

# By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

By Sunday's arrivals.

On Friday last as the sloop Sealflower, was coming down the Delaware, a Bermudian built sloop, pierced for 14 guns, passed with an American ensign hoisted over the French national colours. We suppose her to be the same vessel which has lately been carried into St. Kitts by the U. S. sloop of war Ganges.

Mr. Watt, who came passenger in the Sealflower informs us, that about 10 days ago as he was on his passage in a small vessel from Virginia to Philadelphia, off Cape Henry, he saw a large brig with all sail crowded, in chase of another brig bound in, the chasing vessel firing repeatedly her bow guns at the chase, and she returned an answer with her stern chasers; but, finding she could not come up with her, gave over chase and stood to the S. E.

Capt. Yates, arrived yesterday from St. Croix, informs us that early in the month of June, an action was fought between St. Thomas and St. Croix, by a Danish government schooner of 12 guns, and an English lugger of 18, in which the Dane, after having 9 men killed and wounded, and all his ammunition expended, sent word on board to the captain of the lugger, that as he was thus situated, he and his crew would fight them with swords and pikes, but would never strike his king's colours. The English captain would not agree to fight in that way but went on board the Dane, with his lieut. & some men to strike his colors and take possession of the sloop, when a scuffle ensued, in which the Lieut. had his nose and part of his face cut off, and the capt. of the lugger was thrown overboard; the people then jumped into the boat, took in their capt. and lieut. went on board, and bore away. (N. B. The capt. of the Danish sloop is named Linneushaw; we could not learn the name of the lugger, or her captain's name.) The lugger had 6 men killed and wounded.

On Sunday afternoon, as a small sail boat, with several people on board, was failing in the East River, it upset and filled; several boats put off immediately to their assistance.

TROY July 9.

An unhappy affair occurred in Salem, at the celebration of the Fourth of July: Towards the close of the day (says our informant) some of the citizens were so imprudent as to ram in stones and sand into a field-piece, upon a heavy charge of powder; in consequence of which the cannon burst in its discharge, and two men were killed by the pieces, one of them instantly, and the other surviving but a few hours. The names of the deceased are called Fisher and Tomothy White.

BOSTON, July 11.

SEVENTEENTH OF JULY.

NATIONAL ACT.

To declare the Treaties heretofore concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States.

WHEREAS the Treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French government; and the just claims of the United States for reparation of the injuries so committed have been refused, and their attempts to negotiate an amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations have been repelled with indignity; and whereas under authority of the French government, there is yet pursued against the United States, a system of predatory violence, infracting the said treaties, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the United States are of right freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the Treaties, and of this Confederal Convention, heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

Judge RUSH, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Pennsylvania, in August last, congratulated them on the dissolution of the political ties with France. "Thank Heaven," says he, "the gordian-knot is at last cut, and we are separated, I trust, forever."—"The Seventeenth of July draws a line, and tears up the foundation of our national connection. Hail auspicious day! Henceforth the ridiculous claim of national gratitude will be no longer rung in our ears by ungenerous benefactors. Let the seventeenth of July be had in everlasting remembrance. Upon the anniversary of that day, let the voice of joy and gratitude be heard through our land. It is a declaration, I trust, of our independence on France, and perpetual exemption from the baseful effect of her morals, her religion and her politics. From calamities infinitely more to be dreaded, than those commemorated upon the fourth of July, it is calculated to secure us. The one shielded us only from political dependence and subjection—but the other we flatter ourselves, will be the means of saving us, from religious, moral and political destruction."

THE SEVENTEENTH OF JULY, Which witnessed our separation from that perfidious nation, whose friendship is treachery, and whose touch is poison," has justly been considered by the friends of our country, the most important day in our political calendar.

The Young Men of this town, considering their dearest interests, present and future, as nearly connected with the auspicious event of this day, have, by the approbation of their respectable fires, come forward with patriotic spirit, and fraternal unanimity, to celebrate its anniversary on the 17th of July inst.

In consequence of notice given in the public papers, a large and respectable meeting was held at the Ark Tavern, on the evening of Tuesday last. After taking into consideration the object in view, the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. J. H. Girley, Samuel Hunt, Henry Sargent, Andrew Belknap, Charles Davis, Thomas O. Selfridge, Thomas Paine, Samuel Bridge, James Cutler, William Oliver, Francis J. Oliver, and Francis Welsh, were chosen as a committee of arrangements for the day, and the meeting adjourned to last evening.

The substance of the report of the committee, last evening, was as follows, and was unanimously agreed to. That a public address should be delivered by some gentleman, applicable to the occasion and commemorative of the day.

That the public exercise should be opened with solemn prayer and thanksgiving to the Author of All Good, for his distinguished favor in having separated us from the declared enemies of his religion, the destroyers of moral obligation, social order, and the ties of humanity.

That the young men of the town should assemble at Faneuil Hall, precisely at 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 17th, there to form a procession to the Old Brick Meeting House, where the address is to be pronounced.

That the day be ushered in by every decent expression of joy.

In pursuance of the above resolves, the committee having, by ballot, made a unanimous choice of THOMAS PAINE A.M. for the orator of the day, and the Rev. Mr. KIRKLAND to perform the devotional duties on the occasion—they declared their satisfaction, in complying with the wishes of their young friends, and that they would cheerfully use their exertions to impress those important sentiments which naturally arise from the interesting event, in as acceptable a manner as the novelty of the occasion, and the shortness of the time will admit.

The above arrangements were unanimously agreed to, at a full meeting, held by adjournment at the Representatives chamber, in the Old State House, last evening, and the following gentlemen were added to the committee, viz.—Messrs. Samuel A. Dorr, Henry Paine, Samuel Moore, John Proctor, jun. Samuel Howard, and James Ellison.

TRENTON, July 15.

Communication.

A DECLARATION OF WAR on the part of the United States, against France, one year ago, would have been warrantable upon every principle of justice and sound policy. Indeed, to every unprejudiced independent mind, it would seem unaccountable how it was avoided. It is certainly true, that as it regards France, it was a mere formality; for in point of fact, she was then, and for months before had been, as completely at war with us as she could be; so that it would not have at all altered our relations towards her. But it would have very materially altered our own internal situation; for it would at once have brought things to a crisis; it would have compelled our citizens to take sides, and thus have discovered to the government its friends and its enemies. And this country will never be secure from the arts and intrigues of that ambitious and perfidious nation, until this last act of the government is formally announced. Until this is done, France will not abandon her hopes here; her secret agents will be more industriously employed than ever, and divisions and insurrections will be continually excited and fomented by them. But a declaration of war would take us at once out of our present uncertain situation, and completely crush the French party among us. At the same time it would not create an enemy, but only put us in a situation to act with more energy against the enemy that has already attacked us. Every measure yet taken by government against France, has been opposed by men who have afterwards been convinced (those meaning, who were not completely under French influence) that it ought to have been taken before. And this will undoubtedly share the same fate as the rest.

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, flasks, teams, carts, waggons, &c. &c. necessary for carrying on the same. The aforesaid 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 fires, and a Slicing and Rolling Mill, at Booneton, 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. Faech, at Booneton, or John Jacob Faech, at Mount Hope.

July 8

Just arrived from St. Petersburg,

- Russia Sheetings
- Ravens Duck
- Cordage
- Iron Hoops
- Bar Iron and Nail Rods.

For sale by JAMES YARD.

July 5

# The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

For the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. PENNO.

I OBSERVED in the Aurora an account of a political meeting held at the house of John Caspar Kurtz in Hamilton Township, Northampton county, for the purpose of fixing on a proper person to be run at the ensuing election for governor. As the matter is there somewhat misrepresented, by the leave of the writer, I will attempt to give a more accurate account of it. An advertisement had for some time prior to the meeting been posted on the door of the tavern where it was to be held, inviting the republicans of Hamilton and Lower Smithfield Townships to meet there on Saturday the 22d day of June for the purpose aforesaid. In pursuance of this invitation a number of gentlemen met at the time and place appointed. In the afternoon we proceeded to choose a chairman. Doctor Francis J. Smith and Captain John Huston were nominated. The votes of the meeting were regularly taken, and Capt. John Huston appointed to the chair by a respectable majority. This discovered the weakness of a certain party. They clearly perceived that they would be unable to carry their points, and withdrew from the meeting. The majority went on to form resolutions, &c. without them, which they could have done with equal ease had they stayed.

This, Mr. PENNO, is a brief, but impartial statement of every thing material that took place on that occasion without addition or diminution.

The writer in the Aurora alleges that he is authorized to say the township of Hamilton will be decisive, a very few persons excepted, for Judge M'Kean. This I shall not contradict; for I believe as firmly as he can that the township of Hamilton will be decisive, and there will be very few persons excepted for Judge M'Kean. But who authorized him to say so? No doubt the minority of the Hamilton meeting.

He pretends to a great deal of precision and circumstantiality, while he enumerates by name several people as his opponents, who were not present, and omits numbers that were. He says the meeting being proposed for the friends of the Honorable Judge, &c. and the preamble to those very resolutions, which he has himself inserted in the papers as the result of the meeting, declares that it was held for the purpose of fixing on a suitable character as a candidate for governor. If then the invitation was to republicans, and the meeting was held for the purpose of fixing on a suitable character as a candidate for governor, certainly it and every other republican had a right, according to the strictest propriety, to nominate Mr. Ross or any other character that we supposed suitable.

Further, "from our side," says he "the number was double." If he meant, as he has expressed it, that the majority of two to one was from their side, it is certainly true; but if he intended to say that the number of those in favor of Mr. M'Kean was double that of those in favor of Mr. Ross, it is false. That gentleman (pardon the expression) cannot name as many of the inhabitants of Hamilton and Lower Smithfield Townships who were present at that meeting, who were in favor of Thomas M'Kean, as there are in his very partial enumeration of those whom he is pleased to style the aristocrats. As to myself, the scandalous allegations, he has so liberally bestowed upon my character, I might have regarded had they come to the public through any other channel than that of the Aurora; but as it is, they are scarcely worthy of animadversion. If they were true, and the author had not been a dastardly scoundrel he would not have hesitated at publishing his name. As they are false, and the author of them a contemptible creature, unworthy of my notice, a word from me on the subject is totally unnecessary. However, I must condescend to tell the cowardly blackguard that I know him and that nothing but his extreme insignificance prevents my giving him good reason to know and remember me.

JOHN STROUD.

Lower Smithfield, July 13, '99.

DR. FRANCIS JOS. SMITH,

The French Doctor in Northampton county, who, with the assistance of FRIES, conducts the electioneering interests of the Chief Justice in that quarter, made a speech at the Hamilton township meeting, which the Aurora informs us was too long for insertion. From my knowledge of Smith, I am sure he could not speak five minutes on any subject, unless he was drunk, and then three fourths of his harangue would consist of oaths and imprecations. But I can inform the public of the substance of this speech that was too long for insertion in the Aurora—"By Ybost," (a favorite oath) said the Doctor, "Judge M'Kean is a fine man; he was a fine man all the war by Ybost; that's what he was; by Ybost, he was the man that

HUNG THE QUAWKERS;

What did Ross do? Nothing, by Ybost; he never hung any Quawkers; there now, by Ybost."

This specimen of Democratic eloquence may be depended upon; if doubted, it can be authenticated—But Smith is too proud of it to deny it.

No. 11. To the Managers of the Alms House and House of Employment.

GENTLEMEN, IN No. 5 I have shewed that for three years past you have paid no more than one hundred and fifteen cents per week for your paupers in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and not three dollars, as W. and Charitas endeavor to make appear. But their statement is altogether a deception and ought to be exposed; for they do not take into calculation any of those patients who have been admitted formerly at a very low rate, whose board has never been raised, nor those received on charity without any charge but for clothing and funeral expenses. It is necessary further to elucidate and confirm my statement respecting the actual cost of your paupers in the hospital, I refer to the accounts rendered to your board at a late meeting for the last year's expenses; by which you will observe the average cost is at this very time, no more than 115 cents each.

With as much confidence, and the same view of blinding the eyes of the public, and if possible leading me off from my intended exposure of the real state of things, W. and Charitas contend in your favor, that paupers in the Alms House cost no more than a dollar a week, when if the truth was known, I have reason to believe they cost two at least. To give a correct account is however impossible without knowing the exact amount of your debts which are not yet paid. These I have good reason to believe were forty thousand dollars when your last annual account was stated; and the whole was contracted within the last two years, for by your account in 1797 it appears you did not owe two thousand pounds; and I am well informed you had several thousand pounds more of taxes in arrears, to collect, than was sufficient to pay it. I will therefore take twenty thousand dollars for granted, to be the expenses of the last year, not yet paid, or included in your annual account, and proceed.

Dis. Cis.

By your annual statement No. 2. the actual sum expended for the support of paupers is £12,284 11 7s. or 32,758 88	
Add, debts contracted, but not paid, from 1798, to 1799, 20,000	
Repairs for one year I will say on an average, are 266 67	
Three Swine per diem I suppose you received in the year, except on Sabbath days, for which I expect you paid one dollar and sixty seven cents each, and charged it, being half the value due to the person who brings them to the Alms-House, say 313 at 25s, which ought to be to your debit, but we do not find it, 1,042 0	
Butter, veal, sausages, fish and pork, forfeited, which you publish no account of, but is carried to your house by the Clerk of the Market. 100 40	

Total expense of the year, for 605 persons, is ca. 167 95

Or 172 cents a week for each person,—which is 57 cents more than the hospital have charged, and makes an aggregate laying of one thousand four hundred and twenty two dollars and seventy two cents per annum for the last three years.

In proof of which I exhibit the following statement, viz.

48 in the Alms House 52 weeks at 172 cents, is 4,293 12	
48 in the Hospital 52 weeks at 115 cents, is 2,870 40	

Difference saved to the Guardians to the poor is per annum 1,422 72

Having now proved that the price is less in the Hospital than in the Alms-House, if it is asked in which institution the most care is taken of the patients, I would recommend my fellow citizens to visit both houses and they will be able to judge.

MR. PENNO.

I DID not intend again to have troubled you with remarks on the subject of an unjust, illiberal and ill-natured attack addressed to the Managers of the Alms House, but am compelled thereto by the accusation of falsehood in reciting part of the first number of those "elegant essays."—It is true I had them not before me when the remarks alluded to were made, but trusted to the impressions which they had forcibly made on my mind, and I now appeal to your readers, whether the following words are not tantamount to what I have asserted— "If however you can satisfy your fellow citizens on this subject, it will be proper to do it, for many of them begin to grow uneasy about the poor-tax, and consider it as an almost insupportable burthen; they felt it so last year, and are likely to feel it so this year."

What motives could induce any man to make a public declaration of this kind but to sound an alarm and to excite the dislike, if any existed, to the poor-tax; and in fact, to depreciate the merits of that Institution. I do not say these were his motives, but he may rest assured that, unless he gives some more substantial reasons for the illiberal remarks he has suffered himself to make, his fellow citizens will have just cause to declare

his blunders proceed from motives he would blush to confess. In the first place, how can those observations apply to the Managers of the Alms House, when it is well known that a considerable part of the poor tax is to provide for the poor within the city and Liberties—the provisions whereof, are made by the out-door Overseers and Board of Guardians of the poor only. It is clearly and fairly proved that the support of the Alms House is at least as moderate as any other similar institution in the United States—that it costs the public no more than one dollar per week for the maintenance of their poor, and it cannot with truth be denied by any man that every pauper admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital, from the Alms House, since the year 196 or '97 has cost at the rate of 3 dollars per week, exclusive of clothing and bedding, used and destroyed, making in the whole nearly 4 dollars per week, which sum I say is "enormous," and being a considerable part of the poor tax, properly comes under the attention of the public in the present newspaper controversy—I have said the expense attending the Pennsylvania Hospital have increased since the year '82 as "one to four," which will be found perfectly correct, as they charged 77 cents at that time, for Board of Patients from the Alms House, and one dollar per week for several years after, which increase is certainly enormous and greatly beyond the proportionate increased expenses of the Alms House since that period.

I have only to add (and shall then transfer every other observation on this subject to a more able pen) that as many ungenerous and unjust insinuations and remarks have been published against the managers of the Alms House, a particular statement and development of the business must necessarily be laid before the eyes of the Public; and as the papers and documents have taken some time to be procured, I am assured that a gentleman whose numbers will appear in a few days, means to come forward in defence of the Managers, and I do hope the public will pay particular attention to the further investigation of this subject.

CHARITAS.

# Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

The brig Maria, capt. Simkins, of and for this port, from Havanna, is cast away in a gale of wind on of the Florida Keys, vessel lost—crew and a small part of the cargo saved. The Maria left Havanna the 29th May last.

Ship Columbia, Lelar, of and for this port failed from Baravia 6 days before the above.

Brig Maria, Woodward, from hence, has arrived at La Guira in 20 days.

Ship Four Friends, Hathaway, has arrived at Belfast.

Doston, July 11.

Arrived brig Zephyr, Freeman, Belfast 58 days. Left there, ship Four Friends, Hathaway, of Philadelphia; and ship Warren, Delano, of New Bedford; and Bellona, Delano, do.

Same day. Arrived ship Polly, Hancock, Limington 56 days. In lat. 44. 26 long. 48, 38, spoke ship Liberty of N. York, 15 days from Baltimore for Hamburg.

At Hamburg, April 27. Friendship, Williams, Salem; Nancy, Boston, Hope, Hooper, Boston; Lilly Blake, Boston; Hannah and Eliza, Emery, do; Mary, Swain, Beverly; Sally, Elkins, Boston; Hopewell, Darling, Salem.

A French privateer brig, of 18 guns, chased a vessel, lately, in lat. 23, long. 61.

The ship —, capt. Bruce, of N. York, was taken June 12, by a French privateer of 12 guns, after an action of 2 hours. Capt. B. had 9 men killed. The privateer a greater number. She was carried into St. Martins.

The Hussar, French privateer, of 20 guns, cruizes about Surinam. She lately carried in a Portland sloop, bound thither; but the Governor liberated her, and the captain sold his cargo—An English privateer brig of 18 guns, was also off Surinam. An engagement had occurred off there between an English and French privateer. Result not known.

Baltimore, July 15.

Arrived yesterday.

Schooner Virginia, Captain Evelyn, 14 days from St. Thomas.—Left there schooners Buckskin, captain Nelms; Cabot, captain Compton; and Federal George, captain Millett, all of Baltimore. The latter was spoke by a 22 gun French sloop, who asked his longitude and permitted him to pass.

Ship Erbe, capt. Heyward, 161 days from Batavia.—Left there ship Margaret, Coward, of Baltimore, to sail in 6 days.

About four weeks since, captain H. spoke the United States ship Portsmouth, captain M'Neil, bound off Surinam, on a cruise—all well.

The Members of the Society of the Sons of St. George, established at Philadelphia, for the advice and assistance of Englishmen in distress, are requested to attend a Quarterly Meeting of the said Society, at the City Tavern, on Tuesday the 23d day of July instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

GEORGE DAVIS, Secy.

There are several new members to be balloted for.

July 17

ARTILLERY.

THE 9th Company of Philadelphia Artillery, are requested, to meet at M. Kitts; sign of the Indian King, Market-street, on Thursday next, the 18th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening, on business of much Importance.

July 17, 1799.