

they were relieved at the intercession of all the foreign consuls in the city, but are still considered as prisoners."

Yesterday arrived the ship Dispatch captain Busby 61 days from Hamburg, with a cargo of Gin, Iron, and Hemp, consigned to Coit and Woolley. Our papers by her are only to the 2d May and their contents have been anticipated by our London accounts to the 12th. A passenger on board informs, that at the time of the vessel's sailing, the Archduke had entered Switzerland.

We have been favoured by captain Busby with a long list of shipping left at Hamburg which we are obliged to omit till our next, on account of the lateness of the hour at which it was received last evening.

The United States armed Brig Norfolk has arrived at the watering place in this port from a cruise.

The Hon. Peleg Arnold has been elected Chief Justice, Ezekiel Gardner jun. second justice, Walter Cork third, Joshua Becknel fourth, and Thomas Hoicen fifth justice of the Supreme judicial Court of the State of Rhode Island.

Just arrived by one of the Staten-Island Ferry Boats, part of the 24 pounders, double headed shot, and boxes of canister shot, from on board the Frigate Constellation, capt. Truxton, now lying below.

BOSTON, July 3.

#### OF FOREIGN POLITICS.

We have little to add to the Foreign Details we have already laid before our readers, other than to confirm them. The haste in which newspapers are collected and issued render them liable to many errors.—Curiosity is ever on the tip-toe of expectation; and the desire to gratify it will frequently catch at those fleeting narratives which are set in motion by evil-designed or frivolous persons; and wasted about on pinions of credulity:—It is, therefore, the duty of an Editor to confirm or contradict as well as to announce. In discharging this duty, we repeat,

That the French have been driven from Suabia over the Rhine into France, and Switzerland.—That the confederate Austrian and Russian army has been victorious in Italy; that it has obliged the French to evacuate three or four Provinces, in the Cisalpine Republic;—to cross the Adda; and to entrench in the strong-holds at Lodi—leaving Mantua and Pefchiera, with their garrisons, to their fate.—That the communication between the French main army at Lodi, and the divisions at Rome and Naples (the evacuation of which is not confirmed) is cut off;—and that the English, Turks and Russians, were landing forces in Italy to assist the loyal Neapolitans in recovering their capital.—That the Brest fleet had fallen from that port.—That its numbers were variously narrated—some accounts making it consist of 25 sail of the line and 10 frigates; that it had been paid three months in advance, and was retained for five months;—that it had not returned;—nor had it cleared for Ireland.

Connecticut gives various destinations to the French fleet.—Portugal, is said by some to be its object.—Toulon, by others as a rendezvous from which squadrons may be directed to required quarters.—Naples by others, to reinforce the army there.—The Adriatic, by others, to cut up the Turkish and Russian squadrons therein.—Alexandria, by others, to reinforce or bring off Buonaparte, and his veterans, who are wanted nearer home.—and the Red Sea, by others, to assist the Conqueror of Egypt, in his operations against the English settlements in India.

Quindinus now want the speed of the Telegraph to conduct across the Atlantic intelligence of the events which must be hourly occurring on the theatre of European warfare.

The principle of warfare lately adopted by Russia is only copied from the orders of the French Convention, which was that the "Republican armies should give no quarter to English and Hanoverian prisoners." When this decree was received in the United States, the French apologists chuckled mightily, and attempted to justify it on the old principle of "necessity," and as a mean of bringing the war to a speedy issue.—Now the Russians have imitated the Paris fashion, these kind souls have commenced violent advocates of humanity; and brand Suwarrow, and his legions, with every brutal and degraded epithet. It is true, the French armies refused to obey the sanguinary decree of their political rulers;—and it is not known that the Russians have executed theirs;—it is certain, that the obsequy dashed at Suwarrow only serves to make the portrait of the French Councils more horrid. It will be difficult for even Suwarrow to be guilty of inhuman perpetrations to which there may be found numerous parallels in the history of the French Revolution.—he is desired to equal the scene at Underwalden, is given in this day's Centinel.

If it were not known that Gen Suwarrow is a Russian, we should suppose from the description of him in the French papers, that he were a Frenchman.

A letter from Hamburg, dated April 26 says, the French continued relaxing their severities, towards American vessels, and insurance on American vessels and property either to or from the U. S. had fallen to 12 per cent.

In the vicinity of Gibraltar there are 16 sail of the line of British ships, in quiet of the Brest fleet.

A very hot press of seamen has taken place throughout Great Britain, to man the numerous squadrons fitted and fitted for sea.

The yellow fever is making dreadful har-

or in several hands in the West Indies, particularly Cuba.

The French Decree, dated Milan, March 30, containing statements of the capture of Verona, &c. &c. by the m., has proved to be one of the grossest falsehoods ever nurtured in the rank hatred of a Directorate press:—and is equalled in turpitude only by the American Jacobinical forgery of the restitution of the money stolen by the French from on board the ship Prison, some time since sent in Bourdeaux.

SALLEM, July 2,

The accounts in our last that Capt. Russ, who was captured and carried into Bayonne was cleared, was premature. Some appearances gave him hopes that it would be so.

Accounts from Surinam say, that the Governor of Surinam has orders from home not to suffer privateers of any nation to bring American prizes into that port; and if any should be brought in, to deliver them up to the owners with costs. Two French privateers were at Surinam, to sail in 3 days for Cayenne.

## The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

What is this French Republic? Are the Directory Republicans? Was France a Republic when Robespierre decimated the Convention? Were the Directors Republicans who without the form of law or trial, banished two of its own members, and destroyed the freedom of the Legislative body? Can that be a Republic, where every act of power is the work of a faction; or that a government of Laws, where the laws are always silent? The Deists and Atheists destroy the Roman Catholics and afterwards destroy each other. The Constitutionists murder the Royalists, and the Republicans the Constitutionists; the Democrats of the Republic, one and indivisible, put to death the Democrats of the federal Republic; the leaders of the faction of the Mountain, guillotine those of the Gironde. Robespierre devours most of the faction of the Mountain, and in turn, is devoured by that of Tallien. Brissot, Gensonne, and their associates, are condemned by Fouquier's tribunal. Tenille again, and a hundred others, share the same fate. In what year or month, in this sad dynasty of murders, assassinations and proscriptions, has France been a Republic? At what period has her governors respected religion, or regarded the faith of treaties, or promises? Ye people of the United States, thank God, in your daily prayers, that he has not permitted your councils to be directed by men, who praise and admire such a republic, and such republicans.

It is expected that France will make overtures for an adjustment of differences, with the United States. Upon what grounds can any one, expect sincerity from France, or that she will adhere to any new engagements, which circumstances may induce her to propose, so long as she continues to violate the rights of the minor powers of Europe, and avail herself of their resources the one after the other, to wage a war of extermination against the nations of the first order, whose existence is so essential to the peace and security of the world? Let her make peace with these large European powers; let her leave them in a condition to check her ambition, and then, and not till then may the minor powers of Europe and other nations rely upon her engagements.

If the United States during the existing state of things in Europe, can think it safe to arrange their differences, and conclude a peace with France; can they expect to preserve it, by any other pledges or means, than those of an army and navy, and by a continued attention to their resources to prepare them to meet and maintain actual war? It is capable of demonstration, and supported by a thousand facts, that the existence of an army and navy can alone secure the United States from the all grasping domination of France. This is a truth well known to the Jacobins, and the apprehension, or belief that we will be wise enough to create and maintain both, rankles in their hearts; *buic ille Lacryme.*

If the United States will prepare seriously for war, they may then form reasonable expectations for peace; if they do not retrograde in the defensive measures they have already adopted, they may at least flatter themselves, with continuing in their present negative state of half war, half something else. A different policy must render their independence a problem.

No. IV.

To the Managers

Of the ALMS-HOUSE & HOUSE OF EMPLOY.

GENTLEMEN,

I WILL now observe on the article of cloathing. You say, in 1799, what you paid for, cost £1046 3 10 and that you consumed of what was made, in the house 383 0 3

making together £1429 4 1

Do you see any such article as cloathing paid for from the year 1770 to 1776? If you do, it is a mere trifle. The balance against you on this count, in my opinion, is about £1000.

But your friend W. as if he had raised a wall of impregnable defence round you, quotes my words in a former number, viz. "we are waiting for yourselves (meaning the managers I suppose) not for W. or any unknown person, to tell us what is the reason of this obvious declension of labor?" Then he exultingly adds, "now where is your comparative statement to shew this obvious declension?" Have patience, gentlemen, and you shall see.

THE COMPARISON.

First on the profits of labor.

In 1797 the profits of the labor of 217 paupers was £465 9 8½  
In 1799 the profits of 603 paupers was 87 6 4

Ral. against you on this count is £378 3 4½  
In 1797 your debts unpaid for which orders were given were £1310 0 7½  
In 1799 your debts unpaid for which orders were given were £7922 5 5½

Bal. against you on this count is £6125 2 0  
Besides which I know very well you owed heavy debts, for which no orders were given; but these I pass over, not willing like W to dwell upon a unit of no moment.

After this specimen of modern times, I will give you a little of old times, that we may see what the public have gained by the late famous revolution in your house.

In 1770 two hundred and ninety paupers, men, women and children, of the same description as your paupers consist of, manufactured 4741 yards of linen, 830 yards of woollens, 380 pair of stockings, 213 pair of shoes, 4448 lbs. of nails, and picked 13 tons of oakum, besides which a quantity of linen was wove for persons out of the house who paid for weaving the same, and the cloathing for persons residing in both your houses were manufactured therein except a very few articles.

In 1771 three hundred and twenty one paupers made up 4902 yards of linen, 1875 yards of woollens, 275 pair of stockings, 311 pair of shoes, 3176 lb. of nails; they also picked 5½ tons of oakum, and bleached 15,000 yards of linens, besides which, a large quantity of weaving was taken into the house upon hire, and the poor of the Alms House, House of Employ, and in the Pennsylvania Hospital, were all clothed with the manufactures of the house, besides a number elsewhere, who were entitled to the benefit of the poor tax—although only about one third of those 321 persons were able to work.

In 1772, three hundred and fifty eight paupers, made up 5,202 yards of linen, 2536 yards of woollen, 190 pair of stockings, 306 pair of shoes, and bleached 1200 yards of linen, besides which they made a considerable quantity of matts and points, and weaving was taken in on hire.

In 1773, three hundred and twenty seven paupers, made 3,986 yards of linen, 713 yards of woollen, 169 pair of stockings, 112 pair shoes, and picked 7½ tons of oakum, and made a considerable quantity of matts and points, besides weaving and bleaching done upon hire.

In 1774, two hundred and eighty paupers made 3347 yards linen, 583 yards of woollen, 201 pair of stockings, 253 pair of shoes and picked 9 tons of oakum, and made sundry small articles though most of those 280 people were helpless, old and infirm and incapable of labor.

In 1775, three hundred and twenty seven paupers, made 3437 yards of linen, 704 yards of woollens, 186 pair of stockings, 237 pair of shoes, and picked 9 tons and 3 hundred weight of oakum; the poor of the Alms-House, House of Employ, in the Hospital and elsewhere, entitled to the benefit of the poor tax were clothed this year, although about two thirds of the patients in the Alms-House were incapable of service.

In 1776, four hundred and ten paupers made 832 yards of linen, 460 yards of woollens, 189 pair of stockings, 114 pair of shoes, 510 lbs. of nails, and 2000 lbs. of thread, and picked 4 tons and 4 hundred weight of oakum, besides cloathing 356 persons with their manufactures, when about three fourths of these 410 persons were incapable of labor.

Now, gentlemen, let us see what you have done?

In 1799, six hundred and five paupers of the same description of people as the above, have earned by their labor a profit of 48 each, throwing their 153 children out of the question, who do not work, one with another; and the whole value of their labor, giving them one half of the goods manufactured for making them up, is 1638 each and no more. What think you of all this? Is it possible that any man can wonder at my question, "what is the reason of this obvious declension in the labor of patients of the House of Employ?"

THE MILITARY SPIRIT

Seems to pervade the whole continent.—By a gentleman from New-York we understand that Governor JAY has organized a Regiment or Legion, of all the uniformed corps in that city; to consist of 20 companies of Infantry, composing 4 battalions; and assigned the command thereof to that intelligent and active officer, col. MORTON.

REPORT

Of the SEIZURES of the different CHURCHES

July 8, 1799, 12 o'clock for the last 24 hours.

Christ Church, 0  
St. Peter's, 0  
St. Paul's, 0  
2d Presbyterian, 0  
3d Presbyterian, 0  
German Lutheran, 0  
German Reformed Presbyterian, 0  
Moravians, 0  
Methodists, 0  
Coates's, 0  
Friends, 2 viz.

A child of Jacob Bellinger, 8 months old, and Mary the wife of William Jones, grazier, in a consumption, aged about 61 years. Other reports not yet in.

It is hoped, if necessary, the Committee of Health will furnish the future accounts of burials.

Accounts from New-York, by this day's mail, mention that city to be in an uncommonly HEALTHY state.

BALTIMORE, June 5.  
A report is prevalent in town, that the French fleet having formed a junction with the Spanish, had attacked admiral St. Vincent and defeated him with great loss. On enquiry we find there is no foundation for the report.

## Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

ARRIVED

Schr. La Liberté, Gouvard, Cape Francois, [a flag] Richmond

Sloop Polly, Purnell, do.

Ship Amiable, CLEARFD, Falmouth

Schr. Hope, Johnson, Boston

Friendship, Delastatus, Newbern

Sea Flower, Mann, Savannah

Harmony, Ellwood, Alexandria

Louisa, Scheer, Newbern

Sloop Betty, Barnard, Baltimore

Nancy, Eggeley, do.

Arrived at the Fort, Schr. Experiment, Crane, from Kingston Jamaica—failed from thence the 7th ult. under convoy of the ship Fanny, Wellmann, and Schr. John Buckley, of Salem, and bound to Havanna. Left at Kingston, several American vessels, prizes; amongst them the following:

Ship Carrolton, Gardner, of Baltimore from Hispaniola, loaded with coffee, on trial.

Brig Hopewell, Deudlot of Philadelphia to Baracoa, condemned and sold, vessel and cargo.

Schr. Jamaica, Hodgkiss, of Baltimore, from Hispaniola, with coffee, on trial.

Brig Enterprize, Langdon, from hence, arrived at Kingston, the 7th ult.

A brig, said to be from St. Cruz, and a sloop, names, &c. unknown, are below.

July 8.

Arrived at the Fort, Schr. Rainbow, Brown, St. Croix.

New York, July 6.

ARRIVED, days

Ship Charlotte, Smith, Teneriffe—

Dispatch, Busby, Hamburg 61

Schr. Hound, Fox, Barbadoes 13

Columbia, —, Charleston 7

Sloop Vermont, Freeman, ditto

The sloop William, Hollister, and Schr. Verago, Fuller, have safe arrived at Curacao.

The ship—capt. Bunce, was taken the 12th of June by a French privateer of 12 guns, after an action of two hours, in which captain Bunce had 9 men killed, and the privateer considerable more.—She was carried into St. Martin.

The sloop Rudy, Routh, has arrived at New-London.

The Schr. Barbara, Ferguson, has arrived safe at Baltimore from Laguira.

Brig Fair American, Salisbury, has arrived at Baltimore in 84 days from Cadiz.

Sailed yesterday ship Hunters, Captain Hazard, for Martinique; brig Neverfink, for Liverpool.

Sailed from this port yesterday, the ship Fortitude, captain Smith, bound to Maderia, London, and to the coast of Guinea, mounting 12 guns.

The brig Sea Fort, bound to Barbadoes, with 49 horses on board.

An Hamburg Barque, bound to Hamburg, captain's name unknown.

The Schr. Polly, captain Pierion, bound to N. Carolina.

JUST RECEIVED,

From the BOSTON Manufactory,

A QUANTITY OF

WINDOW GLASS,

Of different sizes.

FOR SALE BY,

ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.

N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted cut larger than 18 by 10 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and avention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose. Apply at No. 9, South Water-street, as above.

Imported, and to be Sold,

By CHARLES WHARTON,

At his house, No. 136, fourth Second street,

Lisbon Wine in pipes and quarter

Casks,

Enameled Tea China, assorted in

boxes,

India Umbrellas and Black Lutef-

trings, &c.

Received by the ship Adriana, captain Car-

rolton, from London,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HAIR SEATINGS,

Suitable for chair and sofa covers, consisting of striped and plain, and of the following widths, viz 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 31 inches.

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE PENNCOCK,

July 8

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike

Company.

July 2d 1799.

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company a dividend of \$1000 Dollars per share is declared for the last six months, which will be applied agreeably to a Resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June 1797.

Extract from the minutes

Wm. GOVET, Secretary.

July 8th 1799.

At a special meeting of the Board of property in Lancaster, June 24, 1799.

Present,

Daniel Bradbead, Sec. Gen. of the Land

John Hall, Secretary, of the Land

Francis Johnston, Reg. Gen. of the

Office.

The petition of Thomas Stewardson on behalf of himself and the other trustees for the estate of Samuel Caldwell, surviving partner of James Meefe, bearing date Philadelphia, 10th Month 17th 1799, stated as follows, viz. That a certain John Collins had in consequence of fraudulent deeds poll, obtained patents for two certain tracts of land, one situate in the county of Northumberland, surveyed to Samuel Caldwell in pursuance of a warrant dated in 1774; and the other situate now in Luzerne county, surveyed to said Caldwell by a warrant also dated in 1774—and requested that patents might be granted, for the said tracts, to William Cranmond, Edward Pughman, John Ashley, and Thomas Stewardson, trustees of the estate of Samuel Caldwell, surviving partner of James Meefe, as the said two tracts were part of the estate of Meefe and Caldwell.

Whereupon the Board having considered the same, ordered that at least sixty days notice be given in one of the Philadelphia newspapers, and in the Lancaster Journal, to the said Collins or his assigns; to app- before the Board on the first Monday in October next, to shew cause if any he or they have, why patents should not issue for the said two tracts, to the said trustees agreeably to the prayer of the said petition.

A true copy

for JOHN HALL Esq.

Secy of Land Office.

N. LUFFBOROUGH

July 2.

Mount Hope Furnace in BLAST,

To be Let for the present year, together with all the stock on hand, which is sufficient for a six month's blast, all the tools, patterns, bails, teases, carts, waggons, &c. &c. necessary for carrying on the same. The sforaced furnace was first in blast the 3d ult. and is calculated to blow seven months at least.

Also, to be rented, for the same time, a FORGE with four hammers and a Slicing and Rolling Mill, at Boscawen, together with the stock on hand, consisting of coal, wood, waggons, carts, horses, oxen, tools, &c. &c. necessary for carrying on the same.

Any person inclining to rent the same, may know the terms by applying shortly to David Ford, Esq. at Morristown, Richard B. Faeh, Jr. at Boscawen, or John Jacob Faeh, at Mount Hope.

July 8

FOR SALE,

Glasgow Works & Farm,

Situate in Montgomery county about one mile and a half from Potstown.

THE Farm consists of upwards of

eight hundred acres of land, about two hundred and fifty of which is woodland; a large proportion excellent water meadow, besides clover fields, and a good orchard.—There are about 115 acres of good wheat and rye now in the ground; 25 acres of indian corn and 15 of oats; from sixty to seventy tons of hay are made annually; the fences have been repaired within the last three years with twelve thousand new chestnut rails, some of which were made on the place.

The Works consist of a forge for the manufacturing of bar iron, well manned; a tilt hammer; a grist mill with two pairs of stones, one pair of them burrs, with rolling screen, &c. a saw mill, and Smith's shop, the whole in good order. There is a sufficient stock of cord wood now cutting to supply the works for one year, and the subscriber will engage to furnish within a convenient distance, as much more, to be cut next winter, making together two years stock from this time.

Near the works is the dwelling house large and roomy, and commanding an extensive view; a barn, stables for a number of horses, wain, smoke, ice, and milk houses, of stone; and two gardens inclosed with stone walls, with a sufficient number of houses for the accommodation of workmen, and a large stone coal house. There has also been lately built a two-story stone dwelling house for a tenant who works part of the farm.

The purchaser can be accommodated with waggons, horses, and every other kind of stock, necessary for carrying on the business.

About one fifth of the purchase money will be wanted, and the remainder in yearly instalments.

The terms may be known by applying to Mr. James Rowland, No. 237 north Second street, or to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH POTTS, Junr.

July 8

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Jedidiah Snowden-deceased, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement.

ANN SNOWDEN, Administratrix.

ROBERT SMITH, } Executors.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, }

July 8

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden deceased late of Cranberry in the State of New Jersey, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Administrator.

July 8

FOR SALE,

A variety of Lots, many of them very advantageously situated north of the city of Philadelphia, in different parts of the Land now in the Estate of the late William Martin, Esq.—many of the lots afford valuable sites for Country seats, not excelled by any wite in the same distance of the City, other 1 to are well adapted for Garden Grounds, Pasture &c. a third description is well calculated for buildings fronting upon Frankford Road, Second, Third, and Fourth Streets continued to the German Town Road, and also on Cross Roads designed to be laid out from Fourth Street to Furber Lane, to which the property extends.—For further particulars, application to be made to

NICHOLAS HOLYDAY,

on the Premises situate of Fourth Street.

July 8

July 8

July 8

July 8

July 8