The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *JULY* 15.

From the PORTLAND GAZETTE.

COMMUNICATION.

BEFORE we discontinue these discussions, it may be worth the while to take a steady view and last leave of France. "*Wonderful people!*" the immortal and sagacious Washington stiled them when Adet presented half a dozen yards of silk to the United States—and as the best of men might say of Barrington and Jonathan Wild the great. Indeed the human mind has wonderad at them till it has become callous from repeated blows. We no longer estimate affairs as formerly; but in the reflux of this tremendous inundation we are no less concerned than in its former stages, and soon perhaps may indulge a less anxious and distressing curiosity.

It seems to have been for some reason or other a very favorite design of France to implicate the United States in the present war in such a manner as to render the step we should take wholly irretrievable. It is now quite evident from undoubted documents that in the interference of that nation in the late war, she was moved, as was very natural, by no other hope than that of subjecting us to herself instead of England. She was against our independence for the very good reason that she could make us more injurious to England while colonies, and capable of being excited to rebel, than she could be certain of if we were allowed to shake off the English yoke. But when it was found that there would be no peace without our absolute detachment from Great-Britain, then France took special care to plant the vine of gratitude in this country for future use. What and all that astonishes me is that the policy of the monarchy should be so steadily pursued by each and all the dynasties of the revolution. Evidently at all times we have had to encounter the policy of France in its full vigor; or if it be contended for, it may be allowed that as a republic she has treated us differently—but infinitely worse. Perhaps the case is this, that we have seen nothing but the maxims of France displayed, but that the hurry and pressing occasions of the revolution have caused a more rapid developement than was consistent with the original design. Unhappy nation! she has ruined herself, and her printing, spouting and vaporing republic has betrayed a secret which her future monarchy will never be able to retrieve.

When the simple dictates of private morality are no longer received, but the possession of mere brutal force has been sufficient in the mean and savage mind to surmount the obligation of restraint, let it be set down as an eternal truth written upon moral nature with the finger of God, that desolation, misery and remorse are bargained for and will be punctually delivered. Such is the certain tendency and effect of the dereliction of established principles, that though mankind may one and all suffer and even encourage the experiment, they will soon despise it. The state of society is incapable of perfection; or rather perhaps it should be said that this perfection is a well balanced government—but all pretended reformations by civil war are mere private quarrels which only exhaust the family, and end in the same thing or something worse. France cannot escape the decree of Heaven which has inscribed decay and death upon error and wickedness. She cannot resist the opinion of the world and her own distressful coinciding opinion. She will be detested no less for her profligacy than for injustice and cruelty. Her beastliness of moral intellect, and her detestable scepticism of all true principle must pass through a purgatory of long duration both of suffering and form. Or else, in lieu of all this, France must conquer the world

The present is a war of religion, or a bloody promulgation of faith, as much as that of Mahomet was in the seventh century. In all new dispensations except the christian, the religion and the government have been, I think, one and the same. So in France, human reason is assumed to be the proper and sufficient guide of man, and this new creed is to be propagated as a religion by the sword. We shall see whether a principle tending to nothing less than the extermination of the whole human race will be received—If it should be France will have the consoling reflection of having reduced the world to barbarism, and of making the principal figure in it—But if not, these twenty centuries past have not seen so wretched a nation.

While the people of France were deceived in the natue of their revolution, and irresistibly impelled by the fanaticism of its early stages, it is not surprising on the one hand that the rest of the world should prepare for resistance, nor on the other that France should overweeningly think to subdue it. Her successes, so much admired, were really destitute of merit in every respect—but they were successes. In the outset of superstition it is immaterial whether Caled leads Arabians, or Pichegrue Frenchmen,—the former will deserve from Mahomet the appellation of "*sword of God.*" & the latter from the world (as France will have no God) that of "*sword of the devil.*" "Believe or die," will be the terms of both, and miseries their blessings. But there is reason to think that the fickleness of Frenchmen has nearly rung its changes, for now nothing but despotism can oblige them to hold fast their liberty. Five daring characters at length compose their Executive, and all their late struggles appear to be only the pantings of a wretch unwilling to die. Could they be willing to violate their constitution by every kind of arbitrary act, if they supposed the precedent would ever be quoted? Would they send to Egypts an army which they could pay?—Would they plunder without mercy the nations which they proposed to conciliate?

No! There is an evident consciousness that civil liberty, or (to return them their own phrases) equality is impracticable and that France can never be a democracy. The enterprize, after having done infinite mischief and no good whatever, is given up. Things have already finished their natural course and the catastrophe exhibits an imperious destitute army to which the Roman legions and Pretorian cohorts bear no analogy. The banditti of the crusades resemble it more; for they were terrible alike to friends and foes. Apparently such a thraldom cannot continue long; but in its nature it is more durable than the democracy which it has destroyed. The example of General Monk seems to be always in view of the Directory, who suffer no general to have a permanent command. But violence has long been necessary to obtain recruits, and the public mind is under coercion. Not only has enthusiasm ceased, but regret and aversion have succeeded.

In this predicament it can scarcely be concealed from the nation that their navy is totally ruined, and that their armies have at length been defeated. They are surrounded by a hatred so much the more bitter, as they have spread ruin wherever they bestowed liberty, and their friendships have always been sarcastic and ironical. All nations have seen the *republican sneer*, and groaned within the *fraternal embrace*. There sleeps a horrible revenge. Brigades of women fought in Switzerland, and the matron and betrothed virgin fell alike beneath the *republican* sword and flying artillery. The age of chivalry is gone indeed if this shall be!—No! Turks grow Christians, and Russians assert refinement—against *liberty!* A Frenchman becomes a viper or a wolf which all mankind will kill. Insulted so many years by dastardly conquest and varnished corruption, suffering honour will give way to indignation, and anguish accelerate every blow. The father, son, and lover of murdered and violated thousands will be in the pursuing ranks, and bleeding religion will point to her destroyers.—Where then will be the needful support of Frenchmen? What will soften the panic which will seize the public mind? Will the licentious days of the revolution be remembered with delight and satisfaction? Will crimes cheer the soul, and vice fortify the heart? Will the loss of faith give confidence, and profligacy excite to virtuous deeds? What will patriotism have to fight for, or generous courage to defend? Where, then will patriotism and generous courage be found?—Despair! Horror of the blackest hue will follow, and vindicate the eternal and immutable relation of wickedness and misery!

From the WESTERN TELEGRAPHE.

The approaching Anniversary of our Independence leads the mind to the contemplation of our national affairs and a comparative view of our situation at different periods. And as when danger approaches the object of our attachment and affection, the cords of affection are drawn closer, so from the menaces to which our country has been recently exposed, we will readily feel a more lively interest in the circumstance of her situation—I say *recently*, and whether it is owing to more constitutional fortitude or to what other cause; I confess I do not feel inclined to subscribe to the opinion, that every year manifests a diminution of our independence.

Although the Guardian Genius of America seemed for a while to have withheld her aid, and left her charge exposed to the corruption and violence of a Foreign Power; whilst *within*, we had but two much to apprehend from the unfortunante prejudices of our countrymen; yet she seems disposed to reinstate us upon the best basis of independence—public confidence——The present inclination of the public mind as manifested by the late general elections—being the most unequivocal test of public opinion, affords a highly flattering evidence to the administration, that on their part, they have not neglected the duty incumbent on them of providing for the common safety.

Many experienced and intelligent characters hold the opinion that the mass of society will not long coutinue to persever in erroneous conduct.—And although in some degree, like individuals, influenced by private passions and prejudices, which subject them to temporary delusion, yet generally that their conduct will correspond with their information—A forcible illustration of this opinion may unhappily be found in the State of Kentucky—where information has flown through the most corrupt channels, where every act of Administation has been misrepresented and calumniated—where publications the most despicable for style and matter, have been extolled propagated and read—forgetting that a regard to liberty, tho' a laudible passion, ought commonly to be subordinate to a reverence to established government—they have contemned those maxims that are essential to the very existence af society.

It is a strange and unhappy situation in which the people have been placed, to be every day tortured with perplexed stories, and inflamed with hard suspicions of the Administration.—Their conduct and demeanour prove them to have been led astray by the intrigues of party and prejudices, to be generally guided by a honest but indiscreet, and dangerous zeal, to countenance mal-contents and encourage clamours which were not only without reason, but often for bad purposes raised against the administration—Such measures, when duly considered will shake and destroy all public confidence, diminish the respect and authority of those, *to whom*, we have delegated the administration of our Government—And so paralize their efforts, as to render our government and easy prey to foreign intrigue or faction—Such an unhappy state of affairs, might indeed, confirm the opinion entertained by some that a republic is of *theoretical existence.*

These evils do not seem to be confined to Kentucky. Pennsylvania has experienced her full share of them. That intelligence conveyed through such channels and by such men, should have been attended to, is equally scandalous and deplorable. Men who [when fully known] have neither character sufficient to gain belief even for truth; nor, scarcely, sense to invent a credible falsehood. It is needless to enter into particulars, when the whole is so apparent. The state of the last federal elections however, lead to a consolatory presumption and belief that the time is fast approaching when the present delusion will be dissipated, when the force of truth and a strong sense of indignity and injury will zealously engage our citizens to inforce a just reparation to our injured honor.

Though governments too steady and uniform may not be the most free—yet the fluctuation and unsteadiness incident to lax systems, or administrations is always more dangerous to the freedom and security of the people; and notwithstanding the doctrine of non-resistance might not in every possible circumstance be absolutely true, yet the belief of it may be expedient; for the government which has a contrary principle for its basis, contains within itself the seeds of perpetual revolution and convulsions.

A happy medium system has been reserved for the people of America, of which we may safely affirm without any danger of exaggeration, if it is not the best system of government; it is at least the most rational system of liberty, that ever was known among mankind.—Yet it cannot be too often repeated, or too deeply impressed upon the minds of us all; that *jealousy* and *distrust* are the bane of any government, but peculiarly of a republic.—And that jealousy and distrust, as it may naturally lead to, so it will justly form an apology, for all the inconveniences of *a too rigorous administration.*——Let us beware then how by our conduct or conversation, we withold that respect and confidence which is so justly due, and necessary to the existence of our government; least we add our State to the unhappy list, which have been hurried impetuously by a factious and indiscreet zeal, into an overthrow of their systems of government; on the ruins of which others have been established, less congenial with the principles of liberty, and less conducive to the interest and happiness of the people.

Washington, June 2d 1799.

THE Proprietors of the New Theatre are requested to meet at the City Tavern on Monday the 22d inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, to elect their agents.

N. B. The election will open at half past 7 and close at 9 o'clock.

CHARLES BIDDLE.
Chairman.

july 12. dt22d

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Officers and Crew of the Constellation will receive their prize money for the Frigate L'Insurgent, by calling on CHARLES BIDDLE, No. 243, Market-street, or

HENRY BENBRIDGE.

july 12 d1m

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The fast sailing BRIG

A G N E S,

PETER BURTON, master, Burthen per register, 154 40-95 tons; is single decked, pierced for 16 guns, mounts 6 six pounders, is Virginia built, and has made but one voyage. Said vessel is well fitted and can be sent to sea at little expence. An inventory of her materials may be seen on application to the captain on board, at Walnut street wharf, or at the counting house of

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

N. B. If the Agnes is not disposed of in a few days she will take in Goods on freight for Norfolk.

july 9. d6t

THE Committee of Montgomery County appointed for the purpose of promoting the election of JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh for governor of the state of Pennsylvania, and such other freemen of said county as feel disposed to promote the election of Mr. Ross, are particularly requested to meet at the house lately occupied by John Wentz, in Whitpain Township, on Saturday the 27th instant.

Montgomery county, July 8 (11) d6t

Just Received, and for Sale by

PAUL BECK, Jr.

No. 11, SOUTH WATER STREET,

Patent Sheathing Copper,

From 16 oz. to 24 oz. per foot,

	inches.	*inches.*			
Copper in sheets	48 by	24	from 6 to	30lb.	pr. sheet
do. do.	52	26	6	37lb.	do.
do. do.	60	30	8	60lb.	do.
do. do.	60	36	70	80lb.	do.
do. do.	60	39	100	110lb.	do.
do. do.	72	16	14	15lb.	do.
do. do.	72	18	15	14lb.	do.
do. do.	90	20	20	22lb.	do.

Bottom Pipes, of various sizes,
Flat Bottoms, from 10 to 18 inches diameter,
Sheathing Nails (polished) 1 1-8 inch to 2 1-2 inches,
Forged Nails, from 2 1-2 inch to 7 inches,
Spikes from 5 inchs to 7 inches,
Clinch Rings from 1-2 inch to 1 1-8 inch
Copper Bolts from 5-8 inch to 1 1-8 inch,

ALSO,

100 tierces fresh rice,
60 pipes brandy 1st and 4th proof,
Imperial, hyson, hysonskin, souchong and bohea teas,
20 hogsheads allum,
25 do copperas,
Madder in hogsheads, barrels and kegs,
Spanish, French and Carolina indigo,
30 hogsheads molasses,
300 kegs of ginger,
20,000 wt of pepper,
Nutmegs, mace and cloves,
30 tons short B B No. 1 to 9,
50 kegs of powder,
Port wine in pipes,
50 bales of cotton.

july 11. d3w

THE PARTNERSHIP

TRADING under the Firms of HARTSHORNE, LARGE & Co. and JESSE & ROBERT WALN, was dissolved 1 mo. 1st, 1798, and the partnership trading under the firm of HARTSHORNE & LARGE, was dissolved 15th of the 4th month last, all persons indebted to either of the above firms are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands to present their accounts.

7 mo. 13th d3m

Freight for Hamburgh,

consisting of

84 Hogsheads Sugar,
150 Bags Coffee,

May be had of the subscriber, if applied for immediately,

GIDEON H. WELLS,

july 13 d1t

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING been appointed administrator to the estate of the rev. JOHN WADE (deceased) late of New Jersey—

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those who have any demands against the same, to render their accounts without delay, properly attested

Edward Thompson,
no. 131, Market street

july 13 d2m

Sale by Auction.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Proposes offering for Sale,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the premises, early in the next month,

ALL that valuable square of GROUND lying on the East side of Jones's Falls between the Quaker Meeting-House, and the old Stone Play-House.

This elegant piece of Ground will be laid off into Lots of about 30 feet front, and 150 feet deep, fronting on Market-street extended, and on Pitt-street, and divided by an alley of about twelve feet. An alley of 20 feet runs from Market-street to Pitt-street, between them and the meeting-house and play-house.

These lots lie very convenient to the centre market, and are inferior to none in the city of Baltimore, for healthfulness, of situation, purity and softness of water—and from their central, high and healthy situation between the town and Point, afford an eligible retreat for family residence, particularly to those who occupy warehouses and stores, either at Fell's-Point, or on the new improvements above and below Jones's Falls.

A plan of the whole is now making, and as soon as completed will be lodged at the office of Yates and Campbell, and a particular day of sale made known as soon as possible.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, June 22. *july* 12 dt17.

SALE BY AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD,

ON THE PREMISES,

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant,

At 10 o'clock, on a liberal credit,

ALL that beautiful piece of Ground, as advertised by Mr. Archibald Campbell, situated on the east of the Falls, in the city of Baltimore, which is now laid off into 30 large and commodious lots, 12 of which have a south front on Baltimore street extended, and run north 180 feet to a 30 feet street.

The other lots front on Pitt-street, and extend to a new street opened by the proprietor, agreeable to a plot which may be seen at our action room, previous to the sale.

Yates & Campbell, auctioneers.

July 7. dt17.

WANTED,

Four Nurses and a Gate keeper, at the Alms House and House of Employment.

TWO men who have been accustomed to nursing and superintending sick rooms; and two careful women of the same description. Also a steady man as gate keeper, producing satisfactory recommendations, may find employment on application (without delay) to

LUKE W. MORRIS, *or* } *Com. of the*
CHAS. PLEASANTS, } *managers.*

july 9 d6t

An excellent Stand for Business

FOR SALE,

And possession immediately given.

THAT valuable stand for business at the head of Chester Kent county, Maryland consisting of a brick store-house, 20 feet by 60, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, well apportioned for business, two twenty feet rooms for the reception of grain, and a counting room, and three rooms for goods, with an excellnet cellar under the whole, compleatly garnered off for salt and pickling pork, with a log corn crib adjoining, 10 feet by 40—This stand is situated in the handsomest and most advantageous part of the town for business and the prospect of returning good crops of wheat in the country around the head of Chester still tend to make it more desirable to those inclining to purchase.

For terms apply to messrs. *Levi Hollingsworth & Son*, Philadelphia, or the subscribers near the premises,

GEORGE V. M'CANN
W. THOMAS.

P S—If the above property is not sold in three months from this date, it will be rented.

July 9 d8w

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of Land containing two and an half acres, situate in the manor of Moorland, Montgomery county, not far distant from the Newton road, and about 15 miles from Philadelphia, on which is erected a good Stone Dwelling House, Stone Spring House, and Frame Stable. On this place is a large garden, with every kind of vegetables, and a good bearing orchard of the best grafted fruit, such as harvest and winter apples, pears, cherries, mulberries, and quinces. The crop in the ground consists of corn, flax, potatoes and clover. The situation is very healthy, and being in the neighborhood of several stores and flour mills, makes it a desireable purchase for any person wishing to secure a summer retreat at a small expence. Possession can be had immediately.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BONSALL,
No. 64, Dock-street.

N. B. One acre of excellent woodland adjoining the above may also be had.

july 9. dt

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, July 17.

FROM INDIA.

We learn that Tippo Saib had, declared war against the English government in India: and that in consequence, the government had taken the country ships into the company's service.

FROM SURINAM.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Surrinam *to a gentleman in this town, dated May* 29, 1799.

"The departure of our fleet has surprised us, and caused much uneasiness here, especially on account of the trade with America, which is of great importance to us as well as to you—notwithstanding which, no steps have been taken to keep this fleet here. The Governor remonstrated against its departure, and stated to the Commander, Hartsinck, that the colony would be left in a most distressed situation, unless the fleet remained to protect them. These wise arguments of the Governor were, however, not attended to, and a majority of the Council determined that the fleet should depart, agreeably to the orders of the Dutch government in Holland. In consequnce of which we have now only a few disabled vessels which are not able to proceed to sea, and of course of no service to us—not being in a situation to give us the least protection; Our coast is therefore exposed to any privateer or ships of war that may approach it; even the boats from Cayenne can come and do as they please, and can with ease take every vessel, either bound to or from Surinam.—The French being allies of the Dutch, we cannot refuse them entrance into our river, however much we could wish it. It therefore remains with your government to save this colony from the depredations of these pirates, and to secure to America, a most valuable branch of commerce.—If your government should think fit to send some of your ships of war to cruise on the coast, it will not be amiss to give them some directions how to approach it, and where to cruise—first, one ship of 44 or 36 guns, to cruise between Cayenne and Marrowine—one of 24, off the mouth of Surinam river, and two small vessels for the communication between the ship cruising near Cayenne and Marrowine, and the one off Surinam river. If these precautions are taken by your government, you may enjoy an uninterrupted trade. There is no ships of force either at Cayenne or Guadaloupe, which would dare engage either of your ships;—and if any more ships should be sent by the French government to cruise here, your vessels will have greatly the advantage over them, as they will have the ports of Demerara and Berbie open to them, where they can refresh, and be supplied with every thing necessary. Here they can be reinforced by the English, or more ships from your navy; and by this means effectually prevent the French from committing their accustomed depredations on your trade—for if the French once enter the river of Surinam, they will take your vessels there, as well as at sea—as the Dutch can give them no protection.

"Information has been received here by deserters from Cayenne, that in that place continual conspiracies are formed and forming against the white inhabitants, and a similar fate awaits us, which the unhappy people of St. Domingo have experienced. Through the wise precaution of our worthy Governor, our colony has hitherto been tranquil; our slaves are contented and happy, but the French party are very busy—and joined by some Jacobins of this place, are meditating a revolution of a very serious nature, but it is fortunate the number of these revolutionists are comparatively small, & men of no character or influence. The majority of the inhabitants, men of distinction, morals and principle, and in favour of good order, are determined to support the wise measures of our Governor. Our stores are full of sugar, coffee, cotton and cocoa.—The convoy of the Portsmouth, Capt. M'Neil, was composed of 74 sail which will give you some idea of the consequence of the trade to this place, and how necessary it is for your government to protect a trade, that will enrich the coffers of your merchants; be a source of wealth to the revenue, and offer a market for the abundant produce of your country.

P. S. I forgot to inform you of the capture of the brig Prudence, taken by Malroyn from Cayanne, and sent into this river—The sentence of condemnation is arrived here, from Cayenne, but Frederick the governor has refused to give his consent, to the sale of the vessels and cargo at this place, in consequence of which Capt. Malroyn was obliged to depart with his prize. "The Spanish fleet commanded by Don Emparam, has sailed from here after taking in provision and water, destination unknown. 600 troops arrived here in three Spanish ships—their troops were formerly the Royal Guards to the King of Spain, but now in the Dutch service—Flanders men—of the first destination, and nobility, whose conduct are worthy of praise, and much respected both by the governor and the most respectable inhabitants here!

NEW-YORK, July 13.

Extract of a letter from the Supercargo of the ship Mary Ann, captain Adams, of 14 guns and 20 men, belonging to Messrs. Murry & Mumford, of this city, dated Cadiz, May 24, 1799.

"We fell in on the 11th instant with 7 French privateers, and 10 minutes before one o'clock, a smart action commenced, in a perfect calm, and lasted one hour and forty minutes, during which time we had one man killed, 5 badly and 2 slightly wounded, all our main throuds and stays cut away, most of our spars much injured by shot, and our