

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

To-morrow being the anniversary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, the next publication of this Gazette will not take place till Friday.

There may be said, to be a commonwealth of evil spirits, at this time, existing in every country, whose occupation it is, to falsify and enslave the populace to their ruin. Can we forget the fascinating dress in which the evil spirits, who inhabit the United States, have robed the Goddess of French liberty. Is there any misrepresentation, which they have not practised upon the people? Any perjury, any violation of rights, of justice, committed by the French which they have not apologized for, or applauded? The way to discover such evil spirits is to sever them, upon the four acts of the federalists; the army act, the navy act, the alien act, and sedition act.

Kippias (in the Athenian letters, a work written about sixty years ago, by a Society of Friends, at the University at Cambridge, England) observes to his brother Clander, "In popular flares the few, and consequently the weaker, after several unsuccessful struggles, will perceive they are unable to redress what they call grievances; they will therefore ask the assistance of foreigners, sooner than be in bondage (as their unyielding rapacious terms it) to their fellow-citizens; they will court the yoke of a stranger, and submit their country and themselves to the mercy of a conqueror."

Is this picture of oriental politics applicable to our exclusive patriots? Mr. Giles has declared, that dreadful evils, a systematic despotism, have existed for ten years past, in the United States, and that they have nearly come to their height. Is it, to favor particular views, that such patriots, would keep down the army and navy, and thus invite, by our weakness, the introduction of a conqueror? I wish we could reasonably presume, that the continued opposition given by the patriots, to the expansion navy, had no mischievous design. That it was possible to believe they sincerely think it right, in the present unsettled and precarious state of things in Europe, that we should extinguish by disuse, all military skill, which is to be attained and preserved, by constant practice only; and that, as they advise, we ought to trust our defence entirely to a scattered, half armed and self taught militia, and the justice, honor and moderation of a directory.

If we were a nation, that desired foreign conquests, it would conflict with a Machiavelian policy, to keep a set of men, employed within the country we intended to subdue, to preach to its people, the blessings of peace, and the calamities of war; the wasting effects of taxes, and loans, and the inability of the people to support an army and navy. Having once brought them to believe in such doctrines, their conquest would naturally follow. A nation that cannot, or will not, in times like the present, maintain an army and navy, must not expect to remain long independent.

Let us not entail upon posterity a load of taxes, but contribute ourselves. These are fine words, and only words; for the principle is wrong, and the proposition wholly impracticable. No nation can raise by taxes, in years of war, or make effectual preparation to over or meet war, a sufficient sum, to create and support war establishments. Every nation thus situated, must anticipate its resources by loans; it is right it should do so; and posterity cannot with reason complain. Posterity are to enjoy the benefit, without the toil, danger, and deprivations attendant upon the existing struggle, and it is certainly better, to leave them a debt to provide for, than to consign them an inheritance to a foreign nation.

We hear, perpetually, Jacobinic complaints about taxes, loans and funding systems. Taxes, and loans, have doubtless, their inconveniences; but are these inconveniences to be put in competition with the preservation of our Government from insult, and the certain advantages to ourselves and posterity, of an energetic system of naval and military preparations. Can the payment of a moderate tax, be compared with the loss of national honor? Can the necessity of a recurrence to New Loans, to

obviate the too great pressure of imposts upon our citizens, in any one year, be put in competition with perpetual dependence upon France, and more frequent loans to that nation, of infinitely greater magnitude? If we desire liberty, we must submit to taxes and loans. If we would guard our trade, we must create a Navy. If we would secure that Navy, and be prepared to defeat invasion, we must erect fortifications and maintain an army. The United States without an Army and Navy, must soon become a dependency of one or other of the European Nations. Can a nation be considered in a situation to defend itself, and maintain its rights, without fortresses, without ships, without an army, without magazines of arms, without artillery, without ammunition; and can it have these things without taxes and loans?

It is curious to remark, that those very men who insisted on our loaning money to France, are now perpetually decrying the public credit, and complaining that our finances are disordered.

The 8 per cent Loan has been a topic for copious abuse against the administration: Had the proceeds of that Loan been transmitted as a douceur for the pockets of Talleyrand and the Directory, we should not have heard a single murmur from the same quarter.

Captain Truxton, in an address to his Crew, informs them, that the President of the United States has commended him through the Secretary of the Navy, to return his thanks to all the brave officers, and men, of every description, who served under his command in the action with L'Insurgente.

Port of Philadelphia. Arrived at the Fort, Spanish Zebeck, N. S. De La Alencion e St. Juan, Capt Juan Bola de Landa, from La Vera Cruz. Left 18th May for Cadiz—put in here in distress.

A letter from Capt. Penniston, of the ship Fox, dated Bayonne, April 29, mentions the capture of the ship Cleopatra capt. Taylor, from hence to Batavia, by the French, and of her being afterwards lost near Bayonne, and it is apprehended all hands have perished, as several of her papers, &c have drifted ashore, which led to the knowledge of the loss.

An hermaphrodite brig, name unknown lay below N. Castle yesterday. United States brig Eagle, capt. Campbell, from St. Kitts, has arrived at Chester.

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitts) June 7. On Wednesday morning arrived from a cruise the United States brig Norfolk, captain Bainbridge, with the loss of both her topmasts in chase of a large French three-masted privateer schooner, of 16 guns, and full of men. As soon as he discovered the accident of the Norfolk, he bore down upon her with a view to take advantage of her situation, but finding the wreck had been cut away, and the Norfolk endeavoring to bring him to action, he thought proper to make sail and stand for Guadaloupe.

Arrived ship Neutrality, Baker, from Halifax, 6 days. She was from Batavia, and carried in there on suspicion of having French property on board.

June 27, arrived schooner Lydia, captain Douse, St. Thomas, 20 days. Sailed under convoy of ships Washington and Independent, private armed ships of Boston, for the Havanna. In the fleet was 13 sail, including schr. Eagle, Bird, for Boston; a ship and brig for Portsmouth; and a brig for Newburyport. Left at St. Thomas, schooner Mary and Eliza, Rice, for Boston, to fall in 10 days; and schr. Rover, of Boston. Spoke schooner Hope, from Boston for Havanna, in long 63, lat. 27, 30, June 22. June 14, lat. 33, 50, long. 77, 30, was spoke brigantine Rising Sun, from Boston for Savannah, out 22 days—had been in a heavy gale of wind, which hove her on her beam ends, and shifted the cargo.

New-York, July 2. The armed ship Victoria from hence for Curacao, is taken by a French privateer—taken to St. Martins.

Schr. Hamilton; from Norfolk to St. Thomas is lost on the Tringles, vessel and cargo—People saved.

Table with 2 columns: Stock prices and exchange rates. Includes entries for Six per Cent, Three per Cent, Deferred 6 per Cent, BANK United States, Pennsylvania, North America, Insurance comp N.A. shares, Land Warrants, and COURSE OF EXCHANGE for London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.

LAST NOTICE. To the Creditors of Joseph Thomas. A GENERAL meeting of the Creditors is intended to be called, for Thursday the first of August next, when those persons only as shall then have furnished their accounts can be recognized as such. At that meeting the Assignees hope to have it in their power to lay before them a circumstantial account of his concerns; and to propose some mode of adjustment to the Creditors. Those who neglect to furnish their accounts before that day, will be excluded from the benefit of any arrangements that may be then made.

By Authority: BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Congress of the United States passed the ninth day of February last, entitled "An Act further to suspend the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof," it is provided, That at any time after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, if he shall deem it expedient and consistent with the interests of the United States, by his order, to remit and discontinue for the time being the restraints and prohibitions by the said act imposed either with respect to the French Republic or to any island, port or place belonging to the said Republic, with which a commercial intercourse may safely be renewed; and also to revoke such order whenever in his opinion the interest of the United States shall require; and he is authorized to make proclamation thereof accordingly.

And whereas the arrangements which have been made at St. Domingo for the safety of the commerce of the United States, and for the admission of American vessels into certain ports of that island, do in my opinion render it expedient, and for the interest of the United States to renew a commercial intercourse with such ports.

THEREFORE I JOHN ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the above recited act, do hereby remit and discontinue the restraints and prohibitions therein contained, within the limits and under the regulations here following, to wit: 1. It shall be lawful for vessels which have departed or may depart from the United States, to enter the ports of Cape Francois and Port Republicain, formerly called Port au Prince, in the said Island of Saint Domingo, on and after the first day of August next.

2. No vessel shall be cleared for any other port in St. Domingo, than Cape Francois and Port Republicain.

3. It shall be lawful for vessels which shall enter the said ports of Cape Francois and Port Republicain after the thirty-first day of July next to depart from thence to any other port in said Island between Monte Christi on the North, and Petit Gave on the West; provided it be done with the consent of the Government of St. Domingo, and pursuant to certificates or passports expressing such consent, signed by the Consul General of the United States, or Consul residing at the port of departure.

4. All vessels failing in contravention of these regulations, will be out of the protection of the United States, and be moreover liable to capture, seizure, and confiscation.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the United States, at Philadelphia, the twenty-sixth day of L. S. June, in the year of our Lord 1799, and of the Independence of the said States, the twenty-third.

JOHN ADAMS. By the President, TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

Bank of Pennsylvania.

THE Directors have this day declared a Dividend of sixteen dollars per share for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal Representatives after the 13th inst.

JONATHAN SMITH, cashier.

THE Second Troop of City Cavalry is ordered to parade to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, at the Centre-House, in complete uniform.

ABRAHAM SINGER, Capt.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE PACKET YEATMAN.

WILL sail with the Mail on Monday the 8th inst. at 9 A.M. Letters for the Packet must be left at the Post-Office before 8 o'clock on that day.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Perot's wharf, near the Old Ferry, between Market and Arch-streets. General Post-Office, Philadelphia, July 3, 1799.

For Freight or Charter, THE SHIP ELIZA.

Wm. ROCKWELL, master.

BURDEN about 200 tons, ten guns, &c. completely equipped, and ready to receive a cargo.

New lays at Perot's Wharf—for terms apply to STEPHEN KINGSTON.

No. 45, Walnut Street, July 3.

Extract of a letter from Naples, of the 13th April.

"A very extensive Royalist Conspiracy has been discovered, which we are assured was carrying on at Naples. More than three hundred persons have been arrested, and we are assured that the Government are in search of others. A great quantity of Royal Arms and Standards were seized.

"A Boat carrying Letters to the English Squadron has been stopped; and it is even said that some guns which were fired from the Squadron, and which we yesterday heard, were the signal for massacre."

JORDAN'S victorious army, is even by his own account, in a very critical position. It is driven back between the Black Forest and Valley of Hell. Notwithstanding that they have renounced their old religious opinions, the troops will probably think themselves in purgatory!

Boston, June 25. By the Neutrality, from Halifax, we received London papers, furnished by the Packet arrived there.

LONDON, May 10.

Lord Bridport's fleet, of Brest, consisted of 16 sail of the line. 14 have since sailed to join it, when the whole force will be 30, including 6 three deckers. It is said to be the opinion at Brest, that the fleet is bound to Ireland; that in a certain latitude it is to separate into 3 divisions, one of which they suppose will be intercepted; but the rest may effect the grand object in view.

It is reported that there are 30 fail of transport with the French fleet. Lord Bridport is said to have intercepted dispatches from France for Ireland, which develop the plan of a new invasion; and the persons in Ireland, engaged to assist the French.

The Clef du Cabinet, Paris paper, of May 3, says, some of our papers of to-day assert that the Brest fleet has 25,000 soldiers on board, to-morrow it will be said there are 30,000!

April 24. Substance of the report made by the Minister of Finance on the state of the Funds for the service of this year.

The report begins with stating "The evils resulting from the existing deficit, which diffuses a spirit of alarm and distrust injurious to public credit, induces the creditors of the nation to make incessant applications for payment, and operates on the Capitalists in a dangerous manner, by causing them to withhold all advances, or to require an enormous interest for the risks they are supposed to run. The landed proprietor does not exert himself in useful and profitable improvements, lest he should be made liable to a new tax, the merchant conceals all his business from the public, and the manufacturer diminishes the number of his workmen, while gold, being industriously fought after, becomes very scarce, the rate of interest rises to an excessive degree, foreign paper is bought up by every art, and all commercial transactions are rendered more difficult. The sum necessary for the estimate of the current year's service amounts to 575 millions, exclusive of 125 millions for the levy, &c. of the 200,000 conscription men, and to meet the sum total of expence, the Minister takes the produce of the contributions, the revenue, and the price of the national domains. The sales of the latter, which are to be peculiarly applied as a provision for the 200,000 conscripts, have amounted to 20 millions only in the first seven months, when they should have yielded four times that sum.

"The landed and personal contributions of the year have proved equal to the estimate, which rates the one at 210 millions, and the other at 30. There is a deficit of 10 millions in the Exchequer. The stamp duties are equal to their estimate, but the customs, and the postage fall short of it. The tax on Tobacco, which was estimated at four millions, will only produce two and a half, and the National woods and forests, which were rated at between 20 and 25 millions, will only give a disposable sum of 13,835,723 livres. Every exertion has been made, but in vain, to make the duties on windows and doors productive, but the former has only amounted to 7 millions, and the latter not quite so much. The Minister takes them together at 13 millions."

The Reducteur of the 3d ill, from which the above Extract is taken, promises the remainder of the report in its next number.

PLYMOUTH, (Eng.) May 8.

Arrived a French armed boat, from Brest, supposed to be bound to some part of Ireland—taken by the Black Joke, lugger. A captain of a frigate was on board with dispatches which were attempted to be thrown overboard.—The Black Joke took them on board, and went in pursuit of Lord Bridport.

DUBLIN, May 6.

The extraordinary and unremitted preparations making in our military departments, bespeak serious apprehensions in our government, on the sailing of the Brest fleet. But as the wind has been fair for this coast ever since it sailed, and it has not yet appeared, it is generally supposed to have failed for Portugal. Though government thinks Ireland clear in view.

PARIS, May 3.

Extract of a letter from the (French) head quarters at Lodi, dated April 17.

"A report is spread that our retreat is concerted with the Austrians for the purpose of giving up the Cisalpine republic to the Emperor. Some of the public functionaries at Milan began to pack up their baggage, but the French Ambassador prevented their pusillanimous flight, by threatening to shoot those who quitted their post.

"I have this moment learned that our

head quarters are moved from Lodi to Cremona.

"We evacuated Cremona yesterday morning."

VIENNA, April 24.

Our funds have experienced a rise of 4 per cent in consequence of our victories. The English have made a descent in Calabria.—200,000 florins, which the French had exacted of the people of Ferrara, have fallen into our hands.

VERONA, April 17.

The Austrians took at Lago Sacro 200 pieces cannon which the French had carried from the Arsenal of Venice. The French lost 700 hords, 40 waggons, &c. at Goito. The communication between Milan, Rome and Naples is cut off.

April 18.

The peasants cut down the trees of liberty in every part of the Cisalpine Republic, where the Imperial troops arrive and supply them with wine and provisions. Gen. Mercantini is dead of his wounds.

Our Gazette contains the following article: We have received the official news, that the Austrians entered Brescia yesterday at noon. The Austrian flotilla disembarked troops yesterday at Sermoine, a mile to the north-west of Peschiera, which obliged the French flotilla to retire under the protection of that fortress.

April 19.

Head quarters were yesterday transferred to Monte Chiaro, a few miles from Brescia. The Imperial troops were received with great joy in that town, and the French and Cisalpine garrison retired into the Calle. Gen. Kray has been ordered by general Suwarrow to begin the siege of Mantua, and the army has been directed to fall upon the enemy in every action with fixed bayonets. The Russians are not to give any quarter. The army begun its march to-day, to give battle to the enemy, and if we succeed in defeating him, we shall be masters of all Lombardy. The head quarters of the French have been removed from Lodi to Milan.—It appears that the Directory and the two Cisalpine Councils have left Milan for Turin. Gen. Hohenzollern has taken possession of Remona, where he found some pieces of cannon, ammunition waggons, &c. The Austrian Hussars have already advanced as far as Pizzighitone, Lodi, Iseo, and Bergamo.

NEW-YORK, July 2.

Mr. Mills, who arrived here last evening in the sloop Cato, 5 days from Bermuda, informs us of the DEATH OF TOUIS-SANT. The news was received there in a schooner from Montego Bay, and was told to Mr. M. by the Governor of Bermuda, who, though he had not the particulars, believed it. It is conjectured his death was not natural.

By arrivals yesterday.

The Schr. Susannah, Blyden, sailed from St. Bartholomews June 19. Left there a number of American vessels.

The brig Union, Lunt, left St. Thomas the 10th in co. with 47 sail, under convoy of the Baltimore, Eagle and Richmond—Left the fleet the 29th, in lat 37, 46, long. 74—Lumber at St. B. 40 dols. per M. Fish 5 per 100. Flour 12, and Beef 5.

The sloop Maria, Perot, sailed from St. Bartholomews with the above fleet. The sch. Gov. Clinton, M. Connel, from Baltimore, arrived there on the 14th ult. Capt. G. Savage, late of the sloop Geneva, came passenger in the Maria. They had received the account of the sailing of the Brest fleet, and its junction with the Spanish fleet.

Capt. Savage politely handed us the following List of Vessels, lately taken and carried into St. Martins and B. rholomews: Ship Active, Gardner of Nantucket; sch. President, Eastwood, Washington; sloop Farmer, Grenock, Portland; sch. Reliance, Chandler, do. brig Matilda, Canfield, Con. River; sloop Geneva, Savage, do.

The sch. Hope, Beskman, left Montserrat June 12, Rum, to M. Hayt. Left no American vessels there.

The sloop Sydney, Bartholomew, left St. Thomas with the fleet. Rum, sugar, &c. going on to Darby.

Capt. B. informs, that there was a large New-York brig at St. Thomas, with the Yellow Fever on board. Several of her crew had died. It was reported that 60 American seamen had fallen sacrifices to this disease in that port, within a few weeks.

The sloop Orpha, Dickson, sailed from Surinam 13th June, in co. with the Good Intent and Lark, both for this port. Cotton and Coffee, to Smith and Westfall. Four days before capt. D. failed, a 22 gun privateer arrived there from Bordeaux, with an English ship from Cork, and 2 American prizes. The Eng. ship was valued at 40000 sterling. June 17, spoke the Lark, and Mary, the latter from Surinam to Philadelphia. June 27, spoke the sch. Sally, Randall, from Savannah to Martinique.

Mr. A. S. Levy, who came passenger in the Orpha, informs, that the Governor of Surinam has prohibited the bringing in American vessels, under the penalty of 6000 guilders for each vessel, besides other expenses.

The sloop Cato, Gilbert, left Bermuda the 26th ult. Ballast, to Captain.

Passengers, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. Mills, Mr. Darrell.

BOSTON, June 28.

A quarrel recently occurred at Jamaica between a French Royalist and Rebel, a duel ensued and the latter fell.

At the Circuit Court at Newport, Asa Shaw, has been convicted of aiding two Marines to desert from the Geo. Washington frigate; and sentenced to pay 80 dollars and costs of suit.

Henry J. Knox is appointed a Lieut. in the Navy of the United States.