

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5.

From J. Russell's Commercial Gazette.

IT has long been a maxim, that the world is governed, especially in its sudden decisions, more by found than sense. Peace is the very catch word to gull us. Is it worth anything, if we do have it?—And pray, Mr. Democrat, what sort of Peace is that, which calls for so much hard fighting, as our peace with France? A gun powder peace—a knock me down friendship—a stand-and-deliver, or your life-or-your-purse-connection in trade. How much worse would War be?

The truth is, we Americans (the Yankees as well as the French readers from Baltimore) are too much of Dutchmen. We ask—peace, what is to be got by?—War, what will it cost?—National honor, will it answer for a cargo—what will it fetch?—Send it off, it is worth nothing for home consumption.

A long peace makes a people all worshippers of Mammon; they coin their patriotism first, and they clip it and sweat it as the Jew do the half pence, till it looses its currency. The Dutch had forty year peace before they joined our cause in 1780. After two years languid war, that sunk their profits without rousing their spirits, they were again at peace; and glad they were to be again released from charges, free to trade. What followed? The spirit of gain overpowered every other spirit. Before PICHÉGRUE made them slaves to France, they had ceased to be a nation; their patriotism was dead before the death of their independence.

Independence is a jewel to be worn at some expense; it was gained at the price of money, of more precious blood, and the still more precious energies of patriotism. If no occasions should recur to rekindle these energies, the spirit of our country will fall into our shoes, if it should not slip at our purses.

Why then do we fight for peace?—Is it that war with peace efforts would have some losses—that peace with some disgrace would have some gains?—Is this federal arithmetic?—Is it Computing house honor and policy?—Or is it the fearful omen of our country's fall, that its spirit falls first?—Depend on it, this sneaking kickee spirit, saves no people, it does not even save a dirty penny getting peace. It invites wrongs, and lowers the fence that would prepare force, and use it in the way that would discourage the aggressor. Perpetual peace is a dream that no longer visits Bedlam. Very long peace is a dream in a sleep of opium, from which a nation wakes confused, weary, weak and defenceless. Courage, patriotism, love of glory, virtues that a nation cannot do without; a nation cannot have, without the occasional recurrence of wars. Tobacco costs more than fleets—rum kills more than battles.

Peace with France is not to give us one of the benefits of peace, nor to spare us one of the efforts of war. If we could make one, still our ships would be taken, our government pulled down, our intestine faction set up, our energies would be paralyzed and without object, if we felt any fears; our danger augmented, if we did not. To what could we trust? To the faith of France? The faith of assassins, the moderation of conquerors. As foot trust that has stood, when the finches your neck, will be dull or brittle. The troubled ghost of Switzerland is one that comes from the dead to bear testimony, and shall we not believe?

Why then so meanly, so often, and so long seek a peace to which we can trust nothing?—Why delay an open war, from which we can dread nothing?—Why listen, when we expect no truth?—Why strip off our helmet when we meet Savages with poisoned arms?—There is but one kind of danger; to that we are blind—but one road to safety, in that we are slow.

PHILO-LAOCOON.

Let us for a moment contemplate the magical, wonder working word, "Equality." This, in the French cavalcade of death, is harnessed, up behind Liberty. That fair goddess is with reluctance dragged into the train, and thrust forward, that her charms may introduce the infernal procession which troops behind her. The revolutionary demagogues of our country talk much of equality. They assure us, in their indefinite, unqualified language, that all men are equal. To ascertain whether this assertion is true, we must recur to fact and experience. Nature, so far from having made all men equal has made them very unequal. All men have not the same strength and activity of body—all have not the same endowments and energies of mind. These are facts which speak in language too plain not to be understood. Nature no where yokes up a dwarf with a giant, or a Newton with an ape. Amidst her mighty profusions of endowments, we discover an instinctive wisdom, fitting the numerous parts of the stupendous whole to their several places; arranging them by orders, differences and contrasts, so as to constitute one perfect system, whose parts are never all young, nor old, nor equal, but supported in a beautiful diversity through a perpetually dying and reviving universe.

If once illumined by the transforming doctrine of equality, we shall see the whole establishment of nature reversed. Walking on enchanted ground, we shall see vales usurping the place of Mountains; rivers whirling back to their sources, and skies falling to embrace the earth. We shall see huge whales sporting on the Andes, and clumsy bears bounding in Pacific. The planets in their courses will utter confusions at

their Maker, and the moon will repine at the splendour of the sun. When we are transformed into complete levelers, we can overlap, at one bound, all the mighty differences established by infinite wisdom; and without a seeming dissent at the junction of eternally jarring principles, shall congratulate ourselves that we have escaped the drudgery of human prudence, and emerged into a region of perfect day.

[From Pres. Maxxy's Orations.]

The humiliating and distressed situation of the French finances is no longer a secret. The blame is flung upon the Minister, who in all probability will afford another specimen of Gallic justice and philosophy, by falling a sacrifice to popular phrenzy, like the poor baker, at the commencement of their revolution, who was ignominiously hung upon a lamp-iron at Paris to atone for the scarcity of bread.

Late Foreign Articles

LONDON, May 3.

We have received news from the Cape of Good Hope; of the month of January. The troops there had but little rest. The governor of the island of St. Helena, had written that the Portuguese ship Alvarez had seen 2 French squadrons in those seas. The Portuguese ship came from Goa, he had had both squadrons in sight for several days, and observed that they made frequent signals to each other. It was believed at the Cape that the two squadrons would effect a junction, and reconnoitre or take Table Hill. The government had taken the necessary measures for defence. The troops were in the best order, and additional works were erecting, so that there was not the least apprehension of danger. The Dutch planters have received strict orders to supply the town of the Cape with provisions, which they have hitherto omitted to do. Although a reward of 4000 specie dollars has been offered for the apprehension of the incendiary who attempted to set fire to the Royal Magazine, nothing has yet come to light respecting him.

May 7.

Admiral Curtis is ready to sail with his squadron for the Cape of Good Hope. Two frigates have sailed from thence with troops for the East Indies, and a small squadron was also to run out and cruise off the island of France. They write from Madras that Ad. Rainier with 3 ships of the line and some armed ships of the company has sailed for the Red Sea. The inhabitants of Calcutta and Madras have sent £70,000 to England as a contribution towards the expenses of the war.

May 14.

The Russian admiral Katzow, has sailed with two ships of the line and one frigate for the Mediterranean. An American ship has been brought into Yarmouth with 10000 flints, supposed to have been destined for Ireland.

May 17.

The Irish rebel general Roche has been found dead in prison, and it is supposed he poisoned himself.

June 1.

OATLANDS FETE. The day was most unfavorable to this magnificent Fete. It rained the whole day, and all the brilliancy of that part of the entertainment which depended on the weather was lost. Six tents, all corresponding with each other, were erected on the lawn, in which dinner was served to one hundred and sixty of the principal Nobility. The Royal party dined in the Conservatory, and they sat down 20 in number. The Princess of Wales was not present. The wetness of the day not merely made the tents uncomfortable, but the decorations of confectinary were damped on the tables. Nothing could be more superb than the plan of the fete. Though the entertainment was a modern *dejeuno*, the whole was in the style of an ancient dinner, and both the Ladies and Gentlemen were full dress. The invitations were confined to the highest order of the Nobility, and the whole was conducted with attention to the most perfect rules of etiquette, the company taking their places according to precedence.

The dancing commenced about five o'clock, and here also the rule of precedence was observed, the couple preserving their places through the whole afternoon. The Princess Augusta and the Duke of Kent led the two first dances, and her Royal Highness led down the third and fourth with the Marquis of Huntley.

The first dance was Ramah Droog. 2. Miss Murray of Aultertiere. Between the second and third dance, their Majesties desiring to see the Highland Reel danced in its genuine purity, a reel was danced by the Marquis of Huntley and Lady Georgina Gordon, Colonel Erskine and Lady Charlotte Durham, in which they displayed all the elastic motion, hereditary character, and boundless variety of the Scottish dance.

3. The Tartan Pladie, or Lady Lowdon's Strathspey. 4. Lady Harriot Hope's Reel. After a short interval, in which the company took tea, the ball recommenced, and the enchanting tune of

5. Mrs. Carden of Troup's Strathspey, called by the Princess Augusta, was danced twice over by all the set.

At ten o'clock their majesties departed for London, and they were soon followed by the rest of the company. The fine Park of Oatlands was opened to the neighborhood, and all the villagers were not only admitted to see the fete, but strong ale, and all kinds of refreshments were distributed with the most liberal hand to the spectators, who blessed this renewal of the glorious days of former hospitality.

June 6. We understand that some French papers are in town, which contain an account of the Brest fleet having, after a stay of three days at Toulon, proceeded up the Mediterranean.

The following letter received, by the last overland courier from India, corroborates the information given of the probability of war between the British government and Tippo Saib:

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

General Stewart left us for the Malabar Coast a few days ago, to take the command of the Bombay army, which, in conjunction with that of Madras, march once more towards Seringapatam, with a view to annihilate our inveterate old enemy Tippo; who being made to understand that Buonaparte is still in Arabia, and that altho' he has met with some severe checks from the Arabs, is yet in sufficient force to do mischief, and may perhaps find means to break him assistance, has determined him to break with the Company.

Trowbridge has taken all the islands in the bay of Naples, and blocks all the ports at the south-west coast of the kingdom—Capt. Hood of the Zealous, has beaten the enemy from Salerno with his marines, and garrisoned the place. The Lazzaroni are all loyal to a man. The Republicans distrust their leaders and soldiers. The French, obliged to withdraw, are pressed on all sides, Cardinal Ruffo, with an army of 20,000 men, is advancing northward from Calabria, and on the other side an outlawed priest, called Grand Diabolo, at the head of a considerable body of loyal insurgents, is constantly attacking their out posts, and harrying them every way. He now blocks Ceia on the land side, and thinks of soon being able to take it. He has communication with the English ships. The King of Sicily, well informed of every thing passing in Italy, is preparing for his return to Naples.

Mr. Botanquet, the chairman of the India Company, his Report to the Court of Directors on the 8th of February, details the most positive evidence that ships under the management of English houses, and navigated by British subjects, have been extensively engaged in an illicit trade from the Company's possessions in India to the enemy's ports.—That "they supplied the enemy's ports in India, particularly Batavia, with stores from Europe, as well military as naval, which had enabled the enemy to repair, and re-equip for sea, the French Squadron, under Admiral Sercey's direction, from which the commerce of the East-India Company has suffered so much interruption during the present war."—"The names of some of the parties mentioned in the intercepted correspondence, and who appear to have been the principals or agents in these transactions, are as follows:—Mr. Letchinshtein, Tranquebar; Mr. Bie, Serampore; the Governor of Batavia; Fairlie, Reid, and Co. and Lambert and Rofs, Calcutta; Forbes, Smith, and Co. Bombay; Locarelli and Co. Manila; Duatfield and Co. De Coniock and Co. Copenhagen; David Scott and Co. London; Minet and Fretor, Dovers:—But the house of Duntzfield and Co. President of the Royal Commerce of Copenhagen, appear to have taken the principal lead. It is also stated, that tonnage to a very considerable amount had been, or was to be provided by the house of Fairlie, Gilmore, and Co. of Calcutta. The goods lying at Batavia alone were said to require 50,000 tons to bring them to Europe."

Governor Brooke being apprized of the transaction, seized 3 vessels employed in this traffic at St. Helena, and a fourth was afterwards taken on her passage from Batavia to Lisbon. He likewise stopped at St. Helena a Mr. Paine, the bearer of dispatches from Manila to the house of David Scott and Co. London. By these papers it appeared that a vessel called the *Helmsgoer*, purchased in England, under the orders of a Scotchman named Murray, who was sent from England by Messrs. Scott and Co. to command her, victualled by Mr. Humble of Liverpool, and freighted partly with the produce and manufactures of this Country, forward to Copenhagen by Messrs. Scott, failed from that City in the Summer of 1797, and reached Manila in the January following, where she was detained by the Spanish Government as being English property under the mask of a Danish flag. During the investigation which ensued, a person named Rahling, supercargo of the *Helmsgoer*, who had been clerk in the house of Dunfield and Co. of Copenhagen, deposed, upon his own knowledge, to the fact of her being the real property of David Scott and Co. of London.

This evidence was supported by the testimony of others of the crew, who swore to their having frequently heard the Captain make declarations to the same effect during the voyage, and inveigh against the bad quality of the provisions furnished by Humble, of which he said on his return he should complain to Scott's house. The Captain in his examination, also acknowledged his having, been sent by the house of David Scott and Co. of London to take charge of the expedition. The vessel was however given up, and the object of the messenger who was to possess Messrs. Scott or Messrs. Duntfield of the circumstance, that by their influence they might obviate the effect of an intended appeal to the Supreme Court of Judicature in Spain. Capt. Murray, on his arrival off Manila, was impressed with a firm conviction that he should find the place in the possession of the English, although at the time of his sailing from Europe the expedition planned against that Island could only be known to the Secret Committee, (of which Mr. Scott was) and to his Majesty's Ministers. In Mr. Paine's dispatches there was also inclosed "a direct remittance to the house of David Scott and

Co. stated to be the produce of goods taken from the stores of Messrs. Locarelli and Co. of Manila, the apology made for the exchange of which, against bills, can leave no possible room for doubting in whom the property of these stores was really vested."—Mr. Bofanquet observes, that there is in abundant other evidence of like tendency, that the interests of the India Company, and of the Public at large, have been grossly injured and abused; and that it is the bounden duty of the Court to sacrifice every partial or private consideration, to the exposure and punishment of the offenders.

The India illicit trade is said to have been discovered in consequence of a statement from Lord R. Fitzgerald, our Minister at Copenhagen, that the Royal College of Commerce of that State sent to Lichtenstein, the chief of the Danish factory at Tranquebar, sea passes, which were sold by him to all those who, under the protection of the Danish flag, wished to defraud the commerce and cruisers of Britain.

The consignment intended to have been sent from Manila to various nations in fictitious bottoms amounted to nine tons of gold.

The India Directors on Tuesday resolved to send out 100 more Cadets this season, to make room for whom, the ships are not to take out any more Ladies.

A letter from Moco, dated Oct. 11, mentions that some Malays had been severely punished for evincing a spirit of revolt. The Pepper collected there and at Manna, Laya, and Croe, exceeded that of the preceding year by 300 tons.

To be Let for the Summer Season,

Adjoining to, and on the north-west side of the Centre Square,

Two very pleasant and convenient

ROOMS,

On the lower floor, suitable for offices.

Enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

MATW. MCCONNELL.

July 20.

eozw

Several good Nurfs

WANTED.

FIVE or Six capable NURSES may meet

with immediate employ at the public

ALMS-HOUSE,

On producing satisfactory recommendations.—

Married Men and Women would be preferred.

Persons acquainted with suitable characters,

are particularly requested to send them without

delay to LUKE W. MORRIS, or

CHARLES PLEASANTS,

Committee of the Managers.

July 27

dgt

TO BE LET,

A Number of New Houses,

On Walnut-street, between Sixth and Seventh

Streets, facing the Public Square.

The advantageous situation of those buildings

is obvious, combining a vicinity to the trading

parts of the city, with a pure air, and an open

prospect interspersed with trees and herbage,

resembling a Country Retreat. They need only

to be viewed to recommend them as desirable

dwellings for respectable families; to such the

proprietor means to let them cheap.—For terms

apply at the office, No. 96, Arch street, or on the

premises to

JOHN CREAM.

August 1.

dgt.

New Theatre.

PROPOSALS in writing for Renting the New

Theatre will be received until Thursday the

15th of August next, by the agents of the proprietors

thereof. Persons applying are hereby informed

that the agents consider it necessary to bind the

lessee or lessees to perform not less than Twenty

weeks in each Season, and that Theatrical Exhibitions

shall commence on or before the Second Monday

in November in each year.

By direction of the Board of Agents,

JAMES GIBSON,

Agent & Secy.

August 1.

3awLSA

Left some time since,

THROUGH mistake, at the Office of the Sub-

scriber, a bundle of YELLOW MOREEN.

The owner is desired to apply for it to

SAMUEL H. SMITH.

July 29

3taod

One Hundred Dollars Reward

For the Thief, and Ten Dollars for the Horse,

STRAYED or stolen on the night of the 31st

Sept. out of the Pasture of the subscriber near

Frankford, a Light Bay Horse, about 15 hands

high, six years old, a natural Trotter, black

mane and Tail, and small ship, good carriage,

thin breasted and apt to cut; any person who

will prosecute the Thief to conviction shall re-

ceive the above reward or Ten Dollars to re-

turn the horse.

ISAAC W. MORRIS.

Who has for sale a genteel Coach with

blinds.

August 2

qd6t.

COUNTRY HOUSE,

NEAR GERMANTOWN,

TO be disposed of by Private Contract an Eleg-

ant COUNTRY RETREAT, consisting of a

Stone House, Stone Barn, a Spring House, Coach

House, Stables, &c. with every other convenience

necessary; excellent Gardens, with the choicest

kinds of fruit trees, with from ten to fifteen acres

of Land, seven acres of which is thriving young

Woodland.

Further particulars may be known by enquiring

of the Printer.

If required, more Land may be had to suit the

purchase.

August 3

drw

NOTICE,

To the Creditors of Joseph Thomas.

THE meeting of Creditors which was

intended to be held to-morrow is

postponed until further notice.

The Assignees not having been able to get

the information they expected from one of

the Western Counties is the cause of post-

ponement.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, } Assignees.

And WM. BUCKLEY, }

N. B.—Those indebted are earnestly

requested to make immediate payment, other-

wise their accounts will be put in suit.

August 1.

d4t.

Price current of American produce

AT LIVERPOOL.

June 8, 1799

Flaxseed, for crushing,	6 a 7
Albes Pot,	68 a 69
Pearl,	55 a 56
Rice, new in bound,	21 a 22
Bees Wax,	200 a 210
Turpentine,	15 a 18
Tar,	26 a 27
Deer Skins,	1/9 a 2
Indigo, Carolina,	2 a 4
Pig Iron,	150 a 160

STAVES.

White Oak, pipe,	39 a 36
lhd.	25 a 30
bbl.	18 a 24
Red Oak, pipe,	14 a 16
lhd.	11 a 13
bbl.	6 a 9

TOBACCO.

York and James River,	6 a 12
Rappahannock,	6 a 11
Potowmac,	6 a 9
Georgia,	6 a 11
Carolina,	6 a 9
Stemmed,	10 a 14
Maryland, Brown,	6 a 8
coloury,	8 a 10
kitefoot,	10 a 12

COFFEE.

Ordinary,	151 a 155
Middling,	157 a 160
Good,	163 a 166
Fine,	168 a 170

LOG-WOOD.

Campeachy,	41 a 43
Honduras,	40 a 40 10
Jamaica,	36 a 37 10

COTTON.

Bourbon,	3 3 a 3 6
St. Domingo,	2 7 a 2 9
Bahama,	2 7 a 2 9
Well-India,	2 7 a 2 8
Curraon,	2 a 2 4
New-Orleans,	2 4 a 2 5
Georgia,	3 2 a 3 6
Short Staple,	2 4 a 2 5
Sea-Island,	3 9 a 4 2

MAHOGANY.

Cuba,	1 8 a 2 9
Hispaniola,	1 10 a 3
Honduras,	1 4 a 2 4

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

August 1, 1799.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY DOLLARS on each Share of the Stock of this Company for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders on their legal representatives after the 10th instant.

JAMES SACOX, President.

August 1.

dtt.

35 casks of 6d. and 8d. NAILS, and 4, 4 1-2 and 5 inch SPIKES, entitled to drawback, for sale by PETER BARKER, & Co. No. 149, High-street.

8 mo. 2

edtt.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscribers,

30 TONS LOGWOOD,

ERICK & LEWIS BOLLMAN,

No. 113, South Third Street.

August 3

d3t

At a court of common pleas held at Union town for the county of Fayette, the fourth Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Judges of the same court—

On the petition of JOHN WILSON, praying that the act of Assembly providing that the person of a debtor shall not be liable to imprisonment after delivering up his estate for the use of his creditor, may be extended to him; the court appoints the first day of next term to hear the petitioner and his creditors, and order that he give his creditors public notice hereof in *Venue's* Philadelphia paper and in *Yunt and Brown's*