REBECCA MORTON, Adminr. Warwick, June 21. [June 24] 3aw:13y.

TO BE SOLD, ST. CROIX SUGARS & RUM, OF FIRST QUALITY, By JOHN NIXON & CO. June 12. 2aw:3w.

For Sale, TWO three story Brick Houses, situated on the corner of King and Columbus streets, being equal to any situation in Alexandria, for the wholesaler or retail business. The houses are 45 feet by 28, the stories are lofty, and the brick work done in the most elegant manner with stock ronds. One of the houses can be immediately occupied, being completely finished, the other will be finished by the first of October next. The back buildings to the above premises are also of brick, 16 feet square, with a number of other conveniences for the accommodation of a genteel family. Each of the above houses will be sold subject to a ground rent of 40 dollars, with the privilege of buying out at twelve and half year's purchase any time within four years from this date. Dry goods and groceries will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Mr. John Barnes, No. 16 South Third Street, or John Foster or Nicholas Velt in Alexandria. June 12. 3cod:aw.

The Creditors of Baly, Hill, & Evans, Insolvent Debtors, in the county of Suffolk, are to meet the Assignee at the Court-House in said county, on the 25th of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of said Insolvent's estate, that may come to hand by that day. CH. CASE, assignee. June 25. cod:3w.

Foreign Intelligence [FROM LONDON PAPERS.]

LUCERNE, April 23. General Nouvion has arrived, and taken up his headquarters here: 100 men of the 13th regiment of dragoons have also come in to day, and two more battalions of the line are expected to-morrow. These troops are to be detached towards the Cantons of Glarus and Uri, where the peasants have organized a regular insurrection.—Their purpose is to expel the government, and to set fire to the place. But should they dare to make such an attempt they will be easily repulsed as we are perfectly prepared against their enterprises. The Burgesses, Corps d'Elire, and the French garrison are sufficient for our defence. Peasants are daily brought in here, charged with being the leaders in these seditious movements; they are to be tried by a military commission.

The order of the Executive Directory, for every commune to furnish a certain number of men drawn from the Corps de Elite to complete the 18,000 auxiliaries, has not hitherto been carried into perfect execution; but it is supposed that Massena will dismiss a part of the Corps d'Elite, as unnecessary, after the reinforcements he has received, the completion of the 18,000 auxiliaries will speedily take place.

The tardiness which Prince Charles has shewn, in profiting by the advantages which he had in the opening of the campaign, has already considerably diminished the hopes of the disaffected. They are now apprehensive of seeing his career stopped, notwithstanding his brilliant commencement.

A new minister of war is not yet appointed; Citizen Bachman, who possesses all the requisite talents, and is at this moment unemployed, is defined by report to occupy the situation. It may be remembered, however, that he did not enjoy the confidence of the patriots of Piedmont, where he had been Colonel of a Swiss regiment.

General Ruby has resigned his command in the neighborhood of Schaffhausen to General Pallard.

The Austrians General Hotze still maintains his position in the Vorarberg.

ITALY. Extract of a letter from the Head-Quarters at Lodi, dated April 17. "The accounts of the bloody action of the 26th March, and the 5th April, have already reached Paris, but the result and the circumstances are certainly not known.

"The action of the 26th ult, notwithstanding the brilliant advantage we obtained was more fatal to us than the enemy; because it was necessary to dislodge them from their position between the Lake of Garda and the Adige, which was defended by above twenty large redoubts, which our brave soldiers carried with the bayonet, in spite of the fire of their numerous artillery. The left division, commanded by Moreau, constantly beat the enemy the whole day, drove them across the Adige, pursued them to the Glacis of Verona, and made 4000 prisoners. The other divisions, though they performed prodigies of valor, had not the same success; nevertheless our advantage was such, that if we had remained on the field of battle, the enemy would have retired in the night. That was Moreau's opinion; but at ten o'clock at night the commander in chief ordered him to retire, and thus a position, which cost so much blood to obtain, was given up. The enemy were superior in numbers—they had 60,000 men against 35 or 40,000.

"The 5th was fixed for a new attack; at day break our troops were in presence of the enemy, who were also in motion to attack us. The shock was dreadful: we gave way at first, but soon recovered our superiority, the enemy was defeated in all points until 5 o'clock, when a want of daylight made us lose a part of the advantage of the day.